











# FOREST AND STREAM.

# A Weekly Journal of the Rod and Gun,

ANGLING, SHOOTING, THE KENNEL,

PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY.

FISHCULTURE, PROTECTION OF GAME,

-AND THE-

INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST

-IN-

OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

VOLUME XXIII.



August, 1884-January, 1885.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

1885.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

# INDEX---VOLUME XXIII.

EDITORIAL,	Page.
Page.	Side-Hunts281
Adirondack Deer Hounding281, 481	Small-Bores
Adirondack Wardens181	Song Bird Destruction
Amateur Photography342	Southern Sportsmen's Association 41
America Cup421	"Sportsman" 41
American Kennel Club	Thanksgiving361
American Ornithologists' Union 182	Trap-Shooting, Growth of 1
Angling Methods, New 81	Trinomial Nomenclature221
Angling Perils	"True Sportsman"422
Angling Through a Lens	Walking Match Trap-Shooting 21
Angling Tournaments	Wedge, Another261
	Western Big Game321
Army Rifle Practice	Western Marksmen102
Bass, Largest	West, Game Wardens Needed in
Bass, Season for	Wimbledon, 1884 2
Battery-Shooting441	Wolf in Europe and America341
Bench Show Support161	Wyoming Game and Fish
Boy Marksmen	reliowstone National Park401
Buffalo Extermination	
California Association	
Canadian Rifle Shooting	SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Canoe Camp	J STOKISMAN TOOKIST.
Canoeing Dangers181	About Rattlesnakes 42
Canoes in the South361	At Anchor (poetry)502
Carver501	Between the Lakes
Chamois Protection 41	Birch and Paddle in New Brunswick
Christmas421	Bucktail, Log of the 122, 183, 202, 222, 242
Creedmoor Meeting81, 121, 141	CAMP FLOTSAM:
Cutter and Sloop 241	VIIHieing to the Land of "Perennial Bass".425
Deer on Long Island 421	VIII.—Camp Building vs. "Woodcraft."443 1X.—Fishing by Proxy
Dog Show Judges261	IX.—Fishing by Proxy
Dogs in the City	X.—Where Sabattis Led Us482
Dog Transportation	XI.—A Dogma
Duck Netting381	Carolina Quail Shooting383
English Sparrow Problem 221	Ceylon to Bombay 442
Field Trial Judging401	Chatty Letter
Firearm Improvement461	Christmas in Ceylon424
Fishculture and Politics	Clew Bay Cruise285
Florida281	Comanches, A Hunt with
Fly-Casting in England 61	Crazy Woman's Fork403
Foreign Bird Importation361	Crofters and Scotch Landlords302
Forest and Stream Fables	Cupsuptic, Up the
Forest Fires	El Cazador's First Bear
Forestry, Adirondack Commission	El Mahdi's Land322
Forestry, American Association181	End of the Year (poetry)443
Forests and Forestry 422, 441, 461, 482, 501	Fishing (poetry)402
Game Consideration321	Florida Again203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 302, 322
Game Dealers Organize481, 501	How They. Killed a Deer423
Game Legislation281	Hunter and Sportsman322, 427
Game Prospects, 241	Hunting in the Himalayas22, 42, 62, 143
Game Wardens	Idaho Trip
Grouse Fluctuation141	Land of the Midnight Sun
Grouse in Day's Shoot281	Lassoing the Grizzly242
Gun Clubs	Les Cheneux402
Guns, Cheap41	Musquagumagum, Down the342
High Point Field Trials 341	Navajos, Night with
"Hunting" and "Shooting"321	Norway Fishing102
Indians' Rights421	Norway Fur and Feather362
International Rifle Shooting241, 261	Only a Dream 463
Irish-American Rifle Match241	Overhauling the Ditty-Bag403
Keely Gun 141, 161, 321	Pilchard Fishers 2
"Lillibulero"361	Podgers Cruisės Alongshore
McLellan's Poems	Podgers Cruises Back Again
Maine Deer Law	Podgers Inland Cruise182
Massachusetts Association501	Prairie Picture342
Menhaden34 <sup>I</sup>	Quail Incident
Mignonette Case381, 401	Salmon Fishing in Sweden 82
Military Marksmanship 221	Saranac Romance
Minnesota Venison462	Search for Amusement
National Breeders' Show 101, 102, 121, 161, 201, 221	Sea Otter Hunters142
National Field Trials Club381	Song of Selfishness (poetry)
National Gun Association241, 481 "Nessmuk"501	Stony Island
"Nessmuk"	Tennessee Notes
Non-Resident Game Laws	"Twelfth" in Perchshire 22 Under the Balsams 483
One-Man Power361	Voyage Between the Lakes242, 262, 283
"Parker and Company"361	
Phantom Showman	
Phelps, Royal, death of	
Piegans 4I, IOI	NATURAL HISTORY.
Pike as Temperance Agent201	•
Polar Expedition141	Adiron ack Mammals205
Remarkable Shots321	Albino Blackbird 3
Ress, Withdrawal of441	Albino Grouse 45
Rifle Club, Energetic261	Albino Raccoon324
Rifle Ranges, Covered301	Albino Sparrow 45
Rifle Shooting Dishonesty 21	Albino Squirrel 245
pifle Vear381	Albino Swallow 3
"Rocky Mountain Jim"201	Alpine Animals 45
Shad Taking Fly321	American Ornithologists Union 204, 223
Shooting Challenges461	Amœba344
· ·	

Pa	ige.
Side-Hunts	
Small-Bores	
Song Bird Destruction	161
Southern Sportsmen's Association	41
"Sportsman"	47
"Sportsman". Thanksgiving. Trap-Shooting, Growth of.	264
Then Chesting Count of	301
Trap-Shooting, Growth of	
Trinomial Nomenclature	221
"True Sportsman".	422
Walking Match Trap-Shooting	21
Wedge, Another	261
Western Big Game	321
Western Marksmen	102
West, Game Wardens Needed in	IOI
Wimbledon, 1884	2
Wolf in Europe and America	
Wyoming Game and Fish	341
V-llt N D	
Yellowstone National Park	401
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
SPORTSMAN TOURIST.	
About Rattlesnakes	
At Anchor (poetry)	502
Between the Lakes202,	222
Birch and Paddle in New Brunswick	103
Bucktail, Log of the 122, 183, 202, 222,	
CAMP FLOTSAM:	
VII Hieing to the Land of "Perennial Bass".	105
VIII.—Camp Building vs. "Woodcraft."	
IX.—Fishing by Proxy.	443
V When Colonia I alli	402
X.—Where Sabattis Led Us	
XI.—A Dogma	502
Carolina Quail Shooting	383
Ceylon to Bombay	442
Chatty Letter	162
Christmas in Ceylon	
Clew Bay Cruise	285
Clew Bay Cruise	162
Crazy Woman's Fork	100
Crofters and Scotch Landlords	403
Cupsuptic, Up the	343
El Cazador's First Bear	23
El Mahdı's Land	322
End of the Year (poetry)	443 -
Fishing (poetry)	402
Florida Again203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 302,	322
Florida Again203, 223, 243, 262, 284, 302, How They. Killed a Deer	423
Hunter and Sportsman 322,	
Hunting in the Himalayas	
Idaho Trip	
In the Fall of the Year (poetry)	760
In the Pan of the Tear (poetry)	102
Land of the Midnight Sun	02
Lassoing the Grizzly	242
Les Cheneux	402
Musquagumagum, Down the	342
Navajos, Night with	282
Norway Fishing	102
Norway Fur and Feather	362
Only a Dream	463
Overhauling the Ditty-Bag	403
Pilchard Fishers	
Podgers Cruises Alongshore	90
Podgers Cruises Dack Again	-0.
Podgers Inland Cruise	182
Prairie Picture	342
Quail Incident	23
Salmon Fishing in Sweden	
Saranac Romance	
Search for Amusement	163
Sea Otter Hunters	142
Song of Selfishness (poetry)	102
Stony Island	
Tennessee Notes	23
"Twelfth" in Perchshire	22
Under the Balsams	
Voyage Between the Lakes242, 262,	203
NATURAL HISTORY.	
A.V 135 13.	
	205
Albino Blackbird	3

Arctic Railroad 6	3
Arctic Railroad	4
Arizona Quail in Ohio40	3
Annadillo in Texas	
Auk	4
Bear's Pet         28           Bear, The Black         286, 48           Bird in Mouse Trap         34           Bird Migration, Mississippi Valley         444, 46	4
Bear. The Black	4
Bird in Mouse Trap	4
Bird Migration, Mississippi Valley444, 46	3
Bird Notes38	5
Bird's Nest on Mouse Nest46.	
Black Brant30	
Black Cat	
Bog Moss32	
Bullock's Oriole Nesting	
California Quail in Nebraska	
Cardinal Redbird on Long Island14	
Caribou	4
Caribou, Horns of Female405, 425, 46. Catbird24, 45, 83, 105, 143, 16	4
Cat-tails	
Christmas Bird Notes 50	9
Christmas Decorations40	3
Club Moss 30	4
Club Moss	5
Cranberry Bear 323, 385, 50	3
Cranberry Bear	3
Doe with Horns 366	5
Elder36	3
English Sparrow. 44 Finches, Sharp-tailed and Seaside	5
Finches, Sharp-tailed and Seaside40	5.
Pish-earing Bug	4
Flying Squirrel	3
Foreign Bird Acclimation	
Greene Smith Collection	2
Ground Pine	5
Ground Snake 105, 24 Grouse on Pacific Slope 2.	3
Guillemots	4
Guillemots22. Gulf Stream, Animal Life in	4
Hornets and Yellow-jackets	4
Humming Bird	3
Humming Bird	3
Humming Bird Humming Bird Combat 14 Hydra 42	3 6
Humming Bird Humming Bird Combat 14 Hydra 42	3 6
Humming Bird         14           Humming Bird Combat         14           Hydra         42           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24	3 6 4
Humming Bird         14           Humming Bird Combat         14           Hydra         42           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24	3 6 4
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat.       14         Hydra.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       Lobster, Remarkable.       40	3 6 4 4 3
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat.       14         Hydra.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       20         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2	3 6 4 4 3
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat       14         Hydra       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle       Lobster, Remarkable         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow       2	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat.       14         Hydra.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       2         Martins' Roost       18	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat.       14         Hydra.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       20         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow       2         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3
Humming Bird.     14       Humming Bird Combat     14       Hydra     42       Hydra as Fish-eater     46       "Key to North American Birds"     24       Lions on the Bottle.     40       Lobster, Remarkable.     40       Long Island Rare Birds     2       Lunar Rainbow     48       Martins' Roost     48       Michigan Birds     48       Migratory Quail     38	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3 5
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat.       14         Hydra.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       2         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds.       48         Michigan Birds.       48         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose in Adirondacks       26	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat.       14         Hydra.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       2         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds.       48         Michigan Birds.       48         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose in Adirondacks       26	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat.       14         Hydra.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Michigan Birds.       48         Michigan Birds.       48         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The.       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48	3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 4
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow       18         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Rage of       28         Moose, The       245, 40         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 7 5 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat       14         Hydra       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       20         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow       8         Michigan Birds.       48         Michigan Birds.       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks.       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, Range of       45         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notth American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       42	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2         Wule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Voods and Waters, 204, 224, 262, 283         40       12         41       14         42       16         43       16         44       16         45       16         46       17         47       18         48       18         49       18         40       18         40       18         40       18         40       18 <td>3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3</td>	3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2         Wule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Voods and Waters, 204, 224, 262, 283         40       12         41       14         42       16         43       16         44       16         45       16         46       17         47       18         48       18         49       18         40       18         40       18         40       18         40       18 <td>3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3</td>	3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2         Wule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Voods and Waters, 204, 224, 262, 283         40       12         41       14         42       16         43       16         44       16         45       16         46       17         47       18         48       18         49       18         40       18         40       18         40       18         40       18 <td>3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3</td>	3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2         Wule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Voods and Waters, 204, 224, 262, 283         40       12         41       14         42       16         43       16         44       16         45       16         46       17         47       18         48       18         49       18         40       18         40       18         40       18         40       18 <td>3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3</td>	3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 3
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Notes of a Vear       50         Notes of a Vear       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       48         "Our Birds in their Hauuts"       44, 8         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26	3 6 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat.       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       24         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       8         Martins' Roost.       18         Michigan Birds.       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, Range of Moose, The.       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       42         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44, 8         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 42	3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 5 6
Humming Bird.       14         Humming Bird Combat       14         Hydra       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       20         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow       8         Martins' Roost       48         Michigan Birds.       48         Michigan Birds.       48         Moose in Adirondacks.       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, Range of       28         Mosos, Pange of       48         North American Birds       46         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Vear       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40       01         Ottawa Field Naturalists       42         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44         Panther       26         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 424         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 424	3 6 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 5 5 5 5
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Your Birds in their Haunts"       44, 82         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       .63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Robins and Strawberries       16	36 4 4 3 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 4 3 6 5 4
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       24         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       8         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose in Adirondacks       26         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       42         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Robins and Strawberries       16         Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers       20	36 4 4 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 4 3 6 5 4 5
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Migratory Quail       38         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       42         "Our Birds in their Hauuts"       44, 8         Panther       26         Quall in Confinement       .63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers       200         Sea Bird Capture       364, 38	36 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 4 3 6 5 4 5 3
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         42           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         24           Lobster, Remarkable.         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow         Martins' Roost           Martins' Roost         48           Micratory Quail         38           Moose in Adirondacks         26           Moose, Range of         28           Moose, Range of         28           Moose, The         45, 40           Noth American Birds         46           Notes of a Year         50           Notes of Woods and Waters.304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40           Ottawa Field Naturalists         42           "Our Birds in their Hauuts"         44, 8           Panther         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 424           Regulus Satrapa         44           Robins and Strawberries         16           Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers         20           Sea Lion on Rampage         36           Sea Weeds         38	36 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 4 3 6 5 4 5 3 3 2
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         42           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost         18           Michigan Birds         48           Migratory Quail         38           Moose, In Adirondacks         26           Moose, Rage of         28           Moose, The         45           North American Birds         46           Notes of a Year         50           Notes of a Woods and Waters.304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 400           Ottawa Field Naturalists         42           "Our Birds in their Hauuts"         44           Plants and Animals         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Satrapa         44           Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers         20           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38           Sea Weeds         38           Small Bird Postruction	36 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 4 3 6 5 4 5 3 3 2 3
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48         Nortes of a Year       50         Notes of a Vear       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40       42         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44, 8         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       .63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Robins and Strawberries       16         Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers       20         Sea Bird Capture       364, 38         Sea-Lion on Rampage       364, 38	36 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 4 3 6 5 4 5 3 3 2 3
Humming Bird	36 4 4 3 5 4 3 3 3 5 4 6 4 4 3 3 4 3 6 5 4 5 3 3 2 3 7 6
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         42           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost         18           Michigan Birds         48           Migratory Quail         38           Moose, In Adirondacks         26           Moose, Rage of         28           Moose, The         45           North American Birds         46           Notes of Woods and Waters.304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 400           Ottawa Field Naturalists         42           "Our Birds in their Hauuts"         44, 8           Panther         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Sartapa         44           Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers         20           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38           Sea Bird Oapture         364, 38           Sea Bird Oapture         364, 38           Sea Bird Antidote         44, 63, 104, 122 144, 184, 224	3 6 6 4 4 4 3 3 5 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 6 5 5 4 5 5 3 3 3 2 3 7 6 5
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Nule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       42         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44, 8         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Robins and Strawberries       16         Robins and Strawberries       16         Rosa Bird Capture       364, 38         Sea-Lion on Rampage       364, 38 <t< td=""><td>3 6 6 4 4 4 3 3 5 5 4 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</td></t<>	3 6 6 4 4 4 3 3 5 5 4 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Humming Bird	36644335433335546644333443665545533223,665553
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       18         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48         Nortes of a Year       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       46         "Our Birds in their Hauuts"       44, 82         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Roulis and Strawberries       16         Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers       20         Sea Bird Capture       364, 38         Sea Bird Capture       364, 38         Sea Bird Capture       364, 38         Sea Bird Antidote       44, 63, 104, 122 14	36644335456443334436654533323,6655534
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable.       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost.       18         Michigan Birds.       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, Range of       24         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of a Year       50         Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       42         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44         "Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Robins and Strawberries       16         Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers       20         Sea Bird Capture       364, 38         Sea-Lion on Rampage       364 </td <td>36644335546644433344365545533423,66553342</td>	36644335546644433344365545533423,66553342
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat.         44           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable.         40           Long Island Rare Birds.         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost.         18           Michigan Birds.         48           Migratory Quail.         38           Moose, Range of         28           Mule Bird         48           Moose, The.         2, 45, 40           Mule Bird         48           Nortes of a Year.         50           Notes of a Year.         50           Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40           Notes of Woods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 42           "Our Birds in their Haunts"         44, 8           Panther         26           Plants and Animals         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Satrapa         44           Regulus Satrapa         44           Robins and Strawberries         16           Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers <td< td=""><td>36644335433335546644333443365545533323,66555344344</td></td<>	36644335433335546644333443365545533323,66555344344
Humming Bird.       44         Humming Bird Combat       42         Hydra as Fish-eater       46         "Key to North American Birds"       24         Lions on the Bottle.       40         Lobster, Remarkable       40         Long Island Rare Birds       2         Lunar Rainbow.       18         Martins' Roost       48         Michigan Birds       48         Migratory Quail       38         Moose, Range of       28         Moose, Range of       48         Moose, The       2, 45, 40         Mule Bird       48         North American Birds       46         Notes of Voods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40         Ottawa Field Naturalists       42         "Our Birds in their Haunts"       44, 38         Panther       26         Plants and Animals       26         Quail in Confinement       63, 164, 184, 42         Regulus Satrapa       44         Robins and Strawberries       16         Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers       20         Sea Bird Capture       364, 38         Sea-Lion on Rampage       38         Sea Weeds       38	3664435543333554664433344366555334334443
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         42           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost         18           Michigan Birds         48           Migratory Quail         38           Moose, In Adirondacks         26           Moose, Rage of         28           Moose, The         45           North American Birds         46           Notes of Woods and Waters.304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 400           Ottawa Field Naturalists         42           "Our Birds in their Hauuts"         48           Panther         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Sartapa         44           Ruffed Grouse Tail Feathers         20           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38           Sea Bird Apture         <	366443354633335546644333433655453332376555344336
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         44           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost         18           Michigan Birds         48           Migratory Quail         38           Moose, Range of         28           Mule Bird         48           Mores, The.         2, 45, 40           Mule Bird         48           Nortes of a Vear         50           Notes of a Vear         50           Notes of Veods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40           Ottawa Field Naturalists         46           "Our Birds in their Haunts"         44, 8           Panther         26           Plants and Animals         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Satrapa         44           Regulus Satrapa         44           Resuls Satrapa         44           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38	36644335433335546644333443365545533223,665553443655
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         44           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost         18           Michigan Birds         48           Migratory Quail         38           Moose, Range of         28           Moose, Range of         28           Moose, The         2, 45, 40           Mule Bird         48           Nortes of a Year         50           Notes of a Year         50           Notes of Woods and Waters. 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40           Ottawa Field Naturalists         42           "Our Birds in their Haunts"         44, 8           Panther         26           Plants and Animals         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Satrapa         44           Robins and Strawberries         16           Robins and Strawberries         16           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38	36644355433355466443344336554553323,655534436557
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         44           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost         18           Michigan Birds         48           Migratory Quail         38           Moose, Range of         28           Moose, Range of         28           Moose, The         2, 45, 40           Mule Bird         48           Nortes of a Year         50           Notes of a Year         50           Notes of Woods and Waters. 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40           Ottawa Field Naturalists         42           "Our Birds in their Haunts"         44, 8           Panther         26           Plants and Animals         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Satrapa         44           Robins and Strawberries         16           Robins and Strawberries         16           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38	36644355433355466443344336554553323,655534436557
Humming Bird.         44           Humming Bird Combat         44           Hydra as Fish-eater         46           "Key to North American Birds"         24           Lions on the Bottle.         40           Lobster, Remarkable         40           Long Island Rare Birds         2           Lunar Rainbow.         18           Martins' Roost         18           Michigan Birds         48           Migratory Quail         38           Moose, Range of         28           Mule Bird         48           Mores, The.         2, 45, 40           Mule Bird         48           Nortes of a Vear         50           Notes of a Vear         50           Notes of Veods and Waters, 304, 324, 363, 383, 445, 40           Ottawa Field Naturalists         46           "Our Birds in their Haunts"         44, 8           Panther         26           Plants and Animals         26           Quail in Confinement         63, 164, 184, 42           Regulus Satrapa         44           Regulus Satrapa         44           Resuls Satrapa         44           Sea Bird Capture         364, 38	36644355433355466443334336554553323,655534434636576

1	Adirondack Deer247, 265, 266, 287, 367, 406,	
,	485, Adirondack Game Protection185, 226,	50 0
	Antelope Hunt, My Last	
1	Arctic Game	. 66
1	Beaver Dam Club	. 446
I	Bear Fever	.246
I	Rear Hunt in New Hampshire	. 80
Î	Bear Hunting in the Backwoods. Bear Hunt in New Hampshire Bear Hunt, Unexpected	. 347
1	Bear I Did Not Get	. 307
I	Bears	-346
1	Black Duck Shooting	.428
1	Boston Notes	485
1	Brass Shells, Cleaning	.125
I	Brass Shells, Cleaning	. 107
J	Buck Fever	106
1	Bullets	. 408
1	Bullets, Dodging	.166
	Bullet vs. Buckshot25, 46, 64, 84, 105, 123, 146, 185, 206, 287,	
(	California Association	247
(	California Duck Shooting	224
(	California Lagunas	. 26
(	California Lagunas. Campaign Incident. Camp Tents.	. 45
(	Canadian Game Law	.487
(	Capon Club Hunt	. 64
(	Caribou	.346
(	Cat, Hunting	.227
(	Chamberlin Loader	. 25
(	Central Illinois Association	.226
- (	Coincidence	487
(	Colorado Game46	405
(	Connecticut Notes	. 207
,	Coon, The Mysterious	. 426
(	Creed Called For	. 388
1	Dakota Game	.387
1	Dakota Sloughs	.240
1	Dakota Sloughs	.409
1	Deer Hunt	. 4
I	Deer in North Carolina	. 145
1	Deer, My First	. 46
1	Deer, The First	. 280
i	Dog's Revenge	.227
I	Dog's Revenge. Early Days in New York. Elastic Heel Plate Elk in Northwest.	. 66
I	Elastic Heel Plate	. 207
I	Elk in Northwest	. 64
	Experience and Advice	
1	Fisher's Island	. 0
1	Frog Shooting	. 6
(	Frog Shooting	506
(	Game Depletion	. 4
(	Game Law Jurisdiction	.124
(	Georgia Notes	.465
(	Georgia, Ride Through	. 05
(	Grouse Caught Alive	. 125
(	Grouse, A Day with	.206
(	Grouse, Return of	. 45
(	Grouse, Return of	.227
(	Gulf City Gun Club	408
(	Gunpowder Ducking	400
		.186
	Guns in Railroad Stations	.186
( I	Guns in Railroad Stations	.186 .227 .325
I	Guns in Railroad Stations	.186 .227 .325 .306
H	Guns in Railroad Stations	.186 .227 .325 .306
H	Guns in Railroad Stations	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165
H	Guns in Railroad Stations	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165
I H	Guns in Railroad Stations	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 . 5
C H H H H H H H H H H	Juns in Railroad Stations. Hawk and Quarry. Hawk Incident. Hints and Queries. Holding Ahead. Jorse, A Word for. How Some People Do It. How Lost W. P. Hunters and a Hunt.	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 . 5 .326 .144
C H H H H H H H H H H	Juns in Railroad Stations. Hawk and Quarry. Hawk Incident. Hints and Queries. Holding Ahead. Jorse, A Word for. How Some People Do It. How Lost W. P. Hunters and a Hunt.	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 . 5 .326 .144
I H	Guns in Railroad Stations  Hawk and Quarry  Hawk Incident  Hints and Queries  Holding Ahead  Horse, A Word for  How Some People Do It  How we Lost W. P.  Hunters and a Hunt  "Hunting" and "Shooting"  322,  Illinois Notes	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 . 326 .144 .504 .427
	Juns in Railroad Stations. Hawk and Quarry. Hawk Incident. Hints and Queries. Holding Ahead Horse, A Word for. How Some People Do It. How we Lost W. P. Hunters and a Hunt. "Hunting" and "Shooting" 322, Illinois Notes.	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 . 326 .144 .504 .427 .465
	Juns in Railroad Stations.  Hawk and Quarry.  Hawk Incident.  Hints and Queries.  Holding Ahead.  Horse, A Word for.  How Some People Do It.  How we Lost W. P.  Hunters and a Hunt.  "Hunting" and "Shooting"	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .326 .144 .504 427 .465 .124
	Juns in Railroad Stations. Hawk and Quarry. Hawk Incident. Hints and Queries. Holding Ahead. Horse, A Word for. How Some People Do It. How we Lost W. P. Hunters and a Hunt. "Hunting" and "Shooting"	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .5326 .144 .504 427 .465 .124 .430 .488
	Juns in Railroad Stations.  Hawk and Quarry.  Hawk Incident.  Hints and Queries.  Holding Ahead.  Horse, A Word for.  How Some People Do It.  How we Lost W. P.  Hunters and a Hunt.  "Hunting" and "Shooting" 322,  Illinois Notes.  Illinois Shooting Grounds.  Indiana Law.  Indiana Notes.  Iowa Opening Day.	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .5326 .144 .504 .427 .465 .124 .430 .488 .408
	Juns in Railroad Stations.  Hawk and Quarry.  Hawk Incident.  Hints and Queries.  Holding Ahead.  Horse, A Word for.  How Some People Do It.  How we Lost W. P.  Hunters and a Hunt.  Hunting" and "Shooting"	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .544 .504 .427 .465 .124 .430 .488 .408 .265
	Juns in Railroad Stations. Hawk and Quarry. Hawk Incident. Hints and Queries. Holding Ahead. Horse, A Word for. How Some People Do It. How we Lost W. P. Hunters and a Hunt. "Hunting" and "Shooting" 322, Illinois Notes. Illinois Shooting Grounds. Indiana Law. Indiana Notes. Iowa Game Notes. Iowa Game Notes. Iowa Game Notes. Iowa Opening Day. Kandiyohi Ducking. Kentucky Game.	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .504 .427 .465 .124 .430 .488 .265 .47
	Juns in Railroad Stations.  Hawk and Quarry.  Hawk Incident.  Hints and Queries.  Holding Ahead.  Horse, A Word for.  How Some People Do It.  How we Lost W. P.  Hunters and a Hunt.  "Hunting" and "Shooting" 322,  Ilinois Notes.  Ilinois Shooting Grounds.  Indiana Law.  Indiana Notes.  Iowa Game Notes.  Iowa Opening Day  Kandiyohi Ducking.  Kentucky Game.  Kitty Hawk Club House.	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .504 .427 .465 .124 .430 .488 .265 .47 .387
	Juns in Railroad Stations. Hawk and Quarry. Hawk Incident. Hints and Queries. Holding Ahead Horse, A Word for. How Some People Do It. How we Lost W. P. Hunters and a Hunt. "Hunting" and "Shooting" 322. Illinois Notes. Illinois Shooting Grounds Indiana Daw. Indiana Notes. Illinois Oden House. Illinois Campillow Common Commo	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .504 .427 .465 .124 .430 .488 .265 .47 .288
	Juns in Railroad Stations.  Hawk and Quarry.  Hawk Incident.  Hints and Queries.  Holding Ahead.  Horse, A Word for.  How Some People Do It.  How we Lost W. P.  Hunters and a Hunt.  "Hunting" and "Shooting" 322,  Ilinois Notes.  Ilinois Shooting Grounds.  Indiana Law.  Indiana Notes.  Iowa Game Notes.  Iowa Opening Day  Kandiyohi Ducking.  Kentucky Game.  Kitty Hawk Club House.	.186 .227 .325 .306 .165 .186 .504 .427 .465 .124 .430 .488 .265 .47 .288

GAME BAG AND GUN.

Page,	
Louisiana Deer Drive345	Bigosh, Trouting on
Louisiana Game Supply247	Bisby Club
Lucus a Non Lucendo	Bladderwort
Maine Game 86	Brook Trout (poetry)
Maine Game Laws305, 347, 368, 387, 406, 428, 447, 467, 485	Caledonia Trout Thieves California Trout in Adirondacks
Maine Large Game 287	Carp Catching
Maine Woodcock	Carp Growth
Maryland Game Law,287	Casting, Long-Distance
Massachusetts Game       25, 36, 507         Megantic Lake       185	Catfishes
Michigan124	Codfish and Gillnets
Michigan Association	Colorado Angling
Montgomery Shooting Club430	Cuttyhunk
Montana Game347	Dobson
Moose	Drag and Click Reels English Tournament
Mountain Sheep Stalking 4	Ewart, Professor
Nebraska Notes         308           'Nessmuk's'' Knife         147	Experience and Hopes Fatal Realization
New Brunswick Duck Shooting245	Fish Commissioners
New England Game         225           New Jersey Societies         225	Fish Food, Prepared
New Orleans Side-Hunt388	Fish-Hook History
New York Law124 New Zealand Grouse Shooting246	Flies, Most Killing
Nichols, the Guide	Flies, Small
North Carolina597	Florida Waters, Monsters of
North Carolina Duck Shooting	Fly-Casting Tournamens 169, 100
Northwest, From the Far 487	267, 289, 348, 370, 38 Food Fishes
Ohio	Georgia Fishculture
Owl Prizes 6	Gillnets for Codfish
Panther Experience 4 Passaic County Association 225	Gimping Helgramite
Peccary	Hooks, Sliced
Pennsylvania 28	Hybridizing Salmonidæ Ice Fishing
Pennsylvania Deer and Turkeys	Ichthyophagous Club
368, 406, 488	Jordan, Professor
Pike County Game247  Platte River Goose Shooting84, 305	Kane, L. S
Point of Beach	Kennebago
Prairie Chickens         87           Prairie Dogs         306	Kingfishers, Camps of
Preserving Killed Game 25	Lake ChamplainLake Hopatcong
Quail, Breeding of	Land-Locked Salmon29, 32
Quail, Weight of185	Leaders, Color of
Question of Numbers       307, 346         Ragged Lake Club       6	Lobster Decrease Loch Leven Trout
Rail Shooting86, 125, 186	Long Island in the Past
Reloading Ammunition	McCloud River
465, 487, 505	Maine Trout Culture
Rice Lake Duck Shooting 4	Maine Trouting
Rifles, Choice of	Menhaden
Ruffed Grouse 84	Moccasin, Angling for a
Sandhill Venison	Mooselucmaguntic
Shot Cartridges146	New Hampshire Trouting Newlight
Shotgun Performance	New York Association
Shy at a Buffalo486	New York Commission
Side-Hunt Stratagems	Oconee Tributaries
Snipe Shooting409	Old Abe's Secret
Southern Shooting Grounds	On the Grand Mesa
Spider Lake185	Oregon Trout
Sportsman	Oyster Industry
star Mountain Buck	Panfish
y Shooting	Parmachenee-Cupsuptic Carry Pasque Island Bass
ssee Game Notes327	Pennsylvania Trouting
Antelope Hunters. 144 Game Country. 465	Pickerel Through Ice Pike, The Big
, Rod and Gun in	Porpoises and Blackfish
s Shooting184	Posted Streams  Prince Edward's Island
ksgiving Day Expursion	Quaint Fishing Record
Pond248	Rainbow Trout
ctories of Sporting Rifles225 pers Trapped227	Rangeley Lakes
ey Shooting Extraordinary388	Red Snapper
-Eyed Shooting	Restigouche Club
aington Territory165	Rockfish Propagation
tern Big Game326 Turkey Shooting224	Salmon and Trout of Maine
ζ-Shooting207	Salmon Culture
: Cartridges	Salmon Culture in Maine
dcock's Concealment 246	Salmon on Pacific Coast
dcock Opening Day	Salt-Water Fishing
cester Opening Day124	Seven Ponds
	Shad, First of Season
	Shad Taking Bait
ANGLING AND FISHCULTURE.	Shad with the Fly
rondack Fishing448	Sheepshead
irondack Hatche 391 jerican Fishcultura Association 268, 289, 309, 329	Shell Fisheries of Connecticut
erican Food Fishes	Snelling
dack at Dawn	St. Johns Bass Fishing
d Diver	St. Lawrence Restocking
t Rod, Light	Sucker Fishing
ss Choked by Perch 50	Sucker to Bass
ss Fishing	Survival of Fish Embryos
ss Fishing147 ss in St. Johns River	Susquehanna, Down the
509 ss Choked by Perch 509 ss Fishing 147 ss in St. Johns River 68 ss, Large 29, 68, 109, 28, 371 ss, Minnow Casting for 147, 157, 58	Tim Pond
ss Fishing	

Page,	
igosh, Trouting on369, 447 isby Club	Trot
ladderwort	Troi
rook Trout (poetry)	Trot Une
aledonia Trout Thieves	U.S
arp Catching187	Wea
arp Growth	Wes Whi
asting, Long-Distance371	· Whi
atfishes	Wilr Wise
odfish and Gillnets249	Wor
olorado Angling	
uttyhunk	
rag and Click Reels509	Ame
nglish Tournament	Bagg
xperience and Hopes327	Banı
atal Realizat'on148 ish Commissioners189	Beag
ishculture Results	Beag Beag
ish-Hook History187	Beag Belg
ishways	Birn
lies, Small209, 370	Boar
lorida Waters, Monsters of	Bow
267, 289, 348, 370, 385, 409, 430, 470, 489	Bull Bush
eorgia Fishculture348	Cha
iant Powder	Cha
imping410, 470, 490, 508	Colli
elgramite167, 186 ooks, Sliced228	Cons
ybridizing Salmonidæ510 æ Fishing	Croc Dan
chthyophagous Club208, 249	Dee
ordan, Professor	Dee
ane, L. S470	Den Dog
ennebago	Dog
ingfishers, Camps of	Dog
ake Hopatceng	Dute
and-Locked Salmon29, 329, 369, 448, 489, 507 eaders, Color of	Dict Dist
obster Decrease 89	East Edir
och Leven Trout	Eng
cCloud River449	Esq
aine Notes	Exh
aine Trouting	Faki Field
enhaden470	Fish
occasin, Angling for a	Flea I oo
ooselucmaguntic Trout	Fore Gen
ew Hampshire Trouting. 108, 126 ewlight 489 ew York Association 490	Grea
ew York Association         490           ew York Commission         371	Grey
orth Creek 87	Grey
conee Tributaries	Grou
neida Lake8, 410	Hote Hull
n the Grand Mesa	Impo
yster Commission	Lane Lave
anfish489	Leon
rmachenee-Cupsuptic Carry	Lice Line
ennsylvania Trouting 8	Linc Llan
ckerel Through Ice	Loga
prpoises and Blackfish	Man
ince Edward's Island	Mass
naint Fishing Record	Mast Mast
ainbow Trout Peculiarities448	Mast Meri-
angeley Lakes	Mitc
eel Patents	Mode Mont
ockfish Propagation	Moth
od and Reel Association	Natio Natio
lmon Culture349	Natio New
lmon Culture in Maine	New
lmon on Pacific Coast	New Oleat
a Trout Markings	Onta
ven Ponds	Pacif Paste
ad Taking Fly410	Phan Phila
ad Taking Bait329 ad with the Fly370	Pickt
arks in Long Island Sound	Point Point
ell Fisheries of Connecticut	Poiso
ell Fisheries of Connecticut 109 elling 410, 490, 508 ongers 410	Propl Pupp
Johns Bass Fishing188	Rabie
Lawrence Restocking	Retri Retri
cker Fishing147	Robin
cker to Bass	Runa
squehanna, Down the	Setter
irgeon, Large 490	South
out, A June	Spani

Pa	ge.
Trout in Prince Edward's Island	68
Trout, Large Rangeley	188
Trout Taking Fly	148
Trout, Twenty-four Pound	
Unequal Luck	
U. S. Commission	900
U. S. Work in Michigan	
Weakfish at Barnegat	
West Island Club	
Whitefish	
****	8
Wilmurt Lake	28s
Wisconsin Fish Mortality	
Worms for Bait	
	-
THE KENNEL.	

THE KENNEL.
American Kennel Club32, 52, 90, 128, 193, 272
Imerican Kennel Register
Saggage Masters312, 333, 373
Sannerman,511
Beagle Litters395, 413
Beagles Afield
Beagles for Foxes
Beagle Sizes
Belgian Field Trials
Birmingham Show451
Boarhound Group291
Boarhounds
Bow 52
Bull-Terrier Club
Champion Rule91, 452
Champion Sweepstakes354
Chance
Collie Classes
Collie Club 70
Construction
Crockett, Story from
Deerhound
Deerhound's Origin191
Deer, Point on
Denver Show151
Ooggerel (rhymes) 31
Jogs and Clubs
Sample   S
Outch, Jr
Dictatorship190, 249
Distemper150, 232, 354
Sastern Field Trials 71, 211, 331, 351
dinburgh Show271
English Kennel Notes10, 51, 90, 129, 191, 252, 291,
330, 372-3, 393, 450, 471, 490, 510 Esquimaux Dogs
Exhibitors' Convention
aking 17. 22
field Trial Scorers472
isher's Island Trials
'leas312
ood
oreign Shooting, Dogs for
German Mastiff 111 Great Danes 111, 128
Greyhound Challenge
reyhound Judging472
Preyhounds in the West350 Prouse Dale
rouse Dale73
unshyness210
Hotel Dogs210
Iull Show   349     mporting Dogs   150
ancaster Show128
averack Setters, 9, 32
averack Setters
ice312, 511
incoln, Death of
incoln Fund
ogan's Dog
Ianitoba Dog Show293
Sassachusetts Dog Law
lastiffs 33
astiff Puppies291, 312, 333, 350, 371, 394, 411
lastiffs, Winslow's Sale272
Teriden Shov491 Litchell's Reinstatement71
odern Journalism
Contreal Show51, 171
lother Demdike 310, 333
ational Breeders' Show 111, 120, 172, 102, 231, 240
ational Field Trials271, 311, 393 412, 431
ational Field Trials Club452
ew Haven Kennel Club491
ewport Fox-Hunting
leates
ntario Collie Show and Trials172
acific Coast Trials349
asteur's Success
hantom Showman
ickup71
ointers at New York
ointers, More About511
pisoning52, 90
rophet, False491, 511
uppy First Time Afield
abies
4II
etrieving Woodcock
etrieving Woodcock
obins Island Trials331, 350 ules 8 and 9452
obins Island Trials

Pa	ge.
Toronto Dog Show Association	491
Training Experience	311
Training on Tame Quail	33
Trick Dog Training	II
Ulmer Doggen	III
Western Pennsylvania Society	511

#### RIFLE AND TRAP-SHOOTING.

Alabama State Shoot92
Boston Gun Club74
Breechloader Tests433
California State Rifle Association373
Carolinas Association 53
Cartridge Making374
Carver's Shoot513
Clay-Pigeon Points
Clay-Pigeon Tournament (N. Y.) 72
Creedmoor Fall Meeting91, 152
Field Trial 33
German Shooting Festival213
Light, Conditions of
Long Island Association312
Massachusetts Militia233
National Gun Association254, 493, 514
N. R. A. Broken Rule
New England Association
New Jersey State Tournament
New York State Tournament
Off-Hand Rifle Club272
Providence Tournament 12
Revolver Target Shooting 414, 454
Spangler Arm433
Target Rifl: Tests513
Trap and Field Shooting493
Western Rifle Association
Western Rifle Ranges454
- 101

Western Rifle Association. Western Rifle Ranges.	113
YACHTING.	
After the Battle	05
Albany	196
Amateur and Professional	216
Amy	396, 497
Anchor	455
Athlete, Steam Yacht	
AthlonBeam and Displacement	
Bedouin	95
Bonita	255
Burlington Bay	95, 515
Cassy	
Castalia	136, 175
Centerboards, Loaded	273
Clara B	337
Coffer Dam	
Cost of Yachts4	94, 516
Cruiser	
Cruising Club	314
Cruising Yachts Currytush	54
Cutters as Cruisers	455
Daisy, Cutter	15, 255
Dolphin.	357
Dory	116
Douschka	497
Electrical LaunchesElectric Light	235
English Yachts	17, 457
Erie Canal	336
Fanny	255
Fiona Fishing Schooners	235
Flyaway	455
Fra Diavolo	176
Gaviota	235
Godolphin	407
Harvey Sauce	76
Ileen5,	76, 176
Interiors, Finishing	
Junk Boat Race	06
Kara Lake Michigan, Cutter on Lake Yachting	295
Lake Yachting	15
Lead, Price of	395
Length and Sail Area Rule	6, 516
Lights	4, 134
Lighthouses	5, 357
Linda, Wreck of List of Winners, 1884	377
Lloyds	0, 396
Lurline Mabel Mabel	196
Marguerite	TTC
Master Mariners' Regatta Mersey Canoe Yawl	14
Mignonette	2, 497
Mizzen for Yawl	416
Mona	. 235
New Schooner	126
Nourmahal Ocean Schooner Race	
Oi-Kaze	. 116
Oil on Waves31	51 457

Page
Ontario, Cruise on
Ontario, Gale on
Open Boats15, 35, 96, 115, 135, 176, 195, 235, 254
Oriva273, 295, 375, 416, 437
Pacific Shipbuilding
Penguin273, 295, 375, 416, 437
Petroleum as Fuel
Pocahontas495
Podger's Cruise43, 74, 136, 155, 182
Port and Starboard136
Punts136
Races in 1884335, 356, 396
Roanoke
Rowing and Sailing Boat315
Rules of the Road
Ruth, Steam Yacht395
Sassacus496
San Francisco 15, 176
Seat for Boat
Science and Rule of Thumb
Schooners in 1884416
Sharpie56, 76, 96, 196, 455, 494
Sharpie, Improved
Shifting Ballast 195
Shipbuilding
Silvie196
Singlehand Yachts96, 274, 314
Sloop and Cutter 195, 196, 216, 234, 235, 241, 254, 273,
296, 356, 375, 416, 417, 435, 436, 437, 496
Sneakbox
Spankadillo455
Speranza136
Steam Sharpie316
Steam Yachts136, 273
Steam Yacht, Sinking of
Steel Shipbuilding316
Steel Vessel on Lakes
Surf235
Tara494
Tarpon96, 357
Torpedo Boat
Trysails 494
Tyler, Geo. H., Death of
Ulerin176
Vanessa396
Viper 274
Vital Spark296
Wail of the Sloop 54
Warren's Cutter357, 396, 457, 497
Weather Stakeboat 14
Wenonah
White Cap
Whitehall Boats, Race of 56, 116
Windward35, 56

Winners of 1884
Wrecks116, 155, 254, 296
Yawls
Yawl White Cap
Yolande154
Zanzibar, Cruise to235
235
CLUBS AND RACES.
American 15, 56, 76, 136, 156, 196
Atlantic14, 36, 235
Bay of Quinte 75
Belleville
Beverley
Boston15, 75, 154, 375
Buffalo116, 357
Bunker Hill
Cape Cod Bay
Catamarans136
Chicago 55
Cleveland 155, 455
Collingwood
Delaware River         316           Dorchester         13, 96
Dorchester
Eastern
Goelet Cup
Harlem
Hull 14, 36, 54, 75, 96, 135, 154, 516
Jeffries
Knickerbocker
Lake Y. R. A
Larchmont135
Lynn14, 155, 195
Manatee River 176
Marblehead Races115
Mattapoisett
Michigan
Milwaukee
Montreal
Newark Y. C
New Bedford 15
New Haven
New Jersey 35, 176, 215
Newport Races
New York14, 55, 76, 235
Oswego396
Pacific 175, 235
Quaker City96, 215
Quincy117, 154
Races in 1884335, 356, 396
Raritan176
Royal Canadian
San Francisco 96, 136, 175, 196, 235, 296, 357, 416, 457
Seawanhaka34, 35, 216, 254, 273

1 oronto 110, 136, 154, 195
West Lynn 195, 235
Winners in 1884
Yonkers
CANOEING.
Accidents134, 194, 235, 275, 294
Adirondacks 74
Amateur Canoe Building133, 156, 214, 255, 294
Anchor236
Average Rule in England397
Bucktail 122, 182, 202, 222, 242
Camp Beds214
Camp Cookery 16, 36, 93, 135, 194, 236, 276, 314, 375
Canoes of 1884 114, 156
Canoe and Boat Building457
Canoe Outfit
Canoe Trip, Early457
Canoe Yawls274, 296
Canvas Canoes294, 494
Cassy296
Centerboards
Connecticut River
Cruising Canoes
Delaware River
Deseronto C. C
Dinner N. Y. C. C397, 415
Dot
Drop Rudder
Executive Committee A. C. A
Fan Sail
Florida
Friday
Galley Fire16, 36, 93, 135, 194, 236, 276, 314, 375
Gemini, Cruise of
Hidden Obstruction
Home Made Canoe
Insurance494
Lateen
Lights
Measuring Canoes
Meet Reflections
Mersey Canoe 274, 296
Mississippi Cruise
Mohican Sail 313
Nessmuk
Newburg Meet
Osgood Canoe
Photographs
Prince's Lateen
Programme for 1885476
Racine Canoes
Record of 1884

Page.	
Richelieu River	
Rudders156	,
Rushton's Canoes476	
Safety of Canoeing	ı
Sailing Rules	۱
Sairy Gamp	۱
Sandy Hook Cruise174	
Settee Sails	
Snake	
Sneak Box	
Sob	
Social Side of Canoeing493	
Social Side of Calibering493	
St. Lawrence135	
Steam Canoe	
Stoyes255, 275	
Sugar Creek355	
Susquehanna	
Tabernacles156	
Tents214	
Toolchest for Canoe 56	
Vipe275	
Vital Spark	
Waterproofing175, 494	
Western Meet	
. CLUBS AND RACES.	
A. C. A. Meet15, 36, 37, 56, 62, 73, 93, 94, 113, 134,	
-6	
157, 215, 235, 476	
Bayonne114, 157, 175	
Bayonne	
Bayonne.       114, 157, 175         Brockville       175         Brooklyn       516	
Bayonne.         114, 157, 175           Brockville         175           Brooklyn         516           Buckeye         17	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye     17       Buffalo     93	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago     16, 37, 56	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye.     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     256	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye.     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     20,266       Hartford     14, 434, 457	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     256       Hartford     14, 43, 457       Harvard     276	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye.     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     256       Hartford     14, 434, 457       Harvard     276       Hub     397	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye.     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago.     16, 37, 55       Cleveland     256       Hartford     14, 434, 457       Harvard     276       Hub     397       Knickerbocker     135, 157, 174, 125, 517       Type     135, 157, 174, 125, 517	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye     17       Buffalo     19       Chicago     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     256       Hartford     14, 43+ 457       Harvard     276       Hub     397       Knickerbocker     135, 157, 174, 215, 157       Lake George Meet     16	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brocklyn     516       Buckeye.     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     256       Hartford     14, 434, 457       Harvard     276       Hub     397       Knickerbocker     135, 157, 174, 215, 517       Lake George Meet     16       Mariposa     175, 516	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brocklyn     516       Buckeye.     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago.     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     256       Hartford     14, 43+ 457       Havarad     276       Hub     397       Knickerbocker     135, 157, 174, 215, 517       Lake George Meet     16       Mariposa     175, 516       Mohican     16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 225, 337, 437, 434	
Bayonne.     114, 157, 175       Brockville     175       Brooklyn     516       Buckeye     17       Buffalo     93       Chicago     16, 37, 56       Cleveland     256       Hartford     14, 434, 457       Hub     397       Knickerbocker     135, 157, 174, 1215, 137       Lake George Meet     16       Mariposa     175, 516       Mohican     16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 215, 337, 457, 494       New York     17, 135, 175, 104, 226, 276, 397	
Bayonne.       114, 157, 175         Brockville       175         Brocklyn       516         Buckeye.       17         Buffalo       93         Chicago       16, 37, 55         Cleveland       256         Hartford       14, 434, 457         Harvard       276         Hub       397         Knickerbocker       135, 157, 174, 215, 517         Lake George Meet       10         Mohican       16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 215, 337, 457, 494         New York       17, 135, 175, 104, 26, 276, 337         Oshkosh       434	
Bayonne.       114, 157, 175         Brockville       175         Brocklyn       516         Buckeye.       17         Buffalo       93         Chicago.       16, 37, 56         Cleveland       256         Hartford       14, 434, 457         Harvard.       276         Hub       39         Knickerbocker.       135, 157, 174, 215, 517         Lake George Meet       16         Mariposa       175, 556         Mohican.       16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 215, 337, 437, 494         New York       17, 135, 175, 104, 236, 276, 397         Oshkosh.       434         Pittsburgh       194, 235	
Bayonne.       114, 157, 175         Brockville       175         Brooklyn       516         Buckeye       17         Buffalo       93         Chicago       16, 37, 56         Cleveland       256         Hartford       14, 434, 457         Hub       397         Knickerbocker       135, 157, 174, 1215, 157         Lake George Meet       16         Mariposa       175, 516         Mohican       16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 215, 337, 457, 494         New York       17, 135, 175, 104, 236, 276, 397         Oshkosh       434         Pittsburgh       157, 175, 105, 226, 457         Rochester       157, 175, 105, 226, 457	
Bayonne. 114, 157, 175 Brockville 175 Brockville 175 Brocklyn 556 Buckeye. 17 Buffalo 93 Chicago 16, 37, 56 Cleveland 256 Hartford 144 434 457 Harvard 276 Hub 397 Knickerbocker 135, 157, 174, 25, 547 Lake George Meet 175, 547 Mohican 16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 225, 337, 457, 494 New York 17, 135, 175, 104, 236, 276, 397 Oshkosh 434 Pittsburgh 194, 235 Rochester 157, 175, 195, 236, 357 Rondout 457	
Bayonne.	
Bayonne.       114, 157, 175         Brockville       175         Brooklyn       516         Buckeye.       17         Buffalo       39         Chicago       16, 37, 56         Cleveland       256         Hartford       14, 434, 457         Hub       397         Knickerbocker       135, 157, 174, 1215, 157         Lake George Meet       16         Mariposa       175, 36         Mohican       16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 215, 337, 437, 494         New York       17, 135, 175, 104, 236, 276, 397         Oshkosh       434         Pittsburgh       114, 236, 276, 457         Rochester       157, 175, 105, 236, 457         Rondout       457         Royal       215, 337         San Francisco       175, 275	
Bayonne. 114, 157, 175 Brockville 175 Brockville 175 Brockville 175 Buckeye. 17 Buffalo 39 Chicago 16, 37, 56 Cleveland 256 Hartford 14, 434, 457 Harvard 276 Hub 397 Knickerbocker 135, 157, 174, 25, 547 Lake George Meet 17, 175, 174, 25, 547 Lake George Meet 17, 175, 174, 25, 547 Nohican 16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 275, 337, 457, 494 New York 17, 135, 175, 104, 236, 276, 397 Oshkosh 434 Pittsburgh 194, 236 Rochester 157, 175, 195, 236, 457 Rondout 457 Rondout 255, 397 San Francisco 275, 494, 426, 595 Springfield 276, 494	
Bayonne.       114, 157, 175         Brockville       175         Brooklyn       516         Buckeye       17         Buffalo       93         Chicago       16, 37, 56         Cleveland       256         Hartford       14, 43, 457         Hub       397         Knickerbocker       135, 157, 174, 215, 537         Lake George Meet       16         Mariposa       175, 516         Mohican       16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 215, 337, 457, 174         New York       17, 135, 175, 104, 236, 276, 397         Oshkosh       434         Pittsburgh       104, 238         Rochester       157, 175, 195, 236, 457         Royal       225, 397         San Francisco       175, 276         Springfield       206, 194         Toledo       55	
Bayonne.	
Bayonne.       114, 157, 175         Brockville       175         Brooklyn       516         Buckeye       17         Buffalo       93         Chicago       16, 37, 56         Cleveland       256         Hartford       14, 43, 457         Hub       397         Knickerbocker       135, 157, 174, 215, 537         Lake George Meet       16         Mariposa       175, 516         Mohican       16, 36, 114, 174, 175, 215, 337, 457, 174         New York       17, 135, 175, 104, 236, 276, 397         Oshkosh       434         Pittsburgh       104, 238         Rochester       157, 175, 195, 236, 457         Royal       225, 397         San Francisco       175, 276         Springfield       206, 194         Toledo       55	

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1884.

VOL, XXIII.—No. 1. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; ave copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers sbould order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs, Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross,

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements rust invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

CONTIL

EDITORIAL.
Politics in Fishculture.
Wimbledon—1884.
Shooting Prospects.
The Growth of Trap-Shooting.
A Bench Show Association.
The Sportsman Tourist.
With the Filchard Fishers.
Natural History.
The Humming Bird.
Notes on the Flying Squirrel.
Young Lions on the Bottle.
Game Bác and Gun.
Open Seasons for Game and Fish
Experience with a Panther.
True Story of a Deer Hunt.
Where the Game Goes.
With the Ducks at Rice Lake.
The Performance of Shotguns.
Stalking the Mountain Sheep.
A Word for the Horse,
Clubs and Club Grounds.
The Choice of Hunting Rifles.
CAMP FIRE FLICKERINGS,
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Camps of the Kingfishers.—XII.
"Sait-Water Fishing."
Oncida Lake.
FISRCULTURE.
Whitelishes of North America.
The Kennel.
Politics at New York.

Whitensnes of North Americ Kennet.
Pointers at New York,
The Laverack Setter.
The Pointer Protest.
English Kennel Notes.—x.
The Deerhound.

THE KENNEL.

A Letter from an Ignoramus.
Training Trick Dogs.
Newport Fox Hunting.
Kennel Notes. Providence Tournament,
ANOEING,
The Lake George Meet,
Mohican C. C. Races,
Chicago C. C. Anunal Regatta,
The A. C. A. Meet,
Toledo C. C. Championship
Races,
A. Simple Cance Outfit,
"Where's Friday?"
Cruising Canoes,
The Galley Fire,
Canoe and Camp Cookery,
A. Bad Day for the Dog,
'AGHTING.

New York 1.
Races.
Races.
Races.
Atlantic Y. C. Annual Cruise.
The Weather Stakeboat.
The Sentinels of our Coast.
Beyerly Y.C. Second Championship.
Answers to Correspondents.

#### A BENCII SHOW ASSOCIATION.

THE postponed meeting for the purpose of forming a national bench show association will probably be held at Philadelphia at the time of the coming dog show. such an association is greatly needed, no one at all conversant with the present state of affairs will deny, and we hope that prominent breeders throughout the country will attend the meeting and take such action as shall best serve the interests of all concerned. The circular which was published last May, and which was sent by the Westminster Kennel Club to all of the prominent clubs in the country who had held bench shows, called for a meeting of delegates from such clubs only. Pending this meeting the club received letters from several breeders and exhibitors, suggesting that the association should be composed of individuals instead of clubs; and wishing that the best possible course should be pursued, they postponed the meeting, in order that a free and full discussion should point out such course. We have no fear that associated clubs would trample upon the rights of exhibitors or public. Their interests are too closely allied; and an unjust and domineering course pursued by such an association would at once meet its just reward in the withdrawal of that support without which, of course, the clubs cannot hold their shows. Neither have we any doubt that an association composed of individuals can accomplish all that is required of it. There should be no antagonism between the clubs and individuals; their interests are identical; the object of each is to preserve the purity of the different breeds of dogs and to improve their quality. The meeting should be perfectly harmonious in all important points, and the society formed should be an association that will command the respect and support of every lover of the dog in the land. We hope to see some definite action taken at Philadelphia.

#### THE GROWTH OF TRAP-SHOOTING.

WE have not the statistics at hand to show how many W lundreds of base-ball games are played by professional clubs in this country every year, how many millions of dollars are invested in the business, and what the profits are. It is well known that the national game yields handsome returns to the stockholders. This is because the public is interested in the matches on the diamond field, and is quite

willing to pay gate moncy to witness the play.

The experiment is about to be made by certain enterprising gentlemen of attempting to inaugurate a system of trap-shooting matches which shall have charms for the public and receive the same support now given to base-ball. reason that since base ball matches are popular, shooting matches may also be so managed that the public will pay admission fees to witness them. The accomplishment of this end would, of course, be a highly desirable condition of affairs. The public would be instructed in the noble art of "shooting-flying," and what pastime might better engage its attention. Incidentally the manufacturers of powder and shells and targets, the gunmakers and the publishers of FOREST AND STREAM would be benefited.

Such a consummation is, we are quite ready to agree, one most devoutly to be desired; but we must yet confess that our faith is too weak to very clearly foresee its coming. On the contrary, it is extremely improbable that trap-shooting the contrary, it is extremely improbable that trap-shooting artificial targets can ever be made to interest any large number of individuals other than those who are directly concerned as participants. This is, however, merely an opinion, the fallacy of which we should be well pleased to see demonstrated by the event of the practical test about to be made in this city. And, then, trap-shooting is as yet only in its infancy. It is only within a comparatively short period that base shall has assumed its present proportions, and its that base-ball has assumed its present proportions; and it were perhaps rash to assume that trap-shooting may not some day be accorded a like important position in public

POLITICS IN FISHCULTURE.

F there is any position, either in the individual States or under the general government, which should be filled by competent men, irrespective of their political creed, it is that of Commissioner of Fisheries. The position is one that calls for a man who has not only a love for the work, but who also has an intimate knowledge of the habits of fishes and the waters inhabited by them, as well as of the needs of the people. If, in addition to this, he has some zoological lore, he should be valued too highly to be laid aside because his political convictions do not chance to agree with those who may be temporarily in power. Most fortunately the United States Fish Commission is not in any sense a political machine. Its head is not in political life, and its many and widely-scattered experts are selected for their fitness alone, and if they have views on politics they are permitted to hold them, the same as any other citizen. We regret to say that this sensible rule is not followed in some of the States, and, therefore, changes are made in accordance with the views of politicians, who know little, and care less, of the fishing

Of the thirty-nine States having Fishery Commissioners, thirty of them pay no salary to these officers, two (Connecticut and New Hampshire) pay them three dollars a day while actually at work; one (Iowa) pays \$1,200 per year to the Commissioner and \$600 to the assistant; one (Maine) pays \$500 to each; three (Maryland, North Carolina and Texas) pay \$1,500; while Kansas pays her Commission r three dollars a day for fifty days. It is therefore plain that the pay is not large enough to make the position a tempting one to political mcn of a class fitted to fill it, even in the few States which pay salarics. Yet there have been instances where Governors have removed men whose experience was of value in order to reward some partisan who came fresh to the work, but was entirely ignorant of the duties of the office. Certainly if the principle of Civil Scrvice Reform is a correct one, then it should be applied in the case of the Fishery Commissioners, who should only be removed for neglect of duty.

Our attention has been called to this matter by the removal of Commissioner B. F. Shaw, of Iowa, one of the ablest fishculturists in the country, and one whose services have been of great value to his State. We have long known of his good work and have watched it with pleasure, noting his broad views and systematic endeavors to protect and increase the fish food supply of Iowa. Mr. Shaw is said to have been removed because he was not in political accord with the present chief executive officer of his State. We do

not know his successor, but hope that he may prove to be as good a man as Mr. Shaw has been, but it may take him years of hard work and study to arrive at the knowledge now possessed by his predecessor, and therefore this change does not seem to be for the best interests of fishculture in Iowa. Fishculture is something which cannot be learned in a year, and the men who have been engaged in it for the past fifteen or more years are still learning, therefore their knowledge and experience cannot be too highly valued, and should not be carelessly thrown aside for merely political

#### SHOOTING PROSPECTS.

T is about time for the arrival of the shore birds, and Those who gun along the beaches and on the salt meadows will soon be looking for their coming. No great flight is to be expected much before the middle of August, however, and even then it may fail. In fact, shore bird shooting along the New England, Long Island, and Jersey coasts is most uncertain. In old times one could rely on having a little of it, but new times have come, and what with the entire lack of protection at any season of the year, and the building of hotels and cottages all along the beaches, the birds have become so few and so wild that it is the exception for them to be seen in any numbers along our shores. Down on the Virginia coast there are a few localities where the birds still appear in something like their old abundance. We have seen acres of salt marsh there brown with jack curlew, and beaches where, at the right stage of the tide, the wil-lets traded back and forth in numbers which were astonishing. It is years since we have shot there, but we are told that, if one hits the flight, the birds are still numerous. A list of these localities is given in our little pamphlet entitled "Shore Birds."

The easterly storm which prevailed along the Atlantic seaboard last Sunday was just such an one as we have often seen bring on the early flight of these birds, and we presume that during the week there will be some shooting along the Long Island and New Jersey shores.

We heard last week of a few yellowlegs and dowitchers being killed on the outer beach near Islip, and no doubt before long, further reports of this shooting will come in thick and fast.

All the indications now point to a good shooting year, a season when birds shall be plenty. From all quarters come reports of quail plenty, and the mellow ringing note of Bob White resounds from the old stone wall, the gray rail fence and the twisted branch of the gnarled old apple tree.

Ruffed grouse, too, have reappeared in something like their old time abundance. In covers long deserted by these noble birds you may this season find some broods, the young just large enough to flutter up to the low branches of the trees, while the mother stands straight and slim in the top of the alders near at hand or tumbles at your feet in a seeming death struggle.

Woodcock do not seem to be very plenty, yet we know of one gun which captured seventy-five on the second and third days of July this year.

Yes, the signs are certainly, so far, very favorable for a good fall's shooting, and although there are still some dangers to which the young quail must be exposed, we hope to find birds plenty when the crisp days of October and November shall summon us afield.

FORESTRY PRESERVATION.—The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller to investigate and report upon a system of forest preservation for New York State, met at Saratoga on Wednesday of last week. About thirty gentlemen, repre-senting the owners of forest lands, were present, and an informal discussion was held. Reference was made to the destructive effects of forest fires, which it was stated were very often due to the carelessness of camping parties; and special stress was laid upon the necessity of having a force of guardians to patrol the woods and prevent the setting and spreading of such conflagrations. The Commission will meet at Blue Mountain Lake, next month, and make a tour of inspection through the Adirondacks.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME.—An illustration of the old proverb is the fact that within the past week we have been favored with calls from Mr. N. P. Leach, of Canada, Mr. T. G. Dabney, of Mississippi, Mr. T. S. Van Dyke, of California, and Mr. H. L. Mullen, of England. No. 39 Park Row

#### WIMBLEDON-1884.

THE English riflemen have just completed their fortnight's work at the old shooting common, and from the latest mails, which bring us the story of the camp up to the middle of the meeting, we judge that the twenty-fifth annual gatheriug has been a very successful one.

It is a place of continual change, and with a solid substra tum of very cautious conservatism the council have with each recurring meeting introduced changes enough to provoke discussion and set the scribblers busy with protest and comment. This year a curious ruling as to the standing of a volunteer puts the council in the position of disqualifying a member of a volunteer organization as not being a volunteer, even when his name appears in good standing on the roster. The "old uns" are indignantly aroused over the matter, and it is not unlikely that some modification of the rule will be made.

One of the most marked features of the present meeting is the concession on the part of the council that the Snider rifle is not a fit weapon of precision at this time. It has been pushed aside by a better arm, and this particular better arm is the Martini-Henry, which is now permitted in all military matches. It is not unlikely that the Snider, which is the recognized arm of the volunteer force, may be called in, and the better Martini-Henry used in its stead, a change which only paves the way to a later change when the rifle which is now being sought for by the regulars shall have proven its superiority to the present Martini-Henry. The permission to use the Martiui in place of the Snider gives universal satisfaction, for besides saving the lugging of two weapons to Wimbledon there is an assurance of better scores under worse weather conditions than could possibly be made with the large-bored Snider.

marking has undergone a modification in the way of simplification, and there is a constant approach to that coming perfect target which shall be self-marking, where the services of a man in the pit shall be dispensed with and the agency of electricity come in to tell the tale of each shot, promptly and accurately. The targets at Wimbledon for several years past have been made of canvas, with a dummy target which was pushed up above the parapet when a shot was made, and which carried with it a marking disk placed approximately over the spot hit and signifying the value of the shot. Then upon the raising of the real target a small patch is seen inserted in the shot hole, which, to the marks-man with a glass, enables an exact record of the shot to be made. The new scheme does away with the dummy target as showing the place of the shot. The value only is given for the regular record keeper, while the small shot hole or Bland patch is retained as a guide to the man shooting.

The prize list, as usual, is a tempting one, and considerable care has been exercised in its make-up. There are val-uable aggregate prizes which are not oft to be won by a fluke, and while class competitions are provided in plenty there are an abundance of all-comers matches, both for military and sporting rifles.

The range itself has its old arrangements, a plenty of regulars to assist in the butts and at general work, while the Canadians are at their old place with an Indian team from the service in that far away colony. There are changes in the personnel of the staff, Sir Henry Wilmot replacing Lord Brownlow as Chief of the Executive.

The first week of the meeting was not a very satisfactory one in a shooting way, for the wind was unruly and the weather generally mixed. The shooting went off without mishap, and while big scores were not the rule, the figures and the firmanent takeu together, showed good shooting skill. A tour of the camp by a military man would suggest many very good things, while the stay of a fortnight would enable a shooting man to pick up a thousand and one wrinkles about rifles and score gathering.

AN UNKIND COUNSELLOR .- Two Vermont Canucks, arrested for seining and convicted of the crime, are now pining in the Addison county jail. They were egged on by a prominent lawyer of the county, who assured them that they might net all the fish they wanted to and he would see them safely out of it. But instead of that he has only seen them iu. A correspondent asks what we think of such a man. It would no doubt be a good thing if the counsel were keeping his client's company in Addison county jail. But perhaps the Canucks will have something to say to the legal luminary when they get out; so his punishment may

California Deer are killed by the skin-hunters at an alarming rate. Mr. N. E. White, of the Sacramento Sunday Capital, relates that within one week after the opening of the present deer season in that State he saw in San Francisco a truck-load of 450 well-dried deer skins from Michigan Bluffs, in Placer county. The skins were of deer which had been slaughtered by Indians, employed by hide dealers, in the spring. California sportsmen through their State Associa tion are doing what they can to correct these shameful abuses, but it is plain that they need more help from the

UNCLE LISHA'S SHOP.-In response to several inquiries we reply that we hope to hear further from Uncle Lisha's Shop, perhaps in the fall, when the crops have all been gathered, and the author finds leisure to continue his sketches.

## The Syortsman Tourist.

### WITH THE PILCHARD FISHERS.

WITH THE PILCHARD FISHERS.

A LTHOUGH pilchard fishing has been so time-honored an industry in the southwest of England and along the opposite French coasts, and so much has been written and said on the subject, it would still appear to be a moot point what the pilchard really is. Some advocate his claim to be classed as a distinct species of fish, while others, and they are many, maintain that he is merely the juvenile representative of some denizen of the deep already dubbed with a name. The majority, perhaps, lean toward this latter opinion, and it seems to be generally considered that the pilchard, as a pilchard, is a delusion and a snare, and that when he grows up he will be recognized as a mackerel. His title of pilchard is, in fact, a superfluity from which the owner will seek to rise to loftier things, as the pickerel which devours his brother, hoping thereby to attain the dignity of being a pike. Does not the all-mentioning Shakespeare throw his quill, like the Goth's sword, into the disputed scales when he says: "A husband is as like to a fool as a mackerel is to a pilchard—the husband's the bigger?" Certainly the general appearance of the pilcher would justify his own portion of the simile, and it may well happen that in his maturity and the fulness of events, he may come to be hawked about the cast end of London on the head of an itnerant mortal of the Bill Sykes type, yelling, "Yar fres-sh mak-r-rel."

But be the pilehard's descent what those having authority may agree upon, the industry that his catching, drying, saling, packing and exporting affords to the fisher men of those coasts which his fastidious tastes induce him to patronize, is a very great and profitable one. Indeed it is almost solely in one or other of the various items which the industry involves that the many fishing villages from Land's End to Torquay find the means of livelihood. All who have wandered in this out of the way limb of England will remember the quaint little cluster of houses which here and there peep from among the rocks of each by and cove in this much indented coast. Seldom do they boast more than a dozen houses, wherein the rude forefathers of the hamlet dwell, but in tarry sheds for fish drying and a feet of big beamed pilehard boats drawn upon the beach their pride is centered, and the quality of the village proclaimed. Many of such villages, standing in amphibious contentment with "one foot in the sea and one on the land, to one thing (i. e. pilchards) constant ever," are perfect little gens for the study of an artist, and not a few of them hiave lent subjects for canvaese in the Academy and Sulon. Many a quiet nook is there are the company of the study of an artist, and not a few of them hiave lent subjects for canvaes in the Academy and Buday so the ded or roofed with redities which lime and moss so medical or roofed with redities which lime and moss so medical or roofed with redities which lime and moss so medical or roofed with redities which lime and moss so medical or roofed with redities which lime and moss so medical or roofed with redities which lime and moss so medical or roofed with redities which lime and moss so may be successful the subject of the first subjec

many eager markets, or salted for the island towns, or dried for winter use, or packed in barrels to be forwarded to the great hungry stores of London, but nowadays the pilchard may be found in all lands, lurking in a tinned case in a sea of oil with a few brothers and bay leaves for company. Au all-pickling age respects not his native choice, and it is whispered—though this I, as a partial enthusiast, and the pilchards as "above such things," are loath to believe—it is whispered, I say, that not a few of the sardines à l'huile, which purport to come from France, in reality looked their last on life as pilchards in the meshes of a Cornwall net, Kenance Haven, Cornwall, England, June 28.

J. B. A.

# Hatural Distory.

#### THE HUMMING BIRD.

THE HUMMING BIRD.

(Trockilus Coluris).

The shrill lisp of the crickets and the piping of the myriad insect voices, that have made the woods throh with their music during the night, is hushed; and all these little imps of darkness are tucking themselves sungly away among the weeds and grasses, and under the sticks and stones, there to snooze until the cool of the next twilight.

The sky is beautifully clear, and it sceme as though the stars were burning with more than their wonted brilliancy. Venus is flashing splendor from the heavens, and now and again a thrill of admiration at her wondrous beauty runs through the grove, and reaches us in a faint murmur from the trectops. A heavy mist, that all night long has slept in the lowlands, is "folding its tents like the Arabs, and as silently stealing away" in long, white streamers, that vanish in the still air as we watch them.

The cast is bright with the coming day, and shafts of pearl-colored light are already pointing toward the zenith. Where are the birds? the little "bright-eyed woodfolk?" Listen! And from out the shadows comes the plaintive voice of little Phoebe, with a few soft notes of welcome to the morning. The swamp robins, awakened by the sweet voice, are soon heard, and their rich sympathetic song is full of the secret charm of the woods. Voice after voice is now joining with its little mite of praise, until, from field and forest, is rising the matin chant of the birds. At last the sunbeams are glaucing through the leaves, chasing the shadows that lurk there, and lighting up the dew drops that tremble and glisten from every twig. All mature is music! Another day is begun!

Osily sitting in the very tiniest little nest, so soft and clastic that even her delicate plumage is unruffled by contact with its moss-covered sides, we find our humming bird. High on the gnarled and twisted branch of a dogwood, she has built this fairly home, and therein, with the overhanging leaves for a canopy, the little sylph is brooding. How shall I describe the cuming litt

that no harm is intended, they do not even leave the nest at my approach.

What a dream life is theirs! Gliding in zigzag lines over the flower beds, now suspended almost motionless over a lily bloom, now racing with the humble bees for a honeyed prize, or dashing at the sparrows and robins, and speedily putting them to flight with the fury of their onset. What they do or where they go when it storms I do not know; but at the first returning gleam of sunshine they are back again, with the rapidity of thought, sipping the rain drops from the flowers. And when bed time comes, what wonderful stories of the sunlight the little things must tell each other, as cuddling close up there in the dark, they listen to the croon! croou! croon! croon! of the insects, and watch the fireflies guiding the moths among the trees by the light of their torches.

#### NOTES ON THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

NOTES ON THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

The very interesting article on the flying squirrel, in a late issue, by Dr. Gibbs of Michigan, is very good, so far as it goes, but is, in some respects, liable to mislead the student. This little rodent, Puromys volueella, is very abundant in this part of Illinois, though being a strictly night or twilight animal, it is not often seen unless disturbed. We boys, when out 'coon hunting of a warm night in early autumn, had a good chance to observe how plentiful it was when we built a bright fire so as to be able to 'see the 'coon up the tree." When we did this, the air would at times seem alive with Pteromys, flitting from tree to tree, and uttering their querulous squeaks. I found some years ago the tails of twenty-eight of these little animals nuder one "stub" of a tree, that had been there tilled and eaten by some enemy, probably an owl. 'They do not always nest and rear their young in holes in tree stubs, as the Doctor's article would lead us to believe, for I have found several rearing their young in nests built by birds on bushes. I do not say forsaken birds' nests, for I do not know but Pteromys drove the birds from their nests and occupied them volens volens.

The so-called flying squirrel is not a squirrel proper any

votens votens.

The so-called flying squirrel is not a squirrel proper any more than it is a rat or a mouse. It belongs to the genus \*\*Deromys\*, the squirrel proper to the genus \*\*Sciurus\*, with very \*\*Theorems\*.

dissimilar habits. It would be just as proper to call it a flying mouse, but flying squirrel it will be called to the end of time, I suppose.

This little animal seems quite contented in confinement, if well fed, sleeping the day through, but very lively during most of the night. I have found all the rodents very fond of raw flesh; when in confinement, it seems necessary to their health. In fact nearly all the rodents cat move animal matter than is generally thought. The common little striped ground squirrels, both the timber chipmunk and the prairie gopher, genus Spermophilus, seem very fond of snalls, at least I have often shot them with snalls (univalves) in their pockets. When in confinement, the squirrels will dissect and eat a fresh-killed bird about as quickly as any animal of their size.

Lacox, Ill., July 21.

LACON, Ill., July 21.

#### YOUNG LIONS ON THE BOTTLE.

THOSE interested in lions may like to hear something of how the young ones are brought up in cases where from some cause the mother lacks the power to suckle them, or dies soon after their birth. I have had several cases of the kind under my own care and have also witnessed the experiments—sometimes successful, sometimes the reverse—of others, and will therefore give a chapter out of my own personal history.

At the Zoological Gardens at Leipzig (Germany) we onee had four cubs brought into the world by a young lioness, and as is sometimes the case, she had not sufficient inilk for her bubies and we were obliged to lose them entirely or try what bottle nursing would do. It was with considerable trouble that the young things were gotten out of the cage, for the mother made furious resistance and gave me several tastes of her claws in spite of the assistance of two of the keepers whom I had stationed on the outside, each armed with one of the long iron forks used for feeding, with which to keep the beast away from me during the removal. At last I succeeded in getting all four out of the cage, and after placing them carefully in a basket, I took them home to my own rooms.

The next step was to get a large box in which I put some

placing them carefully in a basket, I took them home to my own rooms.

The next step was to get a large box in which I put some straw, covering it well with an old, soft rug, and after depositing my strange pets in their new nursery, stood it near the stove so that they could enjoy the warmth.

Then came up the feeding question. I took an empty wine bottle, bought several India rubber nipples—such as are used for human babies—and made arangements with the milkman for the increased size of my family.

At feeding time I filled the bottle with milk slightly warmed, to which I added as much sulphur as could be taken up on the point of a penknife, and tried my experiment. To my delight the little beasts took lovingly to their new way of feeding and evinced a decided love "for the bottle."

At first I used to feed them every four hours, keeping this up until they were six weeks old, after which time every five hours was often enough as long as they were on their milk dict.

Knowing the importance of regularity in meal hours I

At first I used to feed them every four hours, keeping this up until they were six weeks old, after which time every five hours was often enough as long as they were on their milk dict.

Knowing the importance of regularity in meal hours I bought an alarm clock, and every night set it to awaken me at the proper intervals, and if any observer had been at hand he would have smiled to see me engaged in my novel maternal experiment. Often have I sleepily turned out of bed at the sound of the alarm, donned my dressing gown, and seated myself on a low box, holding a bottle in each hand, while the cubs tagged at the ends, my own head nodding the while on my breast. As they grew older they became somewhat expensive, as they bit through over two dozens of the rubber nipples before they left off the bottle.

When first I took them in charge (immediately after their birth) they were about the size of Newfoundland pups, but in the course of six weeks they had nearly doubled in weight. They also began at this age to be very amusing in their antics, and used to fight so vigorously for their first turn at the bottle that I used to be obliged to take them singly out of their box in order to feed them comfortably.

As soon as their teeth were strong enough I gave them young chickens and pigeons to eat, which change of diet seemed to meet with their entire approvel. Of course the birds were given m a raw state. At the Zoological Gardens of Dresden, where a similar attempt was made, the entire litter was lost through feeding upon cooked meats instead of raw. Naturally, in the matter of diet, one must adhere as closely as possible to the food they would have had in their native land and wild condition.

By the time the cubs were three months old I used to let them run round the room, and one cannot imagine anything funnier than the way they played together. They would roll over each other and tumble about as though there was not a bone in their whole little soft bodies. Sometimes one would manage to climb up on a chair, which was

had given.

The experiment has been tried of putting young cubs to a cat, but this has very seldom succeeded, as there is rarely milk enough for their wants, nor does it seem to agree with them. After a few weeks of such nursing they die from a softening of the bones, which is a very frequent and deadly disease among the young of all wild animals.

It would naturally be imagined that lions "brought up by hand" would be much tamer than those captured in their native homes, but such is not the case, and the most fierce and vicious that have passed through my hands have been those born in captivity.

J. S. W.

That Florida "Orchid"—A Jaeksonville, Fla., correspondent says: "Your correspondent who seeks to identify a Floridian orchid by comparing it to the passion flower can hardly have enough of botanic knowledge to warrant him in saying that the plant referred to is an orchid. The two are about as dissimilar as plants can be. In remembrance the wide-spreading flowers of the Epidendrum venosum might have become sufficiently amplified to suggest the comparison, but he would have described that as a plant with bulbous roots growing upon trees. Its popular name is 'wild shallot.'"

A Sea Lion on a Rampage—Thousands of persons yesterday visited the sea lions in Druid Hill Park. The margin of the extensive pond in which they are kept was crowded several persons deep the wnole afternoon, and the stretch of road overlooking the pond was packed with vehicles. The mother sea lion was belligerent, and tried to get out. Her keepers had repeatedly to thrust her with whips back into the water. She did get out Saturday morning and made it very lively in the park. About sunrise Mr. Fisher, the gatekeeper of the Green Spring Valley entrance to the park, notified Captain Cassell of the appearance of the sea lion in that vicinity. Captain Cassell, with assistants, hastened to the locality and found the animal trying to force an entrance through a flood-gate into the premises of Poole & Hunt. Spanish mackerel is a favorite dish with sea lions, and Captain Cassell used a quantity of the food in luring her up from the woods. She was very wicked and spiteful. She followed to eat the fish which were thrown down at intervals of about ten feet. The effort was to keep her from intermediate ponds, and get her back into her old quarters, but when she got near the first carp pond she dashed in. Before her body was all in the pond she caught a 16-inch carp, and in as many minutes had seven more of about the same size. She was very hungry, and it is thought she caught all the carp in that pond large enough to breed. As even Spanish mackerel would not lure her from such good fishing grounds, her maternal instincts were appealed to. Her enb was brought up and laid on an adjacent hill. He was made to bellow by tickling. She answered and followed across country as the cub was moved. On reaching No. 4 earp pond in this way she went into it, and would pay no further attention to the cub's bellowing. She graw even more ugly, and would rush at any one who came near the edge of the pond. She was very quick in her movement, and the snap of her juwe could be heard some distance. Captain Cassell at this stage went for Buck Tayl

A Lunar Rainbow.—Utica, N. Y., July 24.—Editor Forest and Stream: The other night a party of us were on our way up West Canada Creek in this State. I was walking at the time for a change, as it was an all night's ride, by the light of a full moon, now and then coming in sight of the creek, with its water hurrying as fast as we to a destination. There was a thick fog filling the valley, and as we passed along through it I discovered a bow like a rainbow, not as distinct as by studight, but plain enough to discern the arch and some of its beautiful colors. Our course at the time was about northeast, with the moon at our back. I never saw the like before. Perhaps the lay of the land and valley would have something to do with it. I have read in Forest and Stream of fog rainbows from the sunlight. I would like to know if any of the craft have ever witnessed the moonlight rainbow.—C. M. H. [In 1855 we saw a lunar rainbow in Iowa during a snow storm, and again in 1879 we saw one in mid-ocean.]

Swans In Illinois.—Two fine adult swans were killed in this neighborhood last spring. One of them alighted with a flock of domestic geese within our city limits, and was sneaked up to and potted. It proved to be an aged individual of Cygnaus americana, the whistling swan. It had great two inches in length from up to tip. The other alighted in a little pond right in the city of Peoria and was shot with a revolver. This was a fine specimen of C. buccinator, the trumpeter swan. The first 1 think had dropped out of a migrating flock from the weakness of old age, the other had probably been wounded. Swans now seldom alight in the Illinois River, but in "ye olden time" they painted it white each spring and autumn.—Byrne.

How Turtles Lay Their Eggs.—Allow me to answer the query of "M. M. B," in your issue of the 10th inst., as to how turtles dig the hole in hard ground in which to lay their eggs. My observation has been that on hard, elayey ground they dig it with their hind claws, stern foremost, wetting the hard clay with their nrine to soften it as they proceed. This was the habit of many if not all species along White River, in Arkansas, where there are no beds of sand above overflow. Here, along the Illinois River, where beds and banks of sand are common, I have not noticed this moistening process. Here the mother will often travel for miles to find a suitable sandbed for a nidus.—Byrne (Lacon, III.)

Albino Barn Swallow.—Hydeville, Vt., July 12.—On July 2, I saw a bird that, when flying, looked to be pure white, and it was being constantly harrassed by some other swallows. It took a turn around near me, and I improved the opportunity to shoot it. Upon examination it proved to be a young barn swallow (Hirrando erythrogastra horreerum), and evidently not long out of the nest, but was in very fine plumage, a creamy white on belly, and upon the back more of a chalk white, but to the contrary of most albinoes, did not have pink eyes.—A. J. Johnson.

A WHITE BLACKBIRD.—I received for mounting, July 21, a purple grackle in pure white plumage, feet and legs flesh color, eye of the regulation color. Taken twenty miles east of this city.—A. M. Tufts (Lynn, Mass., July 21).

## Game Bag and Gun.

## OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME AND FISH.

REVISED TO JULY 31, 1884.

#### California.

Grouse and quail, Oct. 1-March 1, Doves, June 1-Jan. 1 Wildfowl, at all times. Deer, July 1-Nov. 1, Unlawful to shoot female deer at any time. Elk and mountain sheep protected at all times.

Tront, April 1-Nov. 1 (unlawful to take any of less than six inches in length). Salmon, Sept. 1-August 1 (except weekly close time from 12 o'clock Saturday nights to 12 o'clock Sunday night).

### WITH THE DUCKS AT RICE LAKE.

WITH THE DUCKS AT RICE LAKE.

On the 20th of October, 1883, after four months of auticipation, four of us, Frank, Will, Clarc and Willard, all from the village of Rochester, near the city of Chili. N. Y., found ourselves aboard the train with baggage checked for Charlotte. There we took the boat, and pitching, tumbling and tossing in the roughest kind of a sea, fearful lest we should find a ducking before we got a duck, we ploughed our way across Lake Ontario, and 12 o'clock midnight found us on the wharf at Port Hope, Ontario. Routing out the Custom House officer (who, by the way, proved to be a perfect gentleman even at that trying hour, 1:30 A. M.), we had our luggage duly passed, and then, forming ourselves into a committee of four, we marched to the hotel of the town, St. Lawrence Hall. After knocking on the door until we expected to see all the windows fall out, we desisted, and began to skirmish around, when all of a sudden one of the party shouted cut Eureka, and we rushed to where he had disappeared into the hotel through a side door which was found opened. Then commenced more fun; the porter's gong was rung, and nobody appearing, we marched upstairs with a lamp. Skirmishing around the halls we at last found the kitchen, and were just getting under good headway looking for a feast and working up an appetite, when somebody shouts "Look out, you will be taken for burglars and get shot," and inumediately the kitchen was deserted. Proceeding to the second floor and finding two choice rooms to suit our tastes, we turned in about 3 P. M. The next morning we found the landlord, Mr. Mackie, in the office. Telling him of our exploit of the night before, his remark was, "I thought I heard a noise." Upon settling up we were allowed twenty-five cents off on each bill for acting as our own clerk and porter.

Procuring a carriage, with a wagon for baggage, about 11

thought I heard a noise." Upon settling up we were allowed twenty-five cents off on each bill for acting as our own clerk and porter.

Procuring a carriage, with a wagon for baggage, about 11 A. M. we started for a fonrteen-mile drive to Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, where, after a very cold drive, we were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs in true homelike style, and at last we are at our destination. After dinner, Tom Wallace is sent for and the prospects for the morning's shooting talked over. Finally, everything being settled satisfactorily, we turn in early, so as to be on the ground by 4 A. M.

Rice Lake is covered with rice beds, and wild celery grows very plentifully, so that it makes one of the best feeding grounds known for ducks on their way South. It is also covered with islands, so that a person can find plenty of good points for blinds. Monday morning opened bright and cold. The shooting was fair, and Frank and Will with Tom Wallace came in with twenty-six ducks. The party being separated, Clarence and Willard going with Isaacs, no count was kept of their shooting. They also left for home Friday, having only four days' sport. Tuesday, fair weather and warmer; score for the two gnus, twenty-two. Wednesday, cloudy with little rain; score, thirty-six. Thursday, warm and bright; score, eleven. Friday, elondy and rain; score, thirty-three. Saturday, warm and pleasant; score, ten. The honrs between 11 and 3 we devoted to taking views, Frank having his camera, and succeeded in securing several good ones. Sunday was devoted to rest and inspection of the famous canoe works of Herald & Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson himself showing us aronnd and exhibiting the models, etc. Monday, cold and rain; shot until 10 A. M., having seventeen. Total score, seven days' shooting, 155, mostly redheads and bluebills. We saw several flocks of mallards and canvas-backs, but did not secure any; we also had a number of whistlers. The redheads were large, handsome birds, and so were the bluebills. Several fine specimens of redheads wer

EXPENSES OF THE TRIP.  Rochester to Charlotte and return.  Charlotte to Cobourg and return.  Cobourg to Rice Lake and return  Board, §1 per day, § days.	3	50 00
Guide, \$2.50 per day, or \$1.25 apiece for two, 7 days Meals and lodging at Cobourg	8	75

Total.

Total.

This is for a ten-days' trip, with a guide to do your work. As a general thing, I do not believe in guides; but no one should attempt to shoot at Rice Lake without first securing the veteran Tom Wallace. They tell at the lake that wherever Tom goes, there go the ducks.

Starting for home Monday, we are delayed at Cobonrg by a furious storm on the lake, so all we have to do is to sit on the pier and say "so near and yet so far," being able to almost see home, and yet unable to reach it. We begin to wish we were back at Mrs. Isaacs's, eating delicious duck polpies, also first-class roasts, with fresh eggs and plenty of nice butter and milk. That's the place for me. No hotel or tavern, when I can find a good home like the pleasant little brick house at the top of the hill, and such an excellent housekeeper as Mrs. Isaacs. We also sigh when we think of the charming paddles we had each moruing, noon and night, for we took the cance, and Tom the boat and decoys, he soing on ahead to secure a good hunting ground, while we would follow, paddling along in the dark, singing, "One more river to cyoss."

Marching up town we find a seale, and discover that one has gained seven pounds and the other two. After satisfying ourselves on this point, and afraid to wait longer for the tub, fearing we shall pine away what we have gained, we decide to immediately start by train, so that we may reach home in time to exhibit our corporosity; and so we go around by the way of Suspension Bridge, which is a very pleasant ride along the shore of Lake Ontario.

At Toronto we had four hours; so hunting up friend Larry, with his aid we enjoy ourselves, and are only waiting for an opportunity to recipiocate.

One little incident happened while riding from Toronto to the bridge. An old lady, one of the mother(in-lawlyly kind, sitting opposite, observed my friend (who sometimes does)

things absent-mindedly) take from his pocket and put into his mouth a cigar. Immediately springing from her seat the old lady shouted, "I beg your pardon, sir, but smoking is not allowed in this ear." My friend, somewhat startled for a second or so, finally recovered himself and replied that he was not smoking; but said she, "I know better; I can see you." "I beg your pardon, madam, I am not smoking." "But I say you are; I can smell the smoke. O my poor nerves!" At which the laughter of the passengers actually drowned the hubbin of the train itself. When we reached Suspension Bridge the Custom Honse officer found nothing but duck decoys and baggage. We arrived home at 11 P. M. tired and sleepy.

Respector N. Y. Kokokoho. Suspension Bridge the Custon but duck decoys and baggage, tired and sleepy, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### EXPERIENCE WITH A PANTHER.

EXPERIENCE WITH A PANTHER.

I SPENT the entire winter of 1877-78 in Brown's Tract, with the well-known guides, Ed. Arnold and Jack Sheppard. We hunted panthers six weeks, and I killed three. The first one we treed I had to pick the ice off the lock of the rifile before I could shoot it. The bullet entered the right eye of the animal, killing it instantly. I told Arnold and Jack that I (hought it pretty tame fun. "Wait till we find another one." they said, "and you can wound it and have all the fun you want with it."

Well, we started one a couple of weeks after, and the dogs treed it in a sprince tree, on the very edge of a rocky ledge about fifty yards high. In the meantime, the boys had talked so much about it being dangerons to wound a painther that I determined to give it a dead shot, but just as I pulled the trigger the animal raised its head and I shot it in the neck. It fell out of the tree and rolled off the ledge, followed by the dogs, and ran into a fissure in the rocks at the bottom of the ledge. Soon we heard the dogs howling and we scrambled down the ledge several hundred yards further on, where it was not so precipitious.

Then I advanced boldly toward the fissure. The dogs had by this time received several bad bites and scratches, and had drawn off. The ground sloped quite sharply up to where the pauther was. I cocked he rifle and crouched along up within twenty feet of the fissure and then rose up; at the same time I saw the pauther rise from a reclining position. It opened its great wide mouth, and gave the most hideous how! I ever heard. It sounded like the roar of a lion in a menagerie. For an instant I was paralyzed, then I shouted, "Gentlemen, I have seen enough," and started to run back to Arnold and Sheppard, but my snow shoes locked together and I tumbled into the snow, gun flying in one direction and hat in another, and expecting every instant that the panther would light on my back. Then Arnold and Sheppard came up, and tooking cautiously into the fissure, saw the animal was dead.

In

saw the animal was dead.
In regard to panthers howling or crying, Arnold, Sheppard and other old panther hunters say that they never heard them make any noise except when wonnded.
I wish I could have had an instantaneous camera with me that winter. Every time we treed a panther, we would sit down and smoke, and take a good look at it. The animals intently watched every movement of the dogs and kept their tails tremulously swaying to and fro, but didn't seem to pay much attention to us.

J. W. S.

STALKING THE MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

ONE day last fall the boys thought that a monutain sheep would be a change from elk and deer, on which we had been living for the past few weeks. I was detailed to

lad been living for the past few weeks. I was detailed to fill the bill.

About half way between the head and mouth of the Blue River there are what are called slaty points running to the river, and above them are tablelands, well covered with aspen and pine, and in the little parks among and on the edges of the cliffs the sheep graze, coming down to the river to the various licks; so it only requires a man to know their ways to circumvent them. On the right bank there is one place which forms a horseshoe, about half a mile across, with the ends resting on the river. I camped in a cabin on the left bank, about a mile from the above place, and the next morning as soon as I could see I was scanning the ground with my field glasses and saw some fresh tracks on the south of a small point. It had snowed about half an inch over night, and although snow may be a couple of feet deep around on the flats, yet it does not lie on the south on slaty ground; and the evening before the points were bare on that side, so there could be no mistake about the sign being fresh. I went up the river and crossed, and went around unil I got on the hill above the horseshoe, on the top of which is some twenty feet of perpendicular rocks, up which no man could climb; but the sheep manage to gct up and down. Above the rocks it is an easy grade up to another bunch of rocks, some 500 or 600 yards further up, and so on to timber line. I took up the right side and on my way I saw lots of grouse, but they were too small potatoes, and when I stood above the cliffs I saw fresh beds made over night, so I took out my glasses and scanned the horseshoe below me, feeling sure I was above them and barring any accident of wind which chops and veers around in such places, the meat was mine.

Finally I saw them down almost to the river feeding-

sure I was above them and barring any accident of wind which chops and veers around in such places, the meat was mine.

Finally I saw them down almost to the river feeding quietly in a small gully. Two rams and one cwe came to my eye through the glasses in a small patch of grass a few yards in area. I had to look long and carefully before I could make up my mind which way the wind sucked in that particular spot. Looking at the tall weeds and wild rye I finally decided. I went down the right of the horseshoe, having almost to go to the river to get below the perpendienlar rocks, and then had to climb so as to get above the sheep. I crossed several small gullies and points and came to where the sheep were feeding when last I saw them. I stalked then very carefully, but no sheep were there. I slipped out of sight over the ridge and worked the small gully to the head of it and saw no fresh tracks leading out that way. My confidence was stronger than ever and all I was afraid of was the wind. When I saw they were not above, I went back to where I last saw them through my glasses and worked the gully down. I had not gone over twenty steps before I saw them lying down in a small patch of grass not over forty yards off and somewhat below me. I had a small juniper bush before me, so I stepped a few inches to the right, when np stood a big ram. My Maynard found my shoulder, and at the crack the three broke for the point a little below them and across the gully. I ran down the point on which I was, and saw a ram and ewe looking down in the gully; they were about seventy-five yards off when I sent my ball to the ram, and her ladyship hung around and acted as foolish as any tame sheep ever did, giving me every show to kill her several times bad I

wished, but two rams were enough. I ran down to the gully and found I had made center shots, both through the heart. They were in prime condition, had pretty horns, but not extra large. I reached camp one evening and back home the next with two large mountain rams. This is what I call a successful hunt.

CAMP, MOUTH OF THE BLUE, 1884.

#### THE PERFORMANCE OF SHOTGUNS.

THE PERFORMANCE OF SHOTGUNS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Nine years ago I ordered a breechloader of one of our home makers. I ordered what I wanted and got what I wanted; it cost more than it would to have bought of second hands, but it is the way to get a good gun. I have tested it with both breech and muzzleloaders, so far it has not been equalled and it gives me perfect satisfaction. The test has been principally at short range, 24 and 40 yards. At 24 yards the target was 5\( \frac{1}{2}\) x9 inches. Average of my gun for 14 shots, 111\( \frac{1}{2}\) pellets No. 6. The average of eight muzzle-loaders was from 15 to 35 pellets. Some of them I know to be good guns, having hunted with them for years, the charge was 2 drams of powder, 1\( \frac{1}{2}\) onnecs shot. At 40 yards, 30-inch circle, my gun, 200 pellets No. 6. 'Three muzzleloaders ranged from 60 to 132. A few shots were fired at a target the same as is used in gallery practice, it is the Creedmoor reduced to 70 feet; the outer circle is 7 inches; distance 24 yards with No. 6 soft shot—90 to 121 pellets in 7-inch circle. With No. 8, 108 to 212. I have four or five targets 5\( \frac{1}{2}\) At 65 yards with No. 6, 11s to 14 pellets, with BB, 5 pellets. I have tested penetration in this way, I used a pamphlet, say one inch in thickness for a target, shooting breechloader at one side and the muzzleloader at the other, both guns being 12-gauge, 28-inch, 81\( \frac{1}{2}\) pounds weight, and loaded alike from same powder and shot. There were three leaves penetration in favor of the breechloader.

I use this gun exclusively for wing-shooting, I do not shoot rabbits, nor squirrels; my reason for this is my rule never to shoot anything when out with a bird dog except what I want him to hunt. My charge for hunting is 3 drams powder and 1 ounce shot, changing size of shot according to game, distance, and season. I think many sportsmen load too heavy; 6 drams powder is too large for a 12-gauge, 8-pound gun, besides it will not shoot near as well, and is not as pl

shoot. Canton Centre, Conn.

#### TRUE STORY OF A DEER HUNT.

TRUE STORY OF A DEER HUNT.

LARLY last November a party of would-be deer slayers fround themselves in the mountains of Hardy county, West Virginia. One of my companions and myself had already been guilty of killing deer, though, speaking for myself many more had been scared than hunt. Of course none of us would miss such a big mark as a deer, and as to getting buck fever—(I did not suggest such a thing as I was the lightest man in the party, and weight will tell). We were armed with shotguns and the proper loads were long debated and then each one loaded to suit himself. I shall not weary any indulgent reader with preliminary details but dive into my story.

any indulgent reader with preliminary details but dive into my story.

After a couple of days with unpropitious weather and bad luck, I got a shot at a pair of fawns which tried to fit their noses into the muzzles of my gun. Of course I missed them. I always get the first shot at a deer. I always miss him. Then if you will believe my kind companions I had buck agne. Of couse they would have killed them. I was condemned as a duffer iit for nothing but to drive deer ont of a thicket and to such work I was set. In the course of my duties while I was separated from my companions, the latter had a chauce to vindicate their skill. They walked npon a spike-buck and fairly cornered the poor fellow before either he or they knew it. The best shot of the party immediately missed his buckship, another set to work to change his buckshot for something more effective, and the third gracefully put one buckshot into the animal's brain. Now, don't think that any one had buck fever, for all this happened under peculiar circumstances. The deer was in some lanrel bushes.

bushes.

Of course before leaving I missed another deer, this time at longer range. He was about thirty feet off. I have great talent for placing buckshot in a safe place. Our friend who tried to change cartridges also distinguished himself again, but did not miss. He only let a deer run away without shooting, "did not want to take him at a disadvantage, you know." And this is all. Perhaps the tale is not worth telling or rather I am about as qualified to tell it as to kill deer.

telling or rather I am about as qualified to tell it as to kin deer.

Allow me in closing to recommend our stopping place to any one desiring deer and turkey hunting in that part of the country. Our host, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Capon Iron Works, Hardy county, West Virginia, was very kind and considerate, a good hunter, and being a Virginian of coursemost hospitable. I forgive him for saying, "Well, he did the best he could, but if you put a boy or a duffer on a stand the deer are sure to run out to him." Just as though I could not have killed those deer if I had wanted to.

It may interest some of your readers to hear that one of the party shot a quail weighing nine ounces, the largest any of us had ever heard of.

#### WHERE THE GAME GOES.

WHERE THE GAME GOES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Is it any wonder that wild pigeons are growing scarce? Some years ago I sent an item to Fordst and Stream relative to a nesting in Eastern Indiana. The next week I received a letter from a man in Central Ohio wanting to know all about the roost, and how to get at it. I gave him as full a report as I could, thinking that he probably was netting to supply the demand for live birds, but I was reliably informed that not a live bird was shipped from the station. From fifty to a hundred men were engaged in netting pigeons, and every pigeon had its neck broken, as it was taken from the nest. They were then barreled up and shipped to the best market for such game. Sportsmen have to bear the blame for the decrease in numbers of this pretty bird, when if the truth was known, the insatiable appetite of the people in our large towns and cities are at the bottom of it.

Again, sportsmen lament the small numbers of our waterfowl in their regular spring and fall migratious. A party of sportsmen will spend probably one week among them twice each year, and a party of four will bag in one week say one hundred, or if they are unnstally plenty, two hundred, have a rattling good time, and go home feeling younger by some years, divide the game with friends, and immediately begin

talking up their next semi-annual hunt. The market hunter is fully equipped, and he will leave his regular business for what he considers his harvest. As soon as ducks flist make their appearance in the spring he will go to the shooting ground, make camp, and prepare to "stay with them" until the flight is over, if it takes six weeks or two months. He will kill fifty to one hundred ducks in a day. And where do they go to? Just where the pigeons went. What does it matter if Iowa does have non-export laws? It is easy to cross the river and ship from the other side.

I don't know a better way to protect our game (of all kinds) than to ntterly prohibit the traffic in it. States claim the right to legislate for the protection of game; why not the same right to prohibit the sale of it altogether. If the idea is a good one let us pound away at it until we get at least a uniform non-export law, or, what would be very much better, laws in all States that will totally stamp out the traffic. Mark.

Morning Sun, Iowa.

#### A WORD FOR THE HORSE.

A WORD FOR THE HORSE.

ONE day last fall my brother was driving a little mare of wheel was countrements, and in his outside coat pocket was a 32-caliber revolver with an eight-inch barrel, every chamber of which was loaded with short carridge. On the road he overtook an acquaintance and invited bin to get in. Passing through a piece of woods about eight miles from home they saw a grouse cross the road, and my brother took the gun and went into the woods after it, leaving the passenger in charge of the team. Before going he laid the revolver, a clumy thing to carry in the pocket, on the wagon seat. Shorily after he left he heard the report of a pistol. When he started the team he noticed that the little mare did not respond as was her wont. Before he had gone a mile her disposition to lag was so decided that he got out to investigate, and he then found that a .32 bullet had entered her rump, parallel with and about eight inches to the right of the root of the tail, and had doubtless penetrated her vitals. His conpanion then concessed to having shot her wille fooling with the pistol. They turned her loose, and gamely following her mate nine miles, she died in two hours after reaching home, "mouraed by all who knew" her.

Though she was a granddaughter of Crown Prince, in his day the "third best" trotter in the world, and was one of the most gentle and intelligent roadsters I ever handled, I do not estimate her loss in dollars and cents; it is the manner of her taking off, and the impossibility of my replacing lier that grieves me. But I owe firearms no grudge, and if this would only teach some of the "darn fools," who handle them carelessly a lesson, that would save the life or limb of some human being, the little mare will not have leid in vain. In a recent number of your paper, one of your most entertaining correspondents put himself on record against the horse, and though I do not wish to provoke any controversy. I trust you will allow me, while on this string, to say a few words in reply. I am no "sporting ma

who truly loves nature, has to take the horse with the rest of the dose.

It is strange how inconsistent are some men of seicnce, profound thinkers, deep lovers of nature. Thoreau, who loved beasts and birds as few men ever did, sneered at geology as "a lot of old broken shells," yet his contributions to science were of no more value than those of Lyell or Murehison. But I suppose this inconsistency is a wise provision of Providence. It tends to develop learned specialists in some department of science, instead of sciolists, as men of my stamp, who are enthusiastic over anything they suppose to be beautiful, are only too apt to be. A good horse is almost as valuable an adjunct to the outfit of a sportsman as a good dog. Viewed from the standpoint of a lover of nature, he is one of the noblest productions of a great Creator, and less often easts reflections on his maker than some of his human masters. He is intelligent, obedient and patient, meekly bearing usage that would exasperate a man, when one blow from his hoof would send his tormentors into eternity. He is as far ahead of man in some qualities as man excels him in others. See Frank Wilkeson's account of the little white mare.

"Wells" thinks there is little pleasure in a loigh wide and

man excels him in others. See Frank Whiteson's account of the little white mare.

"Wells" thinks there is little pleasure in a sleigh ride, and had I never lived north of Boston I believe I would think so too. But with us northerners it is the institution for which we most sigh when we migrate to southern climes. Had I

space I could cite, as an example, a piece of Texan experience. Here the snow is hard and the rivers frozen nearly all winter. The driving paraphernalia are always clean instead of being covered with mud as in summer. As for cold, we wrap up and laugh at it. My lest sleigh ride was on or about April 8 of the present year, and the scene is burned as it were, on my memory. A pair of small gray horses hitched to a double-scated sleigh, skimming over the frozen river at the rate of twelve miles an hour; silver dash rails and gongs glowing in the soft light of the most beautiful auroras, and the bells chiming even more musically than the rhythmical jingle in which Poe immortalizes "the sledges with their bells, silver bells." Within that sleigh four light-hearted young people, who, thrilled by the weird grandeur of the swiftly passing secuery, sat motionless amid a silence only broken by the chimes, the telegraph patter of the horses' fet and the low, long-drawn, "steady-y-y" of the driver, as "Johnny," with his long stride, promised to lift his little mate off her feet. Such is the picture. "We are all changed." One of that quartette is in Chicago, one is on the brink of the deep, dark valley, one has crossed to the other side. One of the horses is dead, and "Johnny" and I remain like two trees of a different order that have been spared by the lurrieane. I would give all my earthly possessions to be in a position to repeat that ride. "Sentimentalist?" Well, perhaps, yet take the sentiment out of life and there would be a bigger vacancy thau some holding opposite opinions will say there is in my heart.

CLIPS AND CLUBS GROUNDS

### CLUBS AND CLUB GROUNDS.

CLUBS AND CLUB GROUNDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
You once asked the meaning of the movement by clubs to acquire possession and control of desirable club grounds. It must be evident that a considerable number of the sporting fraternity, or at least some of the leading members of these clubs, have come to the conclusion that bona fide protection for game under ordinary circumstances is impracticable, and that "the game must go," and that quickly unless they can prevent its destruction by thus securing exclusive rights to certain favorite localities where it still frequents and may be protected by judicious management.

Some of these parties are, however, no doubt actuated by purely selfish purposes in seeking to monopolize the best hunting grounds, and do not eare a fig for the general good of the public or for preserving the game, except so far as for their own temporary amusement and benefit. It may also be regarded as some evidence of the increasing number of the wealthy men in the country and the growing popularity of field sports.

Whatever may be the outgrowth of the movement, the

be regarded as some evidence of the increasing number of the wealthy men in the country and the growing popularity of field sports.

Whatever may be the outgrowth of the movement, the responsibility, if any, rests with the people. Under our form of government unfortunately any legislation for regulating and restraining the indiscriminate killing and taking of game animals, birds or fish, is regarded with high disfavor and is unpopular with the masses, under the stupid and erroneous impression, that it is an unwarranted invasion and curtailment of their natural and inalienable rights in a free country. And hence the difficulty to be encountered in the way of getting stringent game laws enfacted, or enforcing them or of educating the public mind to a sufficient understanding and appreciation of the value and importance of game protection. There is a time coming, however, when no doubt there will be a change for the better in public scutiment, but it may be deferred until most of the game is exterminated. Like most of the savages who inhabit this country, the game of uearly every species is certain to disappear before the advance of eivilization. Against the threatened monopoly by clubs of the best game resorts, there seems to be no present remedy, and as to the amount of good or evil they may accomplish, time will show. They may serve to bring a more speedy solution of the question of "game" or "no game" in this country.

J. W. Dernort, Mich.

#### THE CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLES.

THE CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream;

I was brought up in the country where there was plenty of small game, such as squirrels, rabbits, pheasants and a few turkey; and before I was able to hold a gun off-hand would steal off with the old rifle, and by resting the muzzle on a log or by the side of a tree, practice ou the squirrels. My old rifle was about .38 or .40-caliber, shooting 80 round halls to the pound, and with it I could upset a ground hog at one hundred yards nearly every time, and once made an extra good shot and killed a wild turkey, which all of the old hunters of the neighborhood had been chasing for a week or more. After I was grown up, I was placed for ten or twelve years in a situation where I had no chance for hunting; but two years ago, moving to where I could spend a little time occasionally, I returned to my first love and purchased a muzzleloading rifle. While it was a good gun, and I could do good work with it, I was always reading in the columns of your paper discussions as to the relative merits of muzzleoaders and breechloaders, and it seemed to me that the breechloader had the best of the argument. I then, after a good deal of inquiry and studying the opinions of the correspondents of your paper, concluded that a .40-caliber rifle would fill the bill for a general purpose rifle. So I purchased a .40-caliber, double set triggers Marlin, 60 grains powder and 260-grain ball.

I had never fired a dozen shots with any breechloader, and unpacking my purchase, the first impressions were not good. While the gun handled well and was well made, the sights were too coarse and it kicked so I could not do good shooting, and I could do far better with my muzzleloader of equal acliber. The gun shot strong and occasionally I could put the balls where I wanted to, so I concluded the fault was mine. One great trouble was that if I sighted it with a fine sight such as my muzzleloader took I would shoot below the mark, and in shooting I had to place nearly all of the bead of the front Editor Forest and Stream:
I was brought up in the country where there was plenty

tance up to one hundred yards, I take the same sight and do good work, and by taking coarser sight, up to two hundred, without elevating my hind sight. To sum up, I find that I can kill any small object such as a rabbit, squirrel, or woodpecker, from ten to one hundred yards as surely as with my muzzleloader of cqual caliber, and for distances over one hundred yards the breechloader is far alıcad.

The ammunition is easily prepared. At first I had the same trouble that some of your correspondents have, with the cartridges jamming in the magazine, the ball pushing in the shells so that the earrier block would not work. This I overcome by filling my shells full of powder, then rapping the side of the shell with my pencil until the powder was settled, placing the ball in and seating it property. In this way you may shoot all day with the magazine full of cartridges, using the gun as a singleloader without shortening the cartridges in the magazine any. In the event of a eartridge jamming while hunting game, one can load as rapidly as any singleloader, as the gun will eject an empty shell without the carrier block working. I do not know how long the shells will last, but have reloaded some of them twenty times, and they still are serviceable. I reload my own ammunition, which reduces the cost less than one-third the price of new shells. I do not see where the singleloader has any advantage over the magazine gun, unless you except the danger of shells exploding in the magazine, and those accidents are so few and far between that they cannot be counted.

I have enumerated some of the advantages of the breech-

accidents are so few and far between that they cannot be counted.

I have enumerated some of the advantages of the breechloader over the muzzleloader, and now for the disadvantages. With a muzzleloader you ean vary your charges to suit your game. In hunting squirrels you can load with small charges of powder and round ball. If after larger game you can increase the charge of powder and use a long ball. With a breechloader it is the same charge whether you are after squirrel or deer. The manufacturer will say, "Use guns suited to each kind of game." This will do for those who can afford it; but I am speaking of a gun for general purpose, and the majority of those who use a gun cannot afford a gun for every kind of game. Why cannot a short shell be made to use a round ball and say 25 grains of powder, for shooting small game, and still be accurate enough for that purpose. I am aware that the short cartridge would not work in the magazine, but the magazine could be kept full of the regular cartridges and the gun be used as a single-loader, and in the event of wishing to shoot at anything at a distance, have the long eartridge always on hand. W. N. Jackson Center, Pa.

JACKSON CENTER, PE

[The short eartridge would not fit in the long chamber.]

[The following letter from "C. D.," in reply to communication of "W. DeV. F." in our issue of April 24, has been overlooked, and is now printed with this explanation.]

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Our Government never had in the hands of troops any arms using a bottle-necked cartridge, consequently never used a bottle-necked shell. Whether "government experts" condemn it, I eannot say, for I am not posted as to all experiments or opinions they may have made or entertained. The "bottle-neck" is certainly in use by the Turks, as many a Russian found to his cost; and the British army use it in their rifles, which are practically the same as the Turks'. The Westley Richards falling-block rifle, nearly all the English express rifles, the Winchester .45.75, and many other guns besides the new .40.90, all use bottle-necked shells; so it hardly looks as though the "bottle-neck" is yet "a type of the past."

hardly looks as though the "bottle-neck" is yet "a type of the past."

I would not advocate its use, however, except for special reasons, such as have already been given by myself and others, and that are not necessary to repeat; especially as the .40-90 rifle is already a fact, to be had for the buying.

As one of your correspondents has already stated, recoil depends much more upon the amount of lead to be thrown than the powder burned. I have fired the new .45-85-885 grain cartridge alongside of the .45-70-405 government, and can say positively that the recoil is much less, instead of greater. In fact, the recoil is not as great as with the .45-55-405 cartridge, judging only from its sensible effect, and not from elaborate experiments with balanees.

As to primers, allow me to quote from an ordnance report: "Relative sensitiveness and certainty of fire—The following table shows the results obtained by dropping a one-pound weight, through the heights recorded, on the primers on their scats in the eartridge case:

FLAT ANYLLS.

Inches.

Taking for standard the service cup anvil for sensitiveness and Springfield rifle for igniting power, the latter has sufficient surplus power "to cover the range of all the above primers."

eight surplus power to cover the range of affine above primers."

"The Hotelikiss gun will also cover the range if provided with a spring requiring 15 pounds to start and 28 pounds to bring to full coek. If less, it is prejudicial to the cartridge and there may be an occasional missire,

"Only one missifire occurred in 16,000 rounds of the Frankford arsenal primer fired from the Springfield, Hotelikiss (with spring 15 and 28 pounds) and the Gatling guns. It happened in the latter, and is supposed to have been due to bad or burned composition.

"On the record of missifires the Frankford arsenal primer is superior to all the above primers and is better adapted to magazine guns (the italics are mine), being less sensitive to explosion when struck by the bullet of another cartridge held concentrically in a tube representing the Hotelikiss magazine, and dropped from various heights, as shown by the following record:

Berdan primer explodes when struck by cartridge falling bft.

the following record:

Berdan primer explodes when struck by cartridge falling 5ft.

Berdan primer explodes when struck by cartridge falling 5ft.

Service cup anvil explodes when struck by cartridge falling 20ft.

Service cup anvil explodes when struck by cartridge falling 20ft.

Frankford arsenal explodes when struck by cartridge falling 20ft.

"W. DeV. F.'s" faith in his Winchester is certainly sublime; but there are other repeaters that have stood as heavy
a test, and it is a significant fact that the Winchester repeater was not submitted to the Ordnanee Board of 1881, recently mentioned by me, although I happen to know that
they had a model that would take in the 43-70-405-grain car
tridge as required by the Board. This fact I learned from
the company itself in its refusal to build a special gun, not
so very long ago, and before other arms companies, now in
existence, had sprung up. Mr. Duane has my sympathics
for the unfairness shown him in "Holding Well's" criticism,
and the "point" he makes is just what I believe to be the

truth from both observation and experience. There are hosts of men in the service who shoot better than I, but I know—egotistical as it may seem to say it—that they can't tell the reasons why to save their lives—and I have to instruct some of these very men as a part of my duty. If the pen had been held as quiet as possibly he can hold the rifte, "Holding Well" would have held better, and not have written an unjust criticism. I, for one, thank Mr. Duane for his experiments and articles, and hope we may see more of them.

C. D.

well would have nent benefit, and not have written an arjust criticism. I, for one, thank Mr. Duane for his experiments and articles, and hope we may see more of them.

C. D.

Froe Shooting.—The frog is a homely creature, but every year it becomes more valuable intrinsically as a marketable product of the fresh water. It is now esteemed as game in restaurants, and three frogs fricaseed in cream call for forty cents. The restaurateur pays about fifty cents a dozen for them. They are sold like terrapins, and if under six inches from tip to tip they are not "counts." The American Encylopædia says that the frog is a batrachian reptile of the anourous order, embracing such thoroughbred groups as the ranidæ and hyladæ. The ranidæ is therefore, the "anourous batrachian reptile" which we devour with cream sauce, and pay forty cents for. The hyla is a treeforg, with warts on its back, and is not built for the table. The small boy used to kill frogs ten years ago on the mill-ponds with stones and trade them off in town for enough to buy "alley-taws" or "ignum tops" with. Now able-bodied meu armed with shotguns go out and make a good day's wages by killing a cuple of dozen or so. Sportsmen even go after them with cat-rifles, and shoot them as they squat on the bauks of a stream or pond, with true sportsmanlike glee. Epicures devour them greedily. The ranidæ are ordinarly known as bull-frogs, because when they attain old age they can raise as much fuss along a river bauk at night as a herd of Texas cattle. The boys call them "bloodies" the uame being an abbreviation of "bloody-nouns" the pronunciation of the compound word in a guttural voice being similar to a stave of the ranida's evening serenade. The frog spends most of his time in the water, when he loafs under a stone, but he can hop across country when his native pond dries up in a style that would discount an Arabian camel making for an oasis. When he finds another pool of water he stays there and makes himself comfortable. Occasionally he will stop and spend some t

shot or hooked to satiate the inveterate maw of the lord of creation.—Battimore Sun.

Side-Hunt Stratagems.—Several years ago the writer and a friend named Hodge (then boys) decided to have a shooting match on a certain New England Fast Day. A value was to be set upon everything shootable, including even common house cats. The day came raw and chilly, and the writer betook himself to the starting point at an early hour of the morning. Hodge soon appeared and produced the tip of the tail of a cat, which counted 25, explaining that a neighbor had asked him to kill it for her several days ago, but that he had kept it tied up until the day of the match, so as to get 25 points to start with. Of course I felt cheated, and meditated revenge. The day and place selected proved unpropitious, and after a weary tramp the shades of night found me without a thing to show for my hunting. At this point, while walking along the bank of a river, a skunk was discovered apparently lying down under a bush. A close examination showed it to have been dead but a few hours. A crashing in the bushes told of the near approach of Hodge, so the writer drew up his gun and fired at the defunct skunk, making some new shot holes in it. "Hello!" was yelled back at him. "What did you shoot at?" "A skunk; come and see it," called the writer. The bushes opened and Hodge appeared, likewise minus any game. "I don't smell him," said Hodge. "I surprised him, and shot him before he had time to give out any odor," I replied. Hodge came up and viewed the creature, saying mourufully, "Well, then, I suppose I am heaten, as a skunk counts 50, while a cat counts but 25." The pair wended their way homeward in the chilly atmosphere, one sad at being beaten and the other feeling that the ends of justice had not been thwarted. Some months afterward the writer confessed to a congenial crowd, of which Hodge was one, and it cost him a treat for us all, and it was a long time before he heard the last of that shooting match.—Curetts.

Fisher's Island Clue.—Hoboken, N

FISHER'S ISLAND CLUB.—Hoboken, N. J.—The secretary of the club has received very eucouraging news from the farmers of Fisher's Island, N. Y., stating that about all of the 400 quail turned out were mated and doing well, whistling over the whole of the island. This will give the club one of the fluest preserves to shoot over that can be found in any of the Eastern and Northern States, and insures the success of their field trials, to be held about the middle of November. These trials will be made a social gathering of the members and a frieudly contest between their pointers and setters for a handsome prize in plate. In time, when the club grows stronger, public field trials may be inaugurated, a want sadly felt by the sportsmen of the Eastern States, who cannot compete in the trials held at present in Tennessee and other Southern States, for want of time and on account of the heavy expense. Besides the abundance of quail, the club has two coveys of English pheasants on their island, and proposes to turn out during this summer probably forty or fifty young hares, of a European breed, which are now being bred in captivity by a member. These will be used for coursing only, and the members of the club will shoot none for a few years.—Max W.

Prize Owlers.—Washington, Pa., has a society called the Hawk and Owl Association, now in its seventeenth year. The President of the society writes: We are strictly a sportsman's organization for the preservation of game, and who have waged war so long on the worst enemies of our game that I believe we are at last well paid. It is no uncommon thing to count 1,000 heads of hawks and owls at our annual meet, presented in competition for prizes offered by the society. The birds are for the most part captured in steel traps placed upon a pole on elevated ground. A bunch of feathers, a wing, a rabbit skin, or similar lure, placed within twenty-five yards of the traps draws them a long distance. They light on the pole to investigate. The pole should be set in the open field. Many depend upon shooting them but it is not so successful. John Crawford, in this county, turned in for count forty-seven, taken in the trap during the month of January last; that seems wonderful, yet it is true. He has quite a number of traps set. The men who participate in the contest for prizes are generally farmers. The prizes are for the largest specimens, from the Cooper hawk to the redtail, and from the barn owl to the great horned owl. Will report at close of this year.—J. S. M.

A Ground Hog Day.—Steubenville, O., July 25.—Our boys are starting for their camping grounds on Yellow Creek. Thomas Mears and his sons Will and Ed are camped near Nebo, and report squirrels very plentiful. Bob White is whistling around the wheat fields, and unless we are mistaken we are going to have some good shooting this fall. Some time ago one of your correspondents wrote inquiring if it was an unusual thing to see a ground hog up a tree. If he would come here I could show him one up a tree any day. Last season some boys were camping on good old Samuel Wallace's place on Yellow Creek. "Boys," says he, "the ground hogs are ruining my meadows. I will give you a quarter a piece for every ground hog you kill." The boys started out and formed a skirnish line. Bang bang all day, and in the evening they brought in the game, and you should have seen Wallace. Forty ground hogs, young and old, all in one heap. Of course the boys didn't want the money, but they had the old man solid on the ground log subject.—A. E. M.

Massillon, O., July 26.—The sportsmen of this vicinity met last evening and organized the Massillon Rod and Gun Club, electing the following gentlemen as officers: President, E. W. Eckert; Vice-President, Frank Brown; Secretary, L. C. Cole; Treasurer, Jas. H. Hunt; Captain, Geo. O. Dobsou; Executive Committee, Dr. H. C. Royer, E. W. Eckert, and John Ryder. The club intends to improve in shooting, and to see that the game and fish laws of the State are enforced, an undertaking in which they will find that they have their hands full, as there is plenty of room in this section of the country for action, several cases having already been discovered. Negotiations have been made with the Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon Co. for traps and pigeons, and the club expects to begin practice in a week or so.—Rod and Gun.

Two-Eyed Shooting.—Glassville, Mo.—I think "Amateur," of Somerset, Pa., is a little "off" in his idea that two-eyed rifle shots do not observe the sights. It is impossible for any one to shoot a rifle at, say 200 yards, without sighting it, and sighting it fine. Now, the fact is two-eyed riflemen shoot just exactly as others do, i. e., they look through the sights with one eye, while the other is of no use whatever, it might as well be shut. I know whereof I speak, for I have handled a rifle ever since I was big enough to carry one, shooting sometimes with one eye open, sometimes with both, but I always take aim, and always with my right eye. No man living can look through rifle sights with both eyes at the same time. It is a physical impossibility.—S. Y. L.

CAME INTO THE BLIND.—Boston.—A party of duck shooters had last fall quite a enrious incident, while shooting on one of the ponds near Sandwich. They had decoyed a flock of about seventy-five black ducks up to the stand, and were waiting till they could shoot to good advantage, the ducks being somewhat scattered, some being on the shore within two or three feet of the blind. The gunners had a number of live decoys inside, and one of the wild ducks hearing them call, flew on the top of the blind and jumped down inside where the shooters were, staying there for one or two minutes. It then went back into the water without seemingly being frightened in the least. The party afterward shot fifteen from the flock.—H. J. T.

HE EXPECTS FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY.—Easthampton, Mass., July 22.—The woodcock season opens Aug. 1 here, and as the birds are very plenty good sport is looked for. Last year I got 150 birds, and this year will get as many more, as the birds are three times as thick. Grouse are more plentiful than they have been for the last fifteen years, as large flocks have been seen close to the town. Gray squirrels are also very plentiful. I would like to see some sportsmen come here next fall, and I will warrant they will be satisfied with the bags of woodcock, partridge and quail.—Woodcock.

Colorado.—Hot Sulphur Springs, July 25.—Some sportsmen are already shooting young sage grouse. The chicks are of good size and make a capital fry, but the law forbids their killing for some weeks yet. The people in this region still rely almost entirely upon game for their meat supply, and deer, antelope and clk are almost daily killed. However, very little meat is now wasted, and no one ventures to kill for market. The season has been and is favorable, the feed very fine, and in the autumn months all kinds of ventson will be in superb condition and very abundant.—W. N. B.

Prosecute the Deer Killers.—Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pa., July 28, 1884.—Editor Forest and Stream: What can be done in a case like this? On Saturday, July 19, 1884, two red deer (buck and doe) were killed in this county. The buck was skinned, and the mest used, but the doe was left until Sunday, July 20, when the party took the skin off and left the careass to decay. The doe had two fawns running at her side. These deer have fed in sight of our home this spring.—L. W.

GAME WANTED.—Hampshire, Ill.—Will some of your readers please tell me through your valuable paper where good deer and turkey shooting can be had, nearest point from Chicago, Ill. How is it around Dodge Centre, Minn.?—C.E. P. New York.—Can your correspondents put me in the way of the best ruffed grouse shooting within ten or twelve hours of New York?—H. B. G.

Woodcock in Ohio.—Wooster, O., July, 1884.—Editor Forest and Stream: Mr. J. H. Mack, of New York, manager of Haverly's enterprises, spent the past week with me here, hunting woodcock. Considering the extreme dry weather we did remarkably well. On Monday we bagged niue and a half brace; Wednesday eight brace, and on Friday ten and a half brace—all fine, plump birds. We found them principally in the cornfields; some fcw in the alder thickets.—JOHN BOLUS.

RAGGED LAKE ROD AND GUN CLUB.—A club with the above title has purchased fifty acres of ground and a house ou-Ragged Lake, Franklin county, N. Y. The lake is about sixteen miles southeast of Malone and four miles west of the Upper Chateaugay Lake. The members of the club are mainly from Syracuse, and among the number is the Hon. James Geddes. This club will materially assist in the preservation of fish and game in the Northern Adirondacks.

PENNSYLVANIA WOODCOCK SEASON.—Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 28.—Editor Forest and Stream: Prospects for fall shooting through this section are fair. Woodcock have been quite plenty this summer, but a good many sportsmen here would be pleased to see the season open later, say Aug. I. The birds secured then would be worth double their number on July 4, and every young hobbledehoy would be unable to cause their feeble wings to fold.—T. E. D.

Texas Chickens and Quall.—Irdianola, Calhoun Co., July 18, 1884.—Weather very dry since I wrote you last and birds of all kinds very scarce, although reports from the surrounding country say chickens and quail have bred well and are very plenty. When the first of August arrives I will be better able to report the truth of said reports.—George Armstrong.

BAY BIRD MOVEMENTS.—Philadelphia, July 26.—Curlew, willets, and other shore birds, are beginning to show themselves as they pass down the New Jersey coast. No birds are stopping, unless those that are called down. The flight will be over by the end of the first week in August. Robin snipe come later. These and the calico bird are the latest comers.—Homo.

California.—Mr. N. E. White, late of the Sacramento Bee, has bought the Sunday Capital, of the same city. Mr. White is well-known to all California sportsmen, and his pen has had a great influence in promoting the interests of game protection in that State. The Capital will, of course, be sound on this theme.

Missouri.—Ironton, July 18.—Quail wintered splendidly. The outlook for fall shooting is the best for several years. Several flocks of wild turkeys have been seen within three miles of town. Young turkeys are very small at present, but are in considerable numbers wherever seen.—W. E. B.

ILLINOIS.—Lacon, July 21.—This has been a very fine season so far for the breeding of game and wild life of all kinds here, therefore if nothing happens we may expect fine shooting when the season opens,—BYRNE.

Ohno.—Seville, July 25.—Weather dry here and prospects good for fall shooting. A whooping crane (*Grus umericanus*) was shot near here last week, something unusual for this locality.—Сигррема.

Wisconsin.—Roberts.—The promise is good now for chickens this fall; was never better. Bass fishing is very fair. Have only been trouting once; then got a good string.—C. J. W.

# Camp Hire Hlickenings.

"That reminds me."

128.

128.

128.

139.

140 DOYS," exclaimed Sid one evening after we had eaten supper and were sitting around our little camp table, "did I ever tell you of my adventure out in Colorado, in '72, with a panther?" "No," "give it to us," "fire away," and the like greeted him.

"Well, you see, I'd been out out after turkeys and was pretty far from camp, when I was struck with the idea that a drink of spring water would go good, so I shouldered 'Old Maria' and set off to hunt up a spring. Just as I was emerging from a deep thicket I heard water drip, and looking around I spied a large rock and a tiny stream of water trickling down its side into a little pool below. I knelt down to take a drink when, to my horror, I saw reflected in the water from a limb just above me a panther's head and shoulders, and its eyes told me that it was just about to jump. I knew that if I tried to leap away it would spring, sure, so I instantly swung Maria up over my shoulder, took aim by the reflection in the water and fired. I killed that panther deader'n a nit."

L. F. H.

It was quite late in the evening and had begun to grow a little dark. My dog, as usual, was off working the brush when all at once I heard a yelp, next a stampede, and then came face to face with a large flock of wild turkeys. The surprise was mutual, as well as the alarm, and before I could raise my gun and fire the flock had taken to the trees. I could count a half dozen within easy range, so selecting my victim, one which appeared to be a little larger and nearer than the rest, I fired. The turkeys all flew excepting the one I had fired at, which never moved. I fired the seend barrel. The bird did not move. Then I tried again. It did not budge. Finally, I went closer to see what it all meant. I had been firing at a large horners' nest.

Vall, Ia.

### WHAT THEY SAY OF "WOODCRAFT."

WHAT THEY SAY OF "WOODCRAFT."

LESMUK" is an old and valued contributor to Forest and Stream, and his articles in that paper have been of great service to those who have undertaken a summer ramble in the forests. This writer has lately written a little volume ("Woodcraft," New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company), in which are given in readable and entertaining form a vast deal of information and advice to those unacquainted with the ways of the woods. Not only does he tell how to pick out an admirable outfit, but he discourses on game, hunting, fishing, camp cooking, etc. No one can possibly do better before going into the woods than to read thoughtfully "Nessmuk's" words, acting upon his suggestions and remembering everything he says,—Albany Argus.

## Sea and River Hishing.

## CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.

Black Lake, Michigan.-XII.

Black Lake, Michigan.—XII.

WE still had two days left, and Merrill insisted that before we broke camp he and I should have a hear hunt and a deer chase with the dogs.

Accordingly, on Monday he made his appearance at the camp with an old musket charged with a handful of bullets (something about his repeater was out of gear) and three dogs, Turk, the black dog, and another pensive-looking cur of various breeds, and announced himself ready for the grand wind up. I took the rifle, and "the five of us" fol lowed the beach a hundred yards above when we struck into the tangle of swamp to make our way to the hill and out on to the plains beyond.

Before starting he said to the others, "Boys, get into the boats an' scatter along up the shore fur half a mile an' Hickory an' me'll run a deer into the water before we get out o' the green timber; yes, sir, we'll have one in the water in less'n five minutes by the watch, and then you'll see some o' the tallest swimmin' you ever see in yer life; a deer can outswim a duck any day, an' I'll bet this ole gun that none o' you can run a boat over him; look out, now, an' you'll see some fun."

ome tun.

In anticipation of seeing some fun the boys did as directed, out I may say here that had they waited till we rau a deer not the water for them, they would no doubt have been

Some fin."

If mality-integration or sceding some fine the topy of the additional contents of the water for them, they would no doubt have been there yet.

In anticipation of sceding some fine the topy of the contents of the water for them, they would not doubt have been there yet.

In a state of the water for them, they would not doubt have been there yet.

In a state of the water for them, they would not doubt have been there yet.

In a state of the water for them, they would not would have been there yet.

In a state of the water for them, they would not would have been there are a state of the contents of the work of the water for the Out on the plains, we struck for the "beaver meadow

yer eye on the pint comin' up from the crick; that's one of the deer's old runways an' you'll see a path along there as plain as a hog path in a woods paster. Ho! Turk, look alive now," and springing lightly across the narrow stream he and the dogs scrambled up the low bank and were soon lost to sight in the green timber. (Green timber, to distinguish it from the plains.)

I followed the stream down to the high knoll overlooking the ravine, which was here deep and wide, through which it flowed, and sat down with my back against a hemlock where I could command a view of the point, and waited to hear the old man shoot or holler. I had sat there perhaps half an hour, when hearing a slight noise in the pine needles down to the right, I looked that way and saw the black dog come tinping up the hill with his tongue out and wet, as though he had been cooling himself off in the stream below. He came up wagging his tail, and lay down by me, looking as "tired as a dog." Soon he got up and trotted down the point a few rods and stood looking wistfully across the ravine into the woods beyond, as though expecting something, and I fully looked to see Merrill come walking up the point; but nothing came in view, and after snuffling the air a minute or so the dog came back and stretched himself again in the shade near by. But he seemed uneasy, and every now and then would make a short excursion down the hill, snnflle a few times, and come back and lie down again for a short time.

It finally "crep' into my nolledge box," as Ben would have said, that neighbor M. was hid in the woods somewhere

It finally "crep" into my nolledge box," as Ben would have said, that neighbor M. was hid in the woods somewhere across the ravine, watching me to see how I would perform in the woods alone; but in this I may be doing the old man an injustice, and if so he will please accept my apology here for the suspicion. At any rate, after waiting a couple of hours longer and hearing no shot or shout, and not even a yelp from the dogs, I concluded to go back to camp, and consulting the compass to be sure of the exact course, I started for the lake, the black dog ranging from side to side forty or fifty yards ahead, with head and tail up as though well pleased with the move. (N. B.—I saw no game going back except two or three families of grouse and—huckleberries. "N. B.," in every-day use, stands good for nota bene, but in this case it means "No Bear.") Of the berries it was no trouble to make a good bag, and by the time I reached the hill at the edge of the swamp I had bitered along, stripping a bush licre and there, till I was "iest chuck full o' huckleberry juice." Down the hill and through the tangle, I struck the bench only a few rods above where we had left it, which the old man would no doubt have considered a good average guess for a tenderfoot, even with the alid of his poeket compass. The boys had waited in the boats for balf an hour or more for us to run a deer into the lake to see some fun, but were now in camp packing up odds and ends, and getting ready to break up in the morning.

The old man came in an hour later looking fagged and sheepish, and the same load in his gun that he started out with, but he could not pass the opportunity to fire a parting broadside into us in the shape of a highly nickel-plated story about a big buek he had jumped in the green timber shortly after leaving the beaver meadows. "He was the biggest buck I've see this year." he went on, "an' had a reg'lar rockin' cheer on his head, an' when the dogs jumped him up I thought sure he'd strike for the crick and goil in the part and the boy

Cheboygan, Michigan (Black Lake box) for boats. He has enough to accommodate a party of cight or ten, and they are very fair boats to fish from, being dry and seaworthy. Have him meet you with the boats on any specified day at the sandbank, and from there you can go to any camp you may select. The camp we had is as good perhaps as any on the lake, but there are three you can go to any camp you may select. The camp we had is as good perhaps as any on the lake, but there are three others that would probably suit as well, one at the head of the lake, near the Deacon's spring, the property of the control of the lake, and the property in this region, and a party of lumines might have great sport with the rifle in the proper season. When we were there the plains were alive with families of grouse, which later in the season would likely be found along the hillsides surrounding the lake and in green limber. Altogether it is a locality that will please the sportsman, be he a love of the rod or the rifle, or both. The lake may be also reached by boats from Cheboygan by going up the river and may be also reached by boats from Cheboygan by going up the river and will engage them to be on land at any time wished. The will be a love of the springer law to the depth of the springer law the will engage them to be on land at any time wished. The charge is \$4 per day for double team and driver.

Arrived in town, we drove to the Spencer to separate the baggage, as only four of us were going over to Central Lake to the old camp, the others intending to spend a chay or two nt Mackinaw Island and Petoskey, and thence home. Frank and I went to the depot with the wayons to see our traps properly disposed of till train time, four or rise hours later, in bristless sailed under the name of H. E. Worcester, local and the properly disposed of till train time, four or rise hours later, in the baggage root, to be locked up mitting time. We usually expect civil auswers to civil questions, but like the disposition to be any down to see every t

Opposed to The Flask.—Seville, Ohio, July 25.—Editor Forest and Stream: In reading your valuable paper I see a growing tendency toward the abolition of the pocket flask from the "kit" of the ordinary sportsman. "All hail the day," say I. Now I am no prohibitionist or temperance fanatie, but this I do know, that the less liquor and the more spring water we drink the better for us all. I have tried it for years both ways, and I know whereof I speak. I wish I could just get one good drink out of that spring that "Old Hickory" tells us about on Black Lake. I would walk five miles any of these hot July days for a cool draught of its waters. Don't laugh at the old man. He is right. Lots of lass in Chippewa Lake to any angler that can catch them. The large-mouth are native, small-mouth jutroduced—Chippewa.

#### SALT-WATER FISHING.

SALT-WATER FISHING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The comments of "Fontinalis" on the article signed "Knebel," published in your last issue, seem to have been written by some one who has never had "salt on his fist." He says, "Knebel's" report contains "nothing instructive, no observations on the surroundings, except a reference to the bird called 'quack,' and is wholly destitute of the inspiration of the angler," A careful perusal of the article leads me to believe that the writer "Knebel," whoever he may be, has given us more insight into salt-water fishing than your interesting publications have given us for a long time. Many men in New York and Brooklyn, like myself, have been brought up outside of the limits of the cities named, and have drifted to these cities to "earn the loaf," but we can still bear in mind the remembrances of our experience in our boyhood days in fresh-water fishing, and in comparing "skittering," or trolling for pickerel or bass, or casting for trout, we do not find such sport or romantic surroundings as in salt-water fishing, whether trolling or still-fishing. If "Fontinalis" wishes to know about tackle, any reputable-dealer will post him as to the proper outfit, He has not to go through college to learn what particular "fly" or "moth" to use. And as to surroundings more soul-inspiring scenery than our bays and inlets, and grand old ocean itself.

To one who has ever trolled for bluefish and has had the luck to strike a school of that fish, bonita or Spanish mackerel, all talk of inland fishing seems insipid. C. G. B.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A friend and myself started from the float at Broad Channel this morning at 3:40, anchored at the old spot above the club house, commenced to fish at 5 Å. M., and by 8 o'clock we had thirty-four fine weakfish, which I consider good sport for a few hours. The early morning beats all the rest of the day, for weakfishing has been poor lately. A great many go out with the first morning train and come home in the evening disappointed. Some lay their poor luck and sport to the stormy and changeable weather, others to too much "scine" drawing. I have been told by some old baymen that large schools of porpoise have frequented the bay of late, and surrounding the fish, feed on them and keep them at bay for hours, which of ccurse scares and scatters them, or may drive them out of the bay; but my idea is that fishing will be good again as soon as the weather settles.

I saw in your last issue an article signed "Fontinalis," who tries to criticise my account of sport and luck combined. He says I mention nothing about tackle, etc. Now all I say is if Mr. "Fontinalis" wants to go weakfishing, it would be advisable for him to leave his trout tackle at home, otherwise he might fare the same as did John Smith, of Pocahoutas fame.

Brooklyn, July 22.

There is now good fishing in all the waters about New

There is now good fishing in all the waters about New York. Bluefish are plenty and of good size. They are quite plenty at the eastern end of Long Island, and small. Fish from one to two pounds are now coming into the Sound and have been caught as far west as Smithtown, Long Island. Weakfish are not so plenty, but some are taken about Staten Island. Striped bass are very scarce all over; there are but few in the market, and the fishing clubs in Vineyard Sound are not taking anything like their usual catch. Coney Island Creek does not afford the sport it did a few years ago, perhaps on account of the number of people to be found there now, or the drainage from the island. Drumfish have been too plentiful in Prince's Bay to please the oystermen, but their coming is as sudden as their disappearance; they are not usually angled for about New York. On the Great South Bay both bluefish and weakfish are quite plentiful. but are small. Some kingfish are taken, and bottom fishing is good. At Fort Hamilton some weakfish and kingfish are taken daily.

#### ONEIDA LAKE.

TWO or three weeks ago, while near Syracuse, N. Y., the weather was very warm and I went up to Oneida Lake to enjoy a quiet Sunday, and get some fresh air, as well as indulge an idle curiosity I have to inspect all fishing waters I may be near.

On arrival at Fish Creek station, the first stopping place on the lake I made a start for the door to get off the train.

to enjoy a quite bankar, the control of the curiosity I have to inspect all fishing waters I may be near.

On arrival at Fish Creek station, the first stopping place on the lake, I made a start for the door to get off the train, but was met on the platform by a gang of young men reeking with perspiration, beer and poor whisky, who were evidently bent on having a big time, and making as much racket as a band of Comanche Indians. I saw that was not the place I was looking for and got on again, and when the cars reached North Bay I stepped off in a little station house with not a single drunken man anywhere about. That was favorable, anyway, so picking up my gripsack and rod I started off and pitched camp at Brayton's, a large new hotel right on the shore, only a stone's throw from the station, and was soon enjoying a good cigar and the cool breeze on the piazza.

right on the shore, only a stone's throw from the station, and was soon enjoying a good cigar and the cool breeze on the piazza.

Oneida Lake is a beautiful sheet of water. I was glad I had come, and sat a long time watching the glimmer on the water and the bright stars above. During the evening and late into the night the torches of the pirates who spear fish, could be seen up and down the lake, and about an hour before I turned in one boat came up to the pier in front of the hotel and I walked down to see what they had. They had come ashore to see if they could not get more coal oil, as their torch was growing dim. Mentally wishing they would not find a drop, which would put a stop to the murder for one night, I stooped down and examined the cargo. "Poor luck to-night," one of the men said as I looked them over. Fifteen or eighteen fine large bass, some of them three and four pounds, a good many bullheads, and one catfish of probably ten pounds, lay about the boat's bottom with gaping wounds of the spear in their backs. I said to them, "I thought spearing was illegal in this State." "Wall, we don't know nuthin about it, nor don't care, we spear all we want just the same. You can't catch nuthin here on a pole and line."

On the piazza I met the hotel proprietor and one of the "pirates," whom he had just supplied with more oil for his torch. I lighted a fresh cigar, sat down with him, preached a sermon upon the evils of such murderous practices, and tried to show him how he was helping to kill the very game fish that he ought to protect to his utmost, if for no other reason than the prosperity of his business. He was a good-natured fellow and I think had not realized before that he was really injuring his own interests by encouraging spearing, and I think when I got through I had made one convert to the cause of fish protection.

There are three points on the eastern or upper end of Oneida Lake—Fish Creek, North Bay and South Bay. The two former are reached by rail from Fish Creek station, whence a little steam launch runs to the mouth of the creek and thence over to South Bay, also across the lake about four miles to North Bay. The latter is also reached by rail, being the next station north from Fish Creek on the N. Y. O. & W.

O. & W.

I am not writing in the interest of any one but my brother anglers, who will find North Bay the most pleasant, as I investigated the three places during my three days' stay. The fishing is fair for bass and pickerel, and I have no doubt would be very good if the murderous work of spearing was stopped, but it was carried on vigorously every night during my stay, and I would respectfully call the attention of sportsmen and fishing clubs in that portion of the State to the practice in hopes some action may be taken to stop it.

Dorsal Fin.

Dorsal Fin.

One State Game Protector's Work.—Reading, Schuyler County, N. Y., July 24.—Editor Forest and Stream: Since Oct. 18 I have made two arrests on Cross Lake, three on Canandaigua Lake, four on Owasco Lake, five on Keuka Lake, eight on Cayuga Lake, eight on Seneca Lake, two on Little Cayuta Lake; and have reported the District Attorney of Schuyler county to the Governor for refusal to bring six more suits for violations on the same lake, after I had furnished him affidavits of several good witnesses to prove the same. I think the violations in my district have fallen off at least one-half, and if justices of the peace and district attorneys would give me their full support I would have but little trouble to enforce the law; but I can see a change for the better even with them. I have two men under indictment and suits in Supreme Comt for the recovery of \$1.500; have collected \$750 in fines and penalties; and pot-fishermen and pot-hunters begin to make up their minds that the game and fish laws are to be enforced. It is a great mistake that protectors are not allowed more for travel. Everybody knows that a protector cannot travel over six or eight counties on \$20.80 per month. It often costs that to attend one term of court at a distant county seat; and then the protector is left to stay at home the rest of the month, no matter what violations may be going on, or else pay his own expenses, which he can ill afford to do on a salary of \$500. I think every trae sportsman, regardless of party, should use his influence to have this thing righted at the next session of the Legislature.—A. N. Parish.

Giant Powder Fiends.—Crested Butte, Colo., July 19, 1884.—Editor Forest and Stream: I inclose article from the Democrat of Gunnison, showing how we treat "trout hogs" in this country: "For several days past reports have been in circulation that the fish in the streams about Gunnison were being slaughtered by the use of giant powder. This was said to be particularly the case in the Black Canon, but instances were also reported from other parts of the county. The first actual case of the kind, however, was not brought to light until the day before yesterday, when James Maguire, of Mount Carbon, came to town and swore out warrants against Peter Cooper, John Bulger and Barney Carns, charging them with using explosives to kill fish in Carbon Creck. The two latter were arrested and locked up in jail that evening, and yesterday Sheriff Shores went to Mount Carbon and brought Cooper to the city. The three men were tried before Judge Wadsworth at the Court House last night and were found guilty and sent back to jail. The judge deferred sentence until niue o'clock this morning. The penalty for killing fish in this way is a fine of from one hundred to three hundred dollars, or confinement in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both. District Attorney Rood and Mr. D. T. Sapp conducted the case for the people." Thousands of fish are slaughtered yearly by the use of giant powder and seines. However, this year we have taken the matter in hand, and the miserable curs who have to get their fish in this manner will find that they will be indeed "costly fish."—Sport.

Fish."—Sport,

Pennsylvania Trouting.—Reading, N. Y., July 24.—
Last week I took a few days for pleasure and went fishing for brook trout with friends in Pennsylvania. I went to Lock Haven, and accompanied Messrs. Chas. Wait, the depot master of the P. & E. road, and James Dunn, one of Lock Haven's merchants. Our fishing ground was Eddy Lick Run, reached via Beech Creek, Clearfield, on the Southwestern Railroad. In one day we took 245 of the speckled beauties. We had intended to stay two or three days, but Messrs. Wait and Dunn, being expert anglers, filled our basket in one day, and we returned fully satisfied. Deer and bear are reported plenty in that locality, also on Pine Creek. I am sorry to say deer are being hunted daily with and without hounds, entirely regardless of the closed season. One fellow was watching a lick on the run that we were fishing. I saw several cubs both on Pine and Beech creeks, chained up at Inmbermen's camps. Lovers of beautiful wild scenery could find no better place to enjoy it than a trip over both the Pine Creek and the Beech Creek, Clearfield, and Southwestern Railroad.—A. N. P.

Philadelphia Fishing Notes.—July 27.—During the week there has been a run of bluefish at Barnegat Inlet, the fish, however, were not large, but many were caught. Weakfish and sea bass are biting well at the same grounds. At Cape May this week the Porpoise Fishing Company captured twenty-three large porpoises and two immense sharks at oac haul. They were drawn up on the beach and their throats cut to prevent thear from struggling. A fine black bass was taken in the Schuylkill River, under Girard Avenue Bridge, on Wednesday last, by a fisherman who was after "catties;" the fish was a two-pounder. It is of very rare occurrence that a bass is caught so low down in the Schuylkill. From Betterton no news comes that the large perch have begun to bite. Later on they will appear.—Homo.

Pennsylvania.—An angler residing at Frankford informs us that numbers of white eatifish have lately been captured in the Delaware at Bridesburg wharf and at the mouth of Frankford Creek. The latter place a quarter of a century ago was a favorite resort to fish for perch, and at times some fair catches are still made there. Dr. Burgiu, of Germantown, tells us that he lately had some very fair black bass fishing in the Perkiomen Creek, a half mile or more above its month. He fished there with artificial flies on several days and took a number of good-sized specimens, the largest weighing one pound and three-quarters. He found a fly with a yellow body to be the most killing.—Germantown Telegraph.

Color of Leaders.—Paterson, N. J.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have read with great interest the various articles on the "Best Color for Leaders." I first made experiments in staining gut according to the recipes in a book on angling, but the recipes were so difficult to produce that I gave it up. This book stated that the gut should be seaked in a boiling mixture of three ingredients for several hours. What effect does boiling produce on gut? Simply this: It reduces its strength, and it frays and wears out almost directly when exposed to friction and moisture. After many experiments I came to the conclusion that ink answers best for staining gut. I hereby give two recipes, hoping that they may be of use to some of your readers. Slate (or neutral) color.—The ink sold by the American News Co. answers best. To one bottle of ink add a tablespoonful of vinegar. Soak the gut in the above mixture until the desired stain is produced. Blue color.—Arnold's ink used according to the above direction produces this stain.—Free.

"Meat-Hawk's" Rhymes.—Editor Forest and Stream: Will you permit me to acknowledge through the Forest and Stream the receipt of responses to my rhymes, from the following: "S. D. K.," Florida; "J. A. H.," Kentucky; "Tommy Hawk," Ontario; "Sangwillah," Maryland; "C. J. T.," Michigan; "E. R. W." New York; "Mephistopheles," Pennsylvania; "Mud," New York; "Youngster," Massachusetts; "Hshnep Results," Virginia; "A. I. J.," Vermout; "H. C. M.," New York; "J. D. V.," Pennsylvania; "Reebuek," New Jersey; "Fish-Hawk," Pennsylvania. So soon as all are in I will send them to you to print.—Meat-Hawk. [That was not the bargain. We will perhaps print a few.]

Colorado.—Hot Sulphur Springs, July 20.—Editor Vorest and Stream: Legally, the trout fishing season opened here July 1, practically, it began about the 10th, when the streams had for the first time fallen enough for the fish to take fly or 'hopper. Since that date it has improved rapidly, and sportsmen now come in daily with good strings of large, fine fish, in perfect condition. The largest catch I have heard of was one man forty pounds of dressed fish on Wednesday evening and all day Thursday last. The best sport is now in smaller streams, but many fish are taken from Grand River. The latter is yet rather full for first-class sport.—W. N. B.

"OLD HICKORY" BEWARE.—Ilion, N. Y., July 25.—The kingfisher business drags slowly; the sky is pretty well cleared of them. 102 killed in five years, and millions of fish saved for the fish hogs.—J. D. H.

## Hishculture.

THE WHITEFISHES OF NORTH AMERICA. [A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

BY TARLETON H. BEAN, M.D., M.S.

Curator of the Department of Fishes of the U. S. National Museum

Curator of the Department of Fishes of the U. S. National Museum.

THE whitefishes, properly so called, all belong to the genus Coregonus, which, however, admits of division mto several minor groups, based chiefly upon the character of the mouth and the form of the body. We have, in North America, twelve recognizable species, one of which is now apparently for the first time distinguished by name. These species are usually of wide distribution, and subject to great variation with age and surroundings, making it difficult for the student to sharply define them by the use of characters which are generally believed to have specific value. An attempt is made to set forth the relations of these twelve species by calling attention to the peculiarities which seem to be most important and least subject to variation. The form of the mouth, the structure of the gill-rakers, the size of the species, and, in some cases, the length of the fin-bases, appear to serve the purposes of classification best; but it is difficult to apply any fixed formulæ of definition and little to be wondered at that most of our common forms have been described over and over again since they were originally introduced into the literature.

over again since they were originally introduced into the literature.

I have placed along with the whitefishes that magnificent species, the finest of all fishes closely related to Coregonus, the Inconnu of the McKenzie and Yukon regions. This well-flavored species grows to four feet in length and is known to have reached fifty pounds in weight. From an examination of the Russian Stenodus leucichtys, I am inclined to think that the American Inconnu is identical with the species of Gildenstadt, and, if so, the range of the species is much more extensive than we have supposed. It may be, also, that several of the Alaskan species of Coregonus will prove to be identical with Siberian forms; but we are unable to state anything definite about this at present.

The whitefishes are among the most important, economically, of all fishes. I need refer only to the fisheries of our great lakes to verify this statement. In the northern regions of America, also, they constitute one of the chief sources of food supply. These fishes possess many natural advantages over other inhabitants of the waters—they do not prey upon one another and their movements are not checked by dams and similar obstructions. They yield wast numbers of eggs, which are readily developed artificially, and it has recently been demonstrated that the young fry can be reared in confinement. All of the species but two have excellent food qualities and they exist in great abundance. We may well protect and cultivate these fishes whose importance and possibilities can seareely be overestimated.

NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF COREGONUS.

NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF COREGONUS.

Lower jaw included; gill-rakers about 30 or fewer, moderately long, or short and thick.

a. Gill-rakers moderately long; maxilla ¼ head, or

b. Tongue with teeth; gill-rakers 23...labradoricus. bb. Tongue toothless, or nearly so. c. Nape arched and thick; gill-rakers 26-29....clupei-

formis.

cc. Nape arched and much compressed; gill-rakers 26
....nelsonii.

aa. Gill-rakers short; maxilla 1-5 head...(¼ in williamsonii).

d. Mouth inferior.
e. Body elongate; maxilla about 1-5 head; gill-rakers 17....quadrilateratis.
ee. Body oblong; maxilla about ¼ head; gill-rakers 28....williansonii.
dd. Mouth not inferior, jaws nearly equal; maxilla about 1-5 head; gill-rakers 22....kennicottii.
Lower jaw projecting, or jaws subequal; gill-rakers more than 30, long and slender.
f. Body deep; scales little convex behind; gill-rakers 48....kullibee.
f. Body oblong or elongate; scales strongly convex behind.

hind.

g. Eye moderate (¼ to 1-5 length of head),

h. Dorsal base longer than post-orbital of head; gill-rakers 36...lawettæ,

hh. Dorsal base shorter than post-orbital part of head.

i. Teeth on premaxillaries and tongue; gill-rakers 39-44

ii. Premaxillary and tongue toothless; gill-rakers 46-52

has been extracted from the published.

Milner:

The fishes are not evenly distributed throughout the lake, but range in large colonies and run near the shore at different points, while the majority of localities may be destitute of fight.

fish.

The statistics of nine principal fish markets on the lakes show the proportion of lake herring handled to be one-sixth, while the low rates herring command in the markets would produce only about one-thirtieth of the amount realized from the whole quantity of fish handled. This shows the small value of the herring to the fishermen, in the herring localities. In the whole product of the lakes it would be of much less consequence.

In the whole product of the takes it would be consequence.

The whitefish is found in all depths in more or less abundance, not only in the spawning season, but at all times. Young whitefish seek the surface, and they are strong and vigorous from the time they leave the egg. In their early life, therefore, they are not much preyed upon by voracious fishes, and the swarms of cyprinoids and Chirostoma (i) which are abundant at the surface at the same time, form a large part of the food of such predaceous species as do come to the surface.

the swarms of cyprinoids and Chirostoma (?) which are abundant at the surface at the same time, form a large part of the food of such predaceous species as do come to the surface.

4. Coregonus nelsonii Bean. Hump-back whitefish. Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII., 1884, p. 48.

Known from Alaska only, occurring from the Bristol Bay region northward to the extremity of the territory. This species which was until recently undescribed, has long been known from Alaska, but it has been confounded with a Siberian species, C. syrols, from which it is really very different. The Russian name of the species is Korabati. The Timeh tribes of the Yukon call it Koloküh. Mr. Dall, in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1870, p. 886, speaks of it as a common species characterized by the strongly arched back and broad tail. He says it is rather bony and inferior in flavor, and that it is generally used for dog food, except in times of scarcity.

It is related to C. clupeiformis and C. labradoricus. From clupeiformis it may readily be distinguished by its greatly arched and much compressed back. The body is oblong and compressed; the head is one-fifth as long as the fish without the caudal; the maxilla extends to the front margin of the eye and is about one-fourth as long as the head; the gill-rakers are only moderately long, the longest a little more than one-half length of eye, and their number is about twenty-six. The greatest height of the body is a little more than one-fourth of the total length in the typical example, which is about four-teen and one-half inches long to caudal base. The adipose fin is large and scaled for nearly half its height. The ventrals are a little nearer the tip of the snout than to the root of the caudal. They are about as long as the head without the snout; D. 12; A. 12; scales 10—88—10. The type of the species is No. 9,903; taken at Nulato, Alaska, by Mr. E. W. Nelson, to whom the species is dedicated in recognition of his important zoological rescurches in that territory.

5. Coreg

described this whitehead anglize.
6. Coregonus williamsonii Girard. Rocky Mountain whitefish;
Chief Mountain whitefish.
Coregonus couesti Milner, Rept. U. S. Comm. Fish. for
1872 and 1873 (1874), p. 88.
Clear streams and lakes from the Rocky Mountains to the
Pacific, northward to Oregon; found also in tributaries

of the Saskatchewan and of the Upper Missouri. Recently received from Mill Creek, Oregon, whence it was sent by Col I. R. Moores. This is an abundant and valuable food fish.

The size of Coregonus williamsonti is small, about equal to that of C. quadridateratis, which it closely resembles; it has, usually, a larger maxilla and less clongate body, and the number of gill-rakers is somewhat larger. The Chief Mountain whitefish (C. couesis Milher) is now known to be identical with Coregonus williamsonti.

T. Corrgonus kennitoditi Miner. Broad whitefish:
River and the miles of the Russians, a name transferred from a Siberian species of similar appearance. The broad whitefish reaches the weight of thirty pounds, ranking next in size to the Incomu only. It has a short head, remarkably small subequal jaws, and its body is very thick. It is a food fish of great excellence. Dall states that it is abundant in both winter and summer, spawning in September in the small streams falling into the Yukon.

S. Coregonus tultibes Rich. Tulibee.

S. Coregonus tultibes Rich.

Tulibee.

The state lakes and hondrivend into Entitish America.

The state of the scales are deep but very narrow, giving the fish a unique and unmistakable appearance. Richardson lad a specimen from Pine Island Lake, in north latitude 54 degrees.

9. Coregonus lawretta Bean. (9 Morskoi ciga (Russian).

Kuskoquim region, and northward to Point Barrow. Alaska.

This species is not large, rarely exceeding three pounds in weight, but it is a very important source of food wherever for the state of the coregon, becoming the stap and the vicinity of Madison, Wiscousin, whence it has been seen by Fish Commissioner Welch.

Lake Michigan, in deep water; deep lakes in Wisconsin, from the vicinity of Madison, Wiscousin, whence it has been sent by Fish Commissioner Welch.

This species is locally shoundant, and is one of the best-flavord of the Coregonus deptition, and the scholar pound in several particulars.

Lake Michigan, in deep water; deep lakes in Wisconsin, from th

two treets. Four hundred and nine were placed, April 14, 1877, in Lake Gardner, Otsego Co., Michigan. The history of the markene since its introduction into America by the U. S. Fish Commissioner is not known to me.

CARP IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—About two weeks ago a curious crowd had gathered around a large tub in one of our hotels which contained a fish belonging to a species unknown to the oldest inhabitants of this town. The same was shipped to the Smithsonian Institute for identification, and proved to be a German carp. This is the first instance of German carp being taken in the Susquehanna. The fish was a fine specimen, weighing probably four pounds. He was taken in a set net below the Columbia Dam. Where did he come from —A. C. KRUEGER (Wrightsville, Pa., July 22, 1884).

GROWTH OF CARP.—Lyles, Lancaster County, Pa., July 22.—On the 10th of last May I put sixty carp in my pond; they were of last years' spawn and ran from one and a half to two and a half inches in length. Just seventy-one days afterward, having occasion to draw off most of the water, I caught four leather carp. The largest measured eleven inches in length; the others from one to two inches shorter. This was not guessed or estimated length, but actual measurement with a rule. Was not that extraordinary for even a German carp?—J. J. C.

THE IOWA COMMISSION.—The Governor of Iowa has ppointed Mr. A. W. Aldrich, of Anamosa, in place of Mr. B.

THE FISH LINE ROBBER.—George W. Bennett, a bank janitor, of Elizabeth, who was sent to the State prison for robbing the bank, died in prison of consumption June 15. He was sentenced on November 11, 1882. When the circumstances of his case are recalled, the man will be well remembered. It was he who used a fish line and sinker and shoemaker's wax to steal with. He set the line down on the teller's desk, and the sinker being waxed was deposited on bills which clung to the sinker as he drew it up to the ceiling of the bank and through a hole into his own room. He was the first man ever heard of to use fishing tackle for burglarious purposes, and the newspapers at the time of its occurrence made a great ado over it.

ado over it.

WHY HE WAS POSITIVE.—"You swear positively that it was on Sunday morning that you heard the woman shout for help?" "Yes, your Honor, positively." "This affair occurred some months ago. Coulon't it have been Saturday morning, or Monday morning, instead of Sunday morning?" "Impossible, your Honor." "But why?" insisted the Judge. "Man's memory is not infallible. Why are you so positive that it was Sunday morning?" "Because when I first heard the cry for help I was out in the back yard digging angleworms."—N. Y. Sun.

## The Kennel.

FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS.

Sept. 1 to 6.—Bench Show of the Lancaster County Fair Association Lancaster, Pa. Entries close Aug. 30. J. B. Long, Secretary, 6 West King street, Lancaster, Pa. Sept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoin, Superintendent. J. S. Wall, Secreary, P. O. Box 1, 236, Montreal, Canada.

Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Fleld Trials of the Ontario Collie Club. Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 23. Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary.

Club. Cnas. Lincoll, superintended. The Lord Show of the Danbury Sceretary.
Oct. 5, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn.
Oct. 31, 22, 33 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

Lincoln, Superintendent.
FIELD TRIALS.
Dec. 8—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

#### A. K. R.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1407. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.5°.

#### POINTERS AT NEW YORK

POINTERS AT NEW YORK.

Editor Forest and Stream;
I don't propose to reply in detail to Mr. Mason's letter which appeared in your paper last week, since it is so full of false statements and insinuations, that it would compel the denial of each and every one. Justice to myself and others, however, compels me to deny his assertion that I ever had any pecuniary interest in the paper he mentions, or ever contributed one cent toward it other than my subscription and advertisements, for which I always paid the regular advertised rates. I feel confident the same can be said of Mr. Sterling. Mr. Pilkington of England, who bred Meteor, sent him to St. Louis saying he was by Garnet and out of Jilt. This is sufficient. Mr. A. C. Waddell of Topeka, Kan., writes me under date of the 24 inst. "Mr. Mason has no authority in any way to state that I said Beaufort is a better dog than Meteor.

\* \* \* I never said so." John W. Munson.

St. Louis, July 26.

#### THE LAVERACK SETTERS.

THE LAVERACK SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It is very evident that "Rusticus," in reply to my hastily-written article under the above heading, which appeared in Forest And Stream?

It is very evident that "Rusticus," in reply to my hastily-written article under the above heading, which appeared in Forest And Stream of July 17, intends that I shall better explain myself after using the following sentence in reference to the Laverack setters: "In the stud they are priceless, in the field useless." It was, perhaps, unfortmate that I was so emphatic in placing a great value on the dogs of this breed for stud purposes without more fully describing where I thought the greatest benefit would be derived from the blood. After having pointed out in my letter the faults of the Laverack setters I had imported and bred as I saw them (and I am free to confess every failing noticed should never be possessed by a field dog), the high-appearing quality of the breed, their fine texture of coat and general symmetry of outline are points to be desired in every setter, more especially in those that are being bred for bench show purposes. I twas just here where I intended it to be known that the Laverack blood, in my opinion, was most useful if it could be nutifuel in a field dog, and expressed myself that the breed was useless for working purposes. I am sure others who have had any experience with the Laverack setters will agree with me in reference to the faults I have named, and it surprises me when "Rusticus," who has seen almost as much of the breed as myself, makes it appear by writing "if 'Homo' is correct in his premises that he is of different opinion, I yield the palm to him as a much older and more experienced breeder than myself, and am sure the readers of Forest And Stream would be greatly interested in learning his estimation of the Laverack setter and that of all unbiased spoutsmen who have owned and tried them in the field." Come, "Rusticus."

#### THE POINTER PROTEST.

Editor Forest and Stream:
The following extracts from a letter which appeared in a Western contemporary last week calls for a reply:

Western contemporary last week calls for a reply:

"New York.—I think, out of respect to the gentlemen who have been insulted by this protest and in justice to myself, I should make an explanation as to the manner in which my name became signed as one of the protestators against the pointer judging at the New York show. Mr. Mason called at my office and informed me that all the pointer exhibitors were going to sign a protest against Mr. Sterling's decisions and wished to know if I would sign it. I told him I would consider the matter. I needed but a short time for consideration, and sent him a letter saying that I would not sign the protest. I also wrote to my friend, Mr. A. A. Whipple (who was an exhibitor), and requested him not to sign the protest, and no one could have been more surprised than myself when my name appeared. I should have considered myself ungrateful had I consented to have my name attached to the protest after Hearned the nature of it. I should have sent to you this explanation sooner, but on account of sickness in my family I was detained at my country home.—A. McCollon."

First let me sek what Mr. McCollon means by "out of re-

First let me ask what Mr. McCollom means by "out of respect to the gentlemen who have been insulted by this protest." Unless Mr. McCollom is permanently blind, he must have seen that the protest was against the decisions of Mr. Sterling. Mr. McCollom says I called at his office. Mr. McCollom wrote me requesting me to call at his house (not at his office), as he wished to see me in regard to breeding a bitch (owned by Mr. Whipple of Kansas city, Mo.) to Beanfort. There is a slight difference between calling at a person's house and being sent for, at least I imagine so. Before leaving Mr. McCollom's house (not his office), I alluded to the protest. Mr. M. asked me for the names of those who had already indorsed it, and after hearing them told me to add his name. I asked him if he thought that Mr. Whipple would wish to indore the protest, and he replied that he would write Mr. W. Itook the precaution, however, to write Mr. W. myself, and that gentleman replied that though many of the decisions were altogether at variance with his ideas, he did not feel justified in allowing the use of his name, as he had not had a lengthy experience. That was honest. If Mr. McCollom ever vrote me to take his name off the list (which I don't believe he did), all I can say is that I never received his letter. Mr. McCollom says that Mr. W. is a friend of his. He may be, but one thing is certain, and that is that Mr. M. never saw Mr. W. but once, and that at the last New York show. Mr. McCollom would have sent his explanation sooner, "but on account of sickness in his family he was detained at his country home," etc. If Mr. McCollom will give himself the trouble to look into the columns of the paper

he refers to, he will find that his name was never alluded to, and the protest was printed but in two papers, Forest and Streem and Turf, Field and Farm. How, then, can Mr. M. support his statement that because he did not get his paper he could not explain sooner? Mr. M. ignores the fact that he was not detained at his country house, for I called on him in New York July I, and though he was out on business he was, or would have been, home in ten minutes, and had I had the time to spare I should have seen him; as it was, I was deprived of the pleasure. Mr. McCollom sees Forest and Streem and the seen him; as it was, I was defined to the papers, whether he is at his "country house" or at his "house in the city," and it is a little late in the day to try to get out of adding his name to a protest which appeared six weeks ago.

What Mr. McCollom said about the judging of pointers at New York is known to a score of people. I will not write what he said, for you, Mr. Editor, would not print it if I did. I will simply add that he denounced it in the strongest language, and especially the awards in the champion large dog class and the small champion bitch class. Said Mr. McCollom. "I would not give \$25 for Meteor and Vanity together," and Mr. McCollom showed good judgment. There is really no perceptible reason why Mr. McCollom should toady to any body, and I take him to be strong enough to resist influence. I can assure him that he has nothing to fear. He shall not be barred from exhibiting, neither shall he be excluded from dog shows, though he might be from "bench" shows. What once was cannot be again.

"The past is as a story told,"

The future may be writ in gold."

The anonymous letters of "Pious H.," "Starling," "Ah-Pe," and "16-Bore," in the same paper, are so much alike that we might conclude they are written by the same individual. They only can carry weight with people of the same social standing as the writer of them. Gentlemen and sportsmen hate cowardice, and supreme contempt is the reply of gentlemen to such productions.

netions.
"Affect a candor which thou eaust not feel,
Clothe envy in the garb of honest zeal."
CHARLES H. MASON.

#### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

YOU will have to decide for yourselves what sized beagles will suit you best—it of course depends upon the work they are required for. I got the following letter in a round about way, and though for certain reasons I have not been been able to ask permission to publish it, yet I hope should the writer see himself in print he will accept my apology for making use of his information:

"DEAR SIR—There was no need to introduce yourself with so many excuses, the fact that you are a sportsman is sufficient. It is a trouble I will always gladly accept to assist in raising interest in pure breeds, especially that one in which I take a particular interest, viz., the basset hounds. You are correctly informed that the two couples Lord Aylesford took out to the United States were from my kennel. Agreeably to your wish I made a call on his lordship to learn his opinion on the breed's future in America, and to find out what he thinks of beagles for hunting over there. 'Am I pleased with the basset hounds?' asked his lordship. 'Of course I am. I have had some good fun with them in Texas; they are the most amusing dogs I know, and as for hunting, well their love of it almost amounts to a fault, for when they are out doing it to please you, if you don't look out they'll be off to please themselves.'

"Yake their immensely, and want them badly; look here, "Tikke their immensely, and want them badly; look here,

most amusing dogs I know, and as for hunting, well their love of it almost amounts to a fault, for when they are out doing it to please you, if you don't look out they'll be off to please hemselves."

"(What do the Americans think of the breed, anyhow? I asked.

"(Like them immensely, and want them badly; look here, that's a letter I received." It was from Mr. Chamberlain's hound Nemours, that took a prize in New York, he bought as a puppy of me when he was in England. His lordship told me he intended to take back several more to increase his small stock in Texas. I next asked about the beagles, and his description of jack-rabbit hunting opened my eyes a bit. If these samerican hares go to ground like our rabbits, then certainly the twelve-inch beagle, or better the braset hound, would do but on the other hand, when you get a run with them, Lord Aylesford doesn't see anything less than harriers can be of use, such a rate do they go, and in fact his lordship intends to take out with him in the autumn several couples of harriers. Among his basset hounds will be Texas Fino, a full brother to Fino VI. He is a grand little hound and shows his pedigree. He is a son of champion Fino V., and so grandson of champion Fino V., and so grandson of champion Fino V., and so grandson of champion Fino de Paris. On his dam's side he is related to Guinevere and Theo, so Texas Fino is of the purest Court le Coutelux de Couteleu strain and Artesian type. I am sorry I cannot tell you more about beagles, they are a bread I have not studied, but I shall be happy to give you the address of a friend of inne who was lately master of a well-known pack, and whose writings over the noun de plume of Beagle' are familiar to the readers of the Field. If you write to him I am certain he would be pleased to tell you his experience."

There was a small but not uninteresting class of beagles at the Crystal Palace Show on the list of July. Mr. Beck showed three becauties, one of them taking first prize. This was Myrtle, by Minstrel—Handmaid. She ha

that is putting it very low, most of them come from fanciers' kennels, and are accompanied by some of their mates, and the public may take it for granted that their cares and wants, sanitary arrangements, etc., are in all cases more efficient than those of the nightly slum inhabitants of our great cities. What the respective credit to the fancier and the "parish" may be, I leave for discussion to more serious writers than nyself.

than those of the nightly sum inhabitants of our great cities. What the respective credit to the fancier and the "parish" may be, I leave for discussion to more serious writers than myself.

Most owners see all their own dogs every day, or this is just as effectually carried out by a responsible keeper, and if one of his charges shows a change in his demeanor, is moping or refuses his food—"There's something the matter with Floss; kennel her by herself." The dog's own value is considered and at once the safety of the rest of the kennel. I have never heard of the appearance of hydrophobia in a fancier's kennel that was not observed in its most early stage. In large hunting kennels, I regret to record, that my memory is against them. Some foreigners even reproach us with carrying attention to our animals too far, and jeeringly recall to mind the caricature that appeared when times were so bad in the coal districts, of a gaunt-looking miner affectionately watching his bull pup drinking the milk, while the rest of the famished household look on with hungry eyes. Even in this scene a philosopher, deep as the brutality may appear, might illuminate some fine trait of hunan nature concealed beneath the surface.

It is among gutter curs that hydrophobia breaks out, those wretched, ownerless, slinking creatures, that seem as frightened of a policeman as a street arab. I remember speaking to a large breeder on this subject, and he observed: "I bucket more pups than most people rear, but I never give any away, because I found that people thought nothing and cared nothing for what cost them nothing; but if they pay a fiver for their pups, they will look after their money on four legs."

I think I could win a champion prize for wandering from my subject. I have brought myself a long way from the Crystal Palace. Of course the show was in the grounds under canvas, the weather was made to order, all that was required was visitors. I saw fewer ornaments of the fair sex than at previous gatherings. Of course Lady Lamb and Mrs. Me

to do his independent best; his own opinion was good enough for him whether it pleased friends or foes. Of such stuff doggy men can feel proud to know their modern judges are made of.

We have progressed in great strides since dog shows were freed from the beery patronage of Mr. Bung, but I don't despise those old fanciers who assembled Saturday nights at the "Spotted Dogs" and "Magpies" and in their sanded-door rooms held their little shows on the deal table, and where the prizes were silver collars and pewter pots. They hold to present times a position analogous to the "original members" of a modern social club. Their judges were "open to reason," of course, which sometimes took the form of "What'll you take?" and at others broken heads.

They were succeeded by the skimpole type of judge, anxious to oblige everybody. These were generally born in the North; theirs were happy natures. As they entered the ring their eyes would usually scan the exhibitors' faces, while they hummed to themselves "Should and acquaintance be forgot, and never brought to min?" Eh, well, autres temps, autres movers—not that I can say the mewers are unch improved.

Mr. Shirley, as usual, was very busy. How much the Kennel Club owe to him they will only realize when he is gone. There was a Beneuict air about him.

Mr. Ubiquitous Berrie was, as usual, judging half the show, "tonjours Berrie," the exhibitor sometimes sighs. I saw this toy-dog patriarch pienicking all by himself on the fleeting sandwich and bilious sherry, with a tent peg for his seat, "to save time." His "expenses" won't cost the show much.

Mr. Stephen, as manager, satisfactorily accomplished his duties and without fus; I have seen other managers work as hard, but I have never seen one smoke more cigars.

The novelty class this time was composed of the Chinese edible dogs, chow chows they call them. If I had a kennel of them I should keep a sharp look out for moon-faced tramps from the flowery land. I read in the papers that they have founded a Chinese school of cookery

is right; it would be rather weak, after all, to admit the blunder.

He has preferred to "face the music," to use an expression employed by your epistolary correspondent, Mr. Beaufort Mason.

Mason.

This remark leads me to say I did not think much of our pointers in the open classes. In fact, I believe a team could be chosen from your side of the streak that would walk away from us.

from us.

Nor were the setters any better, and Mr. Fountleroy managed to "spot" the wrong ones with an exasperating consistency. Others may agree with his judgment in putting Sting over Sir Alister, I don't. Sting is a beautiful lemon and white and a pure Lawreack, which Sir Alister is not, and Sting also had the pull in condition, but everywhere else Sir Alister is first fiddle.

had the pull in condition, but everywhere else Sir Alister is first fiddle.

All Sir Alister's pups bear a strong resemblance to their patrician sire: they generally inherit his belton color and ticks. Two of his produce won first and second in the open class—Sir Colin Kendal, a lovely dog with excellent legs, and Sir Kent, rather the reverse in that particular. The winner, Prince Fred, by Emperor, is also a grand setter.

I was surprised not to see even a card over Mr. Salter's pretty bitch, Magic Lantern; she is a color rare nowadays, the liver belton, a little leggy, but to leave her unnoticed was a mistake. The second prize, Dashing Rose, is a common bitch, and got her honor by a fluke. Another one left out in the cold, Bonne Bell, a pure Laverack and good enough to have won. Lady Westmoreland is a nice bitch and nearly as good as Bonnie Bell.

My old Triend Boss III., deservedly added a bracket to his

nave won. Lady Westmoreiand is a nice outch and hearly as good as Bonnie Bell.

My old friend Boss III., deservedly added a bracket to his Warwick win, he is the best Clumber I have ever seen. The bulldogs were a sight to see, all celebreties were there, Monarch, Britomartis, Taurus, Big Ben, etc. Mr. A. H. Clarke spreadeagled the fox-terriers with his victorious little Result. The coming shows are Cardiff, Darlington and Tunbridge Wells. Birmingham, too, is buckling on her armor, she will have to work hard to maintain her ancient fame. All the might of the Kennel Club will be brought into the field against her. There are some of us who think the club would do itself good to be more generous and less small-minded in this struggle against independent shows.

LILLIBULERO, London, July 15, 1884.

#### THE DEERHOUND.

Editor Forest and Stream;

Kanowing the interest taken in this deerhound among many.

Kanowing the interest taken in this deerhound among many.

Kanowing the interest taken in this deerhound among the interest of an extraction correspondents, as well as being interesting to some strangers, I venture to ask you to afford me the space to teach the intransts of one of our most noted deerhound your readers concerning this beam ideal of a sporting dog your readers concerning this beam ideal of a sporting dog your readers concerning this beam ideal of a sporting dog your readers concerning this beam ideal of a sporting dog control of the control of

hounds took part, terming them canes grait hibernici. Nemesian says, "Distant Britain sends swift dogs fitted to course our fields." Oppian in his Cynegeticus, Lib. I. line 465, mentioned that the Greeks were acquainted with and valued that kind of dog termed agasaus. Owing to the translators of Oppian rendering the word buiou, small, writers fell into the habit of deeming the agasaus a "small" dog, and a Latin writer wondered why Oppian called these British dogs baioi, "little," for, says he, "for in our age they are large." Youatt and others were led into the same error through the translation of this word baiou as "little," whereas I hold, properly rendered, it means "slender." Oppian mentions that these dogs were lean and coarse-haired, and armed with deadly teeth—being in itself a correct description of the rough Celtic greyhounds. Symmachus, who flourished about A. D. 400, informs us, Scotch greyhounds (which may be rendered Irish greyhounds, streland was termed Scotta Major and Scotland Scotia Minor) were famous at that time at Rome. "Rome beheld Scotch greyhounds on the day before the sports with astonishment, etc."

to: There is little question but that originally the Scotch deer ound and the Irish wolfhound were one and the same breed from the ancient Irish and Scotch poets we have a fair decription of what the dog was:

"The greyhound! the great hound! the graceful of limb; Rough fellow, tall fellow," etc.;

"The greyhound! the great hound! the graceful of limb;
Rough fellow, tall fellow," etc.;

also, from Ossian's poems, the "hairy-footed bran," showing the breed was always rough-coated, and not smooth, for, as Capt. Graham rightly says: "Although several writers have incorrectly confused the great Dane with the Irish wolfhound, it is probable that the two breeds were not unfrequently crossed," and he might have added that it is probable much great Danish blood runs in the veins of the purest of the modern deerhounds. The true rough Celtic greyhound was the windhund of the Germans; the Goathar, so named from Goath, the wind, on account of their speed, by the Celtic Britons, and the grewhunde or grighunde of the Anglo-Saxous, whence the English term greyhound or grewn." The laws of the Welsh Princes of the ninth centry mention heavy genalties laid down against any one injuring the Irish greyhound, as it was styled in the code, the "Canis Graius Hybernieus," and in those days only Princes and chiefs might keep these dogs. Alfred the Great made a present of some wolf dogs to Tulos, Archbishop of Rheims. The whole passage is so unique a piece of scholastic metaphor that were it not for the space it would take up deserves translation. Roderick, King of Connaught, was obliged to furnish greyhounds to Henry II., and King John gave one of these greyhounds, the verse-renowned Gelert, to Prince Llewelyn.

Henry VIII. presented four Irish greyhounds to the Marquis of Dessarages, a Spaniard. Caius, alias Dr. John Kay, physician to Edward VI. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth, rightly classed the deerhound under the name of "gazehounde" and in Latin "Agasaus," stating that they were then even more used in the northern than southern parts of England for hunting. In November, 1566, Shane O'Neil forwarded to Queen Elizabeth, through the famous Earl of Leicester, two Irish greyhounds, and ner Minister, Sir Francis Walsingham (who was educated at Cambridge and probably a friend of Dr. Caius), in 1558 had a brace of Irish wolfhounds se

"COWDRAY."

Oh, could I tune my thoughts to verse,
Of crumbling ruins fair would I rehearse,
And sing of regal state and ladies fair,
Of sylvan sports and deerhounds rare,
Of glories past and mighty deeds.
Hentress and hounds should employ my reeds,
The Diana like Queen, with martial air,
With her Erin-bred dogs, well matched in pair;
Their pace and lineage would I descant,
Their pace so justly termed rolant.

Cowdray, the wind whistling through thy ruined walls

Cowdray, the wind whistling through thy ruined walls
Now makes sad nusic to the poet's ear.
Where now the gentle kine lowing in their stalls,
Once housed the horse and hound to England's Queen both dear.
Where now the splendor of thine ivied stair?
Where "Bess the Good" saw from thy lofty tower
Rolled o'er, 'mid courtiers bright and fair,
Many a buck, all having law. just aff dinner's hour.
Thy lady's harp, sole remnant of the past,
Hangs rusting unto deeay in thy kitchen hall.
In Paris framed, for 'musing ladies gay and lordlings fast;
Sad token of joys fied, memento of song and ball,
With ladies fair, bent on pursuing pleasure's fleeting wing.
I list unto story of thy fire and \*Lauken's deep,
Nor shall I forget thy fading beauties, and echoes ring,
And tale of fate's dark page, unto thy owners and their keep.
Coursing the deer with these large greyhounds was con-

And all torget by rading beauties, and echoes ring.

And tale of fate's dark page, unto thy owners and their keep.

Coursing the deer with these large greyhounds was continued until the times of James the First, ard continued until a much later date, and up to the middle of the last century the greyhound was common and numerous enough among the Celtac gentry. In 1615 the Irish greyhound was numerous enough, and the then Duke of Bucclengh and other nobles got dogs and bitches of the largest sort, and preferring the white ones, from Ireland. Idstone states that Taylor, in his "Penniless Filgrimage," mentions the strong Irish greyhound employed in the Earl of Mae's chase of the red deer in 1618. Pennaut, writing in 1769, calls the dog the Highland greyhound, and states they were in great vogue in former days, and used in vast numbers at the magnificent stag chases by the chieftains. Bewick, as late as 1702, terms the breed the Scottish Highland greyhound or wolfdog. These remarks will show my readers that the Irish wolfhound and so-termed Scottish deerhound are one and the same animal, bred up to the requirements of their owners, and perhaps Bewick's title for the breed is the nost correct after all.

In an excellent luttle work on dogs, by G. F. Pardou, published in 1857, in the frontispiece is an excellent engraving of the deerhound, greyhound, and Irish greyhound, by that

\* Lord Montagu, the then owner of Cowdray, was drowned in the falls of Lauffen, and the house was destroyed by fire about the same

prince of canine artists, Harrison Weir, by far the best depicter of dogs we have, as, fortunately for the fancier, he knows what thoroughbred dogs are and the points they should possess. Such, alas, I cannot say for the immortal Landseer, where early paintings show a decided love for mongrelism, if not yulgarity.

not vulgarity.

I have run my article to some length and must beg your pardon, Mr. Editor, for thus taking up so much of your valuable space, but when an Englishman gets on his hobby, the dog, and more especially a Welshman, if genealogy enters into the subject, he can generally spin a yarn.

M. B. WYNN.

The Elws, Rothley, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

#### A LETTER FROM AN IGNORAMUS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A LETTER FROM AN IGNORAMUS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Wise men have had their say;
When comes the noodles' day?

Not that I presume to claim the proud distinction of being a real noodle. Oh dear, no. I'm only a dweller on the outskirts. Not even a pointer or setter man, and therefore ready to tremble at my andacity in claiming a place in your columns. I read your paper for information and beg you will kindly give me enough to set my mind at intelligent rest in regard to a few matters. There are to be several bench shows next fall, are there not? I hope to be an exhibitor, and hear mysterious whispers about 'judges," 'faking," 'mecrits of a dog," etc. How are judges appointed; are they paid; do successful exhibitors make them presents; does etiquette allow them space in the newspapers when attacked; is it etiquette for them to give correspondents of the press points in regard to the dogs before or after their decisions; can they determine whether an animal is disqualified? What is "faking," is it a synonym for unfairness, cheating? For instance, is it "faking" to smear clay over a sore just before a dog is led into the ring, to throw sawdnst over crooked or weak ankles to conceal them; to sear the root of an animal's age as six, when it is eight years or more—are these examples of the art?

What is meant by the term "merits of a dog"—has owner-ship any connection with them, or field qualities, intelligence, training, etc., or color, size, build, action, in short, upon what do they depend?

Perhaps you will say any noodle could answer these questions, or would not have asked them, but I am not a noodle, only an ignoramus. One more query. If, by any mischance, I have to join the ranks of disappointed exhibitors, bye and bye, upon what conditions, and for how many months can I have unlimited space in your kennel department in which to sing my song of wee and praise my precious pets' An answer will greatly enlighten an IGNORAMUS.

Noolletown, Nowhere.
[Gallantry prompts us to say that our fair correspondent shall

[Gallantry prompts us to say that our fair correspondent shall have all the space she may want.]

#### TRAINING TRICK DOGS.

[Gallanty prompts us to say that our fair correspondent shall have all the space she may want.]

TRAINING TRICK DOGS.

"Here in the space she may want.]

The visitor had just managed to hold his breath long enough to squeeze himself through the half closed door, when suddenly what appeared to be a small avalanche fell from the ceiling on the back of his neck, producing a smarting sensation as if he had been struck simultaneously by four pirushions.

"She'sa jumper, ain't she?" smillingly said Professor Parker, as he disengaged the claws of a ten-pound snow white female cat from the reporter's shoulder, which he then shut up in a little box. "I was just putting the finishing buches on her. She's a flyer from Plyville and no mistake, but it's almost without trying, and the Lord only knows how much further if she took a notion. She's never appeared in public yet, but her mother here is an old stager. It took me four solid months to break the old one. Twe been putting six months' work on this one. She's exactly opposite in disposition to her mamma. The old lady was always holding back; the young 'nu would rather jump than eat. It's impossible to keep her quiet.

"How are cats broken to go through a hoop of fire? Why, I put the eat in a small box open at one end, where the hoop is held. The other end of the box is movable, and whene through the fire. She soon gets used to it and cont unid the fire in the least. Yes, cats are ten times harder to break than dogs,' and unless perfectly broken they are always acting mean and uncertain. I have only broken two."

"Dogs,' continued the Professor, "are far more satisfactory to work with than any other kind of animals. Since I first whibited at the Tivoli I have broken a great number, some eighty dogs in all. Sixty of them were for my own use. I have now four troops—one with Ross, at Savannah, Ga, valued at \$2,100; one in charge of wire her with the side of the professor, and they are shown to the distemper, and his body and mind have meaners are mean dogs to rely upon, and

to perfect a dog in putting on a collar and taking it off. But the most difficult of all is to break a dog to jumping on its hind legs, or walking on a moving object like a barrel. It has taken me months to out a dog in show order for the jumping act. It is far easier to break a dog to walk up Broadway on two feet than to get one to jump a hurdle or skip a rope on its hindlegs. I have spent whole weeks in teaching a dog to jump a hurdle standing up. I begin by making it stand on its hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hindlegs and follow its hindlegs and the same time a piece of food high in the air. The dog will jump, util the dog alights in a standing position."

"But one would think," said the reporter, "that the noise and confusion behind the seenes, and the glare of the footlights and applause of the audience in front, would distract the attention of the dogs?"

"So it would if I did not accustom the dogs to noise and the gas beforehand. After I have gotten a dog perfect in his business I take him on the stage, light the footlights and have two men with big drums and cymbals pounding away in the orchestra. At each exit in the wings I have a man stationed with a whip. Should the dog try to leave the stage he has to confront a man with a whip. He don't fancy this, and back he comes, thinking I am his best friend in the world. He never attempts to run away again.

"Dogs can be taught anything if the breaker only uses kindness and judgme

#### NEWPORT FOX HUNTING.

cannes in their wonderful performance.—New York Herald.

NEWPORT FOX HUNTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your paper is usually so careful and accurate that I was astonished to find npon the first page of your issue of July 24 the following words: "No society cculd ever be formed in this country strong enough to bolster up the repute of such exhibitions as, for instance, are occasionally given by the Nowport huntsmen in their chase of maimed foxes."

I cannot conceive what ground you have for intimating that the foxes are "maimed." Cubs have been used, and, being young and strange to the country, they are usually run into by the hounds within a very short distance after being turned down at the end of the drag, which affords the real run.

I have always ridden in these drag hunts and consider them one of the pleasantest additions to the summer life at Newport, and I have always strongly opposed the use of the fox at all, but the managers of the hunt have an idea—croneous, in my opinion—that the hounds would not continue to run well without finding a fox at the finish.

This is a common belief among English fox hunters, but in the regular hunting of wild foxes in Pennsylvania the hounds very rarely kill, owing to the earths not being stopped, and they do not seem to be any the less keen on that account.

In old-fashioned bag hunts, got up at country taverns, foxes were no doubt sometimes crippled for the purpose of causing the run to end near the starting point, so that the crowd collected unon the occasion would come back for refreshments, and for that reason, among others, the well managed Fennsylvenia hunts set their faces against bag hunts of all kinds.

Let the Newport hunt be responsible for its sins, whatever they may be, but do not accuse it unfairly.

With reference to the first part of your article I firmly believe that before long it will become necessary for horsemen and sportsmen to organize some society to protect themselves against the fanaticism of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to am

CHAMPION BUSH.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of July 17, Mr. A. H. Wakefield, the present owner of champion Bush, wishes to know if there are two English beagle bitches named champion Bush. I think I can explain the matter, as Mr. Frank Kent has not done so. I sold to Mr. Kent, Nov. 29, 1882, two bitches out of Bush, by Briar. The other bitch I sold him. That being the case, Bush is grand dam, and not dam, as Mr. Kent has led some to believe.—W. H. ASHBURNER.

Monticello, N. Y., July 26.—Editor Forest and Stream: I would say in reply to Mr. A. H. Wakefield, in your issue of July 17, that the beagle pups advertised by me are out of my Gypsy Queen, by Mr. N. Elmore's imported Ringwood; Gypsy Queen is out of champion Bush by Brier, as per my advertisement.—C. F. Kent.

MASTIFF INFORMATION WANTED.—Verona, Pa., July 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: Can any one give me any information as to the address of a gentleman named La Fontaine, who lived in Charlestown, Mass., in 1857, and who owned a mastiff; or can any one give me any information as to mastiffs owned in St. Louis at about the same time, and which came from Montreal? My reason for the inquiry is that Col. Garnior, the owner of Lion, the sire of Governor, writes that Mr. La Fontaine had a brother of Lion's, and that his parents remained in this country, and the best of their offspring went to St. Louis. I am trying to trace out our early mastiffs, and information on these points will be of material service.—W. WADE.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.—A great deal of enthusiasm is shown already by canine owners in regard to the bench show to be held here in September next, and Philadelphia alone will furnish a number of line animals for the exhibition. Our city firms are subscribing liberally in the matter of special prizes of value. If the list of these prizes should be closed now it would be as large as that of any yet held. The building to be used for the exhibition is new and large, and the appointments will be of the best order. Applications are daily coming in. Judges will be appointed at next meeting, in August.—Homo.

LANCASTER DOG SHOW.—The Lancaster County Fair Association will hold a bench show in connection with their annual fair at Lancaster, Pa., commencing Sept. 1, and holding six days. This is just three days too many for a dog show, and we can assure the management that owners of valuable dogs will not enter their dogs to be confined six days. If they will make their arrangements for the dogs to be exhibited the last three days of the fair only, they will be able to secure a much larger entry with a better class of dogs than would come for six days.

MR. ASHBURNER'S BEAGLES.—Editor Forest and Stream: In one of your late issues I stated I had entered my beagles (purchased in England) at the late Crystal Palace Show. I received a letter some days ago from Mr. Gibson, stating that he did not get my letter in time to enter them. Of course I was much disappointed. Please state the facts as everal favors have been received asking how I made out by doing so, and greatly oblige—W. H. ASHBURNER.

T. M. ALDRICH REINSTATED.—Memphis, July 25.—
Editor Forest and Stream: Upon the petition of a great many
sportsmen asking the N. A. K. Club to reconsider the debarment of Thomas M. Aldrich, Manton, R. I., the executive committee have acted favorably on said petition and reinstated
Mr. Aldrich by a unanimous vote,—D. Bryson (Secretary N.
A. K. Club).

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure iblication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following parulars of each animal;

Color.

ticulars of each animal;
1. Color.
2. Breed.
3. Sex.
4. Age, or
5. Date of birth, of breeding or
6 death.
All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

#### NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CHAIMED.

NAMES CHAIMED.

NAMES CHAIMED.

Duke of Mayenta. Ey Mr. H. Lee Clarke, Baltimore, Md., for white and orange ticked setter dog, whelped April 4, 1884 (Dr. Baer's Don-Lady Donna).

Pauline Markham. By Mr. Chas. H. Baker, Boston, Mass., for black ocker spaniel bitch, whelped Feb. 4, 1884, by Obo H. (A.K.R. 231) out of Hornell Ruby (A.K.R. 47).

Ta Ta, Tra-la-la, Treedledium and Tweedledee. By the Chequassat cennel, Lancaster, Mass., for pugs. two dogs and two bitches, whelped hilly 9, 1884, by Young Toby (A.K.R. 473) out of Tantrums (A.K.R. 20).

July 9, 1884, hy Young Toby (A.K.R. 473) out of Tantrums (A.K.R. 280).

Count Zan, Countess Zanetta, Dashing Ditto, Dashing Dido and Dashing Tursy. By Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., for lemon and white dog, lemon and white blich, black and white blich and tan English setter bitches, whelped May 28, 1884 by his Zanzibar (A.K.R. 1182) out of Dashing Jessie (A.K.R. 315).

Rack Pedro, Miss Ginger, Shina and Phousie. By Mr. J. P. Willey, Salmon Falls, N. H., for black cocker spaniels, one dog and three bitches, whelped April 19, 1884, by champion 0bo II. (A.K.R. 438).

Trump Dale, Dash Dale, Rock Dale, Hafed, Baronet, Royalist, Nellie Dale II., Pansy and Hinda. By the Ravenswood Kennel, Boston, Mass., for four black and white and two liver and white dogs and three black and white English setter bitches, whelped June 7, 1884, by Dash III. (Blue Prince—Armstrong's Kate) out of Nellie Dale (John Staples—French's Daisy).

NAMES CHANGED.

bitch Juno (A.K.R. 284) to champion Turk, June (1)

Bonnie-Britton. Mr. John Bolus's (Wooster, O.) English setter
bitch Bonnie (Pontiac II.—Buckeye Belle) to his Britton (Black Dick—
Belmore). July Off. R. C. Cornell's Match (A.K.R. 20), July 18.

Blue Gown. Cashier. Br. Wm. H. H. Hawkins's English setter
bitch Blue Gown (Blue Dan—Flake) to Mr. J. Scanlan's Cashier
Clash III.—Opal), July 24.

Fudgie—Treasure. Mr. Q. W. Dixon's (Worcester, Mass.) imported
pug bitch Pudgie (Tony—Judy) to the Chequasset Kenuel's Treasure
(A.K.R. 472), July 17.

Zoe—Sensation's Son. Mr. E. M. Crouch's (Thomaston, Conn.)
pointer bitch Zoe (St. John—Folly) to Mr. J. Blakeslee's Sensation's
Son (Sensation's Son. Mr. E. M. Crouch's (Thomaston, Conn.)
pointer bitch Zoe (St. John—Folly) to Mr. J. Blakeslee's Sensation's
Son (Sensation's Port).

Rozey's Boy's Girl—Zoazibar. Mr. J. C. Lassell's English setter
bitch Roxey's Boy's Girl (Roxey's Boy—Gipsey Maid) to Mr. E. W.

Roxey's Boy's Girl—Zoazibar. Mr. J. C. Lassell's English setter
bitch Roxey's Boy's Girl (Roxey's Boy—Gipsey Maid) to Mr. E. W.

Josephine (A.K.R. 1182), July 28.

Bellissima —Tippoo. Mr. John E. Thayer's (Lancaster, Mass.) bullbitch Bolsphine (A.K.R. 389) to his Tippoo (A.K.R. 390), June 14.

Josephine (A.K.R. 389) to his Tippoo (A.K.R. 390), June 29.

Jaunty—Mr.turc. Mr. John E. Thayer's (Lancaster, Mass.) foxterrier bitch Jaunty (Joker—Torment) to his champion Maxture (Spice
—Fairy III.), June 9.

Richmond Olive-Raby Tyrant. Mr. John E. Thayer's fox-terrier
intch Ruby—Obo. Jr. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville,
N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Hornell Ruby—Obo. Jr. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville,
N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Hornell Ruby (A.K.R. 37) to Obo. Jr. (Doe

Miss Obo II.—Obo II. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville,
N. Y.) imported cocker spaniel bitch Miss Obo II. (A.K.R.

220. June 12.

Bale Garrie—Obo. Jr. The Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville,
N. Y.) occker spaniel bitch Hornell Spaniel Club's (Hornellsville,
N. Y.) occker spanie

June 12.

June 12.

June 13.

June 14.

July Garrie—Obo, Jr. The Cummings Cocker Spaniel Kennel's A. K. R. Cocker Spaniel bitch Black Garrie (A. K. R. O. Mr. J. P. Willey's Obo, Jr. (Obo—Nellie), June 29.

June 29.

July June 29.

July June 29.

July June 29.

July July State Cocker Spaniel bitch Blackbird—Obo, Jr. Mr. F. F. Fitcher's (Claremont, N. H.) cocker bitch Blackbird to Mr. J. P. Willey's Oho, Jr. (Obo—Nellie), Oho July State Cocker Spaniel Spaniel

spaniel bitch Blackbird to Mr. J. P. Willey's Oho, Jr. (Obo—Nellie), May 24.

Black Bess II.—Obo, Jr. Mr. Harry Hammett's (Newport, R. I.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Bess II. (A.K.R. 834) to Mr. J. P. Willey's Obo, Jr. (Obo—Nellie), June 27.

Nun—Obo II. Mr. Harry Hammett's (Newport, R. I.) cocker spaniel bitch Nan to Mr. J. P. Willey's champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), June 24.

#### WHELPS.

paniel bitch Nan to Mr. J. P. Willey's champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), June 24.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

Daisy, Mr. J. C. Harris's (Boston, Mass.) black pointer bitch Daisy, July 10, twelve (six dogs), by Mr. J. S. Davis's black Nat.

Nelle Dale. The Ravenswood Kennel's (Boston, Mass.) English setter bitch Nelle Dale John Staples—French's Daisy), June 7, ten (six dogs), by Mr. A. M. Tucker's Dash III.

Nell Kelley, Mr. W. R. Traver's (Washington, D. C.) English setter bitch Nell Kelley (A.K.R. 280), July 17, six (four dogs), by Blue Gown (Frank—Victoria).

Fay. Mr. F. C. Wheeler's (London, Ont.) fox-terrier bitch Fay (A.K.R. 1820), four (two dogs), by Raby Tyrant (E.K.C.S.B. 11,179).

Whiskey, Mr. Charles Lincoln's (Detroit, Mich.) fox-terrier bitch Winskey, July 22, four (three dogs), by Naty (Gamester-Teefee).

Bizorah. Messrs. Child Bros.'s (Cast Milton, Mass.) red Irish setter bitch Bizorah (Biz—Flora), June 28, eight (Rive dogs), by champion Nimrod (A.K.R. 231), July 9, four (two dogs), by their imported Young Toby (A.K.R. 473).

Roberto Laverack. Dr. J. R. Housel's (Watsontown, Pa.) English setter bitch Roberto Laverack (A.K.R. 1071), July 21, six (four dogs), by Mr. A. M. Tucker's Dash III.; all black and white.

Snawball. The Millbrook Kennel's (New York) St. Bernard bitch Snowball (A.K.R. 415), July 2, two dogs, by Prince (A.K.R. 430).

Faty II. Mr. J. H. Goodsell's English setter bitch Fairy II. (Balley's Victor—Blue Daisy), July 8, four dogs), by his Prince (Prile Othe Border—Petrel).

Jaisy Laverack. Mr. J. H. Goodsell's English setter bitch Daisy Laverack (Thunder—Peeress), July 27, nine (six dogs), by his champion Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel).

Petrel III. Mr. J. H. Goodsell's English setter bitch Petrel III. (Carlowitz—Petrel), eight (two dogs), by his Don Juan (Tam O'Shanter—La Reine).

Fearl. Mr. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) Italian greyhound bitch Pearl (A.K.R. 758), July 19, six (four dogs), by Snap (Rome II.—Naughty).

SALES.

See instructions at head of this column.
Sensation—Flirt whelp. Lemon and white pointer dog, whelped
April 11, by the Westminster Kennel Club to Mr. F. O. deLuze, New
York.

York.

Pauline Markham. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Feh. 4, 1884 (Obo II., A.K.R. 432—Hornell Ruby, A.K.R. 67), by the Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., to Mr. Charles H. Baker, Boston,

1834 (100 H., A.R. R. 195 ADMINIST AND C. Charles H. Baker, Boston, Mass.

Spaniel Club, Hornelbsville, N. Y., to Mr. Charles H. Baker, Boston, Mass.

Gemmi. St. Bernard bitch (A.K.R. 579), by the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., to Mr. E. J. Siller, Cleveland, O.

Rex. Liver and white setter dog, 3½ yrs, (One-Eyed Sancho—Horace Smith's Nellie), by the Clifton Kennel Club, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr. W. W. Tucker, New York.

Jersey Belle. Black and white English setter bitch, Sinos, (Brandt – Lowa Belle), by the Clifton Kennel Club, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr. J. F. Traumtem, Middletown, Conn.

Eckhardt. St. Bernard dog (A.K.R. 413), by the Millhrook Kennel, New York, to Mr. N. S. Keay, Boston, Mass.

Robin Hood. Black and white English setter dog, age not given (Carlowitz—True), by Mr. Thos. Blyth, McIntyre, Pa., to Dr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa.

Rosa. Liver and white pointer bltch, 2yrs, (Bonne—Rena), by Mr. S. J. McCartny, New Philadelphia, O., to the Clifton Kennel Club, Jersey City, N. J.

Donald—Grace whelp. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped April 1834, by the Clifton Kennel Club, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr. C. F. Cleveland, Windsor Locks, Conn.

DEATHS.

See instructions at head of this column.

Venus. Mastiff hitch (A.K.R. 433), owned by Mr. James Lenox Banks, New York, June 27, from distemper.

# Bifle and Tray Shooting.

#### LIGHT IN RIFLE SHOOTING.

LIGHT IN RIFLE SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

An incident occurred at a target shoot at Oak Island Grove Range, Revere Eeach, July 9 last, which I deem worthy of mention, as from inquiry among ridemen I have been unable to learn that any have expertenced anything approaching a similar condition of things. The match began well, three bullseyes beling made on the first round lad begun. The second shot on this round was challenged and, atter examination, pronounced a bullseye. This challenge consumed a little time, and wheu shooting was resumed there was an unaccountable wildness in the shots, they all going toward the top of the target. Good marksmen suprised themselves with 3s and 2s, and a few shot entirely over the top of the target. Some sights were lowered four points without getting out of the 3 ring, and most miserable scores were made all round. Just about the close of the match the conditions changed again, and one gentleman who had dropped his sight four points and got "high 2" still further surprised himself with a "low 2;" and another, who had dropped his sight ten points, being advised to adjust it to its usual position, did so and got a close 4.

Now, after thinking this thing over pretty thoroughly, and studying the condition of things as well as I have been able, I conclude all was owing to changing light from passing clouds. The day was warm and muggy, the air damp, with the appearance of an approaching shower, and dark clouds and light clouds chased each other overhead, which, to my mind, produced a mirage of the bullseye to the extent of from two to four feet, and the plantom we fired at was really that much above the object we were trying to hit. This will, perhaps, appear preposterous to those who have never had similar experience: but it is a fact, nevertheless, and I write this hoping some one may furnish a parallel. To us who did experience it, the language of Pinafore, that "things are seldom what they seem," was forcible.

Bosrow, July 19.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHUETZEN.—The programme for the interstate shooting festival, under the auspices of the East Boston Schuetzen Corps has just been issued. The festival begins Aug. 11 and continues five days, at Oak Island, Revere Beach. The target of honor will be open to all comers. The first prize will be \$100 in money and a gold badge, the winner to be erowned "Shooting King for 1884" Other valuable prizes will be given in connection with the target of honor. This will be a ring target, entry to be \$2. Three shots to a score, any rifle; only one entry allowed. Creedmoor match, National Rifle Association rules—Five shots to a score, any rifle allowed of three-pound pull; entry \$1, re-entry 50 cents; sixty per cent, of the gross receipts for this match to be divided into twelve prizes. Man target—This target represents the head and body of a man. and is divided into half-inch vertical lines, center line counting 20. Open to all comers, three shots to a score, any rifle; first entry \$2, re-entry \$1; twenty-five money prizes to the value of \$359; first prize, \$30. Ring target—Open to all comers, three shots to a score; entry \$2, re-entry \$1; twenty-five money prizes to the value of \$359; first prize, \$00. Ring target—Open to all comers, three shots to a score; entry \$2, re-entry \$1; twenty-five prizes for \$338; first prize, \$70 Bullseye—Ten shots to a score; first entry \$1, re-entry the same; \$1 will be paid for the first and last bullseye each day; twelve prizes, to the value of \$30, to be divided in accordance with the number of hulseyes scored during the festival; first prize, \$20. Shooting will commence Aug, 11 at \$9.30 o'look, and will continue each day of the festival until 7 o'look P. M. Team match—Open to all organized clubs in the country; five men to a team; entry fee \$10 per team, five shots per man; German ring target; five money prizes to the value of \$10, and to each member of the winning team a gold badge, to be known as the "Champion Team of the year 1884." Shooting for the match will commence Frid

Secretary, S. Wolfisohn, 47 Court street, Boston.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 10.—Yesterday afternoon several members of the Portland Rifie Cluh and the American Rific Team invited Lapt. W. Milton Farrow to a friendly contest at the South Portland ange. Following let 16:341.

Second Street 16:45.

Second Street

	Creedmoor Pr	actice Match.	
J Francis	5455455544-46	H A Lewis (mil,)	4434452544—40
H M Cross	14444445454—42	S Emery	40000000000000000000000000000000000
E Sandford	1444445443-40	A F Hall (mil.)	4443335434-34
	Creedmoor	Prize Match.	
E B Souther	545455554446	BE Smith	4444444455—42
J P Bates	5544444545—14	W H Oler	.,4454 <del>144</del> 444 - 41
J A Cobb	5484554455-44	CH Russell	4844454341-39
W J Look			
11 0 1200mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm	0110111110 10		

#### THE TRAP.

#### THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

THE NEW YORK TOOLS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In answer to many inquiries, permit me, through you columns, to add the following to the programme of the interstate tournament, New York city, Aug. 14, 15 and 16, already announced in your columns, viz.:

First-No purses guaranteed; all purses will he prorata. (Judging by our Chicago tournament, and the great interest taken in this tournament, we think the purses have been underrated.)

Second—Shoots Nos. 5 and 8 have been changed to use of both barrels, similar to shoot No. 2.

Third—10-bore guns shall be handicapped one yard. Shooters will be requested to give particulars of guns and ammunition, and cards for that purpose will he given to shooters on the ground.

J. E. Bloom (for Exec. Com.).

#### PROVIDENCE TOURNAMENT.

PROVIDENCE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:
A grand tournament was held to-day by the Narragansett Gun Club at their grounds, at Washington Trotting Park, in this city, and proved a grand success, many visitors being present from Massachusetts.

First event, 5 clay-birds, 18yds.:
Cary 11111—5 Palmer 1110—4
Eager 11110—4 Crandall, (1 11011—4
Allen 11011—4 Perkins 10111—4
Allen 11011—4 Hall 11010—3
Wilbur 11101—4 Hall 1100—2
Ties on 4—Eager 3, Allen 0, Sampson 3, Wilbur 1, Palmer 0, Crandall 1, Perkins 0. Cary first, Eager and Sampson second and Hall third.

Second event, 5 clay-pigeons, 18yds.:

| dail | Perkins 0. Cary first, Eager and Sampson second and Hall third. | Second event, 5 clay-pigeons, 18yds.; | Second event, 5 clay-pigeons, 18yds.; | 1011-4 | Sampson | 1011-4 | Ballmer | 11101-4 | Sampson | 11011-4 | Ballmer | 11101-4 | Ballmer | 11101-4 | Ballmer | 1101-4 | Ballmer | 1011-4 | Ballmer | 1011-4 | Ballmer | 1001-2 | Ballmer | 1001-2 | Ballmer | 1001-2 | Ballmer | 1001-3 | Ballmer | 1001-3 | Ballmer | 1001-3 | Ballmer | 1001-3 | Ballmer | 1000-2 | Ballmer | 1000-3 | Ballmer | 1000-3

| Sampson | State | Sampson | Sampso

)	third, Cary and Bartlett fourth.	
•	Sixth event, 7 birds, 18vds.:	
3	Sampson         1111111-7           Wilbur         1111110-6           Payne         1110111-6	Sawyer
	Wilbur1111110-6	Butts0111010-
Ė	Payne	Crandail, G1110001-4
9	Eager1111011-6	Allen
1	Bartlett	Mathewson
	Hall, T	Brown, C(011101-4
1	Sheldon, W	Crandali, W0010111-4
)	Read	Greene
1	Chace	Handy0101110—
^	Tinker0011111-5	Nichols1101100-4
3	Carv0111110-5	Kirkwood
1	Brown T 1110011-5	Grav
â	Brown, T	Shippee1000110-3
	Titling O	TO-1 ONTOTO S

JULY 81, 1884.]	
Sampson first money, W. Shelddivided, S. Greene and Allen tied on tied on 4 and divided, Gray and Sh. Seveuth event—7 birds, 18yds.	on and Wilbur tied again on 2 and on 6 and divided, Cary and Tinker ippee divided.
Wildlift	Cary
Sheldon, C.     1111011—6       Gray     0111110—5       Hall, C.     0111101—5       Palmer     1110110—5       Eddy     1010111—5       Potter     1111010—5	Sheldon, W         0110101-4           Mathewson         1101001-4           Sawyer         0101110-4           Cornell         1000110-3           Roberts         0101000-2           Tisdale         0000010-1
Kirkwood 1010111-5 G. Crandall and Wilbur tied aga Barry and Nichols tied agam on tied again on 3 and divided. Eighth event, 10 birds, 5 traps, 1	in on 5 and divided; Gray, Palmer, 4 and divided; Sawyer and Tinker Byds.:
Mathewson 0111111110-8 Nichols 1110110111-8 Eager 1010101111-8	C Sheldou
on 3 and divided. Ninth event, 3 pairs birds, 15yds.	ed; Tinker and Sheldon tied again
Wilbur 10 11 11-5 Eager 10 11 11-5 Roberts 11 11 01-5 Cary 11 10 11-5 Tinker 11 10 10-4	Palmer 10 10 10 11-3 Nichols 00 10 11-3 Nichols 10 10 10 10-3 Barney 10 01 10-3 Payne 11 00 10-3 Gray 00 00 01-1
ties of 5; Tinker and Luther divided	first; Wilbur won on shoot-off of ed; Palmer won on shoot-off of ties  Potter
Palmer 111111-7 Tinker 111110-6 Sawyer 111110-6 Cary 111110-6 Brown, T 1111011-6	Nichols 1101011-5 Eager 1101011-5 Hall, C 0101111-5 Hopkins 0001111-4 Roherts 1001110-4
Wilter 1110111-6 Barilett 1101111-6 Crandall, W 011111-6 Smith 101111-6 Sheldon, W 111110-6 Luther 1110111-6	Gray         1010101-4           Shippee         0110011-4           Tisdale         1101010-4           Ratcliffe         0111010-4           Greene         0011110-4           Gardner         0011110-4
Kimball	Potter 110110—5 Sampson 1100111—5 Nichols 110011—5 Nichols 1101011—5 Eager 1101011—5 Hall, C 0101111—4 Roherts 1001110—4 Roherts 1101011—4 Shippe 0110011—4 Shippe 0110011—4 Racliffe 0111010—4 Racliffe 0111010—4 Racliffe 0111010—4 Racliffe 0111010—4 Cardner 0011110—4 Gardner 011110—4 Gardner 1010100—2 Eddy 1100001—2 Eddy 1100001—2 Eddy 1100001—2 Elderkin 1100000—2 Elderkin 1100000—2 Eldivided first, W. Sheldon and Cavy son, Nichols and Eager tied again f
on 3 and divided, Green won ties of Eleventh event, 7 birds, 18yds.: W Sheldon 111111-7 Cary 111111-7 Tinker 111111-7	G Crandall 0001111—4
Eleventh event, 7 birds, 187ds; W Sheldon	C Hall
T Brown. 1110111-6 Kirkwood 110110-5 Bartlett 1111100-5 Tisdale. 1110110-5 Eager 0110111-5 Wilbur. 1110011-5	
Nichols	Roberts
Wilonr 11111-5 Clan Iall, G 11111-5 Crandall, W 1111-5 Mathewson 1111-5 Cary 0111-4	Brown, T. 00111—3 Butts. 11100—3 Hall, T. 10101—3 Perkins 10101—3 Read 11001—3
Palmer 11101-4 Chace 11011-4 Allen 10110-3 Eager 01101-3 Sampson 10011-3	Won ties of 4 with 2.   Brown, T.
W. Crandall and Wilbur tied ag Chace on 3 and divided, Allen and and Hall divided. Thireeenth event, 7 birds, 18yds.: Crandall, G	Brown, C
Wilbur     1111111-7       Mathewson     1110111-6       Gray     011111-6       Cary     111110-6       Nichols     111101-6       Wilbur and G, Crandall divided a	Tinker 0110111-5 Payne 1101110-5 Palmer 1011010-5 Eager 1011001-4 Roberts 1011010-4 Roberts 101100-4 Roberts 101100-4 Roberts 1011010-4 Ro
Trap shooting is evidently looking Providence, R. I., July 22.	ng up here, W. H. Sheldon,
THE SPRINGFIELD SHOOTIN the club grounds, East State stree all. Will begin at 10 A. M. Clays is a challenge match between the Guu Cluh, of Windsor, Conn.	G CLUB will have a field day on t, next Tuesday. Shooting open to ind glass balls. On the programme Springfield Club and the Spenser
NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Thi shoot took place for the valuable is Besides the participants in the con tators present, who evinced a granspiring. The scores for single LP Chaudet111111010—8	s evening, at Frogmoor, the first rifle put up by Mr. Rich, Rhodes, test, there were a number of spec- reat deal of interest in what was clay-pigeons were as follows: J O Valette
E F Stevens	C Perilliad 1011111001—7 L Cucullu 1110011000—5 A Dronet 1100011001—5 F Tabary 0010110011—5 E Drouet 1111011011—8
Guu Cluh, of Windser, Conn.  NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Thi shoot took place for the valuable i Besides the participants in the con ators present, who evinced a granspiring. The scores for single L P Chaudet 111111010—8 E F Stevens 0900111010—4 E Landry, Jr 0000111010—4 E Landry, Jr 0101111111—8 E M Mayronne 1001111101—7 H B Frebiger 100111101—7 The scores at 5 donble bats each L P Chaudet 11 11 01 01 01—7 E F Stevens 11 10 00 10 10—5 E Landry, Jr 10 00 11 00 10—5 E Landry, Jr 10 00 11 00 10—5 E Landry, Jr 10 00 11 00 10—1 H Febiger 01 10 10 00 00 01—3 S P Jacquet 01 10 00 00 01—3 S P Jacquet 11 00 10 10 00—4 POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. July 20	were as follows: J O Vallette00 00 00 00 01-1 C Perilliat10 10 11 10 01-6 L Cucullu00 10 10 00 01-3 A Drouet00 11 01 11 10-6 T Tahany 10 10 00 00 11 11
H Febiger	E Drouet
Falls Gun Club and representatives keepsie Gun Club, 30 glass balls, 1 pair doubles, Card's stardard traping to the grounds were received by D) hers of the Waypinger's club. The both sides doing their best and afte the way found to be ahead with an Wappinger's neu. Below is the sc Poughtkeepsie.	After a pleasant drive of about er's Falls and proceeded directly r. William Baxter and other mem- shooters were soon popping away, er the match was over Poughkeep- average of 11 1-7 to the 91-9 of the
Single, Double, Total, E Decker10 8 18 J M Godmez 9 8 17 W Leary 3 7 10	ore in detail:  Wappinger's Falls,  Wappinger's Falls,  C Clapp Single, Double, Total,  C Clapp 8 13  T Crozler 2 8 10  T Crozler 6 4 10  D Fape. 8 6 9
Dr Mills 6 3 9 M Condit 4 5 9	D Pape 3 6 9 C Van Dyne 3 6 9

We have two good clubs here and the interest in shooting seems to be on the increase. We have been trying different kinds of composition balls and have at last settled on the Niagara ball as the best. We expect shortly to try clay-pigeons.

A. C. G.

BOSTON GUN CLUB.—The attendance at the shoot of the Boston un Club at Wellington, July 23, was not very large. A number of vents were shot, principally for practice for the New York shoot ext month. The winners in the principal sweepstakes were as

BOSTON GUN CLUB.—The attendance at the shoot of the Boston Gun Club at Wellington, July 23, was not very large. A number of events were shot, principally for practice for the New York shoot next month. The winners in the principal sweepstakes were as follows:

First event, five single birds, eighteen yards rise—H. Evans first, D. Kirkwood second, N. Papanti third.

Second event, five hirds—C Stark first, R. Walker and Evans second, DeRochmont and Chambers third.

Third event, three pairs double birds—E. W. Law and Stark first, H. Warren and Kirkwood second, Papanti and Evans third.

Fourth event, seven birds from five traps—DeRochmont first, Walker second, Warren third.

Bill event, three pairs birds, five traps—Evans and Law first, Stark and DeRochmont second, Warren third.

Sixth event, three pairs birds, five traps—Evans and Law first, Stark and DeRochmont second, Warren third.

Seventh event, three pairs birds, three traps—Warren and Evans first, B. Johnson and DeRochmont second, Kirkwood third.

Eighth event, seven birds; use of two barrels; a kill with a second barrel counting one-half of a bird—Evans first, Stark second, Warren third.

Ninth event, seven birds, single—Law first, DeRochmont second, Nichols and Kirkwood third.

Eileyheit event, five birds, five traps—DeRochmont and Evans first, Stark second, Law third.

Eleventh event, five birds, five traps—DeRochmont, Swan and Stark first, Nichols and Law second, Chambers third.

A large number of miss and out matches, in which Nichols and Swan were the principal winners, in the order named, followed the completion of the programme.

MOHAWK, N. Y.—In the village of Mohawk, N. Y., July 23, the Mohawk Gun Club, for trap-shooting and the protection of game, was organized with the following officers: President, Dr. Eli Fox; Vice President, Seth G, Heacock; Treasurer, Dr. G. P. Rasbach, Secretary R. R. Wighthan. Executive Committe, J. C. Morgan, A. Casler, Oscar Horton. The club shoots every Thursday evening—R. R. W. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—At the regular

McKenny	00 00 11 00 10- 916
Hall	11 10 00 01 00- 716
Todd1101011000	10 10 01 10 1111
Randall1110112112	11 11 10 00 11-15
Farrington0110110111	01 10 00 11 00-11-54
Riversides.	
Purinton1111121111	01 01 01 11 11-1616
Goud	01 00 00 10 10- 913
A E Hall1122110102	00 00 11 00 11-1016
M C Hall	01 00 10 10 01—10
Alexander	10 11 11 11 11-17-635

Glass	Balls.
Evans	Adams11111-5
Suow11111— 5	DeRochmont11111- 5
	Short
	Shumway 11011- 4-4
Dickey 11111_5	

CONNECTICUT.—Meriden, Conn. July 28.—The shoot for the in-dividual state medal took place at Windsor, Conn., Wednesday, July 23, and was wou by Tousey, of Bridgeport, with a score of 44 out of 30 clay pigeous; Fenn, of New Haven, broke 42, and Spencer, of Wind-sor, 40. The next shoot takes place at Bridgeport, August 18.—J. F. I.

## Wachting.

#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of proposed matches and meetings.

Aug. 2.—Hull Y. C., First Championship,
Aug. 4.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Harbor Cruise.

Aug. 9.—boston Y. C., Annual Matches.
Aug. 15.—Quaker City Y. C., Annual Cruise in Chesapeake and Belaware Bays.

Aug. 16.—Salem Bay Y. C., Open Matches.
Ang. 16.—Hull Y. C., Open Matches.
Aug. 23.—Beverly Y. C., Open Match.
Aug. 23.—Beverly Y. C., Open Match.
Aug. 23.—Beverly Y. C., Second Championship Match.
Aug. 20.—Beverly Y. C., Sopen Match.
Aug. 30.—Hull Y. C., Second Championship Match.
Aug. 30.—Beverly Y. C., Open Seepstakes, Marblehead.
Sept. 3.—Hull Y. C., Third Championship Match.
Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match.
Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Marblehead, Special Match.
Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Marblehead, Special Match.
Sept. 11.—Quincy Y. C., Last Race.
Sept. 11.—Quincy Y. C., Last Race.
Sept. 11.—Boston Y. C., Fall Matches.
Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Fall Matches.
Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.
Sept. 25.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

#### THE STEAM YACHT ATHLETE.

MR. RICHARDS of Boston, has lately had built for him a steam yacht to which he has given the name of Athlete. Her dimensious are over all 55ft, beam sit, film, depth 4ft. The curjues are a pair of 6×8 vertical, with balanced valves, and are intended to run at 175 turns. The boiler is of steel, purplish tubular, with 890 46n, tubes, and has over 800ft, of heating surface. A Hancock injector is fitted to supply the boiler, and an ejector is also fitted to the hilge. The wheel is four-bladed, 45in, diameter and 6ft, pitch, of composition, mounted on a 2in, steel shaft with a brass jacket, and the rudder, rudder and sternposts, and condenser are also of composition. The

house begins 13ft, from the bow, where there is a semicircular wheel house, under which is a wine locker and refrigerator. The after cabin is 12ft, long, finished in mahogany, as are all the deck houses It is elegantly fitted up with lockers, side board, closets, etc. The forward cabin is finished in ash, with perforated wood seats. The frame of the yacht is of oak, the plank fastenings heing brass screws. She is also fitted with galvanized iron air tanks to aid in floating her if injured.

#### JEFFRIES Y. C. MATCHES.

THE second champions bip races of this club were held on Saturday last off Jeffries Point. East Boston. Although the weather was fine with a good sailing breeze from N. E., there were but few entries. The course for first clus was nine miles, to and around Thompkin's Island; that for the second, six miles, being around Apple Island. The first class started at 3:21 P. M., and the second 3:31 P. M., finishing as below:

CLAS	S 1.						
	Leugth.	A	ctu	al.	Corr	ect	ed.
Judith, E. T. Pigeon	22.9	2	00	27	2 (	00 9	27
Una, John Marno	20,1		07			04 6	
CLASS	II.						
Unknown, A. Martin	19.5	1	80	46	1	30 8	37
Zetta, Warren and Fowle	,19.3	1	37	40	1	37 8	22
Hard Times, Geyer and Moore	19.7	1	39	10	1 :	39 1	10
Captain Rood's new cutter Œlus s	sailed over ti	ne	co	nrse	in cor	mpa	any
with the yachts, though not in the	race, coming	1	n se	econd	I to .	Jud	ith.

#### DORCHESTER Y. C. 82d MATCHES.

THE Dorchester Y. C. saied their 82d matches on Monday, July 25, off the club house, fifteen boats taking part in the two classes, second, 18 and under 21ft.; third class, under 18ft. All started well tegether under a fresh southeast wind, which made a goood race for a time, but finally dropped to a calm near the finish. The times were:

2 MC 17 MC 17 C 17 C 17 C 17 C 17 C 17 C		
FIRST CLASS.		
Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Joker, George Coffin20.04	1 82 15	1 03 49
Amy, E. W. Baxter	1 33 55	1 06 00
Scamp, F. Grey	1 36 47	1 06 04
Niobe, F. L. Dunne	1 36 53	1 08 10
Myrtle, C. H. Poor. 19.04	1 37 48	1 08 14
Elf, W. P. Barker	1 35 39	1 09 45
Corsair, C. H. Whiting	1 43 24	1 12 44
Water Witch, T. W. King	1 43 10	1 13 42
Rena, H. L. Soule	1 47 25	1 17 22
Madelon, W. A Tucker20.07	Withdra	
madelon, W. A. Inchel	withdra	WII.
Niness IV I & I N Clark SECOND CLASS.		
Mirage, H. J. & L. M. Clark	1 37 50	1 05 58
Queen, W. L. Dearborn17.0713	1 46 31	1 14 51
Yolande, C. H. Nute	2 00 10	1 26 20
Ethel, W. H. Cntter	1 59 30	1 26 32
Patience, A. A. Nickerson	2 04 58	1 31 02
Amy was disqualified for not having a club		on board, so
		s were C. H.
Whiting, H. B. Callender, and J. P. Norton	Inc Juage	o were C. A.

#### KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. PENNANT MATCHES.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. PENNANT MATCHES.

TUESDAY last, the date of the first pennant matches of the Knickerbocker Y. C., brought a different sort of weather from that in which sandbaggers delight, but the cold weather, chilly northeast rain, squalls and lump; sea did not seen that the cold weather, chilly northeast rain, squalls and lump; sea did not seen that the creditable considering the weather, at a time of year, too which creditable considering the weather, at a time of year, too which creditable considering the weather, at a time of year, too which creditable considering. The course was from a line off the clinby are of cruising.

The course was from a line off the clinby are of cruising specially the first year, with a close reef, and sand to windward; then Gracie, Maggie, Nellie R., Kittie B., Jean, Gipsie, Luzzie R., Flash and Undine, all on port tack, the last two with 54 seconds and I minute handleap against them.

The beat across to Fort Schuyler was more work than fun, the crews being soaked and capsize imminent, and only avoided by constant care, Gracie took the lead, which she held throughout, having 8 minutes to spare at Fort Schuyler, Kittie B. had withdrawn before the runn was reached; but the rest turned in the following order: Lizzle R., Nellie R., Flash, Undine, Bon Ton, Jean and Maggie. Now the worst was over, and with less wind and sea and a fair tide Gracie shook out her reefs and started down wind for home, most of the others increasing sail likewise, all finishing as below:

FIRST CLASS—CABIN YACHTS.

Length. Slart: Finish. Elapsed. Corrected.

1		LINOI CLASS-		8.			
	Length.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.		
Flash		3 16 19	5 58 24	2 42 05	2 42 05		
Undine	84.071/6	3 19 40	6 06 27	2 46 47	2 44 1956		
			-CAT-RIGGE		4 11 10/2		
Lizzie R	31.00	3 15 00	5 43 05	2 28 05	2 28 05		
Nellie R	28.06	3 13 27	5 47 50	2 34 23	2 31 53		
		SIXTH CLASS-	-CAT-RIGGEL		. 01 00		
Gracie	,24.05	3 12 27			2 18 31		
Gypsy	24.021/5	3 15 00	6 15 16	8 00 16	3 00 0316		
	S	EVENTH CLAS	S-CAT-RIGGE	ED.	0 00 00/2		
Maggie	18.01	3 13 02	6 36 52	3 23 50	3 21 4884		
Bon Tou	18.00	3 11 39	6 12 04	3 00 25	3 21 4834 2 58 1834		
Kitty B	20,0114	3 14 24	Did not go	course.	1 00 10,4		
FIGHTH CLASS-CAT-RIGGED.							
Jean	.15.0034	3 14 45	6 31 46		3 17 01		
Flash wir	s the pen	nant in the i	first class he	ating the	Unding One		

First wins fire pennant in the first class, beating the Undine 2m 11½s., Lizzie R. in the fifth class, beating Nellie R 3m. 4ss. Graci wins in her class, beating Gypsy 41m. 32½s. Maggie wins in the seventh class, beating Bou Tou 23m. 38s., and the Jean in class eight

### EASTERN Y. C. CRUISE AND RACES.

EASTERN Y. C. CRUISE AND RACES.

It will be remembered that Fortuna had a sail over on June 27 in the matches off Marblehead, winning a prize of \$250. Commodore Hovey has devoted this sum to the purchase of a cup for schooners, giving another of the same value for sloops, both of which were raced for on Monday last at New Bedford.

The course decided on was a triangle of 27 miles, starting from Clark's Point. At 1P. M., the time fixed for the start, there was a flat calm, but in spite of it the starting gun was fired promptly, several of the yachts towing to the line, and some drifting back when well over.

This fun 1-sted for half an hour, by which time a notherly wind gave promise of a race after all, sending Rover off, with Fortuna close astern, and Windward, Bedouin, Huron, Halcyon, Hesper, Wanderer, Rebecca, Maggie, Meteor, Ruth, Harbinger, and Gitana in chase to the first turn, 8 miles to windward, giving Bedouin a chance to do over again what she did so well at Marblehead, she being first around with Huron second, then Halcyon, Maggie, Hesper, Harbinger, kebecca, Windward, Rover, Meteor, Ruth, Gitana and Wanderer.

By the time that the yachts had turned, the wind had done the same, meeting them again on end from southwest, giving another beat of fifteen miles, in which the positions of the leaders remained nearly the same, Fortuna coming up to fifth place and Rover dropping to the rear. The last stretch found matters changed hut little, Bedouin coming in first. The two sloops Windward and Rover were practically nowhere, the honors resting with their long-legged oppouents.

The corrected times were as follows, Wanderer and Gitana not finishing:

Schooners.

	SCHOONERS.		
		Length. (	Corrected
	Halcyon, C. J. Paine		4 51 46
1	Harbinger, Vice-Commodore Forbes		4 53 49
	Rehecca, George P. Upham	69.72	5 03 00
ı	Fortuna, Commodore Hovey	89 46	5 06 46
Н	Meteor, T. L. Park	69.47	5 23 24
ı	Ruth, Horace Hathaway	86 16	5 27 13
ı	Wanderer, George W. Weld	95 74	not fin.
ı	Gitana, Rear-Commodore Weld	88 10	not fin.
ı	SLOOPS.		цоган.
ı	Dadawin Ambiland Danner	(14 46)	4 40 40
8	Bedouin, Archibald Rogers		4 48 18
•	Maggie, G. H. Warren		4 47 52
ı	Huron, William Gray	53 24	4 49 19
ı	Hesper, W. H. Forbes	47 47	4 58 43
I	Windward, G. O. Shattuck	19 53	5 11 04
ı	Rover, W. E. Iselin	41 00	5 38 44
ı	The races were managed by the Regatta	Committee of the	
	The races were managed by the Regatta	Committee of the	E. X. C.

The races were managed by the Regatta Committee of the E. Y. C., Messrs. Daniel Appleton, George A. Goddard and E. B. Haven. Tuesday morning found the fleet ready for a run to Newport. The weather of the previous day had favored the smaller boats, but a strong wind from southeast early in the morning gaining strength through the day, gave a chance to the two-stickers to retrieve their reputations. As the start was not timed closely, the yachts getting under way as they could about 10:30 A. M., the results are not accurate enough for a comparison of the boats.

Fortuna was first off, after giving the signal at 10:30 A. M., and was first in at Newport at 1:51:30 P. M. Latoua, Gitana and Bedoutn made a late start, the rear guard, Wanderer, Halcyon and Thetis getting off about 10:40.

Off Mishaum Ledge at 11 A. M., spinnakers were set and carried to Brenton's Reef, where sheets came in for a beat up to the anchorage.

Imperia sprung her boom and was towed in, and the steam yacht bis, Mr. F. G. Higginson, of Boston, ran aground on Hen and Chiekens, being towed in by the fishing steamer Humphreys, the evenue cutter Samuel Dexter also going to her assistance. The times of arrival at Nawyork was a second of the control of

The times of arrival at Newpor			
Fortuna 1 51 30	) Harbinger	35 0	Ю
Gitana	) Bedonin	15 0	Ю
Rehecca		5 0	0
Meteor	0 Huron	8 0	0
Mystery	Halcyon3 0	8 0	Ю
Addie	9 Edith3 1	1 0	Ю
Wanderer 2 25 00	) Active	5 0	0
Latona 9 20 00	)		

Maggie, Meteor and Thetis remained by the Ibis to render assistance. It is intended to run to New Londou on Wednesday if fair.

#### LYNN Y. C. MATCHES.

LYNN Y. C. MATCHES.

FOURTEEN yachts started on Saturday last in the matches of the Lynn Y. C. held off the cith house at Lynn, Mass. They were divided into three classes, the courses for first and second classes here in form of cluh house, around old Sunk Buoy, leaving Pines Point, Western Lobster Rock and Old Sunk Buoys on the port, and returning leaving Western Lobster Buoy on starboard, to starting point, a distance of seven miles, and third class, from off club house, around Pines Points and Western Lobster Rock buoys, leaving them on port, to judges' boat, a course five miles in length.

With a wholesail breeze from the east, the boats got away promptly at gunfire, Magic, Kitty, Edith and Eyvor, in first class going over at 1:30, and Mabel, Daisy D., Georgie and Crest in third at 1:45, the Maelt taking a good lead.

Magic and Eyvor made a good race at first, Magic taking the lead after a time and increasing it to the fluish. Fearl led the second class over the course, and Daisy soon took and held first place in her class, the race finishing as follows:

FIRST CLAS	ss.		
Le	ngth, A	ctual.	Corrected.
Magic, E. C. Ncal	30.01 1	42 20	1 23 20
Eyvor, W. S. Doak	30.09 2		1 47 23
Kitty, W. C. Wooldredge		Vithdraw	
Edith, J. E. Davis	26.11 V	Vithdray	
SECOND CLA			
Pearl, Vice Com. J. F. See		40 00	1 15 21
Jennie L., C. H. Lockhart	23.09 1	42 30	1 19 04
Viola, E. C. Smith	20.00 1	43 10	1 16 16
Daisy, Wm. Hawkes	22.09 1	48 20	1 24 03
Ruth, Wm, Bassett	21.09 1	48 40	1 23 09
Jessie, Otis Pecker	20.07 1	49 00	1 22 42
THIRD CLA			
Daisy D., F. W. Martin	18.07 0	57 50	0 37 22
Crest, G. B. Gordon		59 50	0 39 27
Georgie. W. B. & F. E. Newhall		01 45	0 41 22
Mabel, G. H. Cushman	16,09 1	26 00	1 04 26

Magic takes first prize, Pearl first and Viola second in their cla and Daisy D, first Crest second and Georgie third in the tbird cla The indges were Messrs, N. T. Davidson, W. M. Rand, J. W. Attwe and the regatta committee were Messrs, W. B. Newhall, C. H. Loc hart, W. M. Rand, F. S. Newhall, W. Hawkes.

#### HULL Y. C. RACES.

THE matches of the Hull Y. C. for prizes presented by the guests of the Oregon House at Hull were sailed on Saturday, July 26, with full entries, thirty-four boats starting, their lengths running from 16 to 26th. A fine wind from the east allowed full sail to be carried, and made an interesting race, the finish being very even and tulses being few. The courses sailed were: For first and second classes—From judges' line to Steamhoat Barrel huoy, off. Seal Rocks, leaving it on starboard, thence leaving Sheep Island on port to Jack knife Ledge Buoy, leaving it on port; thence leaving Sheep Island on starboard to Black Brush Buoy, No. 1, leaving it on starboard, to Downer Landing Buoy, No. 2, red, feaving it on port; thence leaving Steamboat Barrel Buoy, marked H. Y. C., off Strawberry Hill, leaving it on port; thence leaving Steamboat Barrel Buoy, on Seal Rocks, on starboard to judges' boat, passing hetween it and flagboat—10 nautical miles, For the third and fourth classes—From judges' line to Steamboat Barrel off Seal Rocks, leaving it on port to Yellow Barrel marked H. Y. C., off Clevelley's, Petticks Island, leaving it on starboard to judges' boat, passing hetween it and flagboat—10 nautical miles, for the third and fourth classes—From judges' line to Steamboaf Barrel off Seal Rocks, leaving it on starboard, thence to flagboat off Quincy Great Hill, leaving it on starboard, to Yellow Barrel marked H. Y. C., off Clevelley's, Petticks Island, leaving it on starboard to judges' boat—6 nautical miles.

In spite of a blunder over the firing of the first gun, and the consequent delay, a very even start was made, the intervals between the classes being five minutes. The contests between the yachts in each classes being five minutes. The contests between the yachts in each classes being five minutes. The contests between the yachts in each classes being five minutes. The contests between the yachts in each classes were very close, as will he seen by the following times:

FIRST CLASS—SLOOPS.

Baumerett, J. F. Brown...

	Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Baunerett, J. F. Brown	23.08	1 57 01	1 23 26
Transit, E. H. Ingalls	25.09	1 56 36	1 25 51
Kitty, Tarbell & Adams		2 06 30	1 32 07
Gem, Osgood & Savage		2 07 34	1 35 41
Thelza, A. P Thayer			1 44 47
Zulu, C. A. Brayman		withdra	
SECOND			
Queen Mab, cat, Burtwell & Adams		2 03 53	1 24 34
Black Cloud, sloop, Brown & Cunnit	107-		
hom	92.00	2 01 52	1 26 13
Sea Bird, sloop, G. S. Furhush	22 02	2 05 04	1 29 38
Alda, sloop, W. H. Wilkinson	28 01	2 06 33	1 32 22
Lizzie Warner, Thos. Stattard	94 06	2 04 39	1 32 01
Amy, E. W. Baxter		2 12 20	1 34 39
THIRD (		~ 12 20	1 04 00
Joker, cat, George Coffin		1 23 18	0 59 08
Micha ont E T Taypne	10.00	1 25 45	1 02 20
Niobe, cat, F. L. Lunne	10.00	1 27 25	1 02 58
Myrtle, C. H. & R. C. Poor,	10.00	1 29 26	1 04 54
Viva, P. M. Bond	10.00	1 80 57	1 07 50
Hornet, Harding & Merrill		1 00 57	1 07 50
FOURTH CLA		1 36 23	1 09 14
Sheerwater, M. M. Morrili		1 82 46	1 05 25
Rocket, B. F. Bass	10 10		
Mirage, A. J. & L. M. Clarke	17.07	1 31 41	1 05 49
Wildfire, H. A. Keith	17.08	1 33 56	1 07 08
Imogene, B.T. Wendell	17.07	1 31 19	1 05 57
Spray, H. M. Faxon	17.07	1 31 41	1 06 19
Kismet, H. N. Curtis	17.10	1 33 41	1 08 34
Zip, G. W. Morton	16,00	1 36 22	1 09 14
Charlotte, G. G. Garroway	17 07	withdra	
Idlewild, Henry Taggot	16,07	1 37 07	1 10 39
In the first class tool slooms 21 :	and nuder	28ft Bar	nerett takes

In the first class, keel sloops 21 and under 28tt., Bannerett takes first prize, \$25, and Transit secend, \$10; in the second class, centerboard, 20 and under 25tt., Queen Mah takes \$25, and Black Cloud \$10; in the third class, cats of 15 and under 20tt., Joker takes \$20, Nobe \$10, and Myrtle \$5; while in the fourth, cats under 18tt., Sheerwater takes \$15, Rocket \$10, and Mirage \$5. The regatta committee was composed of Messirs. Z. J. Harrington, F. L. Dunne and J. F. Brown. The judges were: Z. J. Harrington, C. F. Harrington, and M. J. Klley.

#### NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE AND RACES.

ESIDES the steam yacht races to be held during the cruise, a race for the Goelet cups will be sailed at Newport, the particulars of the regiven in the following circular issued by the Regatta Com

of the Goelet cups will be salled at Newport, the particulars of nich are given in the following circular issued by the Regatta Comittees. New York X, D; schooner ize, \$1,009; sloop prize, \$500. To take place in the early part of the use; probably on the day after the arrival of the squadron at Newt, the day to be named by the fing officers. To be salled under the less and with the time allowance of the club. The course for this ce will be triangular and about fort-five miles long, starting from enton's Reef Lightship or its vicinity, and will be announced by malfrom the judges' boat on the morning of the race, and if possibly and the properties of the course for the dayship also, as follows: The letter skeef Lightship to day on the morning of the race, and if possibly and the properties of the letter skeef Lightship to day on the margine of the race, and if possibly a day on the margine of the race, and if possibly a course from the flagship also, as follows: The letter skeef Lightship to day on the margine of the letter skeef Lightship to day on the margine of the letter skeef Lightship to be port hand; thenece sand flagship and the properties of the lightship has been accounted a mark displaying a red flag another about the lightship, passing to the southward of it and between the pand the judges' boat. The letters S M will signify a course from the drawn between the red hugo off Beaver Tail and the judges' bat, anchored to the southward of it, to and around the Sow and gas Lightship, leaving it on the port hand; thene to and around the parent of skeet Lightship, passing to the southward of it and between the lightship and the judges' boat. The measurement of yachts at already measured should accompany entries. Entries will he received by the secretary, at the clu house, No. 67 adison avenue, up to Friday, Aug., 1, and on the flagship, addressed the commanding officer, up to 8 o'clock A. M. on the morning of e race. Owners are requested to send in their entries as early as ossibile, to facilitate the lahors

at 10 o'clock precisely, if possible. The signals for starting will be given from the judges' boat, as follows: Preparatory Signal—One long blast of the steam whistle, and at the same time the United States ensign will be lowered from the bow staff and a blue peter set in its place. The Start—Fifteen minutes later there will be a second last of the whistle, the blue peter lowered and the yacht club signal set in its place, when the time of each yacht will be taken as it crosses the line. Ten minutes later there will be a third hlast of the whistle, and this time will he recorded as the time of any yacht starting in the race thereafter. If practicable, short blasts of the whistle will be given when each yacht crosses the starting line. There will be no limit as to the time of performance. Yachts sailing the race must carry their private signals at the main peak. In case the judges' hoat from any cause is not at the floish line yachts will pass close shoard Brenton's Reef lightship, each owner or representative taking the time of his vessel when the foremast is on a line drawn at right angles to the straight course from the last mark and passes the bow of the lightship.

CHARLES H. STEBBINS, J. A. MONTAINT, Regatta Committee.

The proprietors of the Pequot House at Kew London have offered a cup for schooners and one for sloops, to he sailed for while the fleet is at New London.

#### BEVERLY Y. C. SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP.

BEVERLY Y. C. SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE club had its usual bad luck with the weather for the eighty-eighth regatta, held at Swampscott July 26, the morning opened with the merest trace of an air from the N. E., which was expected to haul to S. W. but did not. The calm prevented Gern, Hornet, Mirage and several other boats from arriving at all; and the start had to be postponed half an hour in order to get any entries.

At that time the second class boats, Witch, Holden, Spider, and Rita, the Countess and Atalanta of the first class, and Bluebell and Psyche of third class were on hand, and the prepatory gun was fired at 12:28:30.

As Eugenia was sighted about a mile out, Countess and Atalanta decided to wait for her and the steam launch Florence ran out and towed her in, the judges agreeing to start them when she arrived. As Psyche had no cluh member aboard and could not race without one and Bluebell's owner had to act as judge, it was decided to start third class with the first.

Second class got off at 12:38:30 in a light S.E. by E. air, Spider and Holden together immediately after the gun, Witcb just astern and shooting to windward of them, and Rita, who was unused to one-gun starts, ten minutes late.

The course took them round a stakeboat 1½ miles E. by S. of Egg Rock, a hoat off Little Nahant and return, 6 miles. In reality the stakehout was placed more than 1½ miles out, and course was fully 6½ miles.

At 12:48, Eugenia having arrived, and Psyche having profited by the

The course took them round a stakeboat 1½ miles E, by S. of Egg Rock, a hoat off Little Nahant and return, 5 miles. In reality the stakehoat was placed more than 1½ miles out, and course was fully 6½ miles.

At 12:48, Eugenia having arrived, and Psyche having profited by the delay to ship a club member to steer her, the preparatory gun was fired for first and third classes. At 12:53 when the order to fire was given, Alalanta and Bluebell were just on the line, Countess and Psyche three or four lengths astern, and Eugenia behind, the cap snapped and as Eugenia did not hear it they turned back with notice to go in 3 minutes.

This time Bluebell was a second or so too quick and had to go back. Psyche got off at once with Atainnta and Countess close to her, then Bluebell a dozen lengths shehind Psyche, then Fugenta.

The first class left Egg Rock, Graves Bell Buoy, and a stakeboat off S. W. Breaker on port and return, 13 miles, the third class sailed same course as second.

The race in both small classes was a surprise, in second class Rita fairly outsailed and outpointed the others and won safely, while Iloiden did not appear to be in good shape.

In third class Bluebell, though not footing with Psyche on first tack, outpained her hadly, crossing her bow the first time likey metals, under the proper state of the survey of the leaf of the proper state, outpained her hadly, crossing her bow the first time likey metals, under the stakes are soon camed own to a match hetween Countiess and Atalanta. Bugenia dropping astern. It was watched with interest, as Atalanta had come round the Cape to race, and this was her first appearance in Eastern waters. On the heat out to the Graves she passed Countess and rounded first; on the run to S. W. breaker Countess gained and finally took the lead.

Here the race was spolled by a piece of outrageous stapidity on the part of the man in charge of the stakeboat. His orders from the profite were plain and distinct to stay at his post till all the boas rounded him. When they were about

tern.

On the return of the boats, every one, including Mr. Thomas, agreed at Countess would have been first hoat home it stakehoat had been place, and the pernant for best actual time was given to her. In regard to the prizes with allowance, no one could say how it was deep the could have been, each boat was sureshe had the race; Counters's times are 2.14 better than Atalanta's but the latter sailed over more

round.

The judges consequently ordered the race re-sailed, but it was und that no date could be fixed on when both boats could start no it was finally agreed by Messrs. Thomas and Chase that Atalanta tonld take first prize and Countess second prize and the pennant ummary as follows:

FIRST CLASS.		
Length,	Actual.	Corrected.
Countess, slp., Geo. B. Chase31.6	2 49 20	2 41 46
Atalanta, cat, Isaac R. Thomas 29.71/2	2 54 45	2 45 00
Eugenia, cat, Irving S. Palmer28.3	withdraw	n.
SECOND CLASS.		
Rita, cat, H. B. Richardson20.6	2 15 30	2 05 00
Witch, cutter, B. B. Croninsfield22.6	2 15 46	2 06 51
Spider, cat, Walter Abbott 21.0	2 17 06	1 06 09
Hoiden, cat, P. C. Severance23.0	2 22 52	2 14 20
THIRD CLASS.		
Bluebell, cat. W. Lloyd Jeffries18.7	2 18 10	2 05 49
Psyche, cat, R. D. Sears	2 20 01	2 08 24
Atalanta, Rita and Bluebell take first prizes;	Countess	and Spider
second prizes. and Countess, Rita and Bluehe	il the penr	ants, tieing

with Thialff, Witch and Mirage. Judges—F. E. Cabot, W. Lloyd Jeff-ies. Judges' boat, D. BLUE WITH A GOLD CASTLE.

#### THE SENTINELS OF OUR COAST.

THE SENTINELS OF OUR COAST.

A Soff-shore cruising becomes each year more common, yachtsmen must take a deeper interest in all that pertains to the safety of vessels on our coast, the foremost feature of which, of course, is our lighthouse system. We copy from Iron the following interesting summary of the organization and work of this most valuable branch of the public service:

"The lighthouse service of the United States is a hranch of the public administration in which every citizen can take pride. The entire amount appropriated for maintaining the service during the last fiscal year was only a little more than \$2,00,00. For the guidance and warning of navigators, the doverment maintains 755 lighthouses and beacons on the sea and lake coasts, besides 972 heacons on the Western rivers. There are during the long dations for brick or iron towers, where it is impossible of lighte form dations for brick or iron towers. The most exposed of all these lightships is that which rides at auchor over the Davis New South Shoals, 27 miles from the coast of Nantucket.

The most exposed of all these lightships from the coast of Nantucket.

The Davis New South Shoals, 27 miles from the coast of Nantucket.

The Trinity Shoals Lightship, west of the mouth of the Missisappi thing the year a heavy gale swept her all the way to Block Island. The Trinity Shoals Lightship, west of the mouth of the Missisappi thing the year a heavy gale swept her all the way to Block land. The trinity Shoals Lightship, west of the mouth of the Missisappi thing the pear a heavy sale swept her all the way to Block land. The trinity Shoals Lightship, west of the mouth of the Mississappi the pear of the post of duty. The perils and landships of the service are at their greatest aboard these lightships, which are tossed and pumple and controlled the post of duty. The perils and landships of the service are at their greatest aboard these lightships, which are tossed and pumple and only the pears of the service are at their greatest aboard these lightships

Ohio, Mississidpi, and Missouri rivers. There are 30 of these tenders including the boats engaged in the work of construction and repair. The service employs about 2,000 men, of whom nearly 2,000 are light.

The service employs about 2,600 men, of whom nearly wow as keepers.

"Every lighthouse district has one or more manufacturing and supply stations. The most important of these establishments is on Staten Island. There is a complete laboratory for testing oils, a workshop for repairing lamps, and an electric department where experiments are in progress to determine the practicability of employing electricity instead of oil in the lighthouses. Lard oil is going out of use as an illuminant. Mineral oil has taken its place in all but a few lights of the first order, and even in these the board are substituting the mineral oil as fast as the necessary changes in the apparatus can be effected. No money spent by the government is better investe a than that which keeps the beacons burning on the coast and river banks.

louses, lightships and heacons are distributed as follows:	
Atlantic coast and Lake Champlain 46	3
Gulf of Mexico 7	0
Great Lakes	3
Paelfie coast 5	5
The great rivers 97	
Green	~
Total 125	2 1

#### ATLANTIC Y. C. ANNUAL CRUISE.

ATLANTIC Y. C. ANNUAL CRUISE.

ON Saturday last the fleet was anchored at Black Rock, Conn., preparatory to their annual cruise. The programme was not adhered to, as (in consequence of light which the fleet was late in assembling, and and not consequence of light which the fleet was late in assembling, and and not consequence of light which the fleet was late in assembling, and and not consequence of light which the the the second of the consequence of the late of the l

ong easterly what, sooking our refer yachts.

londay morning hroke fair, and the fleet, increased by the arrival
Phantom and Viola, prepared for an early start for New London.

6:13 A. M. a gun from the Agnes gave the first signal, and at the
ond, 6:32, the smaller boats—the Tourist, Venture, Glean, Wilful,
antom, Nomad and Viking—were off, the larger craft waiting

it and

second, 6:32, the smaller boats—the Tourist, Venture, Gleam, Wilful, Planttom, Nomad and Viking—were off, the larger craft waiting until 6:35.

The flect at this time included the following yachts: First division, schoomers—Grayling, L. A. Fish; Crusader, J. R. Maxwell; Agnes, Commodore Hogins; Water Witch, C. H. Mallory; Haze, M. Hogan, Shoopes—Enterprise, Vice-Commodore Moffat; Roamer, J. W. Cooper; Siella, J. L. Maxwell; Viola, G. N. Wayland; Thistle, William Ziegler, Second division, sloops—Nomad, Rear-Com, Wintringham; Viking, Frank C. Swan; Venture, H. G. Peabody; Phantom, L. A. Smith; Wilful, H. W. Coates; Gleam, N. D. Lawton; Tourist, Benjamin Aborn, Jr. The wind was light from the northeast, and the weather clear and plensant, though cool for July.

Caims throughout the day robbed the race of any special interest. The fleet was scattered over the Sound from Long Island to Connecticut, the Nirvanaand Rena joining them in the afternoon. Grayling was first into New London, Water Witch second, then Crusader, Roamer, Viola, Enterprise, Haze, Thistle.

For once Long Island Sound has repudiated its summer reputation as a duck pond, and sbown yachtsmen what it can do when it really tries, even in summer, sorting out the fleet in a way that was far frou pleasaut. The programme for Tuesday morning was to run for threenport, but the east wind and heavy sea were sufficient to deter several of the division in New London Harbor, while uo report was heard of the doings of the smaller boats.

Grayling decided to stop and haul out to serub for the Goeiet Cuprace, and Tourist witbdrew, a fortunate thing for her.

At 10:30 A. M. the harbor was full of coasters, taking refuge from the storm, but Agnes signaded to go through Plum Gut, and at 10:54:10 fired the starting gun, all being soon under way on port tack. Once outside there was wind and sea in plenty, Elephant and Thistle, the only ones carrying topsalls, were glad to stow them, and Crusader lowered foresail and donlhe recfed main.

At noon the wind was east northea

#### THE WEATHER STAKEBOAT.

THE WEATHER STAKEBOAT.

YEARS ago when that antiquated piano box, the seow Randall, used to "beat everything on the bay," the "Master Mariner's Regatta," on the Fourth of July, was a sight worth seeing, but of late years the yacht clubs have rather taken the shine out of the Mariners, and they have held no regatta for some five years. This time though there was a chance; the big yachts had gone to Santa Cruz, and the small ones to Napa, so, not the coast, but the bay was clear. From time to time, we outsiders who take an interest in such things, were informed that the prospects were good, and that the committee were like filt. Riley, of hotel-keeping faune. Three of us taking time by the forefoot, obtained the exclusive right to board the weather stakeboat before she left the wharf, and accompany her to her station.

Bright and early then on the morning of our glorious anniversury, about 9 A. M., I waved a foud adien to the better moiety and smaller fractions of my domestic establishment, and in company with a camera, tripod, big nister, some lunch and a pipe, hied me on my devious way by many and divers street cars to Channel street, where I had been directed to seek out and discover the A 2 or 8 clipper scow Yosemite. I found her without difficulty, for though my present palatnal residence and the location in question are as far apart as is consistent with their being in the same town, I was wont in my eallow youth to keep one or more hoats thereabous, and the same is therefore as familiar to me as my catechism (some people might say more so).

I arrived first upon the ground and found the Yosemite and another

consistent with their being in the saine town, I was won't in my callow youth to keep one or more hoats thereabouts, and the same is therefore as familiar to me as my catechism (some people might say more so).

I arrived first upon the ground and found the Yosemite and another scow in possession of a very good natured dog; so, having made friends with him and convinced him that I was a good deal that sort of fellew myself, in fact, a cousin of his somewhal removed as it were, I deposited my belougings upon the deck, and turned about to make sure I had boarded the right craft; a fact which was somewhal difficult of determination, since a regard for economy limits the display of name boards, etc., strictly to the requirements of the law, to wit, on the stern, and in order to read her uame it would be necessary to walk down a block or so to the next pier or ask some one. That was what I did. I asked a young chap who showed himself upon the dock of the other clipper, and he said it was; so I turned my attention to captivating his cat as I had the dog. I didn't succeed so well with the cat; there isn't that sort of whole-souled good fellowship about a cat that you find in dogs not too highly bred; we've had "Dogs" at the Bohemian Club, but we never had "Cats," and them this was a particularly talented cat, for when she was "chucked" under the coin, she jumped three feet in the air, came down like a piece of velvet, and retired with dignity to the seclusion granted by a pile of boards, where she modestly kept out of reach lest she should be made to jump again, so she couldn't, of course, be expected to take up with striangers, like a commonplace dog.

Presently the other chaps hove in sight laden down with cameras and things, and we waited anxiously for the moment of departure. By dint of much pulling and hauling we at length got our craft under way and drifted slowly down the narrow channel while we holsted sail. It is really wonderful, the skill with which these skippers, who are mostly Danes and such, manage their

a and the other chap, who are shining lights among the blic amateurs, got fifteen good pictures of the passing vesa a possible sixteen; while I—well, I got one passable one out les ixx, and that broke the first time it was printed-from very learnedly explained to me why I hadn't done better, raid I didn't understand very well, and anyway I didn't h of photographs; there isn't any life in them, you miss of the waves, the whistle of the winds, the shouts of the the smiles of the girls.

AMERICAN Y. C.—Commodore George S. Scott, having sold the Viking to Samuel J. Tilden, and gone abroad. Vice-Commodore Alfred DeCordova, steam yacht Promise, will take command on the cruise. The first race will start from Larehmont on Aug. 7, at 11 A. M., for New London, the fleet stearing to Newport on the following day. At Newport races between yachts' hoats will be rowed, the prizes being, four-oared, \$50 and medals to each of the crew; pair-oared, \$50 and hadge; stugle sculls, \$10 and badge. The iron steamhoat Cygnus will accompany the fleet, leaving East Twenty-third street, New York, on the morning of the 7th.

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.—The Kingston Y. C. will hold their matches on Aug. 21. The prizes are: First class—First \$120, second \$60, third \$30; entrance fee \$10. Second class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$7. Third class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$10. Second class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$10. Second class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$10. Second class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$10. Second class—First \$90, second \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$10. Second class—First \$10, third \$10; entrance fee \$10. Second cla

week.

NFW BEDFORD Y. C. CRUISE.—The New Bedford Y. C. started on their annual cruise on July 23, at 9 A. M., running to Newport, where they anchored at 5 P. M. The fleet includes the following yaeths: Indolent, Commodore Rhodes: Azalia, Rear-Commodore F. A. Sawin; Pointer, Henry Leclark, M. D.; Iolanthe, J. Henry Lee. The Princess, Starling and Glimpse joined the fleet at Newport.

YONKERS Y. C.—While the larger clubs are enjoying their cruises on the Sound and Atlantic, this club content themselves this year with hraving the perils of the Tappan Zee, and the squalls that howl about Dunderberg and Antinony's Nose, and will start on Aug. 18 on a cruise up the Hudson to Alhany, stopping at the towns on the way. The fleet will probably number twenty-five sail.

## Canoeing.

CANOEISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canoeable waters, and other communications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forser and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forser and Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of hoats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

FIXTURES.

Aug. 1 to 15.—A. C. A. Meet, Grindstone Island.

## TOLEDO C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

TOLEBO C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

THE third championship race of the Toledo C. C. was sailed on July 19, six canoes entering. The wind was very light at the start, but freshened into a good blow at the end. The Kitty was first over, then Daisy and Hetty, with Viola, Julia and Fawn in a hunch behind. Kitty led to the first turn, Hetty being second around, with Fawn third. On the beat home Fawn took the lead, but was disabled and withdraw, Daisy following. Near home Hetty closed up on Kitty, while Julia withdraw. The times of the race were:

Start. Finish. Elansed. Corrected.

Start.	Finish, Ela	psed.	Corrected.
Kitty1 4:00	4 02 30 2	16 30	2 16 30
Hetty 1 46 15	3 56 30 2	10 15	2 09 11
Viola 1 47 00		17 00	2 15 00
Julia	Withdrawn.		
Fawn	Withdrawn.		
Daisy 1 46 10	Withdrawn,		

CRUISING CANOES.

In almost all sports there is a point where improvements and complications become so nunrerous that those who would keep up with the leaders can only do so at a large expenditure of time and money, so that the real amateur, seeking only recreation and minise ment, is forced into the background. The many improvements in canoes in England, together with some local conditions seem to have put an effectual stop to canoeing there, it being mainly confined to half a dozen racing men on the Thames; and looking at the course of canoeing abroad for the last few years, we may seek to avoid a like danger.

There are many safeguards in this country which do not exist in England, the much greater distances that canoes are transported by rail or wagon, the increased length of cruises, the small intrinsic ant point is the encouragement of the cruising canoe. As noticed lest week, the tenes, both for silver and paddling to the exclusion of the all around boat, and it is possible that unless one modification is under in favor of the cruisers, we may see snother "Order of Cruising Canoeists," with a strict limit for cruising canoes. Such a possibility may be avoided by the creation of a special class for cruising canoes, with a definite limit of size and weight, the other classes being retained as at present.

Experience has settled the details of such a class definitely, and there should be no trouble in drawing up a rule, which, if built up to, would give the best possible canoe for general work. The beam can be fixed at 30 in, neither more nor less, as the best average for salling and paddling; the length at from 14 to 15ft, certainly not under 14 and not over 15. The depth amidships of such a canoe should not he less than 94 or more than 11; perhaps the best limit being 14 instead of 16in, from deek to garboards. These dimensions would fix the size definitely, without hampering model. The question of keel or certeboard could be left open, the limit of depth of a keel being slin, as 15ths, for board alone, e

there are also a very large number of cruisers 14x28 in dimensions but the craft we have outlined are the ones bound to become most popular, while in addition, the 14x8 boats do not come as closely into competition with the extreme cances as the 14x90 do. There will still be places for all, from 18x24 to the 14x38 boats, but the inducements will be to build boats capable of cruising everywhere.

Of the construction of the ideal boat, and the minor details much is to be said. To attain the maximum lightness and ample strength, she must be lapstreak and copper rivetted, as no other mode can equal it. Her planking and decks, if she is to receive ordinary care, can be a trifle under 14in. thick, timbers of oak or elm, and gunwales, constraing and deck frame as light as possible, or much lighter in some particular in some customary. Superfluous material must be avoided, every part being so chosen as to material, quality and shape, as to give the greatest strength without weight. The perfection of construction seems to have been reached in the modern bicycle, every part, no matter how small, being carefully selected and proportioned to the work it must do, and we may hope some day to see a cance that shall compare almost as favorably with our best boat of to-day as the newest Columbia does with a "boneshaker" of '16s.

In continuing the series of articles on cance building, we shall offer some plaus of new cruisers for the criticism of canceists and shall be glad of any hints or ideas that may aid in the evolutiou of the perfect cruising cance.

#### THE LAKE GEORGE MEET.

THE LAKE GEORGE MEET.

THIS purely local affair occurred ou the Cauoe Islands, Lake George, July 24, 25 and 26, and, like "true canoeists," Sunday the 27th still found us there. It was to be a joint meet of the Whitehall and Lake George Canoe Clinbs, but unfortunately the former club for various reasons could only turn out one man. Six of the latter were present. Messrs. Fowler, K. C. C., Proctor and Webster, Roward C. Q. and Mr. Puyanna added pleasure to the occasion by their presence.

Saturday was selected as race day, and soon after dinner merry boating parties commenced to arrive from the neighboring hotels. The course was off the north end of Lorna Island. First race was ½ all paddling, any canoe. Following are the entries and first three in order in which they finished:

Name.

Canoe.

Club.

Club.

Sa Knight.

Uncas.

L. G. C. C.

Jas Knight	.Uncas	. L. G. C. C.
E. W. West	.Jap	.L. G. C. C.
Edwin Fowler	Nettie	.K. C. C.
A. G. Webster	.Germaine	. Harvard C. C.
Frank S. Proctor		. Harvard C. C.
J. A. Puvanna	Flying Dutchman	.—
John Clendon	Hawkeye	.L. G. C. C.
C. H. Wilson	Le Renard	.L. G. C. C.
SECO	Nn-TANDEM PADDLING,	
Knight & West	Jap	.L. G. C. C.
Webster & Puyanna	.Germaine	. H. C. C. &
THIRD	-1 MILE SAILINO -CLASS B.	
E. W. West	.Jap	L. G. C. C.
	.Nettie	
	CLASS A.	
Frank S. Proctor	,,	.Harvard C. C.
Jas. Knight	Uncas	.L. G. C. C.

A SIMPLE CANOE OUTFIT.

MAKE a box 13×15×4 of ½in, pine, fit a rim Iin. in depth to cover, no hinges are needed, procure a waist belt, cut in two pieces, buckle and lay across cover of box, nailing each end to stdes and bottom of same. This gives you a fastening to hold cover on, and a handle to lift with: shellae inside and out.

Now make some little bags of heavy stuff, stout drilling will do; these will hold flour, hominy, corn mcal, etc., the bags may be 4×5in. or 5×10in. Some tin boxes for tea, coffee, and sugar, a small, deep frying pan, two tin plates, tin cup, knives, forks and spoons. A piece of ename loth to roll bacon and pork in, is very convenient. The box will hold all that is necessary for a short trip and can be replenished when empty.

trying pan, two tin plates, tin cup, knives, forks and spoods, as precedent of enamed cloth to roll bacon and pork in, is very convenient. The box will hold all that is necessary for a short trip and can be replenshed when empty.

For cooking kit, in addition to the frying pau meutioned above, two tin pails of one and two quarts respectively, to boil potatoes, eggs, make stew, soup, cook hominy, grits or rice, Graham, oatmeal, etc. To prepare the last five, put in small pail, add equal quantity water, a pinch of salt, put on cover, and put small pail inside of the large one, fill large one half full of water, and put over fire, then you will not be annoyed by your mess burning, sticking to the kettle, etc. For stores much will depend on personal tastes, trip and means at disposal. One thing, "Don't forget the pork." Call it bacon if you like, but don't forget it. Many things might be called luxuries and dispensed with, but pork is essential to a well regulated canoe crulse—it can be used in an endless variety of ways, and many dishes would be a failure without it.

You will need a tool chest, and the following is as good as any: Take a piece of light canvas 24in,x12in., turn up one end 6in., stitch my sides. This makes a pocket which will hold beeswax, nails, screws, brads, coil of copper wire, ball of twine, spare cleats, mast rings, a small block or two, etc. Now make small pockets for each of the following: Hammer, compass saw, brad awi, screw driver, gimlet and pilers. Sew a piece of strong tape on the top end and it is done. When packed and tled snugly it takes but little room. Can be opened in a moment and everything is at hand.

For a cloches bag, a piece of rubber or enameled cloth 3x4ft, and a shawl strap makes a very good one. Roll tightly, fold the ends snugle—it is as near waterproof as anything you can get—and it is use the size of your wardrobe, whatever that may be.

For bedding, one good beavy woolen blanket and a light rubber blanket will fill the bill; folded properly they make a good seat thr

#### A BAD DAY FOR THE DOG.

A BAD DAY FOR THE DOG.

The warmth of a July afternoon was tempered by a light, uncercated in three of the house of the south. At the time when offices are being ocked up and a little relaxation before supper is in the minds of nost properly constituted men, some seven or eight cances slid one fire another off the total in the Albany basin and gilded out into the very control of the total in the Albany basin and gilded out into the very control of the total in the Albany basin and gilded out into the very control of the proper of the total in the Albany basin and gilded out into the very control of the proper o

shead at a distance of one yard, and befove the poor dog could understand it the Snake's bowsprit was thrust into a contusion of rigging and summarily thrown overboard, and a hard stem charged into a not quite so hard gunwale with a dreadful joil. Then litere was trouble, the floor was less level than ever, the dog was first strangled in a running sheet and tanen squeezed flat upon a cusbion that seemed harder than it ever did before, and finally disappeared temporarily under the hatch. When order was restored the jib and dandy were both foiled and the canoe was rusding through a good deal of spray under reefed main.

Then Sob, the pup before mentioned, put his paws on the coaming again and took a look over the lee bulwarks. The fleet was all at a little distance. He saw a strange vanishing of sails and the appearance of two or three paddles, and looking to where they steered with business-like purpose, he saw a cauoe prostrate, lying most ignobly on her side, and on her upper side a man, and at one end a gleam of nickel plate revealed the rudder of the Lusca, it was all the uickel plate she showed just then but it was very wet and bright. She was soon up, sail and all, mad as a wet heu, no doubt, but her captain was still dry from the waist up and was able to inform the inquiring crowd that he had capsized. They seemed to believe him and made certain suggestions; one was that he should sail to shore and bail out but it appeared to be the opinion of the person most directly interested that sails were undesirable things. He divested the craft of all such damp and draggled superfluities as quickly as possible; he was not wet except a little way up, and had little sympathy with the wet sails.

But the waterlogged Lasca seemed to be more unsteady without

and a whine; he rell overvour one quie when the meant.

There was much "chinning" and splashing and bailing and sponging, and some sailed home and some could not, and the carpenter is at work on a broken spar, and the new Mobican champion is baptised, and does not seem to mind it.

#### "WHERE'S FRIDAY?"

"WHERE'S FRIDAY?"

WHERE'S FRIDAY?"

WHERE'S IRIDAY?"

WHERE'S HIDAY?"

WHERE'S RIDAY?"

WHERE'S HIDAY?"

In a gathered round the camp-fire at Grindstone Island next week at least one familiar face will be missed by those present last year at Stony Lake, and more than one from Canada and other distant places will ask of the New York men, "Where's Friday?" a question best answered by the following letter from Birney P. O., Custer county, Montana:

There are only two of us on the ranch now, as the boss and three men have gone to drive the cattle up here. My companion is a German called John, a carpener by brade, a jack-of-alt-rades by gractice, and a rifle shot by nature. Our enbin, or "shack," is built like all others in this country, in the true log style, with a heavy dift roof. The cracks between the logs forming the walks are filled or "chinked with anna, strengthened by strips of words and filling to low were the first shack is 18×14×10ft. In this we eat, sleep, cook, weed assily. The shack is 18×14×10ft. In this we eat, sleep, cook, weed and Jounge, besides keeping our provisions stowed away somewhere mistle of the four walls. It faces the creek, which is about 75 yards distan.

On the right-hand side (facing the front from within) is the door.

and lounge, besides keeping our provisions stowed away somewhere mside of the four walls. It faces the creek, which is about 75 yards distant.

On the right-hand side (facing the front from within) is the door, behind which tools, chaius, ropes, etc., are piled up. The door itself is made of hewn timber, with "gumy sacking" stretched across the outside. On the back of the door hang bridles, "schapps" (leather riding pantaloons), "slickers" (waterproof coats), lariettas, etc. The cook stove or range occupies the front left-hand corner of our mansion. On one side of the stove, ranging aloug the front of the house, hang the cooking utensils, dish-rags, etc., while on the ground is the firewood and water-pails.

Back of the stove along the left hand side of the house are three shelves each about five feet long. On these shelves are piled the miscellaneous small articles belonging to the cook's department. A box standing on end ou the top shelf serves us for a cupboard. Then comes the window which is supposed to be in the middle of the wall. Under the window which is supposed to be in the middle of the wall. Under the window is the table of unpainted pine, three feet long, by two feet wide. The two bunks or beds stretch along the back of the shack. They are made of saplings supported about two feet from the ground and covered over with hay. Over the bunks is a shelf upon which are heaped clothes, hats, papers, cartridges, etc. Just about where my pillow would be, if I had one, hangs my revolver and cartridge belt, wifile beside the same place stands a repeating rifle. Over against John's end of the bunk stands his trusty rifle in company with his double-barreled shotgun.

There is a confused pile of things under the bunk, John's clothes and or a bag, or war bag, as he calls it, my saddle, a pair of boots, and a wash tub, occupying the most prominent positions. The right-hand side of the shack is almost earlierly given up to the provisions, consisting of flour, bacon, tea, coffee, sugar, sait, tice, oat and corn meal

## CHICAGO C. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.

CHICAGO C. C. ANNUAL REGATIA.

Edit or Forest and Stream:

The first annual regatta of the Chicago C. C. took place on Lake Michigan off Douglas Monument. Park last Saturday atternoon, the 19th, and was quite a success. The day was a beantiful one, and a fine S. E. wind was blowing up white caps in a way that promised exciting sport in the salling races, but which made a postponement of the paddling races a possible necessity.

The races were to have been first class, A, sailing; second class, B, sailing; third class, 2, paddling; fourth class, 3 and 4, paddling; fifth class, tanden, paddling, free for all, and were to have started separately, commencing at 2:30, but owing to cleary in setting out the buoys, the class A sailing and tandem paddling races had to be postponed until next Saturday.

The sailing course was triangular, about 3½ miles, being S. E. 1½ miles, thence S. W. 1 mile, and back to starting place, 1 mile. It was 4 o'clock before the opening race, class B, commenced, but all the boats got off nicely in the following order:

No Name......................N. B. Cook.

1.	
2.	
8.	Sandy Hook
4.	ShadowJ. H. Ware.
5.	Racine model
6	Racine ShadowA. E. Havens
7	Racine Saranac F. S. Waters.
	The state of the s

the south to Evanston on the north, a distance of twenty miles, I think we did very well. We will endeavor to start next Saturday's races on time.

SPRAY.

CHICAGO, July 22.

#### MOHICAN C. C. RACES.

MOHICAN C. C. RACES.

Editor Forest and Streem:

The summer of 1834 will be remembered by the Mohicans in later years as the period during which they evolved their racing propensities. Their first race for the Gibson champion badge has already been reported. Their next race was held on the 14th inst., it was a friendly paddling contest from the upper railroad bridge to the lower, half a mile, between the Thetis, Wackerhagen II., and the Annie O., Lloyd Thomas, and was won by several lengths by the Thetis, whose skipper thereby became the owner of a valuable Waterbury watch, presented by F. L. Mix.

After the race, all the Mohicans present put in time to wind the valuable Waterbury. Wind and water were both unfavorable, and on that account the race was quite interesting. The strong west wind blew across the course and ruifled the water considerably. The other canceits out had to exercise their paddles also, to prevent their cratis from going ashore in the strong breeze.

The uext day, Tuesday, 15th, brought the same squally west wind, which, however, did not prevent the safting of the race for the tasterful Oliver cup. Sail limited to 60ft, no ballast, triangular course, above the upper railroad bridge, about 1½ miles, to be sailed over twice. At 5:19 P. M. the captain of the club, R. W. Gibson, acting as starter, gave the word, 20 seconds later the Thetis, Wackerhagen II., crossed the line, followed within 15 seconds by the Lasca, G. H. Thacher, Jr., and 20 seconds later by the Annie O., L. Thomas. The Piersou, Jr., and the last to cross the line was the Marion, R. S. Oliver, at 5:21. Something in her rigging had refused to work smoothly. hence her delay,

the victory for min. She was cases, concerned the victory for min. She was cases, concerned to work smoothly. At 5:21. Something in her rigging had refused to work smoothly. hence her delay.

The Thetis turned the starting buoy on her second round at 5:36. Lasca at 5:34:56, and Annie O. at 5:37:55, the latter having lost her wind while turning the third buoy close to the dock in the lumber district. They crossed the line at the finish in the same order, Thetis at 5:54:40, Lasca at 5:54:43, Annie O. at 5:55:50, and Marion at 6:00. The Uncas, having broken a rudder chain, had dropped out of the race on the homestretch. In making her last turu the Marion very nearly came to grief for the same reason which made it late at the start. The race, on the whole, was an exciting one both for participants and spectators. The wind was strong and squally, and the course, unfortunately the only one possible for Albany canceists, is a part of the river much infested by tugboats, tows, and the passenger boats to and from Troy.

Next Tuesday, the 22d, the Mohicans will have a genuine race, no limits as to sail or ballast, each skipper entering has to pay \$1 to buy at fing as prize for the winner, and eight entries have been made so far.

The Tuesday following, the 20th, Geo. H. Thacher, Jr., Lasca, will have to defend his championship insignia, won June 19, as reported in Fonesra Ann Strakan of July 2.

W. B. Wackerbageu, who first floated a North River cance, of the Smith buld, has sworn allegiance to Rushton and purchased a new Henrietta, of a modified Eilard pattern, which he is now trying to owned by Mohicaus, bad luck to them may happen, if they do not join the turtle tribe as apprentices.

#### THE GALLEY FIRE.

CANOE AND CAMP COOKERY.

Potatoes, old, boiled	30 minutes.
Potatoes, new, baked	45 minutes.
Potatoes, new, boiled	20 minutes.
Sweet potatoes, boiled,	45 minutes
Sweet potatoes, baked	1 hour
Squash, boiled	% minutes
Squash, baked	45 minutes
Shell beans, boiled	1 hour
Green peas, boiled	90 to 40 mln
String beans, boiled	20 to 40 mm.
Cross sems, coned	1 to 2 nours.
Green corn	
Asparagus	15 to 80 min.
Spinach	1 to 2 hours.
Tomatoes, fresh	1 hour.
Tomatoes, canned	30 minutes,*
Cabbage	45 mm, to 2 hrs.
Cauliflower	1 to 2 hours.
Dandelious	
Beet greeus	
Onions	1 to 2 hours.
Beets	
Turnips, white	
Turnips, vellow	
Parsnips	
Carrots	

\*If the unopened can is put in bolling water, only about teu min-utes are necessary.

If a piece of lean salt pork is boiled with some of the above, they will be sufficiently seasoned. If not, season with salt, pepper and butter.

"The dispense of lealing seasoned. If not season with sait, pepper and butter."

If a piece of lealing seasoned. If not season with sait, pepper and butter by the sufficiently seasoned. If not season with sait, pepper and butter leads of the sufficiently seasoned. If not season with sait, pepper and butter leads of possible seasoned. If not season with sait, pepper and butter leads of leads of the sufficient leads of leads of the sufficient leads of leads of

o serve. "Vegetables" will be continued in the next paper.

THAT SNEAKBOX AGAIN,—Mr Rushton writes us that he will have a 12x4 sueakbox, with a balance tug sail of 105th., at Grindstone Island, An opportunity will thus be given for the test which the advocates of the box declined last spring.

Forey-second street, at 7 P. M.

HARTFORD C. C.—We have received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of this club. They will send six men to the meet, Commodore Jones, and Messrs. Clark, Crowell, Francis and Dodd, besides Dr. Farmele, who is now cruising with his wife on Lakes George and Champlain, and who will meet the others at the camp on Aug. 1.

BUCKEYE C. C.—This club was organized in Newark, O., on July 12, 1884, with five active members. The commodore is D. H. Lewis, Secretary and Treasurer, Chas. E. Thorne. Burgee, white field, blue border and red letters, B. C. C.

## Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

T. E. D., Hollidaysburg, Pa.-The rifle named will suit admirably.

L. S., New York.—What is the best book on amateur fly making?
"The American Angler's Book," by Thad, Norris.
S. C.—Will the large fresh-water sunfish take the fly, and if so t kind? Ans. Yes, they will take almost any fly, but we think they rise best to the red ibis.

Snow Goose, Missoula, Montana.—The bird you describe is the cool mudhen (Fulica americana), a bird of the rail family, found almost verywhere throughout the United States.

INQUIRER. Machias, Me.—1. By what method can the common open V-sight (back sight) of a rifle be colored or made dark, so as to pre

vent blur as much as possible while sighting? 2. Is the work entitled "Hints to Riffemen" old or one of recent publication? Ans. 1. Smoke it. 2. Been published some time, but a valuable book.

TABBY, Detroit, Mich.—We printed the story about the bear, the cubs, and the man in the hollow tree some years ago, and one of our correspondents reported having read it fifty years ago in the school books. If you will send us your proper address, we will send you story, which, it appears from your account, is still being told about the winter fires of country stores.

the winter fires of country stores. W. C. T., Bethel, Me.—I have a rifle with knife-blade muzzle sight and cloverleaf rear sight at present on it. With the cloverleaf down to lowest notch in scale it will carry too high at any distance less than 150 yards. What shall I do to the sights to have them right at lowest notch for any distance under 160 yds? It is a .4065-265 rifle, with very flat trajectory. Ans. A locksmith will lower the sights; or hold a lettle low.

that trajectory. Ans. A locksum war love the sign of the weir at strajectory. R. R., Hamilton, Ont.—The sketch of the fish caught in the weir at St. John, N. B., is clear enough to enable us to recognize it as one of the sauries, Scomber esox, one species of which is common to our coast and one to California. It is probably the eastern form, S. saurus, and is called in different parts saury, skipper and bill fish, according to Jordan. It differs from the gars, Belone (Tylosurus) in having small finlets behind the dorsal fin.

small finlets behind the dorsal fin.

G. H. J., Lancaster, Mass.—1. How can I best obtain information of the value, kind of land, etc., near the town of Albion, Fla.? 2. If a person used to the climate could go and settle there; having 100 acres, how could it be used to the advantage of a person who has never seen it, but who does not want to sell it? Ans. 1. Secure some competent person to go and look at it. 2. If the land is suitable for oranges, it might be improved on shares; but in this case very great caution must be used to secure a good partner.

J. H., Port Hammond. British Columbia.—1. What is the best oil I can use to keep my gun from rusting? 2. We have a fish in our trout rivers but it won't take a fly. Some call it a chub and some a grayling. I have caught them with a grasshopper for bat. Small scales, very dark on back. Is the grayling in season now or in the winter? Ans. 1. Use vaseline. 2. The description is too meager to

decide upon species. The grayling has an exceedingly large dorsal fin of eighteen to twenty-two rays. It is in season in Michigan from June 1 to November 1. It is a fish that spawns in late winter or early spring.

O. C., Woonsocket, R. I.—Can you tell me who owns or has charge of the land around the Rangeley Lakes? Ans. It is a big country and the land is owned by many different owners.

A sympathetic chord pervades the nature of Charles Fisher, a reputable citizen of South Baltimore, which, strange to say, entangled him in the meshes of the law at the Southern police station yesterday. Mr. Fisher, according to the testimony produced at the hearing, sauntered out for a stroll along the banks of the Spring Gardens a day or two ago. His gaze from the ground was suddenly riveted on a small pen from which the hideous but appealing howls of a dog issued. An examination of the structure revealed the nose of a cur protruding between two bars and scenting his rescuer from afar. The sympathetic chord which pervades the breast of Mr. Fisher was touched as it had never been touched before. He removed the bar, and the imprisoned cur bounded out. A second later a brother followed, and for the next five minutes Mr. Fisher says that dogs of all kinds, from the ugly cur to the fondled pug bounced out of that hole. The liberator was astounded at the contents of that pen, and still more so when he was informed, after the canines had escaped, that he had set loose the twenty-four dogs for the capture of which the city had paid \$6. Keeper Hamlin's anger arose and fell alternately as he thought of the irreparable injury which had been done. He finally got out a warrant for Fisher's arrest, on the charge of destroying property of the dog pound to the value of \$1.50. Justice Talbott dismissed the case.—Baltimore News.

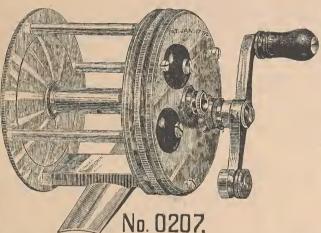
# OMEOPATHICARY ETERINARY ESPECIFICS

OR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

phreys' Veterinary Manual, (339 pp.) e by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

amphilets sent free on application.
PHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED.CO.

HUMPHREYS' Vital Weakness and Pros-indiscretion, HOMEOPATHIC is radically and promptly HOMEOPATHIC is radically Been in use 20 years, SPECIFIC NO. 28 full remedy known. Price 81 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for 85, sent post-free on relarge vial of powder for 85, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Must, Catalogue free.] 109 Fulton St. N. Y.



### QUADRUPLE MULTIPLYING.

0204 0206 0207 40 60 80 Yards of Largest Size Bass

This is not the "coming quadruple reel." but the reel already come. The only quadruple reel made on scientific principles. It is the smoothest and most perfect running reel in the world. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. The simplicity of its construction makes it hard to get out of order and easy to repair.

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

## ABBEY & IMBRIE,

Every Description of Fine Fishing Tackle. NEW YORK CITY.

## SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 35 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

## APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## The Still-Hunter,

T. S. VAN DYKE.

PRICE, POSTPAID, \$2.00.

For Sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

## Eaton's Rust Preventor.

For GUNS, CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Specially adapted for salt water shooting. For sale at all principal gun stores. Western trade supplied dy E. E. EATON, 53 State street, Chicago, Ill. Cannot be sent by mail. Manufactured solely by GED. B. EATON, 570 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Pittsfield, Mass. Cuts Free AMPLOUNGE CO. Full Length COT, in this case, \$10. LOUNGE, in this case, \$2. Sold everywhere by the Trade.

S. ALLCOCK & CO., Fishing Tackle. Fish Hook, Fishing Tackle M'f'r's. REDDITCH, ENG.



Hooks made of the best Spring Steel, Swivels, Phantom Baits, Patent Standard Fly Book, Patent Waterproof Lock Joint, Trout Rods, Patent Spring Hook Swivel, All descriptions of Fishing Goods, which can be had through all wholesale houses in the United States.

AWARDS: Gold medals at Paris, Berlin, Norwich, Wurzburg and Calcutta, and the highest awards at Siduey, Melbourne, Adelaide, South Africa, Toronto, London, and other exhibitions.

## Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hook.



Whereas, It having come to our notice that some unprincipled house, to gain their own unworthy ends, and to attempt to damage our good name having spread reports to the effect that the manufacturers of the above books are defunct, we now take this opportunity of informing the American and British public that such reports are utterly false. The same efficient staff of workpeople is employed as heretofore, and we challenge the world to produce a fish hook for excellence of temper, beauty and finish in any way to approach ours, which are to be obtained from the most respectable wholesale houses in the trade. Signed, R. HARRISON, BARTILEET & CO., Sole manufacturers of Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hooks, Redditch, England.

Mauufacturers also of Fishing Tackle of every description. Sewing and Sewing Machine Needles.

## Rod, Gun and Canoe

IN NORWAY.

With a Map and Fifty-eight Illustration

One volume, 12mo. Price \$1.75.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

## JAS. F. MARSTERS,

55 Court Street, Brooklyn.

### MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75t., \$1.00; 190ft., \$1.25; 190ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 600ft., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Drags, 25 cts. extra; nickel plated; 50 cts. extra. Brass Click Reels, 2004s., 50 cts.; 300ft., \$0.00; nickel plated, 50 cts. extra. Marster's celebrated Hooks snelled on gut, Limerick, Kirby Limerick, Sproat, Carlisle, Cliestertown, O'Shaughnessy, Kinsey, Aberdeeen, Sneak Bent, and all other hooks, Single gut. 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per doz.; put up one-half dozen in a package. Single Gut Trout and Black Bass Leaders, 19d., 5 cts.; 27ds., 10 cts.; 37ds., 10 cts. Double Twisted Leaders, 8 length, 5 cts.; treble twisted, 3 length, 10 cts. Trout Files, 60 cts. per doz. Black Bass Files, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bair Rods, 9ft. long, \$1.25 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Files, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bair Rods, 9ft. long, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per doz. Black Bass Files, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bair Rods, 9ft. long, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per doz. Black Bass Files, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bair Rods, 9ft. long, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per doz. Black Bass Files, \$1.00 per doz

## KYNOCH'S "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin phable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.



# **GUNNING COAT.**

Edge of game pocket turned up to show the net hottom, which permits ventilation, drip and distention. Right and left sides alike.

Corduroy Coat..... " Vesi...
" Trowsers,
Linen Duck Coat...
" Vest...
" Pants,
Cotton Duck Coat...
" Vest...
" Pents... Cap of Corduroy...

Gaiters of Leather.

Duck....

Sent everywhere in the United States on receipt of price

## HENNING, CLOTHIER,

410 Seventh Street, WASHINGTON CITY.



INSIDE.

-Exit from game pocket.
-Entrances to game pocket
-Net bottom game pocket

## PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE

yds, 50 cts.; 40yds., 75 cts.; 60yds., 85 cents.; 80yds., \$1.00. Kiffe's cle gut, 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per doz.; treble, 50 cts. per doz.; treble, 50 cts. per doz.; treble, 51 cts.; 4 length, 15 cts.; extra heavy 4-ply, doz.; Black Bass Files, \$1.00 per doz. Samples of our goods sent SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Between Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.



L. C. SMITH, Maker, Syracuse, N. Y.



McLELLAN,

## UP & MC'S FISHING SUIT.

DARK LEAD COLOR, AND THE

HOLABIRD

#### SHOOTING SUITS

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Fustian and Imported Corduroy.

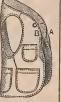
ASSORTED COLORS.

Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship.

Write for our new Catalogue and Samples.

THIST

Is our Skeletou Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but 15 ounces. Can be worn over or under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material, dead grass color, and will hold the game of a successful Valparaiso, Ind. day without losing a bair or feather. We will mail it to you, postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.



## RARE CHANCE:



The American Arms Co., manufacturers of the Fox patent double guns, are now running their entire gun machinery on the single semi-hammerless guns and their new double-action extracting pistols, and will make no more double guns at present, except on orders, at full prices. The undersigned, having purchased all their stock of Fox guns, some 300 in all, of the various grades, No. 5 list and above, will offer them to sportsmen—"first come, first serve"—at 25 per cent. discount from the regular list while they last. Here is an opportunity to purchase a fine gun at an unprecedentedly ow price. They are all warranted of the finest qualities in every respect, and cannot be duplicated when this lot is exhausted. Orders may be sent as usual to the AMERICAN ARMS CO., or to F. H. RAYMOND, Treasurer, 103 Milk Street, Boston. Will be sent C. O. D. for trial and examination.



## Sportsmen's Wear.

No. A 1,	Barnard	Capvas	Shooting	Coat,	-	\$5	00
No. 1,	6.6	4.6	8.6	4.6		4	00
No. 2.	66	4.6	61	6.6	-	2 .	50
No. 3,	64	6 t	66	4.6	-		75

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them, see that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bags, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free upon application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago.

EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager,



## JUMBOLENE

A Lotion for Sportsmen, Excursionists & Others.

Protects persons using it from the attacks of MOSQUITOES, BLACK FLIES, and other insects, and from SUNBURN and the disagreeable effects of exposure to the weather.

It is beneficial to the skin, and has no disagreeable odor; is colorless and cleanly, not staining the finest linen, and washes off readily on the application of soap and water.

MANUFACTURED BY

THOS. JENNESS & SON, 12 West Market Sq., Bangor.

Sold by the leading dealers in sporting goods throughout the country
Price, 50 Cents Per Bottle.
N. B.—When ordering please mention this paper.

# Bargains that should be in every Sportsman's Hands.

"WING SHOOTING"

Left, and will be sold for 50 cents each.

Methods for cleaning and loading the modern breech-loader; practical hints upon wing shooting; etitions for hunting snipes, woodcocks, ruffed grouse and quails.

Illustrated: Bound in cloth, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price, 50 cents; formerly sold for \$1.00.

T. G. DAVEY, Publisher, London, Ont.



The only Cleaner that will thoroughly clean a gun barrel, doing the work equally well in choke bores without adjustment. Will do the work quicker and better than all other implements, for the purpose, combined. Price, \$1.25. By mail, 10 cents extra. Ask your dealer for it. Discount to the trade. Circular free.

"Holesale Dealer in Guus, Fishing Tackle, etc., Austin, Texas."

## BILLIARD AND 10-PIN BALLS

CLOTH. Cues, Cue Tips, CHALK, Etc.,



CHECKS. Chessmen. Dice, Keno, DOMINOES.

PLAYING CARDS, Etc.

Ivory, Shell, and Pearl Fancy Goods, TOILET SETS, CANES, FANS, Etc.

Repairing done. Ten-Pin Alleys built and estimates

F. GROTE & CO., 114 E. 14th st., N. Y.

PECK & SNYDER'S

Celebrated Tennis Balls
and Bats,

Our new Frankim Bat cannot be surpassed. Price S.50. We are sole makers of the Regulation Ball, adopted by the U. S. N. L. T. Association, April 5, 1884, and by the Intercollegiate L. T. Association May 7, 1884. The Playing Rules of Lawn Tennis, with complete catalogue of our popular goods, by mail, 10c. stamps.

PECK & SNYDER, 126, 123, 130 Nassau st., N. Y.

THE PETMECKY



Manufacturer of Decoy Ducks of all kinds. Figuality, \$9 per doz.; second quality, \$7: third, unity, \$5. Also geese, brant, coot, swan and sundecoys. Duck and turkey calls. Decoys made liany pattern furnished, without extra charg Large stock.

### JOHN MOORE,

MANUFACTURER O

# Carriages and Harness

Of all Descriptions. Substantial, Serviceable Work. Leather Top Buggies and Phaetons. \$100 up Stockaways and Depot Wagons. 100 up Elegant Jumpseat Carriages. 130 up Landsome Surreys, Lawrences, etc. 100 up Jupes and Coupe Rockaways. 250 up Leap Delivery Wagon. 125 up Road and Village Carts, Road Wagons, Sulkeys, etc.

Excellent Light Buggy Harness. \$10 up Grocers' and Delivery Harness. 18 up Light Double Harness. 35 up Farm Harness. 22 up And Horse & Stable Requisites of all Kinds. 57 & 59 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

## Schwatka's Search.

Sledging in the Arctle in quest of the

FRANKLIN RECORDS,

#### WILLIAM H. GUILDER

Second in Command.

1 Volume, 8vo., with Maps and Illustrations

Price, 3.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

## Elastic Heel-Plate for Shotguns, Hunting & Military Rifles



SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SOLD BY ALL GUN DEALERS AND WHOLESALED BY HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York City.

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

## THE NICHOLS

## Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for exceence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

INTER-STATE CLAY PIGEON TOURNAMENT

## Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Co., Cincinnati, O.,

At Metropolitan Base Ball Park, N. Y. City, Aug. 14, 15 & 16.

(Cor. First ave. and forth st., via Third ave. Elevated R. R.) Admission 25 cents.

For full programme, etc., send to above Company at Cincinnati, or at 59 Murray street, New York C

HEADQUARTERS: ASTOR HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN.



## PATENT BREECH & MUZZLE-LOADING Yacht Cannon,

Sizes, 17, 24, 28 and 32 inches in length.

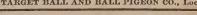
STRONG FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct. of Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrels, Combination Sights and Cartridge Grooving Machines. Send for Catalogue and Price List.



# TARGET BALLS AND BALL PIGEONS. New and Superior to all others.

New and Superior to an extraction of the New Ball and a handsome silver badge sent to any address for \$3.00. The Moyer "Ball Pigeon" and trap will be ready about April 15. Trap, \$15; Pigeons, \$18 per M. Any club destring to test the new balt thoroughly we will send 1000 for \$5, after which the regular price will be inflexible at \$9 per M. Card's latest ball traps the contrary was guarantee and recommend, and 1000 balls for

ne we guarantee and recommend, and low bank to trap in exchange for your old ball trap and \$6.50, TARGET BALL AND BALL PIGEON CO., Lockport, N. Y.



Fragrant Vanity Fair Cloth of Gold CIGARETTES. Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.

13 First Prize Medals Awarded. WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1884.

YOL. XXIII.-No. 2. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York,

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross, London, England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

Address all communications,
Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row.

NEW YORK CITY.

EDITORIAL.

Dishonesty at the Butts.
The Sacrifice of Song Birds.
THE SPORTMAN TOURIST.
Hunting in the Himalayas,
A "Twelfth" in Perthshire.
Notes from Tennessee.

Rare Birds on Long Island.
The Destruction of Small Birds
IAME BAG AND GUN.
"Bullet versus Buckshot."
Chamberlin Loading Machine.
Snipe in the Swamp Pasture.
To Preserve Killed Game.
Massachusetts Game Outlook.
On California Lagunas.
The Choice of Hunting Rifles.
The Performance of Shotguns.
Pennsylvania Game.
EA AND RIVER FISHING.
Trout in Oregon.
Why Not the Worm?
"Salt-Water Fishing."
Building Fishways.

ISHCULTURE.

Binding Fishways.

Fisheutzruch E. Atlantic Y. C. Cruise.
Open Boat Salling.
The Kennet.
Doggerel.
Pointers at New York.
The Proper Size of Beagles.
National Bench Show Association.

Atlantic Y. C. Cruise.
Open Boat Salling.
Cruise of the Yonkers Y. C.
An Improved Sharpie.
Eastern Y. C.—New Bedf
Races.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE KENNEL.
Wisdom for "Ignoramus."
Mastiffs.
Laverack Setters.
Treatment of Poisoned Dogs.
Philadelphia Bench Show.
Beagles at the Phila. Show.
Meeting of Exhibitors and
Breeders.
Breaking Spaniels.
Current Dog Stories.
Kennel Notes. Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
Interstate Clay-Pigeon Tourna ment. Field Trial of Shooters.

NOEING.
Toronto C. C. Sailing Cup Race.
A New Lateen Rig.
Racine Canoes.
How to det to the Meet.
Mohican C. C. Challenge Flag
Sailing Race Mohican C. C. Challenge F Sailing Race. The Galley Fire. Canoe and Camp Cookery.

Canoe and Camp Cookery.
YACHTING.
New Jersey Y. C. Open Matches.
Sewanhaka C. Y. C. Races.
Atlantic Y. C. Cruise.
Open Boat Sailing.
Cruise of the Yonkers Y. C.
An Improved Sharpie.
Eastern Y. C.—New Bedford
Races.

#### THE SACRIFICE OF SONG BIRDS.

THAT a lady should adorn her bonnet with bright feathers is almost as much a matter of course as that she should wear a bonnet at all. The employment of birds' plumage such a purpose is so much an accepted feature of the civilization of the day that it fails to excite notice or remark. A moment's reflection is sufficient to show that the universal adoption of the custom, which is thus so familiar, is also the very best evidence of the enormous sacrifice of bird life that must all the time be made to supply the constant demand for feathers.

Where do the birds come from? Where is this never-ceas ing slaughter of fcathered life being carried on? In South America, or Africa, or somewhere in the uttermost parts of the earth. It is not known, nor does it matter just where. This is what the average person thinks, if he or she thinks about it at all. But the average person is mistaken. The startling truth is that the supply of plumage does not come to us through the Custom House. Of the wild birds slaughtered to go for the trimming of dresses and hats, hundreds of thousands are American song birds. They are the bright-plumaged creatures that make up the musical, joyous, beautiful feathered life of our own yards and orchards and pastures and meadows and "wood lots." Instead of viewing with indifference the insatiate rage for feathers, which is growing until it will lead no one knows whither, we ought to be filled by it with the gravest concern and alarm.

The destruction of American wild birds for millinery purposes has assumed stupendous proportions. The unholy work gives employment to a vast army of men and women, and this army wages its campaign of destruction with a diabolical perfection of system. From Florida to Maine the bird butchers are shooting, netting, snaring and poisoning, seven days in every week and every week in the season. Middlemen gather up the sauguinary harvest and forward it

to the milliner-taxidermists' shops, where the skins are prepared and then sent to the dealers. In our natural history columns will be found some statistics concerning this work, which is nothing less than one of song bird extermination. The figures there given do not fully show the magnitude of this industry, but they show enough to fill with alarm every lover of bird life and every intelligent reader who knows enough of the ways of nature to comprehend what such a destruction of birds cannot help but mcan.

This is not purely a matter of sentiment. But suppose it were. It is the sentiment of those who are cheered in their pursuit of pleasure and at their toil by the grace and beauty and melody of the birds, a sentiment shared by millions of men and women and children who dwell in the country. For it and for them we propose to proclaim the magnitude of this slaughter, and the enormity of the offense of these bird butchers, who are indecently outraging the rights of country dwellers. There are sentiments more powerful than cupidity. Would that we could array the sentiment of bird lovers in this country against the greed of the league who are waging war on the birds. Unless we have very greatly erred in our estimate of the strength of that feeling, such an awakening of public indignation would end, once and for all, the occupation of the song-bird skinners; and we would not care to ask for the Forest and Stream a more honorable task than to voice the feelings of its country readers on this

But it is yet very far from being wholly a matter of sentiment. He is an ignorant and sadly deficient tiller of the soil who, in these days, lacks appreciation of the services of the birds on his land, as faithful friends, in their unwearied war upon the insect hordes that prey on tree, and grain, and fruit: but just how many millions of dollars we owe to the birds for such services is not known, nor can be known to the most earnest students of the subject. It is beyond all estimate.

This milliners' campaign against the birds strikes directly at the farmer. Diminution of insectivorous birds is always surely and swiftly followed by an increase in the hordes of noxious insect pests. By one of the immutable laws of nature, destruction of birds means the destruction of crops. The shiftless fellow, too lazy to earn an honest living, who skulks about the fields and woods, killing swallows, larks and pewees, should be treated just exactly as we treat the wretch who burns barns and steals horses. His dastardly work is altogether too expensive. It is a hard price for farmers to pay for feminine feathered finery

#### DISHONESTY AT THE BUTTS.

L'WO very enterprising, but very rascally, marksmen are now under arrest in Hanover, Germany, charged with obtaining leading places on the lists and consequently valuable prizes by a well-planucd conspiracy with the markers in charge of the targets. The facts of the scheme are given in the Sun's foreign notes, quoted in another column, and in some respects they recall the scandal which fell upon Wimbledon but a seasou ago by the discovery of an extended plan of beating the record without the necessity of making

In Germany as in England, the discovery of such a scheme of plunder as this is a much more important event than it would be with us. In both those countries there are extensive rifle meetings with valuable prizes, and many of them for all comers, or at least for natives. These meetings are so arranged as to form a sort of grand circuit, and a rifleman of skill may find it to his profit to attend a series of If then, by some cleverly designed plan of bribery a pair of rogues may go about snapping up the fat morsels at each tournament, it would at once be evident that all rivalry, all interest in the sport would drop dead at once. A mere suspicion is chilling, and the bringing to light of these frauds will have, at least, a temporary dampening effect on this extensive form of German sport.

It is perhaps unfortunate that one of the thievish couple should be entered in the account as an American. He surely did not catch the idea of his money-making plan on this side the water. There are not rifle gatherings enough to make such a scheme practicable, nor prizes enough to make it profitable. Still, no doubt, America will get full credit and blame for sending to Europe this latest short-cut method to easy honors and rich profits.

Back of all that may be said remains the fact, that the great Schutzen Fests, apart from their merry-making features, are merely aggregations of mug-hunters. Established through long periods of time, these organizations have gained strength and wealth, which enables them to present long lists of rich prizes. This may stimulate rivalry to a certain point, but beyond that the tempting purse remains to be grasped at by scheming cupidity. The sport, in short, is not a healthy one. The men do not strive for the sake of victory so much as the fat trophy which accompanies it. Such sportsmen must not be surprised if sharpers come in and accept the wide-spread invitation to compete for a prize, only the sharper does it after his own method, which is a very objectionable one.

The coming electric target gets another vigorous call in these developments. It is the target of the future, and one which could not be manipulated in the interests of pencilmade scores. To us the affair may be regarded as a remote warning. The day may come when America shall have its series of rifle meetings, which it will pay the mug-hunter to attend, but the prospects are that it is not very near.

GAME WARDENS .- By a suggestive coincidence, we are this week in receipt of communications from three States so widely separated as Vermont, Michigan and California, iu each of which the writer makes an earnest plea for the appointment of proper game officers to enforce the provisions of the law by making examples of those who violate it. These correspondents are not asking to try any experiments. The time of experimental game wardenship has gone by.
The system has been practically tested in Maine, New
Hampshire and New York. The result is favorable. It has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, who have studied the subject closely, the utility of a force of game wardens, appointed and paid by the State to take care of the interest of the State. There are good wardens and bad; but the system itself has been demonstrated to be right. There is then no good reason why other States should not follow the example of those named, and provide the proper officers. It is high time that the public should be roused from its apathy on this subject. The day has come when the burdens of game protection should be lifted from the shoulders of individuals and clubs and borne by the State. The farcical enactment of stringent laws, with no adequate provision for their execution, has gone on far enough. The close season means nothing, simply because it is no one's business to see that it shall mean something. If it is worth while to prescribe such a scason, it is certainly worth while to provide a way for securing the benefits at taching to it.

NEW TRAP-SHOOTING PRACTICE.—The more closely shoot ing at artificial targets can be made to approximate the actual incidents of a day in the field, the more valuable, of course, is the practice thus obtained, as a preparation for field shooting, or to keep one's hand in during the off-season. always been objected, and with much reason, that trap-shooting is materially different from field shooting, so different in fact that proficiency in the former does not of necessity insure skill with the quail or grouse. At the recent clay-pigeon tournament in Chicago, in the so-called "walking match," an effort was made to imitate field shooting by the use of several traps, which were sprung as the competitor was walking toward them. This proved to be very successful under the circumstances, and now the ex-periment is to be tried on a somewhat larger scale at the tournament to be held in this city next week. It is proposed to fix a number of screened traps, which shall be sprung at irregular distances from the shooter, and on different sides of him, as he advances toward them from the score. This, if successfully carried out, will more nearly resemble the flushing of wild birds in the field than any other plan of trap shooting has succeeded in doing, and as the claypigeon's flight is birdlike, this novel trap-shooting ought to prove a more satisfactory test of a field shot's skill than the ordinary modes.

ROYAL PHELPS .- By the death of Royal Phelps, in this city on Wednesday of last week, the cause of game protection loses one of its most earnest supporters. Mr. Phelps was an active member of the New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and its monthly meetings were usually held at his residence

#### FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

A MILLINER'S Bird Butcher having shot a beautiful Oriole, was about to pick it up, when the dying Bird asked him why he had done so cruel an Act as to kill a harmless Singer, who must now leave his Mate to care alone for their Helpless Young.

"It is that you may adorn a Lady's Hat," said the Man, "and you should rejoice that it is your privilege to make Beauty more Beautiful."

"Ah!" said the Oriole, 'if such a destiny is mine, I die Happy," and pired with a Smile on his Bill.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

#### HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life.-

HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life.—I.

I CAN claim acquaintance with the Blue Danube and the Jusy Thames. The castellated banks of the fabled Rhine are more familiar to me than the banks of its western rival, the Hudson. The St. Lawrence, the classic Indus, the Sutej and the Junna have all their associations in my memory; but more deeply intertwined with my past, and recalled with fonder repret than all these, is the sacred Ganges on whose boson a hundred generations of brave warriors and fair women have glided calmly into the mknown land.\*

Yes, I love the Ganges. Not the muddy, lukewarra, mighty river of the Bengal plains, but the founing, rushing, roaring erystal Ganges from its source in the ley jaws of the "Cow's mouth," for the first hundred miles of its career, during which it descends twelve thousand feet through some of the wildest, grandest seenery in nature, cutting in this short distance every climatic belt from the eternal snows to the subtropical Sewalliss.

I know the Ganges in mountain and plain, not merely with the casual acquaintance of the sportsman or traveler, lured to its banks in quest of game, but as one who held it, for the time being, as his own especial reserve—as the forest officer in charge of the forests which the Moslem and Hindoc axe had spared.

The Sewallik belt, a strip of jungle at the foot of the Himalayas, is in British territory. From the point of view of the sportsman it is perhaps the nicees little shooting reserve in the empire. The elephant still roams wild through its solitudes, the tiger makes night musical to the sportsman's ears with his roar. The spotted deer roam through the Sal forests in troops of a hundred or more; the reedy banks of the samal streams are stocked with lung deer and wild boar; the Gerao, and the Nyl-plain, or blue cow, roam everywhere over forest and plain; the panther glides through the boars are solitudes, the upper second to the sportsman is astisfed with slaughter, or his larder is so well stocked tha

then holds sway until the 15th of October; and I promised to take my readers with me for a summer's tour of duly in the Himalnyas.

My starting point was always the camping ground two miles above Mussorie, on the confines of British territory, and nearly 6,000 feet above the plaius right below. Here I arrived about the 20th of April, pitched my camp for the day, got in supplies of canned provisions from the 'Europe shops,' ordered a score of coolies (forced laborers) for the first day's march, got all my baggage packed in suitable packs, and the next morning at daylight, while I take my coffee in a folding chair, my tent is struck. I see my little flock of twenty sheep, a mile off on the road, my trusty hill pony saddled and ready, a nearly thoroughbred filly, which I intended to familiarize with mountain travel, in the hands of another groom waiting for the pony's lead; and the coolies shouldering their several loads—camp kettles, chairs, bed-stead, portemanteaux, baskets of cooking pots, cases of stores, tests, poles, everything necessary for civilized life in the mountains; then came the office records and books, English and vernacular, the baboo, or head of the English office, the sheristtdar, or chief of the vernacular office, and his clerks in spotless linen; the chuprasses or messengers with sword and badge, carrying my shooting irons, the cook, washerman, valet, water-hearer, sweeper, and prominent among them all, the khansamangii, or chief butler, carrying a sixfoot roasting spit, which was regarded by the mountaineers as so formidable and yet so exceptional a weapon that they were impressed with a high sense of its bearer's importance, and always attached the "gii" to the end of his title.

Thus in irregular marching order we made the first day's march, rising from 6,000 to 8,000 feet and covering about ten miles. Above the road was hardwood forest, principally oak, to the crests of the ranges, but below the road there were numerous oak clearings planted with potatoes. The road cut in the side of the

\*It is a pious custom of the Hindoos to consign the bodies of their dead to the Ganges, to secure them a safe passage to that better land supposed to be behind the veil. Those living at a distance burn their dead and convey their ashes to the sacred stream.

the British leased the forests, agreed to contribute the necessary labor at the demand of the forest officer or his subordiate. Beyond the bridge above mentioned there was no made road, but he who had nerve enough to cross the bridge was a suspension bridge 300 feet long, 200 risk beyond—he was not been allowed to be the control of the bridge of the control of the bridge of the third day's murch led down to the valley of the Ganges, there about four thousand five hundred feet high. On the third day's march by the velley, the sun shone down as fiercely as on the plains. The valley was for the most part under cultivation, but on the overhanging ranges, dotted with a seastly cup of Secole fir, the soil was too thin and parched crossed the Ganges in the temperate best, the road now running for a mile a few feet above the stream and againsing a couple of thousand feet above the stream and againsing a couple of thousand feet above the stream and againsing a couple of thousand feet above the stream and againsing a couple of thousand feet above the stream and againsing a couple of thousand feet above the stream and againsing a couple of thousand feet above the stream and againsing a couple of thousand feet above and administration of the stream and the swarping of the bridges were trying to unaccentomed nerves, the average traveler soon familiarized himself with them, and my fill bridges were trying to unaccentomed nerves, the average traveler soon familiarized himself with them, and my fill the substance of the stream of th

thonsand.

These forests have shared the fate of all the deodar forests of British India which twenty years ago were pronounced inexhaustible. They want a hundred and fifty years to recover themselves, but the grand old stems of thirty and forty feet girth, cutting a hundred broad-gauge ties each, if they are not already traditions of the past, soon will be.

In this camp as my headquarters, I devoted two or three mornings a week to office duties. The great bulk of the correspondence was in the vernacular, being weekly reports and general correspondence with my native foresters, these were read to me; the munshi took an abstract of my orders, and

later in the day I had another hour's sitting to hear his replies read to me; then I had to keep an eye on my English office, examine the prescribed forms, and look to the stock and cash accounts, keep a record of all trees felled, logged, converted and floated, and tally these with the returns from the catching depots below. The intervening days were mostly spent in inspecting felling and sawing operations, sometimes camping out a day or two; and later in the season, when the work was well in hand, the ready villagers would be summoned, and a shooting excursion organized, and sometimes protracted to a week's absence. The game is hard to stalk in these mountain regions, but if you can steal on it unobserved, the noise of the rifle as it reverberates from hill to hill so nearly resembles that of the ever-recurring avalanche, that it scarcely startles the animals.

This region was a very favorite one with forest officers. The camp at Laeca was only two days' march from the Tartar boundary, immediately within which were the feeding grounds of the Ovis ammon, the father of all the muttons, for whose head many an enthusiastic sportsman would gladly have bartered a month's pay. The bear and wild sheep and chamois on our own side of the boundary gave excellent sport for one hardy and daring enough for mountain climbing; the musk deer, and the moonal pheasant were also plentiful.

The sense of freedom, of room, experienced in these moun-

the musk deer, and the moonal pheasant were also plentiful.

The sense of freedom, of room, experienced in these mountain solitudes, the stillness unbroken save by the occasional rumbling of the avalanche, all tended to raise the beholder above the level of every-day life and divert the current of his thoughts into harmony with the surroundings. Professionally, too, the charge was almost a sinecure. There were no nurseries to raise, no planting, no thinning, no stock to be taken, or working plans to be framed; in fact, no conservancy. It was outside British India, and from the time it was leased until I was forced to dispel the illusion, it was fouldy believed that the forests would reproduce themselves naturally as fast as they were cut over; but it was a charge which gave the forest officer a chance to recover his stamina after long years of toil below, enabling him to go back with renewed vigor for a winter's work in the Sewaliks, where every effort was being bent to inaugurate systematic conservancy; where the forests were cut up into blocks by fire lines, the blocks numbered, their standing stock estimated and data established for the felling operations of future years. In this lower region, too, there was a very large trade in bamboos, and while in charge of it I had the credit of clearing the Ramgunga, an affluent of the Ganges, for early thirty miles of its course, and of utilizing the bamboos as floats for the heavy Sal timbers from forests which had never previously been tapped for either timber or bamboos, but I am charged with having spoiled the malseer fishing. It was the first river channel cleared in India. A. Camp Lax Kah, Upper Ganges, Northwest Provinces, India. CAMP LAK KAH, Upper Ganges, Northwest Provinces, India

#### "TWELFTH" IN PERTHSHIRE.

A "TWELFTH" IN PERTHSHIRE.

It is near the twelfth of August, and everybody talks about the grouse prospects. A few days more, and the heather-grown moors far and wide will be shot over, and the ring of the breechloaders will wake long-dormant echoes in the Straths and Bens of the old Scottish Highlands. By every north-bound train scores of sportsmen are arriving, and the guns in their leather cases are brought out on the platforms of railway stations, coupled dogs, fine silky coated setters, beautiful intelligent pointers, reliable old retrievers jump out of baggage cars, weary with the long journey. Kilted gamekeepers welcome their masters back once more, and the parties drive off to their shooting lodges. With the sportsmen come their wives, daughters, some friends, every one who is going to make the stay up North pleasant, and help to combine delightful society with the glorious shooting. Everywhere is animation, laughter, welcoming old friends back again, pleasant anticipations and general happiness.

Look at the sportsmen, here you see members of the highest nobility, there merchant princes from all the big towns, and old captains, and majors, and admirals, and generals, who have shot everywhere from Sweden and Norway to way beyond the tropies. Woe to the old cock-grouse that rises in range of them, far better it is to sail away after hearing the doubled erack of the young man from London, who has to rely mostly upon talk for huge bags. And once you have reached the shooting hone, how the keepers put the guns in order, and make the dogs comfortable in the old kennels, to the bars of which many a hawk and owl, many a crow and raven, and weasel and stoat has been nailed, to prove that Duncan and Angus look sharp after vermin.

Then a long talk after dinner, with the inevitable fragrant weed, and many inquiries are made of the old game watchers who for months before have been jealously watching the moors, and they report that last season there has been but little grouse disease, and that the broods are large

souther saperoach, the whater piper has cole to the terms of the campbells are Coming" and many other old "reel" and "pibroch."

The next day is the day before the 12th, and impatience reigus as a master, and shells are counted, and the guns all stand in bright, polished rows, dear old friends; the companions which have gone through so much, seen so many climates, and killed so many a noble bird.

At last the day is over, and beds are sought again, it is hard to go to sleep, but when you do, visious come over you, and you go through many a far away day of sport in dream, when you suddenly wake, and the rising sun sends golden beams in your chamber. Up and out of bed at once, there are no laggards on the 12th, there is bustle in every room, and as the inmates all join in the dining room every one is happy, for the morning is beautiful, spirits are high, and the grand old day has dawned at last.

Breakfast is on the table. How I wish that every reader of our favorite Forest and Stream could take a real good Scotch breakfast, crisp oat cakes, warm scones, delicious smoked Finnan haddies, and jams, and marmalades, and cold rabbit pie, a meal to tempt a hermit back from his cell into the busy world again.

We are through, and the ladies bid us good bye, and wish us good success, and we are off, quite a party. The kind owner of the shooting, a grand specimen of a fine old Scotch gentleman, on the old white pony, for we have a mile or so to walk and climb before we reach the moors, and he cannot walk as much as he used to, and wants to save himself for the tremp on the moor. His two sons, the elder a genial Oxford oarsman, the other a promising young Rugby cricketer, an elderly major, who can tell us all about tiger shooting and boar spearing in India, and who has killed

game in myriads. Two other invited guests from London, and the writer end the list of sportsmen. Then the two gamekeepers, and a couple of boys to help, besides those having charge of the two ponies that are to carry the game, form the rear guard of the party. After winding up the old road that leads to the peat bogs near the little trout loch we reach high ground after a while, a rest of a few minutes is taken, and far away before us we see the undulating ground, with the red-brown patches of heather and the black spots where the heather has been burnt to give room to a new growth, affording more green and tender food for the birds. Everywhere we can hear the peculiar cry of the grouse, a queer guttural sound, unlike any other cry I have ever heard. The dogs are let loose, the line is formed, the ponies behind us, and the keepers and helpers between the shooters, to puck up the game and work the dogs. Everything is ready and on we march. Hardly a hundred yards have been gone over, and after a splendid point, a covey rises, bang, bang, and two flutteriug birds, the first brace of the season, are down, credited to the unerring aim of the major. On we go, and we get in the thick of it; birds rising every moment, and after a sharp crack here and there, and everywhere, the retrievers and helpers are busy picking up the dead and the wounded. Onward still, and a blue hare springs from the bog, a short run, for he is bowled over by the Yankee chokebore. Further still, and coveys and packs keep rising, and firing is steady all down the line; an old duck flies out of a bit of marsh, and she goes to swell the bag. A snipe twists away, having uttered her cry, a bang, a miss, and off she goes rejoicing. The shooting goes on steadily, many birds are missed, and many are killed, and from way off, one might have thought a little battle was raging. Pretty soon more eartridges are needed and bags and pockets are filled again from the boxes earried by the ponies.

The slaughter goes on, a fine black-cock rises between myself and

wait, and the cock goes down with a thud; another one jumps up, and now my turn has come, and next day his curved black and white tail feathers adorn my shooting eap.

We continue our walk, and suddenly, over a sloping hill, we see another little loch, a little shepherd's hut is near and an agreeable surprise is in store for us, for we see a carriage is there, and the ladies we left in the morning come out to greet us; lunch is laid out for us, a few tront have been killed in the loch, and they are cooking. The guns were unloaded, and we threw ourselves on the soft springy heather, the sheep all around us seemed to be gazing at us in astonishment, and the collie dog belonging to the shepherd wagged his tail and made friends with us all. What a luxury is such a picnic in the heather, after a good tramp, good shooting and a fine time generally; the bag was connted, and the burds admired and talked about. One hundred and nine brace of grouse, one brown hare, twelve blue hares, a few rabbits that were killed below the moor, one duck, two black-cock and one snipe lay on the heather. Pipes are lighted, the guns are swabbed, and after the gillies and helpers have had their lunch, off we start again, for on the 12th of August they always try for a big score on all the moors, for all England and Seotland will look in the papers and read the reports of the shooting.

The birds are plenty again, and we go to work with a vim, and soon the shot is whizing through the air, and the fine old brown grouse again are accumulating in the saddle baskets. Good shots, bad shots, shots of all kinds. The major swears he killed this bird at eighty yards, that other one at seventy, and so on; every one is happy; now and then. This was kept up until about six o'clock, when a turn was made for home, the guns cracking still all the while, until we reached the old peat road again, and the, day's sport is ended to begin again next day, and to be kept up until the birds are made so wild by the shooting that they have to be driven. Next time I

on a grouse drive later on, it readers of Forest and Stream care to hear about it.

Well, this fine day had an end, like all good and bad things, and on the fourteenth, the Scotaman had among its notes something to the effect that, "At — moor, two hundred and five brace, with seventeen hares, one dnek, three snipe, two black-cock, and seven rabbits were bagged, seven guns."

G. V. S.

New York.

#### NOTES FROM TENNESSEE.

NOTES FROM TENNESSE.

A FTER a pleasant sojourn in the metropolis of the new world, I have just returned to Memphis. I entered a sleeper at Jersey City, and stepped out of the same within a few blocks of ny lodgings here, after a fitty-two hours' run. The run north from here is only forty-six hours, over the same route. I spent the time very agreeably in transit, reclining on pillows in my sleeper, reading the charming recitals in Forest and Stream of "Kingfisher," "Reignolds," and others, not forgetting the "Fliekerings," with their spicy jokes. "Uncle Lisha's Shop," also, comes in for a large share of commendation. The transition from the train of thought inspired by the pages of Forest and Stream, of which you had kindly furnished me with several late numbers, to that excited by every glance from the car windows, to the beautiful seenery along the route, was easy enough.

Up the Cumberland Valley along the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a continually shifting panorama of beautiful and highly eultivated farms, with a range of mountains bounding the horizon on either side. The mountainous feature became more prououced along the Shenandoah Valley, with frequent enticing-looking trout streams. But the climax was reached on the Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, where the ever-varying forms of forest and stream, amid the rapidly evolving and bold mountain scenes, passed before the eye like the insensible transformations of the kaleidoscope, from the windows of the flying train.

While in New York I visited some of your parks, particularly Central Park. It is certainly a beautiful place, and doubtless of inceleulable value to the citizens of the metropolis, especially the working people, but such scenes soon grow monotonous to one whose path of life lies chiefly through cane brakes, swamps, and forests, and I might add, through cypress brakes, sloughs, and bogs, which is the common experience of civil engineers in this country.

Right in the heart of Memphis is a single square, known as Court Square, which is appropr

converge. It is a pleasant place to step into from the hotels across the street, to read the daily papers and smoke a post-prandial cigar. But the principal charm about this little park is that it abounds in squirrels. There are several dozens, perhaps a hundred, chiefly gray squirrels, with a few red ones. They are fed every morning by a man appointed to do that office by the city authorities. I have never witnessed the proceeding, but am told that they flock to the feeding place at the appointed time from every quarter to draw the day's rations. They are fed on nuts of some kind. Many persons, especially children, carry nuts into the square to feed them for amusement. The small children thought-lessly chase them, which makes the little fellows somewhat shy, but I can easily coax them to climb up on my knee and go into my pockets for the nuts, and even to sit on my shoulder and eat them. When the little rogues have eaten enough, it is amusing to see them earry off the surplus units and hide them in the grass. This they do with great caution, frequently rising up ou their haunches to see if any other squirrel is watching his maneuver, in which case a new hiding place is sought. Why cannot the parks of New York be peopled with these frisky and attractive little denizens of the woods? Their presence would add greatly to the attractive-ness of such places.

I remember that at one time during the war, in the Southern army, there was a rare a mong the soldiers for catching young squirrels. As soon as a brigade bivouncked after a hard day's march through the hills of Georgia, and may hap after a brush with the Federals, all hands set forth with clubs and axes, to capture squirrels. I have seen a brigade marching, with dozens of squirrels skipping about over the soldiers, or sitting on cap or shoulder. I think it would not be a difficult matter to stock the parks of New York with squirrels from our Southern woods. Here there are boxes nailed up in the branches of the trees to afford them stelter, which they take to ve

MEMPRIS, Tenn., July 27,

[There are now quite a number of gray squirrels in the Central Park. They have at times been so numerous there that they did great damage by destroying some of the shirub-cry. Some months ago the park officials made a vigorous war on the little fellows and reduced their number.]

#### PODGERS CRUISES ALONGSHORE.

PODGERS CRUISES ALONGSHORE.

WE read in the Forest and Stream of cruises in yachts, eanoes and all sorts of things pertaining to matters nautical, but seldom if ever of yachtsmen's cruises ashore. A bold departure from rigid rules may serve as a change, and now you shall have the experience of a "Corinthian" ashore by way of variety.

You may remember that last Thursday and Friday it was sultry, hot and uncomfortable in the city; thermometer at 94; result, along toward the latter end of the day (to be nantical, about two bells) one of the new Broadway cab company's yellow yachts might have been seen heading northwest for the good steamer City of Worcester, at which port the yacht arrived and proceeded to discharge a gentleman in a straw hat, a small leather trunk and a bundle of fishing rods. The cab itself was then discharged, and after a conference with the "gentlemanly purser," exchauging \$2.75 in greenbacks for a brass keey (a good deal for a key), the gentleman ascended to the upper saloon, consigned his traps to his room, walked out on the forward deck, and mopped his noble brow with a sense of relief as the gentle zephyrs fanned it.

This semi-aquatic, semi-terrestrial cruise had no special purpose or obiest except to get a war from the city.

them ascended to the upper saloon, consigned his traps to his room, walked out on the forward deck, and mopped his noble brow with a sense of relief as the gentle zephyrs fanned it.

This semi-aquatic, semi-terrestrial cruise had no special purpose or object except to get away from the city and do a little fishing—it might be said a good deal of fishing if possible. And yet there was another reason—a friend wants to buy a small yacht, large enough to be comfortable for two or three Corinthians. We had chased those ignus fatuis prokers' advertisements and spent time and money in the pursuit, until we were sick and disgusted. They were a delusion and a snarc. Yachts described as fast, sound and worftless, and so slow they could not get out of their own way. And such prices! Whew! Fifteen hundred and two thousand for boats that never cost it new. The folly of people wanting to sell boats in asking such prices is apparent from the fact that nobody buys them. There are two species of property that depreciate rapidly—horses and yachts. You can seldom sell out at cost. When you want to buy either, especially yachts, everybody wants them; can't find them—at the price you will pay. When you want to sell, a sudden apathy falls on the market; nobody wants them—the illustration of the difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee. Well, my friend commissioned me to look up a yacht in my cruise, and that was why I determined to take it eoastwise.

The steamer City of Worcester is a magnificent boat, splendid in appointments, and her rooms are elegant; beds unexceptionable and invite early retiring, with the certainty of a good night's rest. The officers are obliging and polite, but the charges for meals are exorbitant and the cooking bad. No worse than the other Sound boats perhaps, for they are all bad—not much variety in their badness. One sighs for the good old days, when you could get a good table d'hôte meal for a dollar, before the adveut of the fashionable à lu carte or European style, which is simply robbery.

A ge

Seeing two or three small steamboats at the wharf puffing and blowing, apparently going somewhere, I got aboard,

caring very little where I went. For the small sum of ten eents I was treated to a round trip down the harbor to the Edgecomb House, Pequot, Osprey Beach and back. It was a good deal of sail for ten cents, so I took auother one, and saw at anchor in front of the Pequot several yachts. In looking over a local newspaper after a midday dinner, I saw a yacht advertised, and on inquiry learned she was at anchor off the Pequot, so treated myself to another tencent voyage. I arrived at the Pequot wharf just as it began to rain.

anshor off the Pequot, so treated myself to another tencent voyage. I arrived at the Pequot wharf just as it began to rain.

It is said no one dare veuture within the aristocratic portals of the Pequot without exhibiting credentials and a pedigree that won't run you into soap-making or shoe-making a generation or two back. Not being particularly well dressed, it occurred to me that I might assume the hot-potato-in-your-month accent of a British tourist, and inquire about rooms and get temporary shelter. I had fortunately broken my eye glasses, and had but half a pair. Sticking the remaining glass in my eye, and assuming the tourist slouch, I made my iuquiry for rooms. The gentlemanly "clerk" was all politeness and condescension, and I got a good hour's storage out of that dodge.

But still the storm did not abate, and I returned to town and the dreary office of mine hotel and looked out the window at the down-pouring rain, until the brilliant idea struck me that I could while away my time by writing up my trup for the Forest and Stream, and that is how you are indebted (?) for these notes. Thanks to an easterly storm and a dull, rainy Sunday, say you? You don't say it? Well, never mind, we will play that you do. Some other people will experience the unfortunate result of a dull evening, also as I wrote sundry and numerous letters, and inquired of every dropper in about the yacht I saw advertised. I got a deal of information about her. One said she was a good one but didn't know her dimensions. Others did; and she appeared to have elastic properties, as she ran all the way from thirty to fifty feet. Commissioning every fellow to tell the owner to call around, I smoked my night-cap eigar and retired.

When I eame down to breakfast the next morning I found

tell the owner to call around, I smoked my night-cap eigar and retired.

When I eame down to breakfast the next morning I found the owner of the yaeht awaiting me, from whom I obtained the desired information, and posted a letter to my friend, the first blood, I might say, on the trip. With a feeling of satisfaction I betook myself down abourd the Block Island boat, where at the present moment I am to be found by anybody owing me anything; and hope I won't be by anybody I owe. But as this first chapter is quite long enough, we will cut the log off here, turn over a new leaf, and date the next Block Island.

BLOOK BLAND ROLF NEWPORT July 28

BLOCK ISLAND BOAT, Newport, July 28.

#### EL CAZADOR'S FIRST BEAR.

EL CAZADOR'S FIRST BEAR.

THE nite's wood's noises ar mitey suthin an sleepy-makin to them whats used to em an keers to sleep out in the free breathin fresh air ov the mountains. Even the howlin songs ov the coyotes is not seurse ov musik an I luv to listen to em amusin ov themselves with the Jaek Rabbits. The sound ov Rocks rolin down the mountain is also sugestiv ov wild anemals to be hunted an highly gratifien. What I am doen this pen writin for, Mr Editur, is just about this, last nite me an Tom wus settin on a log smokin and torkin, an I wus sayin "what a heap ov nice redin thur wus in yo paper" an Tom ses to me ses he "ole man yu has so much fun at this yer newspaper pik nik why doz yu not kontribute yo sheer ov the provishuns" which the saim I am now proceedin to do by tellin yu the storis ov too bares my oun first bare an Toms first also.

Way bak in erly dais befor the Rtikles on "Choice of Hunting Rifles" in Forest and Stream was writen wen thar wus but one good huntin rifle to sum thousans ov good huntin men, I tuk down my Hawkins 14 pownds, 32 to the pownd, all the poudr yu wanted, an a gude pureushun cap to the lode, an shated out for a bare. I kneeded a bare badly, of the uthur fellers had killed um sevral apeece (roun the kamfire at leest), an they korld me a deer hunter an sade "In the fall yu kan sel dried meat an bi enuf pison to kill won." I sune struk a fresh trak an f it did not seem large at first it groed eonsiderable while I was follerin it, for sum distans it kep down in the kanyon an then turned up a tidge whar thar is sum roks, whar I got stung by 2 bes it haven eet the bee kave young bes hony komb an all. Wen I got oven bein stang I follered along an the bresh got thiker an thiker as the traks got fresher. Sune I perseeved the bare lied on the groun asleep an about a milyun flis flien aroun it an eten hony on its hed an eers when I fust seen it it wur not larger than a large horse but when I tried to hole my rifle on it to shute it it wur more large than a hows then in a littul wile

#### A QUAIL INCIDENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

A little incident which occurred a day or two since gave me much pleasure at the time, showing, as it did, that my lessons and instructions had not been entirely thrown away. I have a most promising young setter (now thirteen months old) which I am trying to train. A day or two ago he was noticed coming across the yard from the fields with something in his mouth, which he carefully deposited on the ground, then backed a few feet and came to a dead stand. Upon going up we found an old cock quail sitting there, unhurt, and apparently incapable of fear, as he allowed me to take him up and carefully examine him without attempting to escape. Finding that the bird was perfectly sound and unhurt, I took it out to the orchard and, tossing it up, it flew off as strong and as fast as one ever sees a bird fly. The dog lad probably brought the bird a mile or more, as the quail grounds are fully that distance, and had not bruised it in the least nor rumpled a feather. The bird must have been sitting, and Ponto probably found him there, capturing him before he could make his escape. The seeming absence of fear must have been caused by numbness from being in the dog's mouth so long, though it had perfect use of its wings when tossed in the air. I am fully satisfied now that my dog has a perfect mouth and worth any trouble I may take to make a good retriever of him.

Belvidere, N. C., Aug. 1.

## Hatural History.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL BIRDS.

MUCH has been said and written of the destruction of our large game in the Adirondacks and on the Western plains and mountains, but how little is known of enormous numbers of small birds that are daily being killed for purposes of decoration.

It is difficult for one who has not made a special study of this subject to realize how much harm in every way is being done by this means. The farmers, above all, have deep cause to regret this extermination of our small birds. Bird life exists almost wholly through the death of some other form of life, and by destroying insects, worms, and other noxious creatures, the bird is of the greatest use to the farmer by protecting his crops. The vast slaughter that is going on among our birds is already a source of serious anxiety to all who take an enlightened interest in agriculture.

It is only by means of figures that one can comprehend how invaluable is the help given by these creatures. Insects produce and reproduce with such marvelous fecundity that in one season a single parent may be the progenitor of many thousand offspring. It is easy to see, therefore, how prodigious would be the increase of insect life were not these creatures destroyed and kept down by some efficient check.

This is what the birds do for us to a much greater extent than is generally understood. The number of times that a pair of birds will visit their nests in a day, each time with an insect, is very large, as was shown by a recent record in these columns, and their work lasts through the season when insect life is on the increase.

Unless some active measures be at once taken to stop this wholesalc slaughter it will not be long before their ranks are greatly thinned. We must realize how important this matter is, and must realize it now. The number of birds killed every month for millinery and other purposes is immense, and the number of people engaged in their pursuit is constantly increasing. We shall lose all our small birds unless something is done.

Aside from the agriculturist's point of view and the merely practical side of the question, we must reflect on the pleasure all derive from the presence of birds. It is a great delight not only to hear them but to watch them, and to understand, as we can by careful observation, their ways and When we consider the enjoyment they have given us and the good they are constantly doing, should we not make every effort to prevent their extermination?

While no exception can be taken to the killing of birds for truly scientific purposes, the wholesale slaughter which is taking place in many localities is deserving of the severest condemnation. This destruction goes on mainly about the great centers, but it is by no means confined to any one sec-We know, for example, of one dealer residing on Long Island who, during a three months' trip to the coast of South Carolina last spring, prepared no less than 11,018 bird skins. A considerable number of the birds killed were of course too much mutilated for preparation, so that the total number of the slain would be much greater than the number given. The person referred to states that he handles on an average 30,000 skins per annum, of which the greater part are cut up for millinery purposes.

This in the past. At present the trade is growing, and at a rate which is startling. We are told by people who have the best facilities for knowing, that there are, and have been since early spring, hundreds of people on Long Island, shooting birds for the middlemen, who supply the taxidermists

During the past spring and summer and up to the present time, large boxes of birds 'in the flesh" are coming into New York. They are delivered to taxidermists, who employ girls to skin for them, and then sell the prepared skins at ten or eleven cents each. From a single locality on Long Island, one man, who buys from the local gunners, sent in during the week ending July 26, over \$300 worth of birds. As the prepared skins sell, as stated, for about ten cents apiece, the number of birds must have been considerably over 3,000, and the total destruction was probably at least one-half greater. This same man has sent, during this season, from the early spring until the present time, an average of 300 birds a day to a William street taxidermist, 200 a day to a Bleecker street man, and from 100 to 150 per day to a dealer in New Jersey; or an average of between 600 and 700 birds daily for a period of four months, making a total of not far from 70,000 birds This, be it remembered, is from one single village on Long Island. It should be added that, besides these birds sent to the dealers, this same individual sends in a vast quantity of snipe to the New York markets.

Of all the cases which have come under our notice since we first set on foot inquiries in regard to this subject, this is the most appalling, but there are others that are only less so. A father and two sons shot for three weeks near Rockaway. and made over 2,000 skins; there is a man at Sag Harbor, and another at Shelter Island, who are preparing skins; a man near Bath does the same. In fact, there seems to be a great opportunity for Game Protector G. W. Whittaker, whose jurisdiction extends over the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, to do a lot of missionary work in enforcing the statute for the protection of insectivorous birds. If that gen-

tleman will call at our office he can obtain names and figures which may aid him in his work

The evil to which we are ealling attention is not, however, confined to any one section of the country. birds, perhaps because they are larger than our insectivorous birds, seem to be quite as eagerly sought after as the land birds, and are shot literally by myriads. The dealers complain that there are "no sea-swallows now." Strange, is it Strange, is it not, that there should be none? The following extract from the Baltimore Sun may suggest an explanation of the

the Baltimore Sun may suggest an explanation of the mystery. Read it:

During a recent trip with the Orpheus Sailing Club, of Baltimore, to the well-known Cobb's Island, the following facts were ascertained and created a very unpleasant impression: An enterprising woman from New York has contracted with a Paris millinery firm to deliver during this summer 40,000 or more skins of birds at 40 cents a piece. With several taxidermists she was carrying out the contract, having engaged young and old to kill birds of different kinds, and paying them 10 cents for each specimen not too much mutilated for millinery purposes. The plumage of most of the birds to be obtained at this island is plain, but with the assistance of a little dye it is soon trans, formed into that of the gayly-colored tropical birds. The birds comprised in this wholesale slaughter are mainly the different species of prised in this wholesale slaughter are mainly the different species of prised in this wholesale slaughter are mainly the different species of gulls and terns, or sea swallows, of which many species in large numbers could formerly be found upon this island. But now only few of these graceful birds remain upon Cobb's Island itself, and the pothunters, or rather the skin-hunters, have to go some distance to carry out their cruel scheme. If we consider that with each old bird killed—and only old birds have a suitable plumage—also many of the young birds, still unable to take care of themselves, are doomed to starvation, this wholesale slaughter becomes still more infamous and criminal.

We happen to know that the above is no exaggeration but is strictly true. Is this not a rather alarming state of affairs? On the whole it is about as bad as what is taking place on

Now what is the public, and especially the great army of bird lovers in the United States, going to do about this? What do the farmers and the fishermen think of the destruction of their friends and allies, the birds?

It is an easy matter to sit still and do nothing. It will be some trouble to eall the attention of one's friends and neighbors to the subject, and to urge each one of them to do what he can to stop this butchery; some trouble to warn off from one's premises every man who carries a gun; some trouble to go a little out of your way to speak to the local game protector, or to write him a letter.

We feel sure that one class of men will put their shoulder to the wheel with earnestness, and will by every means in their power strive to bring about the result which is so desirable. This class includes those men who best know the birds, and who by their interest in nature are brought so close to her creatures that they regard them with a tenderness and an affection which many men could never compre-

But we believe that there are many besides the ornithologists who love our birds as truly and deeply as they do, and on all such we urge the importance of this subject.

#### FRUIT-EATING BIRDS.

FRUIT-EATING BIRDS.

The robin, so far as the fruit grower is concerned, is somewhat total and the properties of the control of the second to the properties of the control of the properties of the p

ing the gathering of the crop that they leave, and they will also spoil my blackberry crop. Such is the prose of the cathering. Some sentimental individual gave us the poetry of this soul-inspiring and berry-gobbling bird in a late issue of this journal. Were he a cultivator of the small fruits he would as soon think of finding poetry in the flea, bedbug, potato bug or plum eurculio. Coues, in writing of the eatbird, says: "Who could hope to rise in the world wearing a pepper-and-salt jacket, a black velvet skull cap and a large red patch on the seat of his pantaloons." I have no respect at all for the bird, and therefore shall continue to weldene him with bloody hands to a bloody dose of No. 12 shot on all occasions hereafter.

Lacox, Ill.

CROUNCE OF This sould be proved the provided the course him with the course of the cathering and the course of the cathering and the course of the cathering and the cathering and

#### GROUSE OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

GROUSE OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I see the boys have been talking of game birds abroad, so I will tell them of some we have in Washington Territory. The largest grouse found in this Territory is the sage hen. These live in the vieinity of Walluba, Ainsworth, and several places on Snake River. The next in size is the pine hen, on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains. They are called by some blue grouse, although they differ somewhat from the blue grouse on the western slopes of the Cascades, for on the east side of the mountains they are somewhat lighter eolored, and when hooting only give one hoot, while those on the western slope give five hoots, and are called hooting grouse. Their flesh is white and sweet. The prairie hen is found all over the eastern plains. They are light-colored, long pin-tailed, and fly very swiftly. They are found in large numbers around Spokane Falls, though I think the Pallouse country can't be beat for them. Fool hens may be found all over the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains. I have never seen any on the western slopes. The white grouse can be found near all of the snow mountains. They are found where they are not likely to be molested, for by the time one has climbed up to where they live, he will have all he ean do to crawl back. They are, to some extent, nocturnal in their habits, for I have heard them after it was too dark to see them, flying around, whistling incessantly, calling each other. They live on a short kind of moss that grows on rocks wherever there's no snow. White grouse are about the size of a ruffed grouse. Their legs have long feathers on them even down to the toes, and in soft snow they make a track nearly like a cat. Pheasants, or ruffed grouse, are very numerous on all of the western slopes of the mountains, and along the rivers even more so. In the fall of the year one can kill all he wants in a short space of time. They are found best with a small dog.

WHATCOME, WASH. TER., July, 1884. dog. Whatcome, Wash. Ter., July, 1884.

#### RARE BIRDS ON LONG ISLAND.

RARE BIRDS ON LONG ISLAND.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Several noteworthy captures of birds have occurred during the past spring on Long Island, a few of which I wish to record.

Porana jamaicensis—Little Black Rail.—1. A bird of this species was taken last spring by C. Sargood, of Williamsburgh, L. I., near Canarsic or East New York. It was on the upland when first started, and was shot at ineffectually. The same or another bird was then flushed from near the spot where it had alighted and killed. The specimen was iden tified by J. Wallace. 2. Another rail of this species was killed Aug, 1 or 2, near South Oyster Bay, L. I., but I have learned nothing of the circumstances of its capture. I examined the bird, which proved to be a male in good plunage. The only other individual of these species taken on Long Island, of which I have any recollection, is one secured by a man named Simpson five or six years ago, near Canarsie, and now believed to be in the possession of Mr. Robert B. Lawrence, of this city.

Rhymchops nigra—Black Skimmer.—A full plumaged adult male of this species was taken near South Oyster Bay on Saturday last (Aug. 2), and sent into this city, where I saw it. The appearance of this bird recalls the remarkable flight of skimmers which took place a few years ago along the Long Island and New England coasts.

Herodias alba egretta—White Egret.—A bird, which was described to me with such detail that 1 am convinced that it was this species, was seen near Fire Island, Long Island, July 27, by Mr. I. P. Martin, Jr. The species occurs not very infrequently on Long Island, and it would be interesting to learn whether any of your correspondents have observed it this year.

Garzetta candidissima—Little White Heron.—Mr. J. Wallace informs me that he has received during the past spring and summer about a dozen birds of this species "in the flesh" from the vicinity of South Oyster Bay, Long Island.

These occurrences would seem to indicate that there has been a somewhat unusual movement of Southern water birds

## Game Bag and Gun.

#### "BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT."

"BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT."

I HAVE read, with no little interest, the letter of your correspondent "Piute," who writes from the far-off oecidental land, on the day immediately succeeding the one which all patriotic men regard as hallowed by a nation's birth. Doubtless the mind of "Piute," when he penned his communication, was still resting pleasantly on the celebration which he had given "the glorious Fourth," and felt that, as humanity had been blessed by the practical adoption of certain "resolves" made on that day in 1776, it was but just that one of the recipients should, in this age of intellectual and moral advancement, evince his appreciation of benefactions by pleading the cause of all animal comfort. I heartily sympathize with him in his utter detestation of "cruelty to animals" and his horror of all needless slaughter of game. He touches a tender cord in my bosom when he protests against the inhumanity of destroying life by the slow process of physical torture. But, with all respect for a gentleman of his evident intelligence, I am forced to say that his article on "man's inhumanity to"—brutes and fowls is entirely deficient in logic, or leads him to the entire abnegation of what I take to be a favorite pastime. And now, with becoming humility, I beg leave to enter my dissent from certain positions which he has taken in the communication to which I refer.

I confess I was poorly prepared to expect that the "abhorrent practice, a relic of barbarism, which ought to have been relegated to the past centuries ago," was the habit

which I reier.

I confess I was poorly prepared to expect that the "abhornent practice, a relic of barbarism, which ought to have been relegated to the past centuries ago," was the habit which some of third past centuries ago, "was the habit which some of third past of the proper that habit which some of third past of the profound a storishment in the profound storishment of the past of the profound storishment in the profound storishment in the profound storishment in the "abhornent practice" which he denounces, and did not suppose I was committing an oftense against the judgment of any intelligent portion of mankind. I can only plead "confession and avoidance" in this and other barbaric practices in which I have indulged. I "exist in this nineteenth century, so little advanced beyond savazes," that I have, with as much "deliberation" as an occasional attack of "buck ague" would allow, "many a time and off." discharged a shotgun (not a hand cannon) loaded with from twelve to twenty-five buckshot at "the most beautiful naimal in creation" as he or she was taking "brave bounds" to escape the mortal for which was in pursuit. I am sorry to say that I did not always kill, nor even wound, the game. If has sometimes happened that I inflicted a mortal wound, but failed to get the deer. But will "Pitute" say that because of this I must not use a botgun at all? Does he not see that such an argument will, carried to its logical conclusion, stop all shooting at game, and especially when in light? Does he never shoot at a deer when it is standing, utterly unconscious that such a lurking foc, a high-minded specimen of the very beat such a lurking foc, a high-minded specimen of the very beat is a constitute of timber? And does he never shoot at a deer when he hands in the profound state of the profound state

with a good 12-bore, if he has the discretion not to shoot unless he has a fair chance, will, under fifty yards, kill and get three out of four deer, and not be obliged to follow even a half mile. With great respect, the case cited by the California advocate upsets his position, and it is strange that he did not see he was "hoist by his own petard."

The fact is, "Piute" has written a sort of post-prandial letter, and has taken positions in it which even his forensic skill cannot maintain. His purpose, no doubt, is "sweet and eommendable," but his views are so extreme that they degenerate into absurdity. They are entirely impracticable, If earried out all gunning would end, there would be no further use for sporting weapons, and on ugun makers would be obliged to close their shops or devote them entirely to the manufacture of implements exclusively devoted to the humane business of taking human life, as a means of preserving the peace of men and of nations. Then "farewell, a long farewell" to all our joys of the forest and field—for a possible wounding, not immediately fatal, would stamp us as unfit to live in an age of delicacy and refinement, and relegate us to such pleasures as would not, by any misadventure, do hurt to a living thing.

Until the sportsman is perfect in the use of his gun, and never shoots unless he knows that the game will surely instantly die, there will be languishing death, whether the weapon be a rifle, a shotgun, a pistol or a cannon. There always have been and always will be wounded as well as dead victims in all species of warfare, and no ingenuity will ever enable us to avoid this result.

Wells.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Jaly 24, 1884.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream:\*

In your issue of July 24 along comes a correspondent "Piute," from California. He dubs us all as of "pot-hunting proclivities," and calls the shotgun "a relic of barbarism," the men who use it "little advanced beyond savages," and declares "the brutality of the shotgun man deserves to be denounced by all sporting journals." "Angels and ministers of grace defend us." What next! With an intolerance characteristic of the entire article, "Piute." who seems to be the owner of a cheap rifle, denounces every one who does not also procure a cheap rifle and make that his choice weapon. Let "Piute" exercise a little charity, and once for all allow me to suggest to all such gentlemen of refinement who seem to have no method of evincing that refinement but by calling all others "pot-hunters" and "savages" who fail to follow their favorite pursuits and methods, that there is an old and somewhat threadbare adage, true in sportsmanship as well as other matters. "When in Rome do as Rome does." The methods of taking game ,legitimately and lawfully are many and varied. Locality and surroundings govern in a great measure the means.

Trout are taken in many of our narrow mountain streams with a worm, the overhanging brush from either side and the drift rendering a cast with a fly an impossibility in many places.

Deer are sometimes sprung on our brushy and heavily

the drift rendering a cast with a fly an impossionity it many places.

Deer are sometimes sprung on our brushy and heavily timbered mountain sides, at close range, when very fair shots can be obtained with the shotgun; under the same circumstances and surroundings a rifle would be of as little use as a fence rail.

The shotgun within the limit of its range and power is as immediately destructive on a deer as a rifle. The chances of inflicting a wound not necessarily fatal, whereby the animal may crawl off and die unprofitably, are, under the circumstances! have indicated, no greater with the shotgun than with the rifle. In fact my experience in that line is largely in favor of the shotgun.

Were I to hunt the same animal on the Western plains, where the shots would be in the open and at long range, beyond the powers of a shotgun, I should use a rifle.

Backwoods.

#### THE CHAMBERLIN LOADING MACHINE.

THE CHAMBERLIN LOADING MACHINE.

Bittor Forest and Stream:

I have been much interested by the discussion in your columns during the last sax months regarding the performance of shotgruns, and often have been annused at some of the very queer claims made. As I have not yet made a debits and credit statement of facts presented, I am not prepared to say mich shade is entitled to the balance. Two facts, however, must be apparent to all shot place the properties of the properties

for the best. When I took the cartridges back to the man who loaded them, he had to acknowledge the corn, and with many profuse apologies for the mistake, refunded the money, and, I have no doubt, sold the cartridges to his next customer. Life is too short, and profanity too demoralizing, for more than one experience of this sort. I believe that most dealers who load shells do so to the best of their ability, and honestly try to please, but there must always be some doubt when it is hurriedly done; especially by boys, or help that desire to get through as quickly as possible. I have not yet been able to thoroughly test the shooting qualities of the Chamberlin cartridge, but intend to do so. Meanwhile I can but be favorably impressed.

Bedford.

Bedford.

#### SNIPE IN THE SWAMP PASTURE.

SNIPE IN THE SWAMP PASTURE.

WE have a sportsman's club here, and good work has it done, too, in the protection of game. We cannot reach the pot shooters. The fences of this country are, for the most part, osage hedges, which make splendid cover for quail. It is here that the pot-shooter finds his opportunity. Only yesterday I overhead one of them telling a "pard" how he once found three eoveys and killed twentyone at three shots. When I remonstrated with him, his reply was, "When I shoot I shoot for meat." Such work as this is fast thinning out the quail in this section. Every boy that can raise \$5, and is large enough to earry a gun, has one of the breechloading muskets, and woe to the eovey of quail that they find bunched in the hedges.

We have near here one of the finest snipe marshes in the world. Sitting in my office one bright day in April, 1881, I heard quick footsteps on the outside, and in a moment the door was thrown open and in rushed my friend and shooting companion, J. K. L., with the news. "Sam Eyrse's boy says his father's pasture is full of snipe. Let us give them a whirl." We had sixty-five shells each, and, to "make it interesting," put up a little wager as to which should have the most to show for his work at the close of the shoot. It was 10 A. M., and we had three miles to drive, with no time to lose if we reached home in time for our 12 o'clock dinner. At 10:30 we were entering the aforesaid pasture. The field contained thirty acres, and is what the owner calls his swamp pasture, lying as it does on the outer edge of a large tract of unredeemed swamp land. The grass had only been partially eaten off the year previous, thus leaving a good cover for the birds. We had not fairly entered when there were two re ports from my guu and two of the longbills lay on the ground as the result of my first two shots; and I turned just in time to see my companion make a beautiful double. The fun had commenced. J. K. L. taking the left and myself the right, we started across the field. It was one success

#### TO PRESERVE KILLED GAME.

THE preservation of dead game is a matter of much Importance. Particularly is this true as to prairie chickens, as they are killed during the hottest time of the year. Ice is usually resorted to, but it is not always obtainable, and is bulky and cumbersome at the best. A friend and myself, who have been shooting chickens together for the past ten years, have never lost a single bird during that time. Our method is to take a supply of paper sacks (such as grocers use), just large enough to put a chicken into and tie snugly. Draw the birds and hang by the head until they have thoroughly dripped and the natural heat has left them. Stuff fresh leaves or grass inside; put into the sacks head first, and tie sack tight enough to exclude the air. Put them in a cool, shady place until ready to ship. Birds packed in this way have kept over fifty hours, and when used were sweet and fresh, and this during the hottest weather of August. Never put game on ice unless you can keep it there until ready to use, for it spoils in an almost ineredible short time after being taken off.

flock each supposed he alone knew about, and had kept secret. But such troubles are usually settled between such boys by a good-natured "How in thunder did you come to know of my partridges?" "Your partridges! wal, I guess I've watched them all summer!" And then they agree to hunt together. So much the worse for the poor birds. There will be but few left for the sportsman who comes later.

Concerning quail, the reports are meagre and conflicting. The cry of Bob White was to be heard on every pond along the south shore at the nesting season, and even up to July 4, but the month of July has not been so cold and wet within the recollection of that "oldest inhabitant," still those best posted in the habits of the quail are of the opinion that the chances for fall shooting are good, since the birds will have ample time to pick up by the opening of the season, Oct. 15.

For the poor woodcock the lunter is already abroad, though with what success it is too early to tell, since the open season began Aug. 1. Woodcock have already been seen in market, with the suspicion lurking about them that they were killed too early; but the law is off and who knows.

Special.

#### ON CALIFORNIA LAGUNAS.

A D, let us take a run up to Santa Margarita Valley next week," said Paul S. one beautiful evening in January of last winter, as we sat trying to kill time and recounting former scenes of sport in the upper country, "I've never been there, and they say that ducks and geese are overrunning the valley. Can't we get a few by going up there?"

"Tve never been there, and they say that ducks and geese are overrunning the valley. Can't we get a few by going up there?"

"Well, I should smile," I replied, "am glad you spoke of it as I've been wanting to propose going for some time, and did'nt want to be disappointed by your refusing. You make all the arrangements, Paul, and I'll arrange my shop work so that I can get away for three or four days of next week, if that will suit you." "All right," he said, and the matter was ended—as far as preliminaries went.

One foggy morning just a week later, an early riser might have seen a light wagon, occupied by three muffled up figures and loaded down with guns, tent, and camping outfit, slowly leaving town in a northerly direction—and the evening of the same day found us just riding down into San Luis Rey Valley, distant forty-five miles from San Diego. We were looking for a lake or a laguna, as Californians term it, near San Luis Rey Mission, owned by a Frenchman, Begare, and said to be the best known ground for geese and ducks. We found the laguna, which comprised about ten acres of very mnddy ground, in the center of which was probably about four acres of water about two feet deep. The laguna was situated in a little valley, and an ordinary observer would have said that not even a frog would have said there, it looked so forbidding.

"Well," I said, as we slowly got out and released the tired horses, "this is about the worst I ever saw. What idiot told you we could find geese here, Paul?"

"Well," It said, as we slowly got out and cleased the tired horses, "this is no of the lagunas, and according to Begare there are plenty of geese here every night, and ducks too," he said, "and I for one propose to camp right here and find out."

"All right, old boy."

there are plenty of geese here every night, and ducks too," he said, "and I for one propose to camp right here and flud out."

"All right, old boy."

We picketed our animals, cooked supper, and had about made up our minds that we were "left," as we could hear nothing that sounded like geese, when Morg jumped to his feet. "Hark," he said, and we held our breath and quietly reached for guns and cartridges, as away off somewhere we heard the honk-honk of many highflyers. "Hunt cover," and no sooner said than men and dogs were ont of sight in tules and salt grass. We waited, it seemed to me, an hour, and then away over the hills against the crimson sunset in the west I could see a fast thickening line, momentarily growing larger and longer.

"Here they come," I whispered exultantly, as I looked around to see how everybody was located.

"When they settle give 'em Hail Columbia," says Morg, and you can just calculate we did. Bang-et-ty-bang-bang went barrel after barrel, as goose after goose came swirling earthward, and the dogs were frantie. Well, I thought I had seen geese, but for a solid half hour the feathered beauties came flying in until the air was full of moving feathered bodies, and their cries were absolutely deafening; but the noise of our guus kept them higher than we could reach, and they circled round and round until the eye became bewildered in trying to follow their movements. We tried keeping still, but it was no go. They were too smart. They wouldn't light or come within range, so we reluctantly gathered up our spoils and went back to camp. It was by that time nearly 9 o'clock, and so dark that we could hardly find our way back to the camp.

"Paul, did you ever see anything like it?" I asked, as we sat over our pipes later on.

"No, by thunder," he replied, "I never did, but wont we get to them in the morning," and he got up and again picked up his gun and fondly patted it.

"Oh, shucks, you fellows don't know what geese are," spoke up Morg from out the darkness, "on the river Platte I've seen a th

and every goose we saw to-night, I've seen a thousand in one band."

"Draw it mild, Walt." I said, "as we want some sport tomorrow, and if I thought some fellow on the river Platte
was getting a hundred geese for each one I got, I believe I
should go back to town."

"Oh, go to sleep," says Morg, as he pulled himself off
into the brush, and soon a heavy snore from the darkness
told us that Morg, the "boss of the black brant" was
wrapped in oblivion.

"Wake up, boys, the geese are all leaving the laguna,"
was the first thing I heard about daylight, and poking my
head from out the blankets I found everything as wet as
water and every object hid by a dense fog.

"No goose would be fool enough to fly off this kind of a
morning," I growled, "why did not you let us alone?" and
I did feel growly, too, for every bone in my body ached
with a cold, which seemed to have settled all over me.

We crawled out, rubbed our hands until they felt limber
and took our guns and, followed by our whibing dogs,
started for the scene of our last night's glory. We hadn't
gone a hundred yards until honk, honk we heard, and sovish,
susish went many heavy wings as an immense flock of geese
soared heavenward, startled by our voices or scent. They
were followed by the cries of hundreds upon hundreds who

were resting on the water or feeding around on the muddy banks. Just then the fog lifted ever so little and we stood spelibound for an instant, for not thirty yards in front stood a goose, and beyond him the ground was gray with geese, and they seemed to be as much astonished as we.

It is hardly necessary to say that those geese were in the air almost as soon as our guns came to our shoulders, but some didn't get away at all, as nine we picked up could show. It seemed wonderful that we only killed nine with six barrels where there seemed to be thousands of geese; but a goose is a large object, and once he is in the air, a gun to get more than one must do it as they get in line or a head shot strikes. However, we felt well paid for our trouble, and went back to breakfast hungry and happy.

"Well, Morg, how do you feel now about geese?" says Paul, after we had breakfasted and were discussing where to go next.

Paul, after we had breakfasted and were discussing where to go next.

"Poob! that's nothing, once in Nebraska, near Beatrice, I killed eighteen geese with one shot; scooped 'cm in in a cornfield; got their heads all lined up and picked up eighteen, and I'll swear I saw a dozen more wounded."

"That wasn't on the river Platte, then,"

"Never you mind the river Platte. If the boys had you back there, they'd teach you how to shoot," retorted Morg, to whom the 'river Platte" was getting rather tiresome. While in town, Morg had so often regaled us with "goose hunting on the river Platte," that we were disposed to joke him a little when we could; but as Morg was a rattling good "pard" on a hunt and good fellow all around, we were careful not torub him too hard.

We "hooked up" our team and decided to pull across the mesa to Santa Margarita Valley—Don Juan Foster's home. The jovial old Englishman, who had located there some thirty years ago, and who had his thousands of herds all over these hills and beautiful valleys, and who, although counted one of the wealthiest men of Southern California, lived in a "doby" or adobe house with dirt floor until late years, when, the country around settling up, Don Juan built a fine mansion house on an eminence overlooking the valley for miles around; and castern tourists coming down the valley on the California Southern Railroad, often remarked what a fortunate man he was to own the beautiful ranch and house.

Santa Margarita is a beautiful spot, well watered, wooded

for miles around; and castern tourists coming down the valley on the California Southern Railroad, often remarked what a fortunate man he was to own the beautiful ranch and house.

Santa Margarita is a beautiful spot, well watered, wooded and stocked; and the Californian who passed its door without partaking of the hospitality of Don Juan or Donna Ysabel must be indeed unfortunate. Since the death of the old Don, in 1882, the ranch has been owned by a rich firm in San Francisco, who have wire-fenced it and posted "No Shooting" all over the ranch, and advertised \$500 reward for the conviction of parties hunting on it without permission from the present owners. Rather a gloomy outlook for goose hunters this; but Mr. o'Niel, the manager, never fails to accede to the demand of a bona fide sportsman, who goes to him in the right way; and many a good day's sport can be credited to the kindness of Richard O'Niel by Eastern and California sportsmen. The notices and rewards were posted in order to keep off ruthless marauders, who, while camped on a man's property, will burn his fences, leave open his gates, and shoot his stock with as little concern as they would ground shuice a beyt of balf-grown quail.

We drove down to the ranch house about 9 o'clock, and meeting a dark-colored vaquero mounted on a fiery broncho, Paul asked in Spanish as to the whereabouts of Mr. O'Niel ways O'Niel went up the road we came down; did either of you see him ——" "Yez must have met him, fur he wint to San Lais this mornin," broke in the vaquero in such broad Milesian that we all three roared out in laughter, and were joined by Pat, who relaxed his features into a broad grin after he saw the joke. "Begob, I thought yez wur powerful while fur greasers," said he, "an' I don't blame ye fur misken me fur one with this toggery on." After finding out that we could neither buy nor steal some hay or barley for our tired team, we drove down to the upper laguna and pitched camp for an indefinite time.

In every direction we could see ducks flying, a

and clubs.

"Ye want to know, do ye?" said one, with a grin, "case them cows is mine, and what derned fule wouldn't gin his stock a feed when he could," and his compatriots all smiled

stock a feed when he could," and his compatriots all smiled in sympathy.

Muttering a blessing on all such apologies for men, I drove off, followed by the laughter of all of San Luis Rey and about a thousand cur dogs. I arrived in camp late in the afternoon and found it descried and with an addition of a dozen brace of ducks. Then I took my gun for a short stroll up the valley, where I could hear every once in a while a faint bang. I got up duck after duck, and after knocking down two or three I decided to go over among the trees, where I could see band after band of Canadas flying to and fro over a certain line of flight.

On arriving near to the place I spied a large tree with an immense bunch of mistletoe near the top, and I happened to conceive the brilliant scheme of climbing up and getting into

that misleletoe to see if I couldn't "get to" some of the gesse lying over so in utility by near and just out of range from the ground. What a climb it was, but J got there, and waited ground, what a climb it was the total three, and waited ground, what a climb it was the see that there are the seed of the country over the property of the country over me I misled the seed of the country over me I misled the country over me I raised my gun suddenly, and as I did so every individual ground on the country over me I raised my gun suddenly, and as I did so every individual in the air, and very anxious managenty ladder straight up him and that tree in as short a time as possible. I laughted to myself as I gianced over the barrels and gently presed the trigger as the head and neck of a gray old "honker" met mor, and got back to camp it cought is glinpse of another more, and got back to camp in good time to welcome Morg and Paul, who had each his load.

We shipped back to San Diego by rail that night just 180 pounds of ducks and geese, not had for a two days' hunt, supper we decided not be ensuing night, when we could take our time and organize a systematized hunt after them as they came in at might to find a safe refuge from coyotes.

About a ding the country of the c

"Just 32 geese and 19 ducks," he laughed, "and we had fun getting them, too."

"Well, I'm going to take the team after I get a bite, and go after mine," I said, as we returned to the fire, and Paul laughed as he said, "I thought it queer if Ad had only got those two miserable dyspeptic brant; how many have you got, and how far off are they?" he continued, as we went over to the team and hooked them up. "I don't know exactly," I replied, and in a few minutes we went off. After a brisk drive through the darkness, over logs, boulders, etc., we arrived at the laguna, and crawled up as I had in the afternoon, as we could hear the geese distinctly on the surface of the water.

"I'm dashed if there aren't a thousand geese there," says Paul, iu a whisper, as we cocked our guns (of course we had them along), and bang, bang, bang, went four barrels into the demoralized bands of geese, brant and ducks which rose clamorously from the laguna. "This beats it all," Paul continued, as the dogs commenced to retrieve them, and in a few minutes had hid at our feet 4 fine goese and 3 brant. "Good enough in the dark," I rejoined, as I commenced to uncover and carry my 27 geese and ducks over to the wagon. "Well, you did 'get to' 'em," said Paul, as he assisted me, and we had the wagon just comfortably filled when we finished. On arriving in camp, we astonished Morg by piling them out on the ground, and on counting up found altogether fifty-six geese and twenty-seven ducks—a good enough afternoon's work for anybody.

"Well, Morg, how's the river Platte now?"

"Oh, this place will do to pass off time," says Morg, trying to appear as indifferent as possible, "but this ain't a big hunt. Why, I've killed over fifty geese a day myself, and brought whole wagon loads into town and couldn't get ten cents a piece for them. The farmers only use them for their feathers. You couldn't hire me to eat goose while I was in Nebraska and Iowa."

"Why don't some of those fancy sportsmen East take a run out there and kill a few thousand," says Paul, "i

feathers. You couldn't hire me to eat goose while I was in Nebraska and Iowa."

"Why don't some of those fancy sportsmen East take a run out there and kill a few thousand," says Paul, "if they are counted a nuisance and are so thick?"

"Well, they do organize systematic hunts once in a while, but the geese seem to be as thick as ever immediately after, and nothing can thin them out it seems."

"Well, Paul, let's all go to the Platte next season," said I, jokingly, "and get some goose hunting; this is rather small business anyhow," I continued, where three men go out in an afterneon and only bag eighty-three geese and ducks," and Morg got sulky again as he caught my jocular tone, and I could see that he felt almost like getting "hot," but it was late and we felt tired, and soon dropped off to sleep.

The next morning we hooked up and drove down to Soledad station on the California Southern, where we found a woman and about sixteen children guarding the station house. Riding up I asked, "Is there a station master here?"

"No," she replied, "the road is too poor to afford one, and they let us live here for taking care of things."

"Can you receive some freight?" I asked again.

"No, I can't receive it for the company, but you can leave it and when the train comes by maybe they will stop and take it on."

"Don't the train stop here then?"

"" "Don't the train stop here then?"

"Don't the train stop here then?"

"No," she said, "only when they have freight or know that some has been left for them."

"Well, how can we let them know that there is freight here?" I asked.

here?" I asked.
"I don't know," she replied, "unless you stay here and

"Well, now can we let them know that there is freighthere?" I asked.

"I don't know," she replied, "unless you stay here and signal them?"

"But we want to get into San Diego to-night and it's forty-five miles off, and the train don't get along here until about 4 o'clock this aftermoon."

"Well, pile up something on the platform and put your game on that, with the directiou and I guess they will get it," she suggested, and I tore around and found about half a dozen dry goods boxes and piled them upon the track and put the game on the platform with a card for Conductor McNeal, and left them with the sincere wish that that evening would find our game safely in town.

We drove down the valley, toward the ocean beach where we were told we could drive along for thirty miles, as far as Loup's watering place, distant about fifteen miles from town, and getting an occasional shot in geese or ducks as we disturbed them along the road.

On arriving within about a mile of the beach, we came to an immense marsh, on one side of which ran a slough about 200 yards wide and extending down to the beach. The marsh was literally covered with ducks feeding—I never saw anything to beat it. We could see thousands of them in every direction and-could have killed, it seemed like thousands more by staying by them, but we were bound for home and couldn't stop.

"What are those away off there?" suddenly said Paul, pointing off to our left.

"They are swan," said Morg, and I grabbed the Kennedy, as Paul stopped the team.

"Can you reach them?" said Paul as I commenced to fill the magazine.

"I don't know, but I am going to have some swan's down for the women at home, if this gun can shoot," I replied.

"Can you reach them?" said Paul as I commenced to fill the magazine.
"I don't know, but I am going to have some swan's down for the women at home, if this gun can shoot," I replied.
"Away we go," said Morg, as the beautiful white birds came swinging along about a foot above the water, and Paul said, "They are coming this way. Try them on the wing, Ad," and as they got directly opposite to us I dropped on one knee, pulled up the rifle, and judging the distance ahead and the elevation as well as I could, I let her slide and—flip—came the middle swan, end over end on to the water, shot source through.

and the elevation as well as I could, I let her slide and—flip—came the middle swan, end over end on to the water, shot square through.

"A scratch," yelled Morg, but I was too busy firing bullets at the remaining two, which were just making the air hum as they cut through it, on their way to safer climes. To say that I was delighted would not express my feelings. But there lay my swan in the marsh grass and shallow water, about a hundred and fifty yards off, and we couldn't, for some reason, get the dogs on to it. They would go so far and return, and as the slough formed a curve and to go around would probably take an hour or more, I decided to peel my clothes and swim it, for to have that swan I was determined. As I had never seen a wild one yet, and they are very scarce in our section of the country, so in I went. Cold! I guess not—middle of January, too. Why, I never was so cold in my life, and before I had swam across and back I had repented me of my rashness; but I retrieved my bird in good shape, towed him clear across by the neck, having an excellent grip with my teeth, and you ought to have heard Paul and Morg laugh as I floated up to the bank, plumb exhausted (but I had my swan).

Well, the boys rubbed me down well and I dressed, and after "filting" the "chokebore" deep I felt better, but Morg still jokes me about my "derned fool swim after a pelican,"

as he terms it. But I had the chap nicely skinned, and secured a beautiful piece of down which I yet have us a memento of my first swan.

About noon it commenced to blow a gale, and riding along the beach as we were, and the wind blowing directly from the ocean, it was far from pleasant. Finally it blew so hard that I was afraid we should be compelled to seek shelter from it until it abated, as the velocity was so great that the horses couldn't travel faster than a slow walk.

"How's this, Morg?" I said, after a long silence.

"Oh, this its pleasant; suppose one of our old eastern cyclones should strike this place, you would take all such little breezes as this as a summer zephyr."

"Did you ever see anything to beat this?" I asked in disgust.

"Did you ever see anything to beat this?" I asked in disgust.

"Beat this?" he rejoined, lifting his eyebrows, "well I should smile. Why, in Nebraska, just before I came out here, a cyclone struck the village in which I lived, and in one house they were just cooking dinner, when everything turned black and—presto—no more house, village, and only three-fourths of the people were left. And where do you suppose they found the stove that was in this house where they were cooking dinner?" he coetinued.

"Quen sabe," Paul said.

"Out about a hundred yards from the remains of the house, right side up, and the tea kettle was still on it and the water boiling."

"This didn't happen on the river Platte, did it?" I asked again.

again.
We halted at San Dieguito for water and dinner, and drove slowly down to Loup's and from there to town, getting in about 7 o'clock. Tired! oh, so tired, but thoroughly satisfied over the biggest and one of the most enjoyable hunts I ever had. We look forward to another next winter, which ever had. We look forward to another next winter, wh
we hope to make more successful, as we now know
ground and how to hunt it. To-day I look back and
and hear the geese and ducks again, as we kill once more
memory) our 226 ducks and geese in a three days' hunt
the Santa Margarita Rancho, in Southern California, dur
the winter of 1883.

San Diego, Cal.

Nos-ra-ex

#### THE CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLES.

the Santa Margarita Rancho, in Southern California, during the winter of 1888.

SAN DIRGO, Cal.

THE CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having in a previous communication spoken of some of the points of a hunting rifle as affecting the trigger stock, etc., let me now resume by calling attention to the barrel and its fittings. Heretofore in all the discussions, actining has been calibre and annumition, and all the experiments, so far as I know, have been with invariable twists, which twists may and probably have been calculated for a different ball and different powder charge than that finally adopted.

I would therefore invite discussion on this point, i.e., have we not the same twist that was adopted for a long-range rifle, shooting a long and heavy bullet that had to have a high rotary velocity to keep it from tumbling? And is such a twist needed for the shorter bullet, meant for shorter range, whose trajectory needs to be as flat as possible? And cannot the requisite rotation be given by a less rapid twist, the bullet being driven out of the piece so much quicker by the heavy charge of powder, and greater velocity and flatter trajectory result? In all the rifles I am familiar with, the twist is very great, being a uniform twist of from one turn in eighteen inches, to one turn in twenty-two inches. These guns are all intended for accuracy at long ranges, and of course are accurate within certain limits at short ranges, but have too high trajectory for successful use as hunting guns. The adoption of the lighter bullet and heavier charge of powder is of course a step in the right direction; but cannot a step further be taken, and a twist bendopted especially calculated for the light and short ball, and higher velocity and flatter trajectory result, through the less resistance that the longer or less rapid twist gives to the ball? In some English express riles the twist is very slow, being one time in from 100 to 150 inches, or even greater length. I am not familiar with the twist of either th

better and stiffer extractors, but the principle is the same, and the hook is on top, there is only one; there is a side pull and only a little stud underneath to hold the head of the shell against the extractor hook. Cannot two hooks be put in, one on each side of the bolt, and yet be so arranged as to let go of the shell at a certain point?

With singleloaders I know of but two models that have double extractors. All the rest have but one, and I have seen rifles thoroughly disabled from the shell refusing to extract, or the extractor cutting through. In one Indian fight we captured an Indian whose earbine (a Springfield from the Custer massacre) was so disabled, and he had duy off the entire head of the shell in his efforts to get it out with his knife. I have yet to see the singleloader that canaot be fitted with double extractors, and I know they will prove beneficial, not only from the straight and direct pull, but also from the greater strength and less liability to a breakdown. Suppose one does break? The gun would not be helpless, for it would then be as good as all are now.

Let us look at the exterior of the barrel. We have them round, half-round, half-octagonal and full octagonal. Which is the best, or is it a matter of fancy? The element of weight first presents itself, for here are the weights and different balances, depending upon the weight we select. The round will be the lightest as a rule, and may have the same balance as the full octagonal; the half-round and half-octagonal will be the next in weight, and will have a different balance from either the round or full octagonal, from the greater weight of metal next the breech, and then comes the full octagonal. But independent of weight and balance, does not the round or octagon form have some influence upon the shooting qualities? With the round barrel we have an equal distribution of metal around the axis of the borrel at one point further away from the surface of the barrel at one point further away from the axis than at another point. With t

checked along their top line, and I have no doubt with a good result.

Who has not wished that they had something on the fore end to give as good a grip for the left hand as the pistol grip does to the right hand? Cannot this be done by cutting out the places where the thumb and fingers naturally lie, so that each has a resting place in the wood, to be cheeked or roughened to prevent slipping?

It is said to be a "poor workman that quarrels with his tools;" but have our rifles yet arrived at that degree of perfection that nothing further is needed or wanted by any one? We have been improving for the last 500 years, but more particularly in the last twenty-five, and yet I think there are some points that still need attention. I probably have not mentioned all, but I have sought to call attention to a few of the points that have come to my notice, hoping thereby to be faulty.

induce others to also mention any they may have found to be faulty.

I leave the matter of different style of breech mechanism for others to discuss. Doubtless many are good and some bad; but this I think to be, mainly a matter of taste and safety, and not as seriously affecting the shooting qualities of the gun. Each have their preferences, and I for one have mine and do not desire to force them on any one, as familiarity with my favorite movements would cause me to prefer what some one else may think abominable, and vice versu.

For a water state of the control of ter. Wyoming.

#### THE PERFORMANCE OF SHOTGUNS.

THE PERFORMANCE OF SHOTGUNS.

Editor Forest and Stream;

I had hoped some able and experienced correspondent would have summed up the results of the discussion on "The Performance of Shotguns." But it seems that "Major Joseph Verity," by a little innocent irony, has alarmed the whole of them.

The subject seems to have degenerated into a variety of kindred subjects—who can stuff the greatest number of wads into a shell? two-eyed shooting, cross-firing or firing from the left shoulder, pulling triggers before the gun is in position at the shoulder, or while in the act of bringing it there (this last is particularly brilliant), and various other topics which I might touch upon. If not in error, I think Mr. Greener is the original author who has ventilated some of these matters. It will not detract from the merit of Mr. Greener as a maker of guns, nor from his authority as an author, to say that some of his dicta concerning the use of guns and how to become an expert shot, etc., should be taken own grano subls. I would not go to Mr. Greener's shop to learn how to stop a pheasant, as with impetuous rush and whirl he scudded through a laurel brake; nor yet to stop a canvas-back skimming along at his best at 40 yards, with the wind in his favor. Hundreds of sportsmen know influitely more about that than Mr. Greener does. They know exactly

how to do it, how they have done it repeatedly. There are numerous establishments in this country that manufacture saws and planes and other tools for the carpenter; yet had we a job of mee paneling or other work to accomplish, we would employ the skilled carpenter and joiner to do it. It would be somewhat out of the line of business for the manufacturer of the tools used to instruct the workman.

Not content with a diversity of instruction advising two, three, and I know not how many wads between powder and shot; the last outgiving, directed scenningly to the owners of full-choke guns, is to divide the charge of shot by partitions of wads; this, they tell you is to insure distribution; otherwise the whole charge might bull up and go in a body, as it were. The plain inference to be drawn from this is that you have a gun that shoots so close that in short-range shooting and at game that is easily knocked over it is absolutely necessary to make the gun scatter. Like Proctor Knott's "model statesman," this is the "model gun" that we have all heard about from time immemorial—put the whole charge in the crown of your hat at a hundred yards, you know. It is the old standard lie that the sporting world has been struggling with for years. Modern refinement simply steps in to give it a new garb.

Then, we have "two-eyed shooting." I infer from the tenor of the articles on this subject that every one who presumes to close one eye in the act of aiming his piece at the game, is an antiquated fogy, an old-school sportsman and all that. True, you are doing exactly what the vast majority of your companions are doing, and always have done; but then, we are told, we are using but half the power with which nature has endowed us. Indeed! Do we not use both eyes in discovering our game and watching its flight or movement, and in calculating with critical nicety the proper moment to put in a shot? The gun is placed to the shoulder. The majority of folks look upon left-handed recoile as laboring under a disadvantage. Left handed rec

recover the arm both eyes are in full play to discover the effect of the shot.

Akin to this we have cross firing or shooting from the left shoulder. The majority of folks look upon left-handed people as laboring under a disadvantage. Left handed people there are and those too who are ambidextrous, but the meagre few who are such, either through some freak of nature or acquired habit, can scarcely claim an advantage over the rest of the world.

Next we have a set of double-triggered, electric flash, sharp set of fellows, who pull trigger while in the act of bringing the gun to the shoulder—to save time, you know. I take it that this instruction was for those who used the outside hammer guns. The hammerless is said to be so much quicker in its action that I fear those pupils who have learned the knack of quick trigger pulling will have it all to unlearn. The advocate of this snap shooting gets ahead of "Frank Forrester." Frank tells his pupils to blaze away ten feet or ten yards ahead of the quarry, according to its speed of flight or movement, etc. As well blaze away ten miles ahead, so far as chances of obtaining the game is concerned.

DENNISYL VANIA. CAME

#### PENNSYLVANIA GAME.

A 8 notices of the prospects for next autumn shooting are the order of the day, I will inform your readers that look for a more than usual share of sport at the opening of

look for a more than usual share of sport at the opening of the season.

Quail and rabbits are plenty, especially the latter. When out in the evenings, training my beagles, they seldom fail to start from four to six in less than an hour, very near our town. Right here allow me to say a word of praise for my imported beagle Minstrel; he is one of the best trained dogs I ever followed, possessing the best of trailing powers, sure and reliable, and an indefatigable hunter. I expect some rare sport with the beagles after November 1, and hope to give you an account of a rabbit hunt with beagles some time next fall. Squirrels are reported numerous, and I shall, with the aid of my new Baker, try to get my share of them. Very few snipe were seen or shot here this season, and their familiar "scaipe" and erratic flight will soon be among "the things that were" in this vicinty. The writer has at last, after considerable hard work, succeeded in interesting a sufficient number of our sportsmen in the organization of a gun club. A meeting will be held this week, when the necessary committees will be appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, etc., etc., and officers elected. Although among the members there are some fine field shots, yet I think that our first score at the trap will be remarkable for its numerous goose-eggs.

Whightsville, Pa., July 30. ous goose-eggs. Weightsville, Pa., July 80.

He Aimed at the Heads.—Editor Forest and Stream: Having been used to a gui all my life, I have, as all other sportsmen, made some crack shots. While out squirrel hunting one day I saw two wild pigeons in the top of a tall oak tree, one sitting above the other. I crept up under the tree and, getting them in range, touehed the trigger of my old rifle, and almost instantaneons with its whip-like crack down they came, one with the side of its head off and the other one shot through the neek. In another instance, some quail were sitting under a currant bush. I managed to get three of them in line and took the heads off two of them, and caught the third one low down in the neck. I also shot the head off of a ruffed grouse on a run preparatory to taking its flight. I aimed to take the heads off of all the above. They were no chance shots.—Buckeye.

Woodcock About Rochester.—Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Woodcock shooting began here, under the law, the 1st inst., and the reports from men who went out are satisfactory. It is the general belief that fellows of the baser sort had been shooting before the close season was over, as only scattered birds, and they very wild, were found on certain grounds where numerous broods were known to have been reared. Two well-known gunners brought to market on the 2d thirty-eight birds, another couple who drove out from the city returned with nineteen, and from these figures the record runs down to nothing. One man bagged four woodcock and a snipe.—E. R.

MINNESOTA GAME.—Pillsbury, Minn.—Game prospects are excellent. Every little slough has broods of young ducks, now more than half grown, while coveys of pinnated and ruffed grouse are frequently found. Bears are reported more numerous and far more bold than for years past. Within a few days three have entered as many door yards in broad daylight. Owing in part, perhaps, to the absence of snow during the last open season, deer sign is plenty.—J. FRANK LOCKE.

North Carolina.—Belvidere, Aug. 1.—The outlook for game in this section seems very favorable for next fall. Old quall are extremely abundant, and unless the recent heavy rains have seriously injured them the coveys of young ones will be full. Deer are generally increasing, though several cases of killing ont of season have been reported. We have a State law prohibiting the killing of deer at certain times, though it is "hard lines" to some of the old-timers and not respected by them as it should be. After the 15th of August the open season begins, and I am looking forward to a week's hunting in the Alligator River section, where deer and bear are quite plentiful,—A. F. R.

Indiana Game.—Fairland, July 30.—Woodcock have been fairly abundant—that is to say a bag of six to ten birds might be easily made in a evening's walk by the sportsman, if acquainted with the habits of the bird. The dry weather in July concentrated them in a few favored localities. The prospect for quail is very good. Many old birds are even left over, and the season has certainly been unusually favorable for hatching and rearing the young chicks. The law, too, I think, was fairly observed in this vicinity by guners during the close season. There may have been some trapping by farmers' boys, but not to any considerable extent.—C. W. W.

"Woodcock."—One afternoon we were going through the woods, when we met a man who inquired what we were shooting. I told him that we were hunting woodcock When we had gotten quite a distance from where we met him I heard him calling me to come. I went back and inquired what he wanted. "Come on," he said, "here is one of them woodcocks." I went up to him and asked him where it was. "Look on that old dead tree." I did, and saw a red-headed woodpecker. I told him that was not a woodcock, but he knew better. I then showed him a woodcock, but he said that was a snipe.—G. W. B., (Washingtonville, O.).

BAY BIRDS AT BARNEGAT.—A week spent at Barnegat satisfies me that the day has passed when bay bird shooting can be had at that point. Being there during a flight of curlews, yellowlegs and "fat birds," I saw that the flocks were passing ones and would not stop. Unfavorable winds directed their course in such a direction on their southern journey that it was impossible to get in the line of flight near enough to decoy them by whistles or stools. Some few birds were killed, but only enough to remind one of the seasons gone by.—Homo.

# Sea and River Hishing.

#### TROUT IN OREGON.

TROUT IN OREGON.

HOME again, and this is how it happened. A friend of mine who was making the camp-fire his home during the summer, thereby seeking to secure that boon we so much covet when once deprived of it, and which we so little prize when 'tis ours—health—called upon me during the rattle and clatter of the "glorious Fourth," and at my request stopped with me a day or two to rest himself and team. So after the din and noise was over, and the smell of powder from sky rocket, China bomb and fire eracker was gone, and we were quictly seated at home, after recounting to me the enjoyments of his trip, our conversation naturally turned to bygone days and sport with gun along the coast, and of our success among geese, mallard and canvas-backs. At length my friend abruptly said to me, "Fred, I never yet caught a trout." I was astonished, as I knew him to be a good shot, and recailed the manner of life he was now leading, camping on the bank of streams that were literally alive with these deheions beauties. But he stoutly declared that trout would not bit his hook, though he had often tried to catch them both with well baited hook and tempting fly without success, while others had caught them all about him. He said, however, that he at one time came very near capturing a fine prize, but just as he was about to grasp the fish it broke loose and bid hum good-bye.

He said: "I had been fishing from a log which stood in a splendid pool where the water poured over a luge rock, making just the nicest ripples imaginable, while my wife was busy gathering beautiful specimens of ferns and mosses from the rocks along the water's edge. I had cautioned her that she would scare the fish with her big straw hat, but she laughingly said, "There is no danger of that as the fish all know me. But now," said she, "instead of scaring the fish the shadow cast by that hat will make them think, a shower is coming and they will come out to feed. So look out or you will get a bite." My hook had been carelessly drifting during this speech wh

bell and balmy as the "Spicy Isles." At 12:30 we reach the river bank and halt for lunch.

While Ed. cares for the horses and builds the fire, I hastily adjust my rod and line, and with a single brown hackle attached to the leader, stanted for the stream. I had made but few casts at the head of a fine ripple, when a splash, a strike, and the war begins, but the combat was unequal, and after a short fight a fine trout lies at the bottom of the creel. Two more soon follow, which are handed over to Mrs. C., and in half an hour we sat down to a meal fit for a prince, the three fish being sufficient to satisfy a good appetite after our morning's ride. The McKenzie trout average large and are very fine; they are the rainbow, or as we call them, the "red side" species, and are truly delicious, and I know what I am talking about, having caught the brook trout of the Atlantic States from many waters. This species caught in the Willamette are not so good, being softer and coarser grained.

"All aboved" and ayear was go up the sirver now (brown).

Atlantic States from many waters. This species caught in the Willamette are not so good, being softer and coarser grained.

"All aboard," and away we go up the river; now through bottom land in places quite rough. At 3 P. M. we cross the river ou a ferry, and again halt to catch a few fish for supper, as we shall go into camp about three miles above. A short walk up stream brings us to a nice gravel reach, along which are rapids and pools, making excellent fishing ground. Assisting Ed. to adjust his rod, reel and line, and giving him some instructions about easting, etc., I turn my attention to getting my tackle ready for work, when an exclamation from Ed. calls my attention to him, and, lo! he has a fine trout hooked, which he succeeds in landing in good shape. Then comes a lusty hurrah for the first trout, which, by the way, was not the last, as he soon became quite an expert fisherman. After catching plenty for our use, we return to the wagon to find that the ladies have not been idle, but have gathered a nice lot of black raspberries, which grow wild here in abundance, and with the prospect of a feast, we start for our camp ground.

The next two days we fished from a boat with fair success. Our dinners are just superb; trout nicely browned, fat and crisp, California quail broiled, the results of rod and gun, and not the least among our delicacies are berries fresh from the hillside, gathered by fair hands.

Thus time flies swiftly, and the moment has arrived for our departure and return home. With reluctance we bid farewell to the old camp ground and return to the plain realities of every-day life. How sweet have been the moments spent here, and how we shall treasure them in memory.

Before closing this sketch let me relate an occurrence that

realities of every-day life. How sweet have been the moments spent here, and how we shall treasure them in memory.

Before closing this sketch let me relate an occurrence that
will go to settle a question much discussed in Forest and
Stream some time ago, to wit: how a trout takes a fly;
whether he takes it directly with the mouth, or whether he
dashes the fly into his mouth with his tail. While fishing
from the boat a fine large fish made a rush for the fly and
missed it. At the next cast he made a desperate plunge
and away went the line at almost lightning speed,
fifty, seventy-five, eighty feet of line, out before
his speed could in the least be checked, and I began to think
that fish, boat and all, were bound for salt water to be food
for sharks and whales, when lo! he changed his course and
came for the boat as though he expected to sink it, but veering to the right, started for the ice glaciers with a determination that seemed unconquerable. So the battle raged for
some time, and I cannot tell what the result might have
been had not a lucky dip with the landing net captured the
valiant warrior as he passed mear the boat. And now behold,
the whole thing was made plain and the vexed question
decided, for the hook was fast in the flesh just above the
tail fin, showing conclusively that the mode of taking the
fly was by striking with the tail, but in this case he struck
above the mark in his impetuous haste, and therefore took
the fly at the wrong end. I claim the honor of settling this
problem.

The trout of the McKenzie, as I before intimated, are

the fly at the wrong end. I claim the honor of settling this problem.

The trout of the McKenzie, as I before intimated, are superior to any I have taken on the Pacific slope, the water being so pure and cold and the amount of food so abundant they are always in the finest condition, fat and solid. In the summer, when there is no surface water running into the river, its waters become so perfectly clear that a ten-cent piece would be plainly visible at a depth of over thirty feet, where there is no ruppling of the surface. There are no muddy banks, and the bed of the stream is composed of loose rocks, from the size of the huge boulder to the small smoothwashed pebble. The stream is very rapid, and in places rushes over these rock barriers with an almost deafening roar. One cannot force a boat up over these rapids, and it is hardly safe to descend them except by the most expert boatman.

After you pass up the stream, about twenty miles from its mouth, the valley becomes narrow and rocky and hemmed in by lofty mountain ranges, covered chiefly with cedar and fir down to the water's edge. Deer are very abundant in these forests. This valley is really the hunter's paradise. The trout of the McKenzie are the gamiest fish I ever drew a line upon; they make some of the wildest dashes when hooked, vaulting several feet into the air, then going to the bottom, usually making several of these desperate plunges hefore leading off, and then fight long and well, and will average from one-half pound to one and a half pounds, and sometimes reach two and two and a half pounds, and are truly a fine and gamy fish.

Eugene Crry, Oregon.

#### WHY NOT THE WORM?

WHY NOT THE WORM?

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Kingfisher's" letters are exceedingly interesting, giving a natural account of camp life and fishing and traveling experience. I read them about the first thing when the Forest and Stream comes to land, and agree with him in his views, especially on the cold water question; of course it don't make any difference whether I do or not. But I must say I think he strains things considerably in his last letter when he speaks of the utterly ridiculous idea of baiting for bass with "wums." He puts on a minnow or frog and drops his bait into the water. The other fellow puts on a worm or worms; and likewise drops in.

Now, if "Kingfisher" hooks a bass (which he didn't) like the other fellow, it is to be supposed that K.'s bass, knowing that he has been properly baited for and that it is incumbent on him to make things hot, immediately opens the show. The line cuts the water with a ziz-z-the bass makes for the weeds—the tough and pliant little 8-oz. bends to the last second of endurance—the nerves are strung—the bass yields—here he comes—look out—turn the boat—there he goes—see him jump, shake his head, show his teeth—down he goes—give him line—sings the reel—back he comes—look out for slack—under the boat—give him butt—over and over—

around and around—landing net—belly up—see him gasp—lift him in—twenty minutes—three pounds—A.h.h.!!!
Wasu't that a glorious fight. That's the way bass do when the proper bait is used—and "Kingfisher" catches one in four

Wasu't that a glorious fight. That's the way bass do when the proper bait is used—and "Kingfisher" catches one in four or seven days.

The other fellow puts on the ignoble worm, and day after day the fish are caught. But it is not to be supposed that they make any fuss about it. Oh, no! They sneak into the bout and into the fish box as fast as their legs will carry them. Why certainly!

"Kingfisher" has a right to his frog and one bass to balance a week of superb pickerel fishing—certainly! But I suhmit if these views of just what should or should not be done are not sometimes far-fetched.

Pardon me for saying that I believe I have caught as much weight of black bass as "Kingfisher." I preter the minnow, but when minnows won't do, and I want bass and sport, a frog, or phantom minnow or plebeian worm will answer.

S.

### SALT-WATER FISHING.

SALT-WATER FISHING.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Some weeks since one of your correspondents complained of the few references in your columns regarding salt-water fishing. In the past I contributed many articles on this subject, and will furnish another, based on the recent experience of my piscatorial friend, A. J. Pryor, of this city. If your correspondent is desirous of indulging in the perfection of salt-water fishing, let him visit this city and he will find disciples of Old Izaak, who will direct him to points where he will become surfeited with piscatorial sport.

Mayport is situated on the St. Johns River, about two miles from the oceau. One mile up the river from Mayport is "Mile Point," a noted "drop" for channel bass. Two weeks since, P. anchored near the point, and in a short time landed two drum weighing 40 pounds, next a channel bass weighing 33 pounds, and soon after another tipping the scales at 45 pounds. To keep his fish alive, P. attaches every four feet large ringed hooks to a stout cotton line. As soon as his captures are unhooked, he passes one of the cod hooks through the upper jaw and allows them to tow astern. In this way he keeps large fish alive for a lengthened period.

A hungry shark captured drum No. 1. As No. 2 was a stranger, he took him in, As soon as these were comfortably disposed of, he appropriated the 33-pound bass. P. deemed it advisable to secure bass No. 2, and proceeded to pull him in, but hefore this was accomplished the shark seized and amputated the tail half of the fish, and P. secured his half.

Disgusted with the conduct of the shark, P. hauled up anchor and beat a retreat to a point ahout one-eighth of a

pull him in, but hefore this was accomplished the shark seized and amputated the tail half of the fish, and P. secured his half.

Disgusted with the conduct of the shark, P. hauled up anchor and beat a retreat to a point ahout one-eighth of a mile further up stream. He anchored, baited his hook with a piece of mullet, and by the time his sinker reached the bottom he was rewarded with a lusty bite, and as he failed to hang the fish, he pulled up his line and found that the snood had been cut off above the hook. To circumvent the critter, P. took a piece of stout copper wire six feet long, and doubled it four times, making a snood eighteen inches long. He attached a large ringed hook to one end, and his line to the other. He baited his hook with a piece of bass No. 2. The bait descended to the bottom, and the result was a bite and a yank. There was a rush, and in a moment traction ceased. An examination revealed the fact that the line had been cut off above the wire.

Becoming disgusted with the one-sided business, P. made a longer wire snood, and baited with a piece of bass. The bait had scarcely disappeared beneath the surface before it was appropriated, and he answered the summons with a terrific yank. The captive started off with a full head of steam. P. up anchor, and after a lively tow of some minutes, the fish started down stream. P. hauled in his line until only about forty feet was out, and seizing his ours he beached his boat above Mile Point, and seizing his ours he beached his boat above Mile Point, and seizing his ours he beached his boat above Mile Point, and seizing his ours he beached his boat above Mile Point, and seizing his ours he beached his potential of one other, a mulled his stranded foc, which measured ten feet in length. An autopsy revealed the fact that the fish had appropriated two drum, one channel bass, the tail half of another, a mulled bait, a bass bait, one copper snood and two large hooks; the aggregate weight of the meal being about 96 pounds. As evidence that this is not a fish shark.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 1.

### BUILDING FISHWAYS.

BUILDING FISHWAYS.

WITHIN the past year there has been great activity throughout the Eastern States in building fishways. It has taken a long time to convince the public that those living above dams have rights that dam owners are bound to respect, and also that the fishes which are seeking upper waters to spawn must reach them or become scarce or extinct. Judging by the number of fishways built last year and those now building, or contracted for, we believe that the benefits to he derived from a properly constructed fishway are much better understood than they were ten years ago. This may be due in part to the increased knowledge of the rights and needs of both the people and the fishes. Whatever may be the cause, it is a fact that the building of fishways has increased greatly, and within the next ten years it is safe to prophesy that there will be one over every dam in this country where a fishway is desirable.

The McDonald Fishway Company, of Washington, already have so many orders for building fishways on hand that they have declined to contract for more at present, and Col. McDonald is absent putting up works in Scotland. New Jersey wants several and is negotiating with the company for them; New York wants more on the Oswego and Salmon rivers, while other States are contemplating building new ones or substituting the McDonald way for older patterns. The plans for the large fishway at the Great Falls of the Potomac have been accepted, and work will soon begin on the monster fishway under Government engineers.

New York needs fishways on the upper Hudson in order that the fish may ascend not only to spawning but also to feeding grounds. The million young shad placed at Glens Falls by the United States Fish Commission last spring will find feeding grounds that are unoccupied by their species, and therefore will not find competitors in the struggle for life, and as the shad originally ascended the Hudson as far as Miller's Falls they might do so again if suitable fishways were provided. A good fishway benef

or small one either, in order that he or they may make money. Certainly the State of New York should build a broad fishway over its dam at Troy, which was constructed to furnish water for canal navigation.

It is to be hoped that the McDonald Fishway Company will increase its facilities for building ways and keep pace with the demand. It is young and will no doubt grow so that it will seek business instead of declining contracts for want of workmen. It may seem rather late to advocate the building of fishways, but there are persons who have not yet fully realized the advantages to be derived from them.

building of fishways, but there are persons who have noyet fully realized the advantages to be derived from them.

The Cuttyhunk Club.—This striped bass club, which owns the island near New Bedford, Mass., from which it takes its name, has had fair success this season, but has not taken as many or as large fish as in former years. On the boat up I met Judge H. P. McGown, of the club, and the chairman of the committee of arrangements of the National Rod and Reel Association, who showed me the following memorandum of his eatch: July 19, three fish of 16½, 6½, 5½. No fish were taken again until the 29th, when the Judge took one of 5½ pounds. The next day he took the largest catch of the season, a "lunker" of 43 pounds, and one of 6½ pounds. On Aug. 1 he captured three of 14, 10½, 5½, while on the same day other numbers took fish of 16½, 29 pounds. Again on the 2d he took fish of 13½ and 5½ pounds. The large fish of 43 pounds measured 49 inches in length, 30 inches in girth, and spread of tail 15 inches. The best indications for hass were observed about July 15, when a member of the club observed several bass rise to the "chum" thrown in, thus showing that there were not only fish left in Vincyard Sound but that they were hungry. Coming down on the Fall River boat I met Mr. Fred Mather who had heen the guest of the Pasque Island Club for the past week and he reported the fishing poor. The largest bass taken at Pasque for the week included between July 21 and 26, was 17½ pounds, which was taken by Mr. W. H. Phillips. The bass had not heen biting at Pasque Island and he had not had much success. Since writing the ahove I have seen the following in the New York Local Reporter, headed "The Ninth District Court on Deck": "Judge McGown, who is spending his vacation at Cuttyhunk, made the largest eatch of the season, landing a bass that weighed 43 pounds, thereby winning the diamond hook presented by the Cuttyhunk Club to the member catching the largest fish of the season, Judge McGown has expressed the fish home, and it

Poke-o-Moonshine.

Weakfishing at Barnegat,—Weakfishing is better at Barnegat than at any other point on the New Jersey coast, and the fish run larger. Abreast of Clam Island your correspondent had the best of sport with very large fish when the tide began to run in, but as soon as the water rose high enough to let them out on the flats the fun ceased. Soft shell crabs and shedders was the favorite bait, and nothing clse would he touched at this point. On the main fishing grounds between Barnegat Island and Barnegat village the weakfish took shrimp well all through the day and the catches were enormous. Sea bass were not being fished for during the week, as all the bottom fishermen were sheepsheading, many of which are being caught at or about the inlet. It would be useless to attempt to give the number of fish taken by the different hoats that statted from Barnegat village last week. The count was enormous, and not one party returned unsatisfied with the catch. Capt. Lew Mitchell, of the village, is one of the most attentive baymen of the place, and gave us all the sport desired. I do not state this to advertise him, as he has all he can do, his time heing monopolized by one party succeeding another. I mention him, however, as the best man to engage if he can be secured.—Homo.

be secured.—Homo.

JULY FISHING AT MIDDLE DAM.—Angler's Retreat, Middle Dam, Me., July 27.—Editor Forest and Stream: The fishing at this place this month has been almost equal to that in the spring. Many people have been here since the first of the month, and all have had a good catch of fish. Among several of the later visitors were Mr. Charles Sturdevant and sister, who took a very handsome string of trout averaging about a pound each; Mr. Chas. H. Ouem and wife, from Baltimore, Md., fished mostly at the pond in the river, and took in one day twenty-four trout that weighed twenty-eight pounds. Messrs. A. G. Bonsall and John A. Hayes, of Philadelphia, carried home thirty-two pounds of trout, one of which weighed five pounds, and two others respectively two and three pounds each. Another gentleman took one of three pounds, and several others yesterday, and also had a good eatch to-day. The continued cool weather seems to affect the fishing very favorably, and those of your readers who were not enabled to take their customary spring fishing trip, would do well to pay a visit to the Middle Dam at this time, and spend a week or two at the Angler's Retreat.—

Speckled Trout.

Tennessee.—Savannah, July 31.—The Klaw Hammer A.

TENNESSEE.—Savannah, July 31.—The Klaw Hammer A. returned from their third excursion this season on last Friday. Owing to reports of large bass being seen by the natives, they concluded to encamp four miles above their usual location. Results proved the move a good one. Many fine bass were taken. The three largest were eaught by Mr. E. Cherry, and weighed four and a half, five and six pounds respectively. The six-pounder was of the small-mouthed species (discoperus salmoides) and measured twenty-eight and a half inches in length. He was very game and resisted capture, making many leaps from the water, yielding only after a long struggle. This is the largest bass of either species that has been caught in Horn Creek for ten years past. At present, much rain is falling and the creek is high and muddy.—Will.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y., July 29.—Last week Game Protector Liberty employed a man to go to Chateaugay Lake to watch a female fish poacher, who for years had defied the law in many ways, but more by continually drawing a seine. The detective went to the good fishing grounds as an invalid and summer boarder. After a few days the lady of the house proposed to her daughters and farm help to get some fish. The net was drawn, the fish were counted by the detective, and Mrs. B. was compelled to pay between sixty and seventy dollars fine. On the 11th of August the people interested will meet at Mrs. Ralph's to organize a game and fish protective society. Mrs. B and others will have to use their nets and seines for lawn tennis or mosquito nets.—Old Guide.

THE LARGEST BLACK BASS YET.—A black bass was caught in Greenwood Lake, Aug. 1, by Mr. H. Folsom, of Orange, N. J., with Ben Hazen as guide. It was an Oswego, or large-mouth bass, weighing 7½ pounds, post-office weight; that is, he barely raised the beam at 7½, but overweighed the notch lower, so he was entitled to a record of 7½ pounds, as he was not weighed for several hours after being taken from the water. This is said to be the largest bass ever caught in that lake, and is larger than any bass we ever heard of being caught elsewhere. He was taken with a light rod and reel, easting with small bait, which may have suited his appetite better than a larger one, for when we opened him we found inside of him a yellow perch (very little digested) that measured from end of nose to the tip of the tail 11½ inches. There have been a great many large bass taken from this lake this season, but this caps them all, and gives to Greenwood Lake the palm for bass fishing.—MICROPTERUS. [This is certainly a large fish of this species to be taken so far north. In Florida, however, they grow up to nearly twice the weight given. The National Muscum has a cast of a Florida big-mouth which weighed 14 pounds, a copy of which may be seen in the office of Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market.]

"Nessmur" in Favor.—Norwich, Conn., July 25.—I have just received your paper of this week, and your letter from "Nessmur" leads me to say in opposition to the criticism of the Evening Post, that a lady of refinement, after reading his excellent book, said "Nessmur's" appearance on the title page of his book, combined with his description of bringing the cool water to the sick children, fully made up for any woods eccentricity in the way of toilct articles.—Uncas.

Minnesota.—Pillsbury.—As usual, fishing is superb. I am just returned from a two days' camp at Long Lake, where myself and three companions caught fully three hundred pounds of bass, walleyed pike and pickerel, one of the latter measuring thirty-nine inches in length, seven and a half in depth, and weighing seventeen pounds. Visiting brethren can find fair accommodations at a reasonable price.—J. Frank Locke.

Indiana.—Fairland, July 30.—Fishing in this part of Indiana is almost destroyed. The dynamitc fiend is abroad in the land, night and day, seven days in the week, and the "gentleman with the net," as "M. W. R.," of Denver, formerly of Indianapolis, happily expresses it, may always be found wandering along the streams.—C. W. W.

WE NEVER OFFERED SUCH A PRIZE.—Chardon, O., July 29.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have been informed that in a recent issue of your paper there was a reward offered of quite a large sum for a black bass that would weigh more than six and one-fourth pounds.—A. D. D.

THE ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER held the first annual meeting at Clayton, N. Y., yesterday, and to-day the members and their friends are going on an excursion on the steamer Island Belle, to picnic on St. John's Island.

### Hishculture.

NOTES ON LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

By Charles G. Atkins.

By Charles G. Atkins.

NOMENCLATURE AND RANGE.

THE term "land-locked salmon," though it may be, and probably is, a misnomer so far as it implies any forcible detention of sea-going salmon in fresh water, has come to be generally accepted as applicable to all those salmon of Eastern North America and of Europe that pass their entire lives in fresh water. They are all, according to the most recent conclusions of our American inthyologists, members of the great species, Salmo salar, the common river salmon of the tributaries of the North Atlantic. In America they are found in a number of restricted localities, of which, besides several in the Canadian provinces, there are four in the State of Maine, namely: first, the waters of the St. Croix; second, of one branch of Union River, Hancock county; third, of Sebec River, a tributary of the Penobscot; and fourth, of Lake Sebago and tributaries in Cumberland county.

The results of some inquiries that I have made relative to the salmon of lakes Champlain and Ontario indicate that these, also, should be added to the list, though I believe that the salmon of Lake Champlain are now extinct.

I have little knowledge of the salmon of any of these localities, but those in the State of Maine, and their descendants in other States, and any general remarks I may have occasion to make must be understood as applying especially to them.

A COMPARISON WITH ANADROMOUS SALMON.

there States, and any general remarks I may have occasion to make must be understood as applying especially to them.

A COMPARISON WITH ANADROMOUS SALMON.

To the anatomy of the land-locked salmon I have given none but the most superficial attention, and am not able to say whether there exist any distinguishing marks by which they may be unerringly separated from the normal Salmo salar, or from each other. The general impression made upon the fish-culturist who views them in their separate haunts is that the external difference of form and color are sufficient to enable him easily to separate those of the several districts should they be presented in a promiscnous heap, but I confess that I should not dare to indicate the points of difference; and granted that the impression of dissimilarity is correct, it still remains in doubt whether when bied in other waters, either variety will retain its peculiarities.

However, when we came to place the land-locked salmon of either district by the side of the normal form of Salmo salar, and to inclinde in our survey other than anatomical features, there are not wanting data for an interesting comparison.

In the first place, we find a general resemblance in form and color. The young fry are so closely alike that the eye fails to separate them if mixed together. As they grow we find further that the reproductive functions of the males are in both forms active at a very early stage, while yet in what is known as the parr-stage, marked externally by the presence of bright red spots and dark transverse bars or "finger-marks" upon the sides; and at Grand Lake Stream may be observed several other stages of growth closely resembling those of the migratory salmon. The adults have identical habits in the spawning season, and the same remurkable external changes take place in the adult males at that season of the year—the deepening of the body, the lengthening of the head, the curving of the jaws, the growth of the wonderful hooked bony process on the tip of the lower jaw, the ass

ashis neigneous pathons, our above schedule or the intertion attends of 1 have also pleaved some the flower to the control of the transport of 1 have also pleaved some the flower to the control of th

In the Rangeley Lakes in Maine, about fifty domesticated Schoodic salmon about two years of age were introduced from breeding ponds in Alna; fry of Sebago salmon were introduced as follows: 2,000 in 1874; 5,000 in 1875; 3,000 in 1877; 18,000 in 1877. In 1877 a stugle specimen weighing five pounds was captured. As to further results I will quote Mr. Stanley's letter to the Forest ann Strream Oct. 26, 1882: "I am happy to state that the salmon put in an appearance in the Rangeley stream this fall in considerable numbers and for the first time. Some of them were very large. I saw five of them in a pool which I estimated would run from 4 to 10 pounds each. Over forty were taken last June in the Rangeley Lake alone of from 2½ to 4½ pounds each. They have also been taken in the lakes below. For the short time that has elapsed since they were introduced, and the small number of eggs, the success has been remarkable." As it is impossible to determine absolutely whether these captures came from the early planting of Schoodic fish, or the later planting of Sebago fish, nor yet their age, we can only remark that the size attained is very satisfactory, and from the numbers captured and seen it is quite evident that the species is established as an inhabitant of the Rangeley Lakes.

Another instance from the same State may be adduced in the case of the Weld Pond, which I will give in Mr. Stanley's language: "The most reliable information I have in regard to growth

it is quite evident that the species is established as an inhabitant of the Rangeley Lakes.

Another instance from the same State may be adduced in the case of the Weld Pond, which I will give in Mr. Stanley's language:

"The most reliable information I have in regard to growth of land-locked salmon or the time it takes to reach a certain size is what I get from the Weld Pond in Franklin county. This pond is about five miles long and two miles wide; is fed by numerous large brooks which take their rise back in the wilderness among the mountains, to which the trout and salmon (the former are plenty) have free access to their head waters. Also the outlet of the pond, Webb's River, about the size of the Presumpscott, is a rapid stream, five miles after it leaves the pond, with clean, gravelly bottom, and unobstructed by dams. This pond is famous for its trout and pickerel—the angler catching about as many brook trout as pickerel—the angler catching about as many brook trout as pickerel. It is plentifully stocked with smelts and minnows, \* \* \* I give you the number and dates of the plantings of Sebago salmon: 1875, 2,000; 1876, 3,000; 1877, 10,000."

The first 2,000 were put into the Bowley Brook; the other two lots were turned into the river, with the exception of perhaps about 2,000 more, which were put in the above brook. A friend of mine, who is reliable, told me he saw weighed one that was caught in this brook that tipped the scales at 11 pounds. Last fall they eame into the brook and river also in considerable numbers and of large size, some, undoutbedly, of 10 or 12 pounds. Last summer the small salmon 6 to 8 inches long were quite plenty in this brook, also some in the river. Parties fishing for brook trout would in half a day's fishing catch fifteen or twenty of these little salmon, which, however, they put back. None have been taken in any of the stream except the river and Bowley Brook and the pond. Quite a number have been taken fishing through the ire their growth has been remarkable particularly in Sq

REQUIREMENTS OF LAND-LOCKED SALMON

eight inches in length, and weighing mine pounds. This use was measured and weighed in presence of several reliable persons."

REQUIREMENTS OF LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

It is to be regretted that there are no adequate data at hand from which to discuss the question of the requirements of Schoodic salmon. We ought to know definitely the size and depth of all the lakes that they naturally inhabit; the quality of the water; its temperature at surface and bottom during the heated term; the quantity and variety of food afforded; what enemies they have successfully combatted, and to what ones they have succumbed; the character and extent of their spawning grounds, etc. The data at hand will enable us to lay down only general rules, which will, nevertheless, it is hoped, be of some service in directing future effort.

It does not appear that the matter of area is important. Land-locked salmon appear to thrive as well, other things being considered, and attain as large size in lakes of a few hundred acres area as in those covering thousands of acres. For instance, the largest salmon of the Grand Lake region are found in West Musquash Lake, whose area is less than a thousand acres; and among new localities we may instance Shrewsbury Lake, in Vermont, only one mile long and one-half mile wide, where such signal success has attended the introduction of these fish.

The depth of water is apparently a more important matter. I think the rule will hold good that large fish of the salmon family generally inhabit deep lakes. Of the native haunts of the land-locked salmon, the deepest is Lake Sebago, where 410 feet of water have been found, and in this region we find the largest land-locked salmon in Maine; it must, however, be noted, as a possible exception to our rule, that the salmon of Long Pond, a tributary of Lake Sebago of much smaller size, and, it is, supposed, much shallower water, are not much, if any, inferior to those of Schago itself, and have actually furnished the largest individuals on record. West Musquash Lake, in

has placed these fish indicates roughly the climatological conditions required. It is not likely that they will tarrive much further south than their natural range, unless in elevated, and therefore cool, regions.

As regards qualities of water other than temperature, I do not think land-locked salmon are specially fastidious. Muddy water is undoubtedly objectionable, but among their native haunts are many lakes whose water is strongly colored with peaty and earthern solutions.

Gravelly shores and bottom are not essential, except on the breeding grounds, which must be ample to insure a great degree of success. A good-sized brook, abounding in gravelly rapids, will meet the requirements. Whether it should be an inlet or an outlet may be properly brought in question. It seems to me well proven that these fish are endowed with instincts of locality that impel them to deposit their eggs in their uarive streams, to the extent of selecting one among several streams connected with the same lake. On no other supposition can we explain certain phenomena at Graud Lake. Junior Stream, at the head of the lake, is a fine gravelly stream, offering excellent locations for spawning beds, and more easily accessible from the lake than is Grand Lake Stream, and was formerly much resorted to by the salmon. Of late, however, it is almost entirely deserted, notwithstanding the salmon are abundant in the lake, and thousands of them yearly resort to Grand Lake Stream at the other externe of the lake. Whether this instinct will interfere with the use of fry from Grand Lake eggs for the stocking of waters whose only spawning grounds lie in their affluents is a question deserving consideration, but which we shall doubtless have to leave to the solution of experience. It is interesting to note that in many of the lakes where they have been introduced we hear of them first in the outlets. Such is the case at Woodhull Lake, "from appearances," writes Gen. R. U. Sherman, "the whole stock went out at Woodhull Dam through the open gates, and

tation.

The growth attained in some of the instances cited above, lead to the hope that introduced to conditions more favorable than those of their native haunts, they will become permanently increased in size and in importance. It is not too much to hope that in suitable tributaries of some of the great lakes, especially those of Lake Superior, Michigan and Huron, they may even become what they have never yet been in their original homes in Maine, the objects of pursuit of an industrial fishery.

Prof. Goode: Mr. President, I am sure we have all listened with great interest to the paper read by Mr. Atkins. It certainly is a magazine of new facts concerning the land-locked salmon. I should like to take advantage of the presence of Mr. Atkins to ask one or two questions. The land-locked salmon is, I suppose, universally admitted to be a descendant, through modification in habit, of the sea-running salmon. (To Mr. Atkins) Have you in your studies of this fish been enabled to judge how long it has been since the land-locking took place; or, rather, when the oldest and most recent laud-lockings occurred? I would also ask whether, in your opinion, the land-locking has produced an hereditary tendency in the fish to remain in the head waters of streams, so that if obstructions are removed, fish descended from land-locked fish will also be likely to remain in the head waters. I would also ask, in the special interest of the fish-culturists of England, who at the present time are doing a great deal of work in the way of hybridizing various species and races of Salmonidæ, etc., whether our land-locked salmon could not be transported to England and crossed with the large brook trout or the char? It would be a great advantage, for they would thus secure a heavier and better fish than the trout which they now have; and, moreover, a fish which would be likely to remain in the head waters of the streams. Such is the theory of certain English experts, but it occurs to me that their theory is without very good foundation. If Mr. Atkins can throw any light on any of these questions, we shall all, I think, be greatly interested.

Mr. Atkins can then any light on any of these questions, we shall all, I think be greatly interested.

to me that their theory is without very good foundation. If Mr. Atkins can throw any light on any of these questions, we shall all, I think, be greatly interested.

Mr. Atkins; I do not think we have any evidence that the land-locking of the species under consideration has occurred during recent geological periods. There is nothing at present to prevent any of these salmon from going out to sea from any of these waters where they are now found. There are obstructions to their coming back, if they once went to the sea, and these same obstructions would hinder the sea salmon having access to the upper waters where the laud-locked salmon now live. It is possible that at some very remote period there were obstacles which prevented their descending to the sea. I think it possible, also, that the change in their habits and instincts occurred gradually. The male salmon will live in fresh water until their reproductive organs are developed, which occurs at an early stage of their existence. I do not know that it has been proved (excepting in the case of some other species than Salmo salmy that salmon can be kept from making migrations to the sea until the eggs of the female become pretty well developed; but I think it possible that such proof may be furnished. One salmon may have stayed over the proper time—perhaps from compulsion, perhaps from some natural weakness of instinct—and she may have developed eggs without going to salt water, and her descendants may have inherited the tendency to remain in fresh water. That is, of course, mere speculation, without any observation to base it upon, excepting the absence of obstructions at the present time. That the lack of instinct to migrate seawards is hereditary, is unquestionably true. The salmon have an opportunity to go to sea, and do sometimes run down as far as the mouths of weirs, but apparently not with the intention of going to sea. As to the hybridization cut gested, I have never seen any evidence of its occurrence naturally anong the salmon or any other species o

The President: Is a great depth of water necessary to the welfare of the fish? I ask this because I have noticed that on Long Island in some small pouds they never come to anything.

thing.

Mr. Atkins: I think probably that the depth of water is the most important point to be considered. They will not thrive if compelled to sustain a high temperature of water. They

must in the heated season be allowed to go into deep water where they can keep cool.

Prof. Goode: Mr. Atkins, have you ever seen any indications of hybridization under natural conditions between sea salmon and laud-locked salmon?

Mr. Atkins: I never had an opportunity to observe anything of that kind. I have taken only four or five anadromous salmon in company with land-locked salmon. In Grand Lake Stream we have on several occasions taken sea salmon that ascended to the lake and came to the same ground as the land-locked salmon for the purpose of spawning. Two of the labove four or five were mated—male and female, and the others we took and made use of without waiting to see what the action of the fish would have been if left alone.

### The Rennel.

### FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

Sept. 1 to 6.—Bench Show of the Lancaster County Fair Association Lancaster, Pa. Entries close Aug. 30. J. B. Long, Secretary, 6 West King street, Lancaster, Pa. Sept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. J. S. Wall, Secreary, P. O. Box 1,246, Montreal, Canada.

Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Field Trials of the Ontario Collie Club, Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 23. Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary.

Sept. 10, 17, 12.

Club Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Denj. C. Chab. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Dark of the Danbury Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn.

Oct. 21, 42, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westmister Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1407. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

### DOGGEREL.

HE was a city swell, and as he sauntered by
With his loyely Laverack setter, so timid and so shy.
His get up was tremendous and regardless of the cost,
And in self-admiration he seemed completely lost.

A mighty smasher of glass balls, who dare his honors trench? His dog a trial winner on many a hard-fought beach. What matters tho' he ne'er had sprung the woodcock in the swale, Or roused the booming grouse, or flushed the whirring quail.

His hammerless is Blank's best brand, his dog the choicest strain; Now country bumpkins stand aside, or meet with deep disdain.
October's woods, in brown and gold, gleam in the morning light;
'Tis there he hopes to drop the grouse, or stop the woodcock's flight.

And there he winds his eager way, his setter close behind,
When lot ye gods! what's this he hears, like roar of rushing wind?
Uprising at his very feet, a startled bevy springs,
The air seems full of flying forms, and rapid, flashing wings.

Our sportsman, dazed, in frantic haste fumbles his gun in air, Uncertain at which bird to shoot, he points it here, then there; At last, in desperation sheer, he fires both right and left, But not a bird of all the lot was of his life bereft.

The covey out of sight had flown ere the shot had left the gun, While the lovely Laverack setter to his distant home had run.

### APOSTROPHE.

These are the men and these the dogs we meet in dress parade Each pleasant afternoon on the fashions' promenade; Heroes of the club-room, they trumpet forth their fame, (Euchre, Brag and Poker, their more familiar game).

But work in field and thicket (I tell you this incog.), Needs another breed of man and another breed of dog

### POINTERS AT NEW YORK.

POINTERS AT NEW YORK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following intelligible and intelligent reply to my letter in your issue of July 17, appeared in your columns last week, under Mr. John W. Munson's signature. It is what a lawyer might term "a plea by confession and avoidance."

I don't proposa to reply in detail to Mr. Mason's letter, which appeared in your paper last week, since it is so full of false statements and inshnuctions, that it would compel the denial of each and every one. Justice to myself and others, however, compels me to deny his assertion that I ever had a pecuniary interest in the paper he menions, or ever contributed one cent toward it other than my subscription and advertisement, for which I always paid the regular advertised rotes. I feel confident the same can be said of Mr. Sterling. Mr. Pilkington of England, who bred Meteor, sent him to St. Louis, saying he was by Garnet out of Jilt. This is sufficient. Mr. A. C. Waddell, of Topeka, Kas., writes me under date of the 24th inst: "Mr. Mason has no authority in any way to state that I said Beaufort is a better dog than Meteor. \* \* \* I never said so."

Boaten in argument, faced by conflicting statements of very questionable appearance, unable to meet the serious charges brought against him, Mr. John W. Munson endeavors to extricate himself from the difficulty by accusing me of presenting your readers with false statements and insinuations. This novel style of argument may be well adapted to those that hope by such means to avoid just and well-earned retribution. But I can assure Mr. Munson that in this case there is no chance of escape through such a channel. Before I proceed let me remind Mr. Munson that when gentlemen join in a discussion they retire therefrom as they enter-gentlemen. Unless argument, logical and sound, is introduced to support a charge of falsehood, it is not allowed as evidence by persons either intelligent or ignorant. That Mr. Munson's case has been a lame one from the outset is an undeniable fact, and so he once mo

go on record as saying that Meteor and Bang Bang are (barring the head of each, which, I think, could be slightly improved) the best pointer dogs in America, and the only type of the pointer to breed to." Two months previous to this Mr. Munson wrote me two letters, as follows:

Chas. H. Mason, Esq., N. Y.;

DEAR SIR—I expect to catch fits in the papers for passing Bang Bang by at Cleveland, but I am sure I put the ribbons where they belonged. I am not pleased with Bang Bang. \* \* I am told Beaufort is a remarkably handsome dog.

Yours truly,

John W. Munson.

DRAN SIN-LEXPECT to catch fish it he papers for passing Bang Bang by at Cleveland, but I am sure I put the ribbons where they belonged. I sum not pleased with Bang Bang. "Yours troly." A sure of the Itah to be and the Itah to be and the Itah to be and If I had thought grant be and the world have won first. I thought him good enough for second only. I don't fancy his head, especially the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he tooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the inside white of both when he dooks at you. I don't think lin and grown of the line in the inside white you was an inside you. Whether they are in Mr. Munson's handwriting or not, and I now call ou Mr. Munson to explain the meaning of such work. [There is no doubt that he letters referred to were written by Mr. Munson.—Ed. F. And Si.] I do this in the interest of pointer breeders and exhibition of the property of the prop

"The time is out of joint; O cursed spite, That ever I was born to set it right,"

CHARLES H. MASON, TOWPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Aug. 4.

### THE PROPER SIZE OF BEAGLES.

THE PROPER SIZE OF BEAGLES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Being much interested in articles in Forest and Stream, as to "the proper size" and "shooting over beagles," I venture to give my experience with them, and my opinion as to their proper size, I having owned probably more of different strains than, with one or two exceptions, any member of the beagle club.

My dogs are kept for private shooting and sport, and have razged from eighteen down to eleven inches, and I most emphastically indorse the smaller dog for sport, with or without the gun.

A large dog, I find, runs too fast and overruns the doubles too much and far, he sometimes runs fifty or one hundred yards before he finds his mistake, he then circles until he finds the trail and so on at nearly every double of the game in a close or woody country, if in theopen it is one straight dash to the nearest hole, the nearer the hole the less sport we have.

A small dog will not overrun as much or as far, because he is slower in his pace, he works a double better, does not circle as much as a large dog; he keeps the game on the move about fast enough to follow with or without the gun, and will give you more shots, because the game does more doubling and does not take to the earth until shot at, or very near tired out, therefore, in my opinion, he is the best dog for sport with or without the gun.

I have always found three dogs a plenty, and over four too many, for in a larger number there are always some that are inclined to have too much tongue, and will keep on crying when the trail is overrun and will bring the others to them,

keeping them in a constant whirl of excitement; from experience I must indorse three or four small dogs.

I am unlike Mr. Phebus in my experience. He says in his romantic article of July 17 that the practice of shooting rabbits before beagles is pernicious and will render a pack useless. I have had dogs refuse to go out without the gun, and I think there are more like me. A beagle will soon learn the difference. I am sure mine are always prouder than I when I kill the game. He says a pot-hunter goes for quantity. I would ask what kind of sport it is to stand by and see a rabbit torn or mouthed in pieces? Would not the pot-hunter have made better use of it? I take it as a wholesale waste of game, something the FOREST AND STREAM has been trying to stop for many years. As to his bagging fifty-six out of sixty starts, and nearly all run down, I would say I have never in all of my experience, and I was in the field before Mr. Phebus run down ten rabbits, when they had any kind of a chance; I do not know what kind of combry or rabbits there is in Berkley county, Virginia, but this I do know, that eighteen or eleven inch dogs can't run them down in Permsylvania in less than forty-five minutes, if they can do it then, and make out the doubles, and he has done it, one in nearly every twenty minutes for two whole days. I would ask some other beagle man that runs down rabbits if they can do this.

I have had some of the very strain that Mr. Phebus writes about, and a friend close by who has three more, and although they are good dogs, above the average beagle in hunting, we could never equal his record. I would say in conclusion that if the beagle men want good dogs, give them plenty of work without the gun, but if you want better dogs and better sport, give them plenty of work without the gun, but if you want tetter dogs and better sport, give them plenty of work without the gun, but if you want tetter dogs and better sport, give them plenty of work without the gun, but if you want tetter dogs and better sport, give them

### NATIONAL BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.

A CALL.

WE publish below a call for a meeting to be held at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, for the purpose of forming a National Bench Show Association. We received the call last week from Major Taylor, who requested us to withhold its publication until this week. We complied with the request, as we were in honor bound to do, but why he should wish it to appear in FOREST AND STEBAM a week later than in other papers we do not understand. The call is addressed to all kennel clubs and associations in this country and Canada, under whose auspices bench shows have been held. We hope that every one will respond and send delegates, or designate proxies, whose names should be sent to Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky., or to Mr. Elliot Smith, New York. The secretaries of all associations taking action in the matter will confer a favor by at once informing us of the result.

As the propriety and necessity of forming a National Bench Show Association has been discussed, and a general agreement arrived at that there should be one, we hereby issue a call to the kennel clubs and associations, under whose auspices bench shows have been held, throughout the United States and Canada, to hold a meeting at once and elect a delegate to represent them at a convention to be held at Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., it being the second day of the Philadelphia Kennel Club show. If it is found impossible to send delegate, if name of any proxy elected to represent is malled to J. M. Taylor, it will be attended to and the person notified. When meetings are held secretaries are requested to notify promptly the press of their action. (Signed)

WISDOM FOR "IGNORAMUS."

### WISDOM FOR "IGNORAMUS."

WISDOM FOR "IGNORAMUS."

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Ignoramus" stands self-confessed and self-proven. The wise men have not "had their say." I have not said a word. The simplicity of the inquiry as to the appointment of judges! That is the very latest triumph of the clairvoyant's art. The spirits of Montargis, Prince Llewelyn and St. Hubert are consulted through a medium, and the voice of the majority decides the selection.

"Faking!" Why that is a weak invention of inexperienced ones, unable to do it themselves. Plastering up sores, doctoring tails, etc., is "high art," generally imported (duty free). Dogs' ages are never given wrongly, but sometimes stud books do lie.

Judges are paid, well paid, by the privilege of looking wise

Judges are paid, well paid, by the privilege of looking wise in a ring,
"Merits of a dog" is a technical term for the length of the

owner's tongue.

If "Ignoramus" had consulted either of the canine authorities above-named, full exposure of ignorance would have been avoided.

CAIUS (with approval of Dame Juliaua Berners).

Westminster Abbey. No time.

### PHILADELPHIA BENCH SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA BENCH SHOW.

The list of special prizes already donated by the leading firms of Philadelphia for the exhibition to take place Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19, is a very valuable one—a rough estimate made of its worth places it over \$1,000, while unore will be added before the show takes place. Superintendent Lincoln is expected here in about ten days, when all arrangements will be completed. It connection with the display of dogs, various dealers in sporting goods, etc., have expressed a desire to exhibit their wares, a feature which will add much interest to the show. Before FOREST AND STREAM goes to press again the Philadelphia Kennel Club will have held a stated meeting when the judges will be selected.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the field trial committee of the Philadelphia Kennel Club in regard to the trials of the association, a number of entries for which have been made.

### LAVERACK SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
"Homo" is certainly well up on the Laverack setter. So far as field work goes, I would not fancy his selection for stud

as field work goes, I would not tancy his selection to stand purposes.

If he wants to breed dogs for bench shows under a standard not fitted for field purposes—the latter being the real object for which all setter dogs have heretofore been bred—he had better enter them in the non-sporting class, as all bench show standards for setters are supposed to cover all points of form necessary for a perfect field dog.

"Homo's" scale of points for a stud dog would run something like the following:

High-appearing quality.

Fine texture of coat.

OBSERVER.

### BEAGLES AT THE PHILADELPHIA SHOW.

BEAGLES AT THE PHILADELPHIA SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I send you the list of classes for beagles at the Philadelphia bench show in September. I do so that those who are interested may know in time what classes they will be able to enter their favorites in, and get them in proper form. The Philadelphia Kennel Club have considered the claims of the American English Beagle Club and kindly given us the classes asked for, and I hope that all of our beagle owners will make an effort to have such a display of our little hound as never has been seen before in this country. The prizes are liberal, also the classes, and there should be a grand response from lovers of the beagle. Besides the regular prizes there will be specials, among which the American English Beagle Club will donate two cups, one for the best beagle entered below 12 inches. The

awards will be made according to the scale of points adopted by the club.

Below are the classes: Champion dogs, champion medal, bitches the same; open. dogs over 12 inches, \$10, \$5 and medal, bitches the same; under 12 inches, dogs the same, bitches the same.

W. H. ASHBURNER.

### MEETING OF EXHIBITORS AND BREEDERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

During the past few days I have been in receipt of a number of signed circular letters from gentlemen, many of whom are well known as exhibitors and breeders, asking me to call a meeting for the purpose of establishing a kennel club. These read as follows:

well known as exhibitors and Dredects, eaching the to the meeting for the purpose of establishing a kennel club. These read as follows:

Editor American Kennel Register:

In view of the conflicting actions of the Westminster Kennel Club and of Major Taylor relative to the inception of a National Kennel Club, and the danger of the proposal falling through thereby, we respectfully ask you to issue a call for a meeting of exhibitors and clubs to form such a kennel club, and that you prepare a plan of organization, work, etc., for such a club, to be considered at this meeting. It seems very desirable that the co-operation of so respected and experienced a judge as Major Taylor and so old and influential an organization as the Westminster Kennel Club should both be secured to this object.

Since these circulars were sent out by the original signers, Messrs, Wade, Kirk, Burgess and Perry, I have been informed by Mr. Elliot Smith that, in conjunction with Major Taylor, the Westminster Kennel Club has called a meeting of dogshow clubs, to be held at Fhiladelphia on Sept. 17. This call Mr. Smith read to me, and it contains no reference to exhibitors or breeders; and he further informed me that, in his opinion, individuals could not form a club to have any control over dog shows. It struck me that, if individuals were not wanted, it was rather strange that one of the two signers of the call should be a private individual.

With all due respect to the gentlemen asking me to call a meeting of exhibitors and clubs, I think it would be better to allow my call to be addressed to all interested in breeding or exhibiting, so that clubs may be represented if they so desire, otherwise it would appear as if there was antagonism. I therefore desire to notify all such that a meeting will be held in Philadelphia on the evening of Sept. 16. The time and place will be duly announced later on.

Yours truly,

### BREAKING SPANIELS.

BREAKING SPANIELS.

O little trouble is taken generally in breaking this, one of the most useful of the sportsman's canine friends, that a few words on the subject may not be out of place. Most people are conteuted if a dog will work within gunshot and push out the game for him to kill. Almost any mongrel, with the necessary practice and experience will do this, but I am supposing that the sportsman takes a pride in his dogs, likes to shoot in comfort and in good form when he uses spaniels, itiguite as necessary to have them well trained as it is for any other breed of sporting dog. I will therefore proceed to give such few directions as my experience has taught. I know no dog that more repays the trouble of breaking yourself (that is, if you have the requisite knowledge and patience) than the spaniel, who, from the natural love and affection he has for his master more than any other dog, should be more ready to work for him than any one else; but the fact is, from the spaniel's winning ways, and his beautiful pleading eyes, it requires a little hardheartedness on the part of the breaker, for the spaniel will bear and requires a good bit of whipcord, notwishstanding "Acteon's" dictum, as advocated in an article in a contemporary, that he will bear less than any other dog. I speak from considerable experience—the spaniel's natural love of and ardor in hunting, require a firm hand over him until he is matured. There is an old saying that "a spaniel is no good until he is nearly worn out"—there is a great deal of truth in this, for very few spaniels are good for much until they are at least three or four years old. I recollect an old bitch that belonged to an "old Devonshire sportsman"—by the way it was not that gentleman who was in the habit of opening a conversation with those words, and who used to buttonhole you so at certain dog shows—who used to boast that he could kill more game to "old Fan" than three parts of the men with their teams of spaniels and numerons keepers; the fact was, as I found out afterward

about, should always have an eye to the gun, and work to it instead of for himself and his own gratification and amusement.

You cannot well begin too early to train young spaniels to get their noses down and to hunt close; to work thoroughly every bit of ground and every hole and corner that can possibly shelter a head of game is what the spaniel is required to do when he is grown up; and in order to inculcate this habi in him, and to discourage what they are so prone to do, namely, go ahead, you should begin by flinging small bits of meat or boiled liver into small patches of turnips in a garden, or small patches of thick bushes, or any kind of covert that will cause them to seek for it with their noses and not with their eyes. By no means enter your young spaniels to rabbits if you can possibly help it; they take to them too soon unfortunately when they get the chance, and there is no fear about their having the opportunity quite soon enough; enter them to winged game by all means, and for this purpose get an old oock partridge, cut one wing (if you cut two he will still be able to make some sort of a fly of it), and put him into a small patch of thick covert. A really well-bred spaniel ought to prefer the seem of winged game to fur; but how rarely this is found to be the case, and one reason for it is that the puppy is generally first introduced to the seem of rabbits. Ninety-nine keepers out of a hundred enter their young spaniels to rabbits because it saves trouble, as they are easily found, but it ruins the dog.

Never take young spaniels into large or thick coverts where they can get away from under your eye, which they will be pretty sure to do. Confine your working ground to small bits of covert, patches of turnips, bushes, bits of gorse, anything, in fact, where you will be likely to have enough cohtrol over them, and where they are in reach of an attendant, whom you should always have with you to turn them to your whistel. I have found it a first-rate plan to take them out on the sides of rivers and

far preferable to letting them hunt rabbits. Teach them early to drop to hand and shot, and spare no pans about it; this is a sure of a spaniel's education which is generally neglected, and it is a size year on for a team of spaniels, if they are can all the same of the paniels of the panie

### CURRENT DOG STORIES.

CURRENT DOG STORIES.

XXXV.

Sergeant Geo. Osborne, of the Yonkers police, is a noted sportsman. Next week the Sergeant is to take his vacation, and, by dint of much persuasion, he succeeded in borrowing Commissioner P. U. Fowler's hunting dog, a beautiful setter with hig brown eyes. It was vaued at \$200. Sergeant Osborne proudly led his prize down to the police station, and, after exhibiting him to everybody, went and chained him up in the bolice stable. That evening one of the policemen brought in a big black dog that had bitten somebody, and tied him up in the stable next to the brown setter. The Captain sat in judgment on the black dog, heard all the details of his crime, and ordered Detective Patsy Quinn to go out and shoot him. Quinn took a revolver and lantern and went out to the barn. The setter had broken loose, and jumped upon him to caress gim, whereupon Quinn shot him through theneck, made sure that he was dead, and went back to report that he had killed the vicious brute just in time. Next morning Sergeant Osborne went to the stable and found the beautiful setter lying dead at one end of a broken chain, while the black dog was dancing up and down at the end of another chain, ready to go hunting. The black dog has since ded.—N. Y. Sun.

A good story of a dog's ability to find its way from a strange place to its former home comes from Flat Rock, O. A young tarmer named McCauley emigrated from that place to Kansas. He put his goods on the cars at Bellevue, and with them put a

shepherd dog. On his arrival at his destination he drove from the railroad station to his brother's house, the dog following. The team was cared for, and the young man went into the house leaving the dog outside. The next morning the animal could not be found. He wrote back to Ohio to his friends, and mentioned the disappearance of the dog. Three weeks afterward he received a letter announcing the arrival of the dog at its old home. The animal refused, however, to make up with any one, and in a short time died.—Cincinnati Enquirer, July 31.

### MASTIFFS.

MASTIFFS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was much pleased to see an article from so distinguished an English authority as M. B. Wynn, Esa, in your last, but I am sure we would have enjoyed an article from him on mastiffs much more than one on deerhounds, as Mr. Wynn is one of the very few mastiff breeders now living who knows anything about the early dogs, their characteristics, breeders, etc. His article on black mastiffs in Live Stock Journal would well repay republication, as it opened a flood of light on the great variety of color that has appeared in a race that we are accustomed to think of as only fawn or brindle. It is much to be desired for mastiff interests that the threads of information still existing on this subject should be gathered up and put in permanent shape. We need a "Book on the Mastiff," not a chapter in "Tom Collins on the Dog," but a whole book, and we have at least one English breeder in this country who could add much of value to such a book.

Verona, Pa., Aug. 1.

TRAINING DOGS ON TAME QUAIL.—Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21.—Editor Forest and Stream: Inclosed please find §1 for copy Hammonds "Dog Training," I can verify your remarks by the experience of myself and friends in having dogs "broken" by some professional breakers. They were "broken" indeed. I have an eleven months old puppy, Fauntelroy (Fairy Prince—Flirt) that I wish to try to train by Hammond's book. Do you know where I can purchase a pair of quail? It would be inconvenient to go the necessary distance just at this time to find quail enough to give the puppy work.—B. [Your dog should not be allowed to work on quail, or in fact on any bird until his yard education is such that you have him under control. We learned many years ago by sad experience, that birds that have been handled should never be used while training a dog. The olfactory power of hunting dogs is something marvelous, and the taint of hunan touch upon the bird is as evident to them as is the scent of the bird itself. It is this ability to distinguish the difference between a wild bird and one that has been handled that causes a dog to become unsteady on point to them, and if the practice is continued he will soon fail to point, unless perhaps at sight, and the result will be that he will follow the same course when you take him afield, and you will have a hard task, and may not even then succeed in bringing him back to where he was when you commenced with him.]

SHINER.—The Labrador dog Shiner, which was brought back in the Loch Garry from the Arctic regions, has been lost or stolen from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The dog was brought home by Lieut. Chambers as a present to Capt. Kirkland, the captain of the yard.

### KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.
2. Breed.
3. Sex.

6. Name and residence of owner, buyer or seller.

ticulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Age. or

5. Date of birth, of breeding or

of death.

All names must be plaintly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with written's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*For einstructions at head of this column.

Anienes and signed with writer's name.

\*\*\*AMES CLAIMED.\*\*

\*\*EF\*\* See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Beppo.\*\* By Mr. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass., for black, white and tan fox-terrier, age not given, by Mr. W. Tallman's Quickstep out of Nippet (A.K.R. 1404).

\*\*Cherry Blossom II\*\* By Jr. J. A. Doolittle, New Haven, Conn., for liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped July 28, 18-4, by his Don (A.K.R. 1909), out of his Cherry Blossom.

\*\*Meteorite and Meekness.\*\* By Mr. J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo., for liver and white pointer dog and blich, whelped July 19, 1884, by champion Meteor out of his champion Vanity.

\*\*Monitor and Meta.\*\* By Mr. J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo., for liver and white pointer dog and hitch, whelped July 13, 1884, by champion Meteor out of Flash III. (Bang.—Pride).

\*\*Maximum and Minim.\*\* By Mr. J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo., for liver and white pointer dog and hitch, whelped July 25, 1884, by Maxim (Garnet—Jilt) out of Flash III. (Bang.—Pride).

\*\*Monitor and Meta.\*\* By Mr. J. W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo., for liver and white pointer dog and hitch, whelped July 25, 1884, by Maxim (Garnet—Jilt) out of Flash III. (Bang.—Fride).

\*\*Duke of Britain.\*\* By Mr. Charles F. Corbin, New Pitiain, Conn., for red and white s-tere dog, whelped Nov. 3, 1892, by Holt's Sam (Sam—Nell) out of Flash III.

\*\*Dandy Lion.\*\* Warvetck II.. Lady B., Countess B. and Lady Lion. By Mr. A. E. Burche, Washington, D. C., for English setters, two block and white ticked bitches, whelped May 1, 1884, hy Dashing Lion Usah II. Leda) out of his Victoria (A.K.R. 1888).

\*\*Lady Glen.\*\* By Mr. George L. Willins, Jersey City, N. J., for liver and white pointer bitch, whelped June 7, 1881, by Glenmark out of Bessie.

\*\*Happy Thoughts.\*\* Highfyer, Highkunder, Highland Queen.\*\* Honey

Dash II. Leda) out of his Victoria (A.K.R. 1881),
Lady Glen. By Mr. George L. Wilms, Jersey City, N. J., for liver
and white pointer bitch, whelped June 7, 1881, by Glenmark out of
Bessie.
Happy Thoughts, Highflyer, Highlander, Highland Queen, Honey
Moon, Hazel Kirke and Haida. By Mr. H. W. Huntington, Brocklyn,
N. Y., for black greyheunds, three dogs and four bitches, whelped
July 15, 1884, by his Bouncing Boy (Walton Lad—Cremorne) out of his
Begonia (Born a Demon—Belle).
Ivan I., Julien I., Vedette, Anno, Alnorma, Asphodel and Lorraine.
By the Essex Kennel, Andover, Mass., for orange tawny, whith white
markings, St. Bernards, three dogs and four hitches, whelped July 20,
1884, by Cresar (A.K.R. 22) out of Daphine II. (A.K.R. 480).
Hazleharst, Honeyanckle, Hopewell, Happy Boy, Harsbell, Hawlequin, Honey Bee, Handsome Mand and Huntress. By Mr. H. W.
Huntington, trooklyn, N. Y., for one red and five black dogs and one
blue and two black greyhound bitches, whelped July 15, 1884, by lifecthoolfellow—Sol-Fa).
Flot II. By Mr. C. L. Schember, Yonkers, N. Y. for liver and white
and ticked cocker spaniel dog, whelped May 20, 1884, by Pilot (Sam—
Daisy Dean) out of Beauty (imported Racer—Daisey H.).
Bot. By Mr. F. S. Wetmore, Yonkers, N. Y., for liver cocker spaniel
dog, whelped May 20, 1884, hy Pilot (Sam—Daisy Dean) out of Beauty
(imported Racer—Daisey II.).
Beaumond. By Mr. R. T. Greene, Jersey City, N. J., for lemon and
white pointer dog, whelped June 12, 1884, by Glenmark (Rush—Romp)
out of Girl (A.K.R. 697) NAMES CHANGED.

out of Girl (A.K.R. 697).

NAMES CHANGED.

See instructions at head of this column.

Tony Lava Rock to Lava Rock II. Bue belton English setter dog
(A.K.R. 291), owned by Mr. I. M. Dewey, New Haven, Conu.

BRED.

BRED.

Belle—Faust II. Mr. H. Clay Glover's (New York) imported pointer biton Belle to Faust II. (A.K.R. 696), July 13.

Queenstown—Dan O'Connor. The Milwaukee Kennel's Club's Irish water spaniel bitch Queenstown (Barney—Irish Nell) to their imported Dan O'Connor. June 21.

Erlm—Dan O'Connor.

The Milwaukee Kennel Club's imported Irish water spaniel bitch Erin (Connaught Ranger—Quail II.) to their imported Dan O'Connor. The Milwaukee Kennel Club's Irish water spaniel bitch Peggy (Dan O'Connor—Irish Nell) to their Dan O'Connor.

Rate O'Connor—Tim O'Connor. The Milwaukee Kennel Club's Irish water spaniel bitch Kate O'Connor (Dan O'Connor—Irish Nell) to their Tim O'Connor. July 7.

Lyde II.—Firit. Mr. John Wanstall's pointer bitch Lyde II. (Lyde—Sport) to champion Fritz (a K. R. [351), July 29.

St. Kddat—Beaufort. Mr. H. D. Towner's (Nyack, N. X.) pointer bitch st. Kibla (billey's Ranger—White Lilly) to Mr. C. H. Mason's Beaufort (A.K.R. 694), Aug. 5,

Lodin-Hero II. The Asbmont Kennel's (Boston, Mass.) im-orted mastiff bltch Lodin to their imported Hero II. (A. K.R. 545).

Lodin—Hero II. 'Lue and Lodin to their imported Here II. (A.K.R. 549), ported mastiff hitch Lodin to their imported Here II. (A.K.R. 549), July 23, Ona—Hero II. Mr. Wm. Mellis's (Lucknow, Ont.) mastiff hitch Oma (Pluto—Juno) to the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 545), July 25, Pitts—Bannerman. Dr. L. H. Twaddell's (West Philadelphia, Pa.) leagle butch Pitts to Mr. L. D. Sloan's imported Bannerman, July 7. Beta—Meteor. Mr. J. W. Munson's (St. Louis, Mo.) imported pointer bitch Beta (Garnet—Sybil) to champion Meteor, July 25, Joan of Arc—Cambridge, Mr. John Schrink, Jr.'s (Cincinnati, O.) English setter bitch Joan of Arc (Leicester—Pearl) to Cambridge (Gladstone—Clip), July 26, Dolly Varden—Hero II. The Ashmont Kennel's (Boston, Mass.) mastiff bitch Dolly Varden (A.K.R. 75) to their imported Hero II. (A.K.R. 545), Aug. 2.

(A.K.R. 545), Aug. 2.

WHELPS.

\*\*PF\*\* See instructions at head of this column.
Cherry Blossom. Mr. J. A. Doolitle's (New Haven, Conn.) cocker
spaniel bitch Cherry Blossom), July 28, three (one dog), by his Don
(A.K.R. 1309); dog since dead.

\*\*Gatly, Mr. Howard Hartley's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) English setter bitch
Gally (Hesper-Polly), four (two dogs), by his champion Royal Ranger
(Royal IV.—Novel).

\*\*Datay Queen.\*\* Mr. Howard Hartley's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) English setter bitch Daisy Queen (Rock—Frame), six (four dogs), by his champlon Royal Ranger (Royal IV.—Novel).

\*\*Breda Girl\*\* The Milwaukee Kennel Club's (Milwaukee, Wis.) imported Irish water spaniel bitch Breda Girl (Wallace—Duck), July 24,
nine (six doss), by Kelly's Brake.

\*\*Honor Bright.\*\* Mr. H. W. Smith's (Worcester, Mass.) black greybound bitch Honor Bright (A.K.R. 302), July 29, six (three dogs), by
champion Friday Night (A.K.R. 733).

\*\*Lucia.\*\* Mr. D. S. Gregory, Jr., 3d's, pointer bitch Lucia (A.K.R.
200), July 25, eight (three dogs), by Bang Bang (A.K.R. 334); two dogs
and one bitch liver and white, the rest lemon and white; one bitch
since dead.

\*\*Dophne II.\*\* The Essex Kennel's (Andover, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch

and one often liver and white, the rest lemon and white; one bitch since dead.

Daphne II. (A.K.R. 489), July 29 eight (three dogs), by imported Cæsar (A.K.R. 22).

Lady Mab. Mr. H. C. Miller's (Hudson, N. Y.) pointer bitch Lady Mah (A.K.R. 1944), July 27, eleven, by champion Knickerhocker (A.K.R. 1915); two since dead.

Mollie. Mr. H. C. Miller's (Hudson, N. Y.) white bull-terrier hitch Mollie, July 2, seven, by Mr. M. Gifford's Brandy.

School Girl. Mr. H. W. Huntington's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) greyhound bitch School Girl (Schoolfellow-Sol-Fa), July 15, nine (six dogs), by his Bouncing Boy (Welton Lad—Cremorne).

Cho. Mr. H. W. Huntington's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) greyhound hitch Chio (Badger—Fan), June 11, eight (five dogs), by his Doubleshot (A.K.R. 73). his Bouncing Boy (Welton Lad—Cremorne).

Olio. Mr. H. W. Huntington's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) greyhound hitch Clio (Badger—Fan), June 11, eight (five dogs), by his Doubleshot (A.K.R. 73).

Cricket. Mr. Arthur M. Wood's (West Philadelphia, Pa.) beagle bitch Cricket. Burley (Burley Pitts), July 30, four (three dogs), by Mr. L. D. Sloan's imported Bannerman.

Madge. The Ashmont Keonel's (Boston, Mass.) mastiff bitch Madge (Sultan—Queen), July 23, eleven (four dogs), by their Hero II. (A.K.R. 545).

Flora II. Mr. Charus M. Wray's (Shelter Island) cocker spaniel hitch Flora II. (Snipe—Flora), July 23, seven (five dogs), by Black Prince (A.K.R. 62); four black and three liver,

Begonia. Mr. H. W. Huntington's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) greyhound bitch Begonia (Born a Demou—Bella), July 15, seven (three dogs), by his Bouncing Boy (Walton Lad—Cremorne).

Vanity. Mr. J. W. Munson's (St. Louis, Mo.) imported pointer bitch Vanity (Bang—Pride), July 19, five (two dogs), by champlon Metcor.

Spinaway (Garnet—Keswick), July 25, seven (five dogs), by Maxim (Garnet—Jilt).

Beauty. Mr. J. H. Rushforth's cocker spaniel hitch Beauty (Racer—Daisy Dan).

SALES.

SALES. \*\*See instructions at head of this column.

Dashing Lion-Victoria whelps. White and black ticked English setters, whelped May 1, 1884, by Mr. A. E. Burche, Washington, D. C., a dog to Mr. J. W. Marsh, Fredericksburg, Va.; a dog to Mr. George W. Moss, Washington, D. C., and a blich to Mr. James Rogers, same

nce.

Dandy Lion. White and black ticked English setter dog, whelped by 1, 1884 (Dashing Lion—Victoria), by Mr. A. E. Burche, Wasning, D. C., to Dr. Closs. Neilson, Devil's Lake, Dak. Glenjinlass. Black, white and tan English setter hitch (A.K.R. 588), Mr. T. G. Davey, London, Ont., to the Merrimac Kennel Cluh, Bosty, Mass.

the Clifton Kennel, Jersey City, N. J., 10 Mr. A. Quick, New

Claire. Liver and white ticked pointer bitch, 8mos. old, pedigree not given, by Mr. A. E. Burche. Washington, D. C., to Mr. W. H. Hoffman, Quilney, Ill.

man, Quincy, Ill.

Alpha. Smooth-coated St. Bernard blitch (A.K.R., 928), by the Essex
Kennel, Andover, Mass,, to Mr. J. H. Hinton, New York.

Shandon. Orange and white pointer dog (A.K.R., 702), by the Knick
erbocker Kennel Club, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr. W. P. Bowers, Clinton, Mass.

Standard. Standard with spiniter and taken to the content of the c

### POT LUCK FROM XFCHANGES.

A "droll dog" is a wag with a funny tale,—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Charlestown (N. H.) Selectmen have paid bounties on 732 woodchucks this year.

The Charlestown (N. H.) Selectmen have paid bounties on 732 woodchucks this year.

Fashion is said to be a tax imposed by the industry of the poor on the luxuries of the rich. Probably the present fashion of keeping big dogs does not benefit the industry of the poor to a very large extent, but it is certainly a tax imposed by the luxury of the rich on the convenience of everybody else. A dog who is four feet high and as heavy as a man is no longer a dog—or, at all events, not such an animal as the word dog has usually signified in our language, and the sooner a progressive tax on such animals, rising a shilling for every pound over a stone, is imposed, the better for the revenue and the public. If people who are fashionable wish to inflict their monstrosities upon us let them pay for it, although it seems utterly unreasonable that one class of the community should be allowed to keep brutes that frighten our children, bump up against our wive's dresses, and jostle us off the pavement, for any consideration whatever. In Kensington Gardens, where there is a public notice that no dogs are admitted unless led by a string, I counted some seventy dogs of all sizes on Sunday afternoon in ten minutes, under no control at all, a fact which shows pretty well the view dog-owners take of their responsibilities. To use the words of Horace, a dog-owner "Jura negat sibi nata, nihili non arogat armis"—that is, a walking-stick if any one comes between him and his dog, or remonstrates in any way.—Indignant correspondent Pall Mall Gazette.

ONE IN SEVEN of those insured under the accident policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., in 1883, was killed or injured by accident, and received cash benefits.—Adv.

### Bifle and Tray Shooting.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

THOMASTON, Conn., July 26.—The weekly shoot to day was very slimly attended, most of the club members being out of town. Canfield won the badge with a very fine score:

G C Canfield 12 12 11 8 11 10 10 10 11—108 G Canfield 70 10 9 9 9 11 12 8 9 8 8 87 B W Pease. 12 8 9 6 7 11 6 11 6 9—55

O 11 DOLLY 44030005	T-1-1-	せい	S 27	COD	O			94	4444	4440-42
R Reed	554-	44	JA	Lar	k			. 54	4444	4444-41
Creedy	11001	Pr	acti	Ce M	ate	h.				
C E Berry5444544	55 -	45	BI	amo	n			42	11.11	2111 98
J F Parker (Mil.) 45545433	5.45	19	TA	Tan	l-			4.1	1004	1191 90
JE Darmoddy(Mil.),44858448	5.45	41	TD	Lan	Δ		• • • • •	94	1005	1004 07
H A Lewis (Mil.) 45444358	747	41	O D	TON				04	1199	499年一91
II A Lewis (IIII.) ,45444656			F . 4 .	,						
TT TTT A. J	Res							_		
H Worthing	10	10	9		10	10	~	9		
J A Backus	6	10	9	9	10	9	10		99	889
J A Halsey	10	10	10	10	8	8	7	7	8	10-88
J A Lark	2	10	9	10	7	8	10	9		
Ring 7	Targ	et-		sible	250	). "			-	10 00
C M Jewell	23	19	24	20	19	23	19	20	22	21-210
G Warren	21	20	18	24	25	25	21	13	19	18-204
R Reed		15	22		20	22	18	22	18	20-202
J Francis			22	21	23	19	19			
								15	25	18-202
J N Frye		17	20	21	19	18	20	24	18	24 - 199
Man 7										
J Francis	.19	16	20	18	19	15	12	15	18	12 - 164
R Reed	. 0	19	19	18	12	20	19	15	16	17-155
J B Fellows	. 8	13	12	15	15	16	16	16	17	15 - 147
G Warren	.16	18	17	12	17	6	9	S	17	16-137
C A Hunt			0	19	14	19	15	18	16	0-137
C E Berry			Ŏ	18	14	20	10	11	9	17-129
NEWARK.—The thirty-se	cone	1 1171	111111	LETT	100 6	noa	nno	THE	PITTO	of the

9:30 A. M., will be for members only, and they will shoet at the ring and main targets.

COLORADO—Carson, July 20.—The Tribune says: "Fourteen men of the Carson Guard averaged 86 3-14, which has never been equaled by a company team in the United Stares. The ten best men beat the score made in the inter-State match last year by one point—873 to 878. Ten men from the Carson Guard also made the following marvelous score at the 200yds, range:
Saffell. 45455555544—44
Alley. 454545555544—45
Alley. 4545454545—45 Cheney 4444455444—43
Slocomb. 44444554344—45 Cheney 4444455444—48
Kennedy 4545445445—46 Borges. 4444455444—26
GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.—The N. R. A. have established a Governor's Match, to be held each year during the fall meeting. The opening match will take place at the meeting next September on Creedmoor. E tch Governor has been invited to contribute a prize, which will be named after him and shot for in this match.

CALIFORNIA.—There is much rivalry in California to beat the record for 100 shots off hand, at 200yds, now held by Lieut, Kuhnle at 437 in the possible 500, and the Shell Mound Park rauge is occupied each afternoon by ambitious marksmen working up toward a better score.
FOREIGN SHOOTING SCANDAL—Bremen and Hanover are

at 437 in the possible 500, and the shell amount the place and afternoon by ambitious marksmen working up toward a better score.

FOREIGN SHOOTING SCANDAL—Bremen and Hanover are agitated by the greatest scaled which has ever disgraced their sporting annals. In the recent Bremen rife competitions the principal prizes were won by M. Wangersheim, a resident of Hamburg, and Mr. Winter, an American the wonderful regularity and accuracy with which these gentlemen made bullseye scores astonished the native marksmen, who had never witnessed such marvelous shooting. The strangers were envied, and fetted like heroes, and coaxed to make the grand tour of the different prize meetings. They attended the rifle competitions at Hanover on Saturday, and there maintained their reputation as phenomenal marksmen by taking most of the prizes. The scores made on Saturday were so extraordinary as to raise suspicion among some of the defeated contestants, and an investigation was made. This has just resulted in the discovery that the big records of both Wangersheim and Winter were obtained by collusion with the targetmen, who had been bribed to assure certain of the prizes to the adventurers. Wangersheim and histargetmen have been arrested, and will be placed on trial for fraudulent practices.—For. Cor. N. Y. Sun, July 30.

### THE TRAP.

INTERSTATE CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Permit me through your columns to request that the clubs intending to compete in the club-team contests at the above New York City Tournament, Aug. 14, 15, 16, will kindly notify me at once, to enable me to make arrangements accordingly. Entrance fees can be paid the first day of the shoot.

Sportsmen residing m or near New York city, are respectfully invited to meet at the office of the undersigned at 3 P. M. on Mouday Aug. 11, with the view of organizing a reception committee, designating referees, judges, etc.

It is one of the possibilities of the near future that a team will be selected from the contestants at these tournaments—which call forth a man's nerve as well as his exportne-s as an accurate shot—to be sent to England to contest for the international clay-pigeon championship ahroad.

J. E. Bloom, 59 Murray street, N. Y. City.

sent to England to contest for the international clay-pigeon championship ahroad.

J. E. Bloom, 5º Murray street, N. Y. City.

FIELD TRIAL OF SHOOTERS.

The novelty at the late Chicago clay-pigeon tournament was the so-called Ligowsky "walking match." In this the pigeons were sprung from traps concealed in the held as the shooter advanced to ward them. The attempt was made to approximate the condition of solid out much far ornal common matches to approximate the condition of solid out much far ornal common matches the success and made out much far ornal common matches, only on a more claborate scale and so much more nearly approaching the actual condition of real field work, will be snot at the interstate clay-pigeon tournament in this city next week, Aug. 14, 15 and 16.

Ten traps will be placed at irregular points in the field, and the shooter will be required to fire six shots while advancing toward them—six single birds being sprung in succession. If the shooter fires both barrels at one bird, a bit with the second barrel will be scored 16. When he has fired both barrels, he will stop, reload his grun and again advance along a general central line. The traps will be arranged in two series or fields of five each; three traps in the first field will be pulled first, and then three traps in the second field, the shooter walking at least 5yds, hefore the pulling of the first trap of the latter field. The traps to be pulled will be determined by the pol balls and bottle, as will also the number of steps to be taken by the shooter before the pulling of traps.

For the second field, the number of steps must be counted after the shooter has advanced five steps since firing the third shot. All these numbers will be drawn by a judge and recorded and shown to the puller only, just before or as the shooter spect to the score. Otherwise present rules to govern. This is a system suggested by Mr. J. E. Bloom. It is his opioion that some such means as this is requisite to prolong and retain the interest of the spectator, a

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., July 26,-Mt. Hope Gun Club weekly
shoot on their new grounds:
B Pierce
G E Fisher
W W Sherman
A C Sylvester
C O Sadler
J Zilch
CHARCETATAT LONG AND A COMMISSION OF THE COMMISS

Clay-rigeons.	Grass Daus.
Wm Griffin1111111111011111111111111111	11111111111011111111111-19
F W Boger111101111111011010011-15	011101010111111101110-14
F J Arrighi01111101100011100000-10	11111101111111111111111-19
S McDowell11110111101111110110-16	11110111111111111111111-19
A.J. Boger00110111011100110111-13	C01111011111110101111-15
A W Metcalfe01111111111111111111111111111111	1111100111111111111111-18
Jos Tuttle 11110111011001110000-12	1111011101111111111111-18
Jno A Dicks111011101011111111110-18	111111111011111111111-19
Vicksburg Gun Club,	
J M Auter 11111111111111111111111111111	11111111111111111111111-20
D D Casey11110110011111111111111111111	111111111110111111111111111111111111111
B B Miles	10101111110111110111 - 16
J M Batchelor101001111111111111111-16	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
A G Tillman	101111111111111111111111111111111111111
D N Hebrop 111111101111111111111111111111111	
	011111111111111111111111111111111111111
G W Bookout1110 0011111111101111-17	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
H L Foote 101000110101111111001-12	11001101111111111111111-17
Natchez Club, 119 pigeons, 141 balls, total 26	50,

Deficiency of the North Control of the North Contro

with-22 to his credit. Dorsett, a "tule duck" from the Sacramento River, fell early in the fight, pulling out on his uineteenth bird with a score of 12. Henry Bassford did some good shooting, but was attogether too slow in getting on his bird. Bassford made a score of 34. Ben Brown brought up the rear and retired on his twenty-third pigeon, having missed 7 out of that number. The day was a peculiar one for San Bruno, as the wind blew all day from the southwest, During the latter part of the shoot it blew so hard that the birds seemed to hesitate about launching forth on their flight. The veteran trapper, kice, handled the ropes, and as usual, pleased everybody. There was not a single dispute or wrangle of any kind.

The Score,
C Robinson01111111111111111111111111111111
J Lambert111111111111100111011101111111111
E Fay01111110111111011111101111111111
HT Hopper
P Walsh
Dorsett
H Bassford11011101111111111111111111111111
B Brown
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1 The following is the score of the shoot

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The following is the score of the shoot of the Louisiana Gun Club, which took place to-day; of the Louisiana Gun Club, which took place to-day; of the Louisiana Gun Club, which took place to-day; of the Louisiana Gun Club, which took place to the state of t

Wu. Mayrome won the rifle, having made the greatest total in the two shoots.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—There was not a large attendance at the grounds of the Malden Gun Club to-day, but those present enjoyed a good at the grounds of the Malden Gun Club to-day, but those present enjoyed a good the month of the control of the control

third.
Eleventh event, five birds—Hopkins first, Scott and Pratt divided second, Snow third.
Twelfth event, five balls—Hopkins first, Snow and Saunders divided second, Brown and Pratt divided third.
The gold medal was won by Goodnow, with a score of eight out of a possible ten.

# Wachting.

### FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of proposed matches and meetings.

Secretwies of yacht clubs will please send early notice of prolosed matches and meetings.

Aug. 9.—Boston Y. C., Annual Matches.

Aug. 11-25.—Quaker City Y. C., Annual Cruise in Chesapeake and
Delaware Bays.

Aug. 16.—Salem Bay Y. C., Open Matches.

Aug. 18.—Bull Y. C., Open Matches.

Aug. 23.—Boston Y. C., Third Club Match.

Aug. 23.—Beverly Y. C., Open Match.

Aug. 23.—Beverly Y. C., Open Match.

Aug. 24.—Beverly Y. C., Special, Marblehead.

Aug. 25.—Beverly Y. C., Special, Marblehead.

Aug. 26.—Beverly Y. C., Special, Marblehead.

Aug. 30.—Beverly Y. C., Open Sweepstakes, Marblehead.

Sept. 30.—Beverly Y. C., Open Sweepstakes, Marblehead.

Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match.

Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match.

Sept. 6.—Hull Y. C., Third Championship Match.

Sept. 6.—Hull Y. C., C., Marblehead, Special Match.

Sept. 11.—Frenton's Reef Challenge Cup.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 14.—Boston Y. C., Caler Welley and Cruise.

Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Harbor Cruise.

Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 15.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 16.—Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

### EASTERN Y. C .- NEW BEDFORD RACES.

EASTERN Y. C.-NEW BEDFORD RACES.

We published last week a summary of Bedonin's victory at New Bedford, but the full details of the race are given in the following account from the New Bedford Mercury:

The weather Monday noon was not promising for an interesting race when the yachts of the Eastern Club got under way. The surface of the larbor was as smooth as oil, and the light sails hing limp from the mastheads of the beautiful facet as it drifted indolerally down in the mastheads of the beautiful facet as it drifted indolerally down in the mastheads of the beautiful facet as it drifted indolerally down in the mastheads of the beautiful facet as it drifted indolerally down in the mastheads of the beautiful facet as it drifted indolerally down in the same of the committee is boat; thence, teaving North Ledge Bioly, No. 3, on the starboard, to and around Lone Rock Bioly off Quick's Hole, leaving it on the starboard; thence by the north side of Penikese Island to and around the Hen and Chickens lightship, leaving it on the starboard, and return to starting point, leaving Mishaum Ledge, Wilkes's Ledge and Great Ledge buoys all on port, and crossing a finish line between Clark's Point buoy, No. 7, and the committee's boat.

Try Nelle was the judges' boat, and on board were Messrs. Daniel Appleton, George A. Goddard and Edward B. Haven, who acted as a regatta committee.

For a time it seemed as if the race must be abandoned for lack of wind. A fine opportunity was afforded for the inspection of the fiest. The new schooner Harburger, owned by J. M. Forbes, claimed considerable attention from her clean model. Sne is painted white and has a bowsprit simply, with no jibboom. The cutters were also regarded with interest, the Bedouin with her flowing mainsail, and the famous little Maggie flying an English flag attracting considerable comment. Upon the Harbinger was a party of guests, including Frederick Switt, C. W. Plummer, E. W. Hart and Harry Plummer, Federick Switt, C. W. Plummer, E. W. Hart and Harry Plummer, while

yacitto been bing.			
	SCHOONERS.	Racing Mea-	
		surement, A	llowance
1 0 777 1.3			.IIO II WILLCO
Wanderer, George Weld		95.74	2 - 10
Fortuna, Commodore Hove	ev	89.46	2 29
Ruth, Horace Hathaway			3 30
Gitana, Vice Commodore V	Vald	86 19	3 30
			5 00
Halcyon, C. J. Paine		82.96	
Rebecca, George B, Uphan	n. Jr	69.72	11 00
Mereor, T. L. Park			11 37
Harbinger, J. M. Forbes		63.11	15 19
	SLOOPS.		
Bedouin, Archibald Rogers		64 43	14 42
			22 30
Huron, William Gray, Jr			
Windward, G. O. Shattuck		49.58	25 29
Hesper, W. H. Forbes			26 50
Rover, Dr. Dawson		44 09	30 43
Maggie, G. H. Warren		20 64	35 40

remainder of the fleet worked along under the shore of Nonquitt before finally standing across. After the yachts were stretched out it was at once apparent that Bedouin was the leader. She crept to the windward of the entire fleet, and was the first to round the buoy in Quick's Hole. The Halcyon was forced to make a short tack under Naushon in order to weather the buoy, and meanwhile the cutter Huron had tacked around it. The Harbinger soon demonstrated that she had a right to be considered a dangerous rival to the Halcyon, and she scemed to work to windward better. The boats rounded the buoy as follows, and to the ensuing table is appended a column giving the clapsed time:

SOHOONERS,		
Start.	Lone Rock,	Time.
Wanderer 1 10 00	3 57 15	2 47 18
Fortuna 1 08 04	3 87 10	2 29 0
Ruth 1 10 00	8 58 80	2 43 36
Gitana 1 10 00	8 56 55	2 46 5
Haleyon 1 10 00	3 16 30	2 06 30
Rebecca 1 10 00	8 87 00	2 27 00
Meteor 1 10 00	8 41 45	2 31 4
Harbinger	3 36 00	2 26 00
SLOOPS.	0 00 00	~ ~ ~ ~ ~
Bedouin	8 07 35	1 57 40
Huron	8 16 00	2 06 00
Windward	3 87 15	2 27 49
Hesper 1 10 00	8 25 15	2 15 18
Rover	3 89 20	2 34 0
Maggie	8 20 15	2 10 1
With sails hauled flat the yachts stood away	for the ligh	t vessel

schooners. Start, Return, Actual. Corrected

Halcyon	. 10 00	6 06 46	4 56 46	4 51 46
Harbinger		6 18 38	5 08 88	4 53 19
Rebecca1		6 24 00	5 14 00	5 03 00
Fortuna		6 17 19	5 09 15	5 06 46
Meteor		6 45 01	5 35 01	5 23 24
Ruth		6 40 43	5 30 42	5 27 13
Gitana		Not taken.		
Wanderer				
		LOOPS.		
Bedouin		5 53 18	4 43 18	4 28 36
Maggie1		6 18 50	5 08 50	4 88 10
Huron1		6 07 07	4 57 07	4 34 37
Hesper1		6 20 51	5 10 51	4 44 01
Windward1		6 31 26	5 21 51	4 56 22
Rover1		7 00 00	5 54 45	5 24 02
It will be seen that Hal	CAOD M			

It will be seen that Haleyon wins in the schooner class and Bedonin in the sloop class. Capt. Church of the Nellie acted as plut for the former and Harry F. West for the latter. The race was close and in-teresting throughout between the leaders. Schooners Wanderer and Gitana did not sail over the course.

### SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C. RACES.

Gitana did not sail over the course.

SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C. RACES.

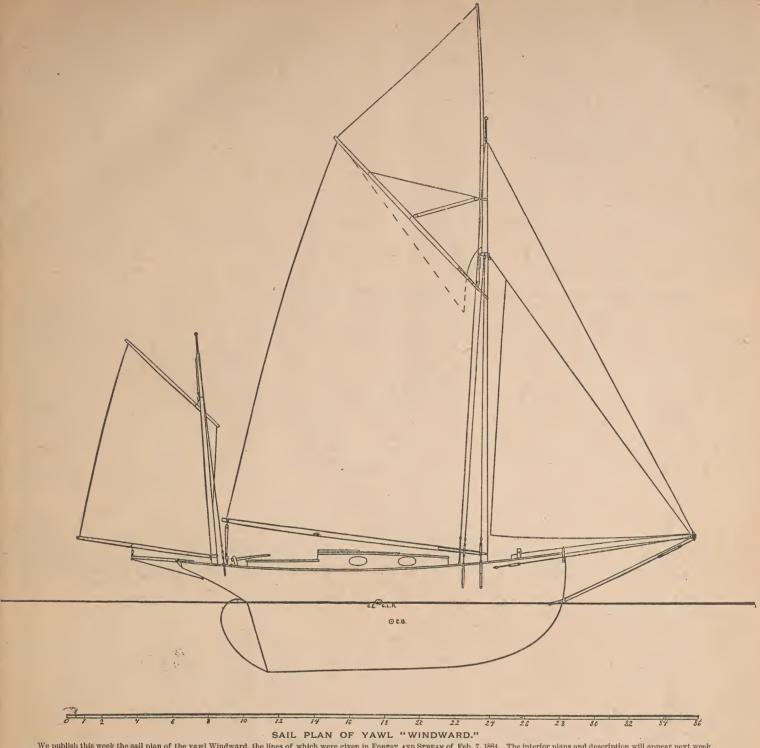
With Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. have held races every summer for open boats, canoes and fourth class yachts; but the turnout each year seems less and less, this scason's race, except in the canoe class, being a complete failure, in spite of the efforts of the regatta countifiete to secure entries and fill all classes.

But three boats were ready on Wednesday afternoon last, although the weather was all that could be asked for, clear, warm and a good breeze, while the tide helped over most of the course. The classes, all measuring less than 35ft. corrected length, \$50. Open sloops, first class, 25ft. or more in mean length, \$40; scoond class, less than 25ft. in mean length, \$40. Conoes, \$30. One man was allowed for every five feet of length on deek, and one for every additional fractional part of five feet, not including the owner; and each boat was manned by amateurs exclusively, any infringement of this rule forfeiting all claims to the prize.

The following sails were allowed: Fourth class cahin sloops and cutters, mainsail, forestaysail, jib, jibtopail, gafitopsail and spinnaker; gafftopsails extending above the truck but not beyond the gaff end may be carried; open sloops, mainsail and jib; open catboats, mainsail only; canoes, carry any kind and number of sails, but may not near a paddle for any purpose whatever during the race, and shifting ballast was prohibited.

The course was from an maginary line between the club house and stakehoat, thence to a stakehoat near Staten Island shore, bearing about S. S. E. and distant about one mile and two-thirds from club house, rounding it on the port hand; thence to red bnoy, No. 18, off Bay Ridge, rounding on the port hand; thence to red bnoy, No. 18, off Bay Ridge, rounding on the port hand; thence to red bnoy, No. 18, off Bay Ridge, rounding on the port hand; thence to red bnoy, No. 18, off Bay Ridge, rounding on the port hand; thence to red bnoy, No. 18, off Bay Ridge, rounding on the port hand;

East, year, over the same course, the cances held the big boats to Bnoy 17, losing in the beat against the tide, but this year they started later and, in a good breeze, were not able to hold the large ones. Psyche was furst away at 8:00:15 under a new balance large of 55ft., Dot at 3:00:50, Freak, 3:01:50, Cuenn, 8:10:153, and Siren, 8:10:45. The beat to first mark occupied some time, the tide still having



We publish this week the sail plan of the yawl Windward, the lines of which were given in Forest and Stream of Feb. 7, 1884. The interior plans and description will appear next week.

some force, and the work for first place being very pretty. Guenn took the lead, but near the mark Dot overhauled and passed her, and was soon off on the long run to Buoy 18, with the last of the flood under her in mid channel and a good breeze for a small boat. Guenn came second, then Freak and Psyche, Siren having come to grief, her lugs, borrowed for the occasion, proving too much for her. At Buoy 17, Dot still led, turning at 4:38:15, Guenn being second at 4:44:03. After hauling on the wind, Guenn attempted to reef, but the gear giving way, was unable to do so, and as she could not carry full sail to windward, she made for home, close by. Freak and Psyche rounded soon affer, and all came down with the tide, now a strong ebb, the wind being dead ahead. Dot finished first at 5:22:33. Psyche's performance, with new sails, more ballast, and mast stepped in the bows, astonished all, and although one of the oldest hoats in the club, she was formerly rigged with a jib, the masts being well inboard, but has sailed with ba'ance lugs for several seasons with the masts in the same positions. This season, her mainmast has been shifted a foot further forward, greatly improving her sailing. The full times were as follows:

as follows:		271 1 3	771 7	~
S	tart.	Finish.		Corrected.
Meteor2	40 51	Not timed.		
Cruiser	42 33	4 18 12	1 30 39	1 28 461/8
	CANOE	CLASS.		
Guenu3	00 00	Did not fin	ish.	
Siren3	00 00	Did not fin	ish.	
Dot3	00 00	5 22 33	2 22 33	
Psyche3	00 00	5 38 42	2 38 42	
Freak	00 00	5 36 28	2 36 28	

Thorn's Rambler, John Dixon's Little Spray, and J. W. Goodale's Cutty Sark.
Invitations to take part in the cruise have been extended to the Columbia, New Jersey, Harlem, Jersey City and Knickerbocker clubs, and the fleet will be augmented by representatives of those organizations. Some of the invitations have already been accepted and the owners of the steam yacht Elsie V. and the Clarita, of the Columbia Club, have sent word to count them in The inflications are that the fleet will be a large one, and that the cruised in every way a success. The sight of a sore of yacht bounding along together through the white caps, or idly moving with the tide, is a novel one up the river, and the yachtsmen will be the At Abany te the two lights and, and the sun-browned sailors will return home as best suits their convenience or pleasure,—Yonkers Statesman, July 29.

### NEW JERSEY Y. C. OPEN MATCHES.

sailed with balance lugs for several seasons with the masts in the same positions. This season, her mailmast has been shifted a foot further forward, greatly improving her sailing. The full times were as follows:

Start.

Meteor. 2 40 51

Not timed.

Canoe Class.

Meteor. 2 40 51

Canoe Class.

Meteor. 3 00 00

Did not finish.

Siren. 3 00 00

Did not finish.

Siren. 3 00 00

Did not finish.

Siren. 3 00 00

Freak. 4 00 00

Fr

utes to a foot. Ballast—To remain stationary from start to finish. Sails—Catamarans, jib and mainsail; cutters, jib, mainsail staysail and working top-sail; sloops 30ft. and over, jib, mainsail and working top-sail; sloops under 30ft., jib and mainsail; cathoats, mainsail only. Crews—One man to every 5ft., and one additional for a fractional part of 5ft.

### OPEN BOAT SAILING.

OPEN BOAT SAILING.

THE Knickerbocker and Harlen yacht clubs have arranged for an open regatte at Oak Point on Aug. 25, open to all yachts under 35ft. The folllowing prizes will be offered:
First class—Cabin boats, under 35ft; first prize \$40; second, \$20. Second class—Open jib and mainsail boats, over 25ft. in length; first prize, \$40; second, \$20. Furth class—Open jib and mainsail boats, over 25ft. in length; first prize, \$40; second, \$30. Fourth class—Open jib and mainsail boats, under 2ift.; first prize, 25; second, \$15. Fifth class—Catboats, over 25ft. first prize, \$25; second, \$15. Fifth class—Catboats, over 25ft.; first prize, \$25; second, \$15. Fifth class—Catboats, 20ft. in length and under; first prize, \$25; second, \$15. The course for the first four classes will be from Oak Point to and around Fort Schuyler buoy and return twice over. Time allowance, two minutes to the foot. The course for the fifth and sixth classes will be a triangular one sailed twice over, making fifteen milles in all. Time allowance, one and shalf minutes to the foot. A pennant is also to be given to the boat making the quickest time over each course, without regard to time allowance. The entrane fee in the first four classes will be \$5, and in the others \$2.50. Entries are to be made to Joe Golding, foot of East 124th street, New York.

The committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Commodre J. W. Thorp, Harlem Y. C.; Commodore G. R. Hobb. Knickerbocker Y. C.; W. R. Morse, James T. Lalor, J. B. Arnold, W. J. Parker, A. Welde, G. R. Rosenquet, Thomas R. Smith and others.

The races are to be started between 11 and 1 o'clock.

On Aug. 20, a sweepstakes race will be held at New York, under the following conditions; The start, which will be a flying one, to take following sonditions; The start, which will be a flying one, to take following conditions; The start, which will be a flying one, to take following sonditions; The start, which will be a flying one, to take following sonditions; The start, which will be a flying one,

course—a distance of minutes to the foot. The yachts entering are to ne classified as imminutes to the foot. The yachts entering are to ne classified and mainsail, 25 to 25ft, in length. Third class—Jib and mainsail, 25 to 25ft, in length. Third class—Jib and mainsail, 19ft, and under. Fifth class—Cat-rigged yachts, 20ft, and under. Frizes will be awarded the winners in cach class, and a valuable special prize is offered by Mr. George Bechtel to the yacht making the best corrected time over the course irrespective of class.

The Regatta Committee are Messrs. Charles A. Kullman, T. Brown, and B. McAloon. The judges will be selected by the hoat owners on the morning of the race.

LAKE YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—The race of Wednesday was postponed on account of a calm which prevented a finish. On Thursday it was sailed in a gale which scattered the fleet, bringing several to grief and landing the two cutters, Allean and Verve, in ahead. The details of the race will appear next week.

### ATLANTIC Y. C. CRUISE.

ATLANTIC Y. C. CRUISE.

A FTER the blow of Tuesday came a rainy night, which stopped effectually the fireworks and other amusements prepared for the arrival of the fleet at Greenport, and on Wednesday the weather was the same. At 2 P. M., however, it was determined to start for Stonington, and a little later, the Agnes, Haze, Wilful and Wivern, were under way, being joined, later on, by Thistle, Viola and Mary C. Stella, who had left the fleet at Thimble Islands, also coming up. With spinnakers set and a west wind, all stood over for Stonington, which was reached at 7:30 P. M.

Here Enterprise, Venture, Tourist and Phautom were found awaiting the others. After a quiet night at anchor a meet was held on board the flagship, at which it was decided to start at 11 A. M. for Newport, and shortly after that hour all were under way. The times of passing the Breakwater were:

Thistle. 10 44 50 Haze. 10 45 58 Enterprise 10 45 58 Wildu 10 47 50 Wiveru 10 45 52 Wildu 10 47 50 Stella 10 45 55 Wildu 10 48 55 The fight between Enterprise and Agnes was a close one, ending with victory for the schooner, after a hand day's sailing. Under the light soutwest wind the yachts carried their kites until afternoou, when off Point Judith they were taken in Agnes was first in, with Enterprise a quarter of an hour helind, the full times being:

Enterprise a quarter of an hour helind, the full times being:

Enterprise a quarter of an hour helind, the full times being:

Enterprise a quarter of an hour helind, the full times being:

Agnes 1	0 45 40	2 43 10	3 57 30
Enterprise1	0 45 32	3 00 00	4 14 23
Haze1	0 45 58	3 00 30	4 14 32
Thistle	0 44 50	3 03 00	4 18 10
Viola1	0 46 12	3 05 05	4 18 58
Stella1	0 45 55	3 15 35	4 59 40
Wivern1	0 45 52	3 17 05	4 31 13
Phantom1	0 47 50	3 28 30	4 40 40
Wilful1	0 48 50	8 57 10	5 08 20
On Duiden the last dam of the comite	a atant	mon manda	A A A A A

On Friday, the last day of the eruise, a start was made at 10 A. M for New Bedford, the fleet baving diminished to six yaehts, the Roame joining them and making seven. A fresh north wind made a quic run, Roamer being first all the way. The yachts Roamer, Viole Agnes, Haze, Phantom, Stella and Wilful arrived at New Bedfor at about 41'. M., and on the following day the fleet was disbanded.

### AN IMPROVED SHARPIE.

AN IMPROVED SHARPIE.

\*\*Raditor Forest and Stream:\*\*

There was a good deal of discussiou in your paper last year in reference to the working of the sharpie as the extreme type of shallow boat, and among the disadvantages which were developed in the case of mine was a tradency to steer hard and to yaw badly in going free. I then said that I intended to remove the balance rudder, which seemed to me an abomination, and replace it with one of the ordinary kind, and that in addition I should put on a skag to prevent the difficulty in steering when off the wind. I had these alterations made during the winter, and have tried the boat sufficiently this year to be able to report the result. The change has been a benefit in every way, and now a pleasanter boat to sail or more comfortable one for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the work had some for sheal waters and the strength of the strength of the said sounds. She works perfectly. There is a boom on the jib, and she stows all standing even in the lightest air and forges shead while stows all standing even in the lightest air and forges ahead while doing so in a manuner that she never did hefore. Heretofore, when we put the helm down she slewed her stern to leeward with a force which would almost toss an unwary mariner off her deck. Now she shoots up into the wind like a framed vessel. Instead of having to throw our whole strength on the wheel, it can be moved with one hand, and a single spoke is ordinarily enough at a time. I will add that the same change has been made with the Blite, the first large sharpie which was bluit ou the model, and the same beneficial results have followed. I ho

Braft. T Should like to hear his experience, for results do not always bear out anticipations.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

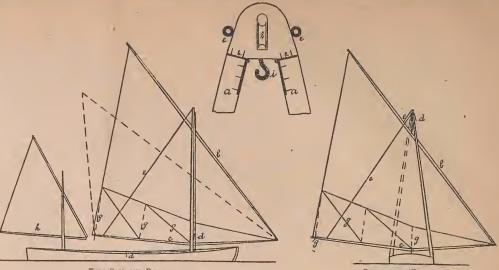
HULL Y. C. CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.—The forty-third regatta and the first championship race of the Hull Y. C. took place yesterday, and, notwithstanding the light air from the eastward, the race was very interesting, especially in the smaller classes, as they kept well together throughout the race. The first class started at 3:30 with the Nimbus ahead, followed closely by the Lillic; in the second class the Banneret crossed the line first, closely followed by the Transit and Gem; in the third class the Seabird was first, followed by the May, Joker and Niebe, the Niobe having to recross the line on account of behing partly over when the gun was fired. In the fifth class the Vivacross-d first, followed by Spider, Harrict, Kismet, Epray, Myrtle, Rocket, Scamp, Whidire, in a bunch. In the sixth class the Vivacross-d first, followed by the Allowid axad E se. At the buoy off Frince's Head the sixth class caught up with the fifth, and at the budy off Frince's Head the fifth caught up with the fifth, and at the budy off Bumpkin the fifth caught up with the fifth, and at the budy off Bumpkin the fifth caught up with the fifth, and at the budy off Bumpkin the fifth caught up with the stillenders of the fourth, flist one boat lead it was detailed to the control of the control

### Lanoeing.

CANOEISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canoeable waters, and other commu-nications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Fohest and Streem their addresses, with uame, membership, signals, etc, of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest AND Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, caps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

### TORONTO C. C. SAILING CUP RACE.



FULL SAIL AND REEF.

PRINCE'S LATEEN RIG.

BEFORE THE WIND

tage in sailing. Sadie N. then took and kept the lead. Isabel, which had been last at the start, gradually won her way to second place. In order of time Mr. Neilson was third, and Mr. Arthur Mason fourth; but they were ruled out for accidental fouling, leaving the result as above. In addition to the cup, Mr. Nicholson wins a spirit-stove, presented by Aikenhead & Cromble. Mr. Kerr wins some canoe cleats, presented by Mr. Tyson. The time of the three first arrivals at the stakeboat was 37min., 38½min., and 39min., respectively.—Toronto Globe.

### HOW TO GET TO THE MEET.

WE copy the following from the Toronto Mail, as it will be of interest to cancersts from Cauada and the lakes:

The arrangements for the meet of the American Cance Association at Grindstone Island, near Gauanoque, Thousand Islands, from 1st to 15th August, next, are now complete. The secretary, Dr. C. A. Neidő, is in camp on the Island, and will be glad to give any information. His address is Clayton, N. Y. Membership fee is \$1.00, and \$1.00 for annual dues.

is in camp on the Island, and will be glad to give any information. His address is Clayton, N. Y. Membership fee is \$1.00, and \$1.00 for annual dues steamboat arrangements are as follows:

Railway and steamboat arrangements are as follows:
Canada Southern Railway Co.—Fare and one-third for the round trip from any point on their lues to Buffalo, Niagara or Torono to any ony person presenting a certificate, which can be procured from Dr. Neide or myself. Canoes and kits free if ordinary cars will accommodate. Tickets will be on sale from now until August 10, good to teturn up to August 20.

Northern and Northwestern Railway.—One fair for the round trip of the resentation of A. C. A. membership certificate; cauoes and kits free.

Canadian Peaida Pallway.

on presentation of A. C. A. membership certificate; cauoes and kits free.

Canadlan Pacific Railway Co. (Ontario Division) and the Grand Trunk Railway Co. One and a third fare for the round trip on presentation of certificates; canoes and kits free. Tickets good to return up to Aug. 23, inclusive. G T. R. will issue tickets to Gananoque, Brockville, Kingston or Prescott, as may be desired.

R. & O. Navigation Co. —Single fare for round trip, meals and berths extra; canoes and kits free. The steamer Rupert will carry canoeists and canoes to Clayton and return for \$3.

Other steamers and railway lines will generally carry canoeistes even if they charge full rates for members. Persons not members of the A. C. A. will not be allowed to camp on Delancy's Point. Ice will be supplied to members very morning. Plenty of firewood on hand. A wharf has been built for the use of members. The races take place on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August.

Yours, etc.

Hugh Netlson,

Toronto, July 23, 1884.

Member Executive Committee A.C.A.

### A NEW LATEEN RIG.

A NEW LATEEN RIG.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Among the many ingenious improvements in canoe sailing, I have seen none to equal a late invention by Capt George Priuce, of Boston. The Primee rig consists of a lateen sail suspended between a double mast hinged at the top, with the spreading feet stepped into each side of the boat about one-fifth of her length fron the stem. The center of the boom is hooked to the forward deck amidship between the feet of the spreading mast by a pivot hook; the halliards are rove through a single block on the yard and lead up through a fore and aft sheave (b) fitted into the head of the mast, thence down by the starboard mast and aft to cleat. In a large sail the halliard blocks would be double.

It will be seen that this novel plan of a double mast allows the lateen to work as a fore and aft sail when close-hauled, and also as a square-riged sail with the boom extending equally over each side when going before the wind with yards square. The Primee rig has also a handy contrivance for reefing, which avoids the great objection to the lateen in the matter of shortening sail. By a simple braing line within reach of the helmsman the sail can be reefed in ten of fifteen seconds. The halliards being also within reach, the sail can be hoisted or lowered winhout letting go the helm. In case of a sudden squall, let the halliards go by the run and the yard falls to the he hoisted or lowered winhout letting go the helm. In case of a sudden squall, let the halliards go by the run and the yard falls to the deck instantly, the masts and the hifts keeping the yard and all parts of the sail inboard. There is no complicated gear; everything is as simple and effective as any sail can possibly be. I send you herewith a diagram, which will exhibit the novel features of this ingenious contrivance and represent it more completely than any description can do. In the diagram the boat is 14%, long by 3%, wide; the yard is of bamboo, 18%, long; the boom is 14ft, long by 3ft, wide; the yard is of bamboo, 1

h—Mizzen.

k—Hinges.

l—Sheave in masthead.

C. J. LAWRENCE.

### MOHICAN C. C. CHALLENGE FLAG SAILING

MOHICAN C. C. CHALLENGE FLAG SAILING RACE.

THE monthly race for the sailing challenge prize and champion—ship, took place Wednesday, July 80, having been postponed from the previous day for want of wind. Wednesday afternoon at 5 viciock the weather was most propitions, bright and sunny, with a moderate canoe breeze from the south. The course up the river and return was therefore decided upon. The conditions of the race are as follows; Sail limited to 75th, ballass limited to 75ths, course about 3 miles triangular, or to windward and return or equivalent.

The start was made with a one-minute warning, and the five cances entered crossed the line before the wind, Lasca leading, at 5:28. The entries were: Lasca, Rushton Ellard, Class B. G. H. Thacher, Jr.; Thetis, Lansingburgh, Class B. P. M. Wackernagen; Snake, Rushton, Class B. R. W. Gioson; Marion, Rushton Grayling, Class A. R. S. Oilver; Annie O., Everson Shadow, Class B. H. L. Thomas. Non carried ballast. In the order named they went up the river well together, the Annie O. drawing gra.ually ahead to third place, and the Snake falling back to the last. The buoy was rounded first by the Lasca, Thetis next, then Annie O., Marjon and Snake, all within faw feet interval. On the beat back there was a good deal of variation in the lead, the wind veered occasionally, and gave no wone, now another a favorable lift or a set back. Annie O. held her position well during the first tack or two, and then suddenly came to the front. She curried only one lateen of 51½ft, while all the others had the new recting mainsail of settee shape, and dandles, and the Lasca and Snake carried libs in addition.

The Snake was much out of trim, having had to discard her usual dandy and use a horrowed snaller sail to get within the 75 feet. With a lee helm and poor staying qualities she did her best. The Marion showed to great advantage. The wind and water were just to her liking, and she carried her smaller sails (60ft) upon her 28 mehes of beam with a good effect, which was very satisfa

But the lesson of the race was given by the Annie O. That single lateren could set flatter and eat up closer into the wind than the battened salls, and so long as the steady breeze holds to just the right pressure so that no recting or furing or other maneuvering is in demand, there is without doubt no smarter sail. It seems that when the boom is hauled in close the yard comes up too, not dragged by the tension of the sail, but pushed up by the leverage of the hinge connection with boom, so that it (the yard) forces the peak up to the wind instead of being dragged by it as is the case when the yard is not directly connected with the boom. This was the Snake's experience at Stony Lake, and is thoroughly confirmed by this event. Theories npart, the fact was that the Annie O, came in first, crossing the line at 5:14. Thetis second, at 5:14:30. Then an interesting combination occurred. The Snake on the starboard tack met the Marion on the port tack, both close-hauled and very near to the line, and right abeam on the port side of the Marion came Lasca. It was as nearly as possible an even possibility as to which should get third place, except that the Snake had the right of way. But the Marion could not go about unless the Lasca should do so first, and I asca did not see the Snake or the situation quickly enough, so, all being in a bunch and a collision imminent, the Snake luffed up and retired to the rear. Lasca crossed third at 6:16:40, Marion 6:10:42 and Snake at 6:16.

From start to finish the race was extremely close and excitting, and

6.16. From start to finish the race was extremely close and exciting, and it served to show that unless the weather is heavy, a limited sail area is a good way to handicap the bigger boats and give all sizes and rigs an opportunity to compare merits. And it has warned us not to forget altogether our old friend, the lateen. Why cannot it be made to reef in a practical manner?

### RACINE CANOES.

Will some of the owners of the Raeine boats give me their opinions as to the best boat of that manufacture for all around work in lake and river, with any suggestions as to alteration in rigging, set? And has it not been found that that they are capable of carrying more canvas than is shown in their catalogues? I would like it see more articles on this subject in your columns, and no doubt there are many canoeists who could give valuable suggestions for the benefit of those of us who contemplate purchasing a canoe.

F. S. C.

### THE GALLEY FIRE.

CANOE AND CAMP COOKERY.

THE GALLEY FIRE.

CANOE AND CAMP COOKERY.

GROWDER AND FISH.

TO make the chowder, you will want the following ingredients: one half a peek of clams in the shell, one quart of ponatoes thinly sliced, a two-inch cube of fat salt pork, two onions, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half a teaspoonful of white pepper, one large tablespoonful of sult, one-half a teaspoonful of white pepper, one large tablespoonful of sult, one-half a teaspoonful of white pepper, one large tablespoonful of butter, one quart of milk, two eggs, eight or ten but the crackers. Clams in he shell are always the order. On the hotom of the sult of the composition of the shell per the policy of the policy of the composition of the shell per the clams of your chams to get all the sand from the shells, washing them in salt water. Open them by steaming. Put them in a large kettle with half a cup of water, just enough so keep those on the hotom of the kettle from burning, and set them over the fire. When the clams have opened take them out with a skimmer, and when they are cool enough to handle, take the clams from the shell, remove the thin skin, cut off all the hard hlack end, and cat the "leather strap" as the connecting membrane is called, into small plees, leaving the soft part whole. Use an old pair of scissors to cut them. Let the clam liquor for the chowder. Cut the pork fut o very small bits, and fry; remove the scraps, then fry the onions, which have been thinly shed, in the hot fat; add the clam liquor and water, and when this is boiline, put in the potatoes, which shall have been peeled, sliced, and soaked in cold water. When the clams are hot-holling would harden them—put in the hot milk and crackers, and just hefore serving, after the kettle is off from the fire, add the ergs well beaten.

When the cassily carried, always ready, and enter largely like of the cassily carried, always ready, and enter largely like the cassily carried, always ready, and enter largely like the cassily carried, always ready, and enter largely like the case of

A CANOE AUCIDENT.—Accidents to canoeists have been vespecially as so many young boys are interested in the spo foliowing account of a fatal one, copied from the Cork, Constitution, only shows that young children should not be alone on the water. "A very sad accident occurred to day in 1

off the gas works and the Lime Kim Point. A canoe containing two prothers, Cecil and Louis Platt, sons of J. J. Platt, United States Consul for the Port of Cork, was upset and Louis was drowned. These two young gentlemen, from the information that can be gathered, started on a little sailing expedition some time after 11 o clock in what appears to have been a badly constructed canoe, measuring in Corthe left feet and not more than inheren lines wide. In this frail craft a mast was erected, and a sail about the size of a large pocket handkerchief was attached thereto by a miniature yard. Having embarked, the occupants used the paddle as a steering apparatus; but it appears, although no person actually saw the accident, that the canoe became unmanageable and the squally northwest whole which was blo wing at the time took effection the sail that was set and cap-ized the tiny craft, precipitating the two occupants into the water. The boat must have immediately righted liself again as, fortunately for the survivor, a laborer who was working in a field not far from the river where the fatal event occurred, saw the canoe upright, but deep in the water, as if she had been half full. This laborer, named McCarthy, noticed that there was no one in her, and saw two caps floating in the water close by. He immediately with another man, named Flanagan, proceeded to the strand, and there saw floating five or six yards from the shore a body, which proved to be Cecil Platt, aged six years. McCarthy waded to the apparently lifeless lad, and after bringing nim on shore, discovered life, and soon after, with the valuable assistance rendered by Mrs. Curuis, the child's condition improved, every want being supplied at Mr. Donaldson's residence, where Mr. Downing quickly arrived. The little fellow is now progressing favorably. A diligent search was instituted for the elder brother, who was aged

thrilling incidents this voyage rivals the other eighteen, but thanks to the skill, experience and personal hravery of their leader, the party, which consisted of Messrs. Stevens, Messiter and Alorse, reached home safely. The question has lately heen asked by many whether the results of the Greely exhibition were worth what they cost in hardship and privation, and the same question may be asked in regard to these cruises. Valuable as the results must be to science, the dangers in

route.

THE A. C. A. CAMP.—Canoeists are arriving from all points, and many are now in camp. Pittshurgh and Warren, Penn.; Hartford, Conn.; Springfield, Mass.; New York city and Rochester, N. Y., and Peterboro, Descronto and Brockville, Canada, all have delegates. The New York C. C. left on the 3d via New York, Ontario & Western Railway.

CHICAGO C. C.—The races set for July 26 were postponed on account of a heavy storm which prevailed during the day.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. N., Philadelphia.—Write to Chas. Gilchrist, Port Hope, Ontario.

M. M., Palladeiphia.—Write to Chas, Glichrist, Port Hope, Ontario.

M. M. S., Excelsior, Pa.—I. Suckers will not take batt. 2. We believe it to be. 3. We know of no book that will instruct you how to train pigeous for the crap.

H. W. A., Pottsville, Pa.—Will you please let me know where I can obtain a lot of young trout for stocking a stream and how? Ans. Write to James Annin, Caledonia, N. Y.

B. T. S., Rock City.—Please inform me of the best work on fish hatchery and trout raising, and where to get them and the price? Ans. Get "Domesticated Trout," by Livingston Stoue, price §8. We can furnish it.

that the party is not what you probably mean as a "strictly private" one. Write to Jerome Marhle, Worcester, Mass., the manager of the

ompany.

MITCHELL.—The fish sent for identification is the trigger fish (Balls-28), so called because of the trigger-like arrangement of its spinous u ray. It is common in tropical parts of the Atlantic and occasion-ily visits our coast in summer.

au ray. It is common in tropical parts of the Atlantic and occasionally visits our coast in summer.

J. T. McK., Albany.—Do you know of any physicians in Iowa or Nehraska that are fond of sport that would be inclined to give a brother a few days good shooting during his vacation in August. Ans. We presume that there are many such, but must confess inability to name them.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. Detroit, Mich.—In your issue of March 29, you have an article on amateur photography and give formula for developer. Please give me information in regard to mixing the chemicals to make developer. 1. Whether hot or cold water is used. 2. If filtered. 3. What scale is used. 4. You say 90 parts, 200 parts, etc., is this weight or measure? Ans. 1. Cold water. S. Not necessary to filter. 3. Apothecary weight, proportion as follows: In one bottle, 16 drams pure carbonate of potash, 4½ ounces of water. In another bottle, 4 drams pyrogallic acid, 11-12 ounces of sulphite of soda, ½ dram citric acid, 2 ounces water. 4. Take from 40 to 60 drops of each to 3 ounces cold water, soak your plate in cold water for from 3 to 5 minutes, then pour it off and apply the developer.

Susquehanna, Wrightsville, Pa.—Which is preferable for carrying

minutes, then pour it off and apply the developer.

Susquehanna, Wrightsville, Pa.—Which is preferable for carl loaded shells in the field and over hills, a helt or a vest? Give reasons. Which is the proper way of crimping shells? Is it gene done by hand, if so, please give me instructions to perform properly. Ans. I. We prefer a vest; it distributes the weight reasily. One is apt to the of the helt before the long day's trand sometimes we have known it to lead to colds in the region o waist. 2. Paper shells may be crimped by pressing in the endand; but there are numerous simple mechanical contrivances we rimp much faster, more rapidly and better than can be don hand. Instructions for their use accompany the machines which to be seen in the gun stores and are described in the catalogus sporting goods dealers.

# OMEOPATH ARY ETERINARY ESPECIFICS

JR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

POR TWENTY LEARS Humphreys' Homeo-pathic Veterinary Specificance been used by farmers, stock Breeders, Lievry Sinie and Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Trav'z Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handing stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (39 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents, 127 Pamphlets sent free on application, HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED.CO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
HUMPHREYS' vital Weakness and Pros
tration from over-work or
indiscretion, Homeopathic is radically
and promptly HOMEOPATHIC is radically
and promptly HOMEOPATHIC cured by it
Been in use 20 years, SPECIFIC NO. 28
ful remedy known, Price 81 per vial, or 5 vials and
large vial of powder for 88, seet post-free on re ful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post-free on re ceipt of price. Humphrey "Homeo. Med. Co. Lilust, Catalogue free,] 109 Fulton 51... N. Y.

### MAINE



We have given particular attention this season to the manufacture of Rods, etc.. for Maine fishing, and we have taken great pains to obtain the most KILLING FLIES for the different waters in that State, including the celebrated patterns of the late LORENZO PROUTY.

We also beg to call the attention of sportsmen to our new light-weight Fishing Jackets, made of a new and absolutely waterproof material. Price \$7.00.

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send us 50 cents for our 180-page illustrated catalogue.

### ABBEY IMBRIE, de

Manufacturers of

### Fine Fishing Tackle.

48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

### SILK WORM GUT.

P. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y., Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# Fishing Tackle.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

### APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.





Our new Frankim Bat annot be surpassed. Price \$5.50. We are sole makers the negatiation Ball, adopted by the U. S. N. L. T. ssociation, ap. il 5, 1881, and by the Intercollegiate T. Association hiay?, 1881. The Playing Rules of twn Tennis, with complete catalogne of our popur goo is, by mail, 10c. stamps.

PEOK & SNYDER, 186, 128, 130 Nassau st., N. Y.

S. ALLCOCK & CO...

# Fish Hook, Fishing Tackle M'f'r's.

REDDITCH, ENG.



Hooks made of the best Spring Steel, Swivels, Phantom Baits, Patent Standard Fly Book, Patent Waterproof Lock Joint, Trout Rods, Patent Spring Hook Swivel. All descriptions of Fishing Goods, which cau be had through all wholesale houses in the United States.

AWARDS: Gold medals at Paris, Berlin, Norwich, Wurzburg and Calcutta, and the highest awards at Sidney, Melbourne, Adelaide, South Africa, Toronto, London, and other exhibitions.

# Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hook,

Trade Mark.

Whereas, It having come to our notice that some unprincipled house, to gain their own unworthy ends, and to attempt to damage our good name having spread reports to the effect that the manufacturers of the above hooks are defunct, we now take this opportunity of informing the American and British public that such reports are utterly false. The same efficient staff of workpeople is employed as heretofore, and we challenge the world to produce a fish hook for excellence of temper, beauty and finish in any way to approach ours, which are to be obtained from the most respectable wholesale houses in the trade. Signed, R. HARRISON, BARTILEET & CO., Sole manufacturers of Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hooks, Redditch, England.

Sole manufacturers of Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hooks, Redditch, England. Manufacturers also of Fishing Tackle of every description. Sewing and Sewing Machine Needles,

### Eaton's Rust Preventor.

For GUNS, CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Specially adapted for salt water shooting. For sale at all principal gun stores. Western rade supplied dy E. E. BATON, 53 State street, Chicago, Ill. Cannot be sent by mail. Manufactured solely by

GEO. B. EATON, 570 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

### JAS. F. MARSTERS,

55 Court Street, Brooklyn.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

### Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75ft., 81.00; 190ft., \$1.2180ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 600ft., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Drag 25 cts. extra; nickel plated; 50 cts., 250ft., \$2.50. any of the above Reels with Drag 50 cts., 250ft., \$2.50; 600ft., \$2.50. and 50 cts., 250ft., \$2.50; 800ft., \$2.50. and \$2.

Established 20 years. Open Evenings. J. F. MARSTERS, 55 Court St., Brooklyn.

### KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin phable metal, with reinforced hase; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# Thirth.

# GUNNING COAT.

	Cordur	oy Coat\$10	-00
	4.5	Vest 3	00
	66		00
	Linen I	Duck Coat 5	00
	4.6	Vest 2	00
	66	Pants 3	00
	Cotton	Duck Coat 4	00
	6.6	Vest 2	00
	6.5	Pants 2	50
	Cap of		00
	24	Duck 1	00
ı	Gaiters	of Leather 3	00
	6.6	Duck 2	00

Sent everywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

### HENNING, CLOTHIER,

410 Seventh Street, WASHINGTON CITY.



### PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE

ass Multiplying Reels with balance handles, first quality and fine finish, 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.25; \$1.50; 340ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 600ft., \$2.50; 750ft., \$2.75; 900ft., \$3.00. Nickel plating rags extra. Brass Click Reels, \$259ts., 60 cfts.; 409ds., 75 cfts.; 607ds. 55 cents.; \$9.30, \$5, cents.; \$9.30 cft., \$1.00,

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Betweeu Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.



L. C. SMITH, Maker, Syracuse, N. Y.



**UPTHEGROVE** 

### UP & MC'S FISHING SUIT,

DARK LEAD COLOR, AND THE

HOLABIRD

### SHOOTING SUITS

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Fustian and Imported Corduroy.

ASSORTED COLORS.

Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship.

Write for our new Catalogue and Samples.

THISE



WCLELLAN,

Is our skeleton Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but 15 ounces.
Can be worn over or under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material, dead grass color, and will hold the game of a successfur day without losing a hair or feather. We will mail it to you, postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.

### RARE CHANCE:



The American Arms Co., manufacturers of the Fox patent double guns, are now running their entire machinery on the single semi-hammerless guns and their new double-action extracting pistols, and make no more double guns at present, except on orders, at full prices. The undersigned, having chased all their stock of Fox guns, some 300 in all, of the various grades, No. 5 list and above, will them to sportsmen—"first come, first serve"—at 25 per cent. discount from the regular list while last. Here is an opportunity to purchase a fine gun at an unprecedentedly low price. They are all ranted of the finest qualities in every respect, and cannot be duplicated when this lot is exhausted. Orders may be sent as usual to the AMERICAN ARMS CO., or to F. H. RAYMOND, Treasure, 103 Milk Street, Boston. Will be sent C. O. D. for trial and examination.

# Sportsmen's Wear.

-	L						7	1
No.	A 1,	Barnard	Capvas	Shooting	Coat,	-	\$5 00	1
No.	1.	6.6	46	66	6.6	-	4 00	1.
No.		44	6.6	66	6.6	-	2 50	H.
No.		46	6.6	66	4.6	-	1 75	

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dcalers. Ask for them; see that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests,
Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags,
Gun Cases, Cartridge Bags, Shell Boxes, and every descriptien of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas,
Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free n application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St., Chicago. EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manage



### A Lotion for Sportsmen, Excursionists & Others.

Protects persons using it from the attacks of MOSQUITOES, BLACK FLIES, and other insects, and from SUNBURN and the disagreeable effects of exposure to the weather.

It is beneficial to the skin, and has no disagreeable odor; is colorless and cleanly, not staining the fincts linen, and washes off readily on the application of seap and water.

MANUFACTURED BY

THOS. JENNESS & SON, 12 West Market Sq., Bangor.

Sold by the leading dealers in sporting goods throughout the country Price, 50 Cents Per Bottle.

N. B.—When ordering please mention this paper.

# Bargains that should be in every Sportsman's Hands.

"WING SHOOTING"

Left, and will be sold for 50 cents each.

Methods for cleaning and loading the modern breech-loader; practical hints upon wing shooting; sections for hunting snipes, woodcocks, ruffed grouse and qualis.

Illustrated; Bound in cloth, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price, 50 cents; formerly sold for \$1.00.

T. G. DAVEY, Publisher, London, Ont.

### THE PETMECKY



C-UN CILEANEE.

The only Cleaner that will thoroughly clean a gun barrel, doing the work equally well in choke bores without adjustment. Will do the work quicker and better than all other implements, for the purpose, combined. Price, \$1.25. By mail, 10 cents extra. Ask your dealer for it. Discount to the trade. Circular free, J. C. PETMECKY, Wholesale Dealer in Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc., Austin, Texas.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. essors to The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and The H. W. Collender Co.



WAREROOMS:

860 Broadway, New York.
Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago.
211 Market Street, St. Louis.
1134 Market Street, Philadelphia.
367 West Baltimore St., Baltimore
Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded
the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited. TRIED AND PROVED.



Send for Circular

WALLACE'S

### Map of the Adirondacks.

IN CLOTH COVERS. PRICE \$1.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co

J. N. DODGE, 276 and 278 Division street, Detroit, Mich

### BILLIARD AND 10-PIN BALLS

CLOTH.

Cues, Cue Tips.



CHECKS. Chessmen, Dice, Keno. DOMINOES.

PLAYING CARDS, Etc.

ivory, Shell, and Pearl Fancy Goods, TOILET SETS, CANES, FANS, Etc.

Repairing done. Ten-Pin Alleys built and estimates furnished.

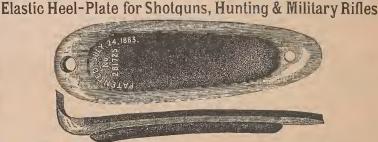
F. GROTE & CO., 114 E. 14th st., N. Y.

JOHN MOORE,

Carriages and Harness

Of all Descriptions. Substantial, Serviceable Words.
Leather Top Buggies and Phaetons. \$100 up
Rockaways and Depot Wagons. \$100 up
Rockaways and Depot Wagons. \$135 up
Handsome Surreys, Lawrences, etc. 100 up
Handsome Surreys, Lawrences, etc. \$250 up
Top Delivery Wagon. \$250 up
Top Delivery Wagon. \$125 up
Top Delivery Wagon. \$125 up
Road and Village Carts, Road Wagons, Sulkeys, etc. p Delivery Wagon. 125 up ad and Village Carts, Road Wagons, Sulkeys, etc

Excellent Light Buggy Harness. \$10 up Grocers' and Delivery Harness. 18 up Light Double Harness. 55 up Farm Harness. 22 up And Horse & Stable Requisites of all Kinds. 57 & 59 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.



SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SOLD BY ALL GUN DEALERS AND WHOLESALED BY HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York City.

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

### THE NICHOLS Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excelence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

INTER-STATE CLAY PIGEON TOURNAMENT Under the auspices of the

Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Co., Cincinnati, O.,

At Metropolitan Base Ball Park, N. Y. City, Aug. 14, 15 & 16.

(Cor. First ave. and 107th st., via Third ave. Elevated R. R.) Admission 25 cents.

For full programme, etc., send to above Company at Cincinnati, or at 50 Murray street, New York City.

HEADQUARTERS: ASTOR HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN.



PATENT BREECH & MUZZLE-LOADING Yacht Cannon,

Sizes, 17, 24, 28 and 32 inches in length.

STRONG FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct. Also Mfrs. of Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrels, Combine and Cartridge Grooving Machines,
Send for Catalogue and Price List.



TARGET BALLS AND BALL PIGEONS.

New and Superior to all others.

Sample barrel of the New Ball and a handsome silver badge sent to any address for \$3.00. The Moyer "Ball Pigeon" and trap will be ready about April 15. Trap, \$15. Pigeons, \$18 per M. Any club destring to test the new ball thoroughly we will send 1000 for \$5, after which the regular price will be inflexible at \$9 per M. Card's latest ball trap, the only one we guarantee and recommend, and 1000 balls for price will be inflexion: a price will be inflexion: the only one we guarantee and recommend, and \$6.50.
\$14. The trap in exchange for your old ball trap and \$6.50.

TARGET BALL AND BALL PIGEON CO., Lockport, N. Y.



Fragrant Vanity Fair Cloth of Gold

CIGARETTES. Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1889.

13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.-No. 3. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

### STIRSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10, five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, peyable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States. Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs, Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

NEW YORK CITY.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

### CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Some of the Cheap Guns.
The Difference.
Forest and Stream Fables.
THE SPORTSHAN TOWNST.
Hunting in the Himalayas.—II.
About Rattlesnakes.
Podgers Cruises Alongshore.
NATURAL HISTORY
NATURAL HISTORY
THE CATEGORY
THE CATEGORY
GAME BAS AND GUN.
Return of the Grouse.
The California Association,
A Campaign Incident.
My First beer.
"Bullet versus Buckshot,"
Midsummer Sports with the Gun
Bear Hunt in New Hampshire,
Ducking in Kandiyohi.
Philadelphia Notes.
Colorado Game.

ZAMP-FREE FLICKERINGS.

Philadelphia Notes.
Colorado Game.
AMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
EA AND RIVER FISHING.
Salt-Water Fishing,
The Tributaries of the Oconee.
American Food Fishes.
The Fish-Eating Bladderwort. FISHCULTURE.
Results of Fishculture.

FISHCULTURE.
On the Forces which Determine the Survival of Fish Embryos.
THE KENNEL.
Montreal Dog Show.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
Euglish Kennel Notes.—xr.
Death of Bow.
Treatment of Poisoned Dogs. Death of Bow.
Treatment of Poisoned Dogs.
National Bench Show Association.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Notes.
Kernet AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Army Marksmanship.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
Interstate Tournament.
LANGEING Anoeing.
A. C. A. Camp.
Chicago C. C.
A Sportsman's Toolchest. ACHTING. Lake Yacht Racing Association, Yachting in Lake Michigan, Wail of the Sloop. The Yawl Windward. Wall of the Sloop.
The Yawl Windward,
Hull Y. C.
Small Cruisers.
New York Y. C. Annual Cruise.
Answers to Correspondents.
Publisher's Department.

### SOME OF THE CHEAP GUNS.

ROM certain sections of the country there is a constant demand for cheap guns, and the country shopkeeper meets this demand by keeping a rackful of the most wonderful-looking weapons. To those who can appreciate and have the ability to buy a really good and serviceable arm these stocked and locked gas pipes are looked upon with the utmost contempt. Half-grown lads, farm hands, and in the South negroes old and young are great buyers of these socalled shotguns, and are very proud, indeed, in the posses sion of them. There are—comparatively—few accidents resulting from their use, since there is in some classes of these arms a liberal margin of strength in the make-up, and those who get them prize them sufficiently to bestow good care upon them. The high prices of powder and shot also act as checks on any overloading.

They are used in an indiscriminate banging away at pretty much every living thing in the air above or the earth beneath, from a woodchuck to a deer, a humming bird to a hawk-everything with life in it and out of arm's reach gets a charge of shot. In not a few instances they may be of real service, and a sport-loving farmer's lad may make himself very useful in bringing down troublesome crows. There is no doubt that some good work is occasionally got out of these very cheap weapons. Those who own and use them get the hang of their peculiarities, learn just how much the "old thing" is out of true, and how far away from the object aimed at to hold in order to make a telling hit. It may be, too, that there are many instances where a permanent love for field sports has been implanted in a man's nature through the possession and use of one of these things of little cost.

There is much to be said in favor of these much-ridiculed arms. They fill a space in the economy of sport which would otherwise remain a gap. There is nothing to take the place of them, and they can no more be stamped out by rule and ridicule than the small boy with his simple fishing tackle can be forced to step out of existence to make room for the more scientific angler. The boy cannot afford a better tackle than he uses, yet he has the instinct of sport strong and fresh, and he very properly gratifies it. So it is with the blunderbus gunner. He does not get the weapon merely to gratify a killing desire, but he feels the passion for field sport strong within him, and goes to the extent of his purse in its gratification

The question is asked again and again as to where this scemingly endless supply of cheap shotguns comes from. Uncle Sam is the provider of a great many of them. immense stock of a half million Springfield muskets which had been turned out during the war was upon the hands of the Government when the war ceased. There was much red tape ticd about them, and many years elapsed before any steps were taken toward their disposition. They were of the old style muzzleloading .58-caliber pattern, and, of course, had become obsolete beside the breechloading rifles with metallic cartridges then coming into use. An attempt to sell them outright showed that the best price which could be realized was about \$1.50 per arm. There were parts of the arm, however, which it was found could be used in the manufacture of the new model breechloader, and that the value of those parts, added to what could be got for the remaining parts when sold, put the old arm at a value of \$4 to the Government. This led to the dismantling of the arms Gradually as the force at the armory could be spared for the work, and from time to time sales of the discarded barrels, stocks and scrap have thrown a supply of raw material the hands of the outside makers of cheap shotguns The process of conversion is a cheap and rapid one. The barrel is rebored, a cheap lock is added, or the old one refurbished, and with a coat of varnish over the stock the thing is ready for a purchaser who may not have more than \$2 or \$3 in his pocket. A free-trade system would enable the supply of these cheap weapons to be kept up indefinitely from the Belgian workshop. There the low wages paid to workmen and the interior quality of the material bring in that element of cheapness which the second character of the raw material now makes for the transmuted Springfield. There is no fear that the cheap guns will crowd out the better and more expensive class of weapons. They fill an entirely different want, go to an entirely different part of the community, and both will be found in the market so long as the sport instinct appears in poor and rich.

And then the guileless person who uses one of the cheap guns rarely knows whether he is shooting an old musket barrel worked over, or a pot-mctal arm of destruction, every pull of the trigger of which jeopards his life.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

N our last number was published a communication from a San Jose (Ill.) correspondent who told of having once in a swamp pasture killed fifty-one snipe in an hour and a half; and also spoke of a man who had, by shooting at quail huddled on the ground, killed twenty-one of them in three We are in receipt of a communication from a Lynn (Mass.) correspondent, in reference to these Illinois incidents and asking:

Will you or some of your readers tell me the difference between shooting twenty-one quail at three shots and fifty-one snipe in one hour and a half? And why is the man who does one called the "pothunter" and the other "sportsman?

No, we cannot explain the difference. It is altogether a matter of sentiment; and to awaken dormant sentiment in a man's heart, or to instill it if lacking, is a task that requires If our correspondent does not for himself appreciate the difference between a raking shot at a bunch of quail on the ground and open shooting at twisting snipe in the air, it can hardly be described so that he will at once recognize But there is hope for him, if, as we presume, he is a new reader of the Forest and Stream. Let him scan its pages carefully, learning the lessons here and there taught by its scores of bright correspondents, and reflecting on what he reads. Then, some happy day, he may rise to a plane of thought when stopping short in mid-air the zigzag flight of the deceptive scolopax will appear to him a little more elevated and becoming style of amusement than it is to rest his gun on a fence and "cut loose" at a bunched bevy of quail in a furrow; or, if his fancy inclines to fin instead of feather, he may realize that it is far better to catch one bass with the fly than a dozen in a net.

POLITICAL.-They were discussing the situation, in one of the Catskill Mountain trout pools the other day, and all the little fishes had gathered around the oldest inhabitant to catch the wisdom that exuded from his gills. "Which way are you going to vote?" they asked him. "Here goes for Arthur," was the reply; and the President smiled as he added one more plump fish to his creel.

THE STARVING PIEGANS.—When the story came of the terrible fate of the Greely party amid Arctic desolation, the whole civilized world was thrilled with horror and pity; report after report comes of the starving condition of the Piegan Indians at the Blackfeet Angency, in Montana, and precious little attention any one seems to pay to it. When the statement of their desperate condition was made last June, we personally communicated with President Arthur, at Washington, asking that immediate relief should be given to the famished wretches. In reply, July 2, came word that the matter would have "the personal attention of the Secretary of the Interior." Nothing more was heard, until last week a dispatch was published in the papers saying that the Board of Trade of Helena, Montana, had telegraphed a peti-tion to the Secretary of the Interior for the relief of these same Indians, who, despite contrary reports, were actually starving. Has the Sccretary of the Interior given this his "personal attention," and if so, what does that mean? Is it the deliberately adopted policy and purpose of the Government officials to rid the land of these Indians by penning them up to starve to death?

A LESSON FROM SWITZERLAND.—It is a pretty story that comes to us from Switzerland, and not without its moral. The threatened exhaustion of the chamois some time ago was so imminent that the government wisely enacted laws for the protection of the animals which have from time immemorial posed in picturesque attitudes to delight the moun-By this law certain well-defined districts were set apart for the chamois, and to kill them was positively forbidden for a number of years. The result has been that the chamois have increased and multiplied, and no longer dismayed by the attack of the skin pirate, have become so tame as to sometimes even venture into the villages and towns. The tourists are, of course, delighted with such an attraction, and the people are well pleased, for all this means more silver to jingle in their pockets.

SOUTHERN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.-A number of New Orleans sportsmen met in that city Aug. 4 and organized the Southern Sportsmen's Association. The purpose is announced to be "the protection of game and fish by proper laws in this and adjoining States, and the enforcement laws in this and adjoining Blaces, and the Caroleananthereof, the encouragement of breeding sporting dogs and the holding of an annual field trial for that end," etc. The officers elected were: Mr. N. D. Wallace, president; Mr. J. K. Renaud, secretary; Messrs. F. H. Watson, James Buckley, A. M. Bickham, A. M. Ancoin and Richard Fotscher, governing committee. Thirty members were enrolled, and it is expected that many more will be added from Louisiana and the adjoining States. The annual field trials, hunt, dinner, etc., will be given by the new association.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION has issued a circular of inquiries addressed to residents of different portions of the State, with a view to securing data for the forming of a suitable game law. This is a sensible proceeding. The plan is one that might be imitated by others with profit. In many ways the California society has given proof of its energy and determination, and we are glad to know that it is accomplishing the tasks it was organized to

GAME REPORTS.—We shall be glad to receive for publication reports upon the game supply for the fall shooting, and such notes of desirable localities and the routes to them as our friends may be willing to send to us for the benefit of There are always many sportsmen on the lookout for shooting grounds. Some want quail, some woodcock, some ruffed grouse and others prairie chickens, and then there is the man who is anxious to kill his deer or moose.

WE HEAR A GREAT DEAL about the true sportsman, but it is the untrue sportsman who makes the biggest bags.

### FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

FOREST AND STREAM FABLES.

A WIDOWED Woodduck swimming forlorn beneath the Trees that overhung the Stream, beheld thereon a Robin, a Bluebird and a Starling, all mourning as sadly as she. Asking each the cause of her sorrow, they all replied that their Mates had been shot by a Naturalist. "You should not mourn, my Friends," sald the Woodduck. "Unt rather be thankful that your Partners were not slain as wantonly as mine, who was killed only to fill some one's Stomach, while yours have died to aid the cause of Science." But the silly little Birds were not comforted by her words, and continued to mourn, saying it mattered little to them why they had been robbed of Happiness, and the World despoiled of so much Beauty and Song.

### The Sportsman Tourist.

HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life.—II.

My camp had been pitched uearly two months at Lakhah, spring had passed into summer, the snow line had retreated to its impassable limit, leaving a rich emerald girdle between the topmost belt of timber and the eternal snow, and once only, for a few days, had the race instinct impelled me to breast the steep mountain's side with the object of killing something; but that I had not wholly dreamed away my time my garden was a sufficient voucher. Although not large, it was well stocked and everything growing vigorously. My flower beds, too, inclosed with rock work, were beginning to bloom, and around the whole camp there was an air of comfort and civilization such as the wayfarer would hardly look for at the camping ground of a man who had no guarantee that he would return the next season. As a rule, I had given two days a week to the inspection of timber operations, and for the rest my mornings had been devoted to office work, the afternoon, from 4 o'clock until dusk, to my garden, and the evening to my books. I had cast many wistful glances to the emerald ableland towering high above the opposite bank of the river, but I had persuaded myself to wait a little longer, while the muttons were putting a little more fat underneath their skins; but now the middle of Junc had arrived, I felt an inexhaustible store of energy within me, a restless desire to expend some of it. My work was well forward, the river was covered with sawn ties drifting idly down the broad, comparatively smooth surface in front of my camp. There was covered with sawn ties drifting idly down the broad, comparatively smooth surface in front of my camp. There was nothing, in fact, to deter me, so I summoned the village headman and made arrangements for fifteen coolies to start the following Monday (this was on Saturday). The time suited the villagers—it was between seed time and harvest—there was nothing but weeding and hoeing, and that was woman's work.

I had got through my office work early thi Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life.-!!.

suited the villagers—it was between sccd time and harvest—thère was nothing but weeding and hoeing, and that was woman's work.

I had got through my office work early this morning, and as soon as my visitor had departed, I got out my shooting irons, and finding them all in order I set to work to fill a stock of cartridges, a work on which I was busily engaged when my bearah appeared before me all aglow with excitement and announced "Sohib log attaih hut" (There are European gentlemen approaching). Giving the order for breakfast—it was then about 11—I set off to meet the travelers, and had not gone far before they hove in sight. A few words let me know that one was C. of the Forty-second Highlanders, the other M. of the Thirty-first Native Infantry, who had taken two months furlough, and instead of spending it in the pleasant dissipation of some hill station, had pushed on to my camp, bent on devoting their holiday to la chasse. They were both subalterns, both Scotch, and likely-looking men for monntain elimbing, and being by no means a jealous sportsman, I gave them a right cordial welcome.

A few minutes' walk brought us to the camp, and selecting a place for their tents, we turned into mine. The table was already cleared and laid for breakfast; my bearah, who knew his duty, was ready, corkscrew in hand, and over a rich foaming glass of Bass, conversation became animated and unceasing, until the mutton chops and curry and rice divided our attentions. My preparations fell in admirably with their advent; the Zemindar, who knew he would be wanted, was in waiting, and getting his orders for all the available force at his command, the rest of the day was spent in preparations, the travelers being by no means sorry to make a day of rest of the intervening Sunday.

They had come in light marching order, but the ascent up the mountain's side was somewhat different from traveling on the made road, and although some of the stoutest mountaineers could breast it with fifty pounds on their back, I I knew that our requireme

sistent with my notions of comfort, and by 8 o'clock on Monday moruing, we were ready for a start with a week's requirements for ourselves, and, of course, food supplies for the villagers.

"I don't see any game up there this morning," said M., after taking in the tableland with his glass. I smiled—it looked so near—the river was not nearly half a mile wide at the spot, then came a belt of timber and the tableland immediately above it. "This is no Scotch Ben, M.," said I, "that you can press right up it without letting a sob confess your toil; three hours hence you will have a better idea of distances in these mountain wilds." The loads were soon adjusted, not without some display of temper on the part of the few cretins, and marching through the village, where all the women, children and dogs turned out to greet us, we soon gained the bridge, which was thrown across at the extremity of the Lacca valley, where the river narrowed down suddenly to fifty yards. Here we paused a minute to watch the ties, as they were one after the other drawn down by the under current, to reappear a hundred yards below, rising end foremost with a force that lifted them nearly their whole length out of the water. Then skirting the Ganges in silonce for a mile, for its deafening roar rendered conversation impossible, we came to a spot where two giant boulders spanned the whole river so that it might be crossed at that season dry-footed at forty feet above the rapids, although two months later the floods from the melting snows would roll over them.

We now turned aside from the river and breasted the mountain, the village headman leading the way. The road was steep, but there was a well-defined pathway, the laying out of which had been the work of generations. Leave it and you would soon find yourself before some impassable face of rock, but by keeping on it the work present the road and passible face of rock, but by keeping on it the work of generations. Leave it and you would soon find yourself before some impassable face of rock, b

instructing the Zemindar, or headman, and one of my servants, who had kept with us, to select a camping ground within a hundred yards of the forest, and close to water, we lighted our pipes and listened to the distant roar of the Genees some three thousand five hundred feet below. We draw the control of the camp was the pipe piched, a cold breakfast, with Bass's pyramid brand, was served and discussed, and after the cooles had partaken of a frugal meal, the best of them were as impatient as we to commence business. We to ided up the ascent about a mile together, stooping at every hundred yards to take breath, for an 14,000 feet above the sea it is heavy work toling up hill on a full came to the business, we will be control to the control of the control

night.

The morning was chilly, a hoar frost was on the ground, and it was no slight luxury to turn round in bed and find hot coffee and eggs and toast, but having thus fortified our inner men we were ready for the field before the sun was half an hour high. We took sixteen men with us, exclusive of the Zemindar, and marched in a body to where we had left our game; it was undisturbed, and telling four men to take the three quarters and head to the camp, we pushed on toward the snows, the herbage becoming scantier and the country more broken as we advanced. The field glasses were constantly in requisition, and at length a flock of goorgal or

\* A large antelope with horns rarely exceeding ten inches.  $\dagger$  The chamois of the Himalayas. An old male in good condition will weigh nearly 200 pounds.

mountain sheep were made out a full mile off. "It will take us more than an hour to stalk them," said the Zemiudar after taking in all their bearings, 'but they will not move far until afternoon," 'We went down a ravine for some distance, chambered up its precipitious side, over the ridge, across another ravine, then along a steep slope for nearly a mile, then across another ravine, which we had o descend a long way before we could breast its steep side, then over the ridge and down into another ravine, which the Zemindar told us we had only to follow up to come on our muttons. Bidding urest a while before we eemmenced the ascent, he took another man with him and elimbed up the opposite ridge to try to get a view of the game, and as he pered over the crest I saw from his motions that he had sighted other game, but from the absence of cution I could infer that that, too, was at some distance. He then turned and looked up and across the ravine for those we had just sighted, and pointed them out to his companion. Returning, he informed us that our flock was grazing quietly about half a mile up on the left bank of the ravine looking upward, that there was another flock not very far off, and two large male ter in a cavennous rockat no great distance down the mountain. A council of war was held, and we determined to drivide our forces. C. and M., taking eight of the coolies, went up the ravine, and I, taking the Zemindar and the other four coolies, went for the ter, with the understanding that after shooting, with whatever results, we would return to where we then were, and to make assurance doubly sure I had the lunch basket left there.

Mounting the ridge with my party, I could just make out two dark spots on a ledge of rock about half a mile off in a bee line. There was another ravine at my feet, the opposite ridge of which curved away in the direction of the ter. Crossing this ravine to the opposite ridge, we followed it down some distance until it terminated abruptly with a sheer descent of a hundred yards, and

as we hove in sight, and the cheery tone of the indighty implied that they were in a satisfactory position to answer the same question. They had bagged a couple of gooral in prime condition.

Mutual congratulations were followed with all the details which we discussed with our lunch, the Bass serving the double purpose of washing down the viands and keeping our tongnes wagging. C. and M.—as they told their story—had worked up to near the herd, when they sat down panting and breathless, and let one of the men climb the bank to mark the exact whereabouts of the flock; the mountaineer just raised his eyes above the bank and ducked instantly, and returning cautiously, told them to walk just one hundred yards further when, climbing the side of the ravine, they could get a close shot. As soon as they had sufficiently recovered their breath, M. proposed that on reaching the top, he would count one, two, three, low but distinctly, and in even time, and both having their rifles at the present, shout fire as the "three" was uttered. On coming to the top they raised their heads, and there within twenty yards of them, was the flock of muttons staring at them preparatory to a scamper. They forgot the one, two, three, and both fired as fast as they could throw their rifles to their shoulders. The next instant the flock was in motion, and the second barrels being discharged at about fifty yards, one beast was seen to drop behind with a broken leg. Reloading, they started in pursuit, and being breathless at the end of a hundred yards, and the wounded beast having come to a stand, they fired two more rounds at him, dropping him at the second round. By this time the flock had reached the foot of a bare, rocky peak, and as they sprung up it from ledge to ledge, one of the coolies saw a mutton miss his spring and fall, and on going np it was found that he had been shot in the flank, probably at the first discharge. This was an old ram with a splendid pair of horns, but the ball having gone clean through, they were unable to decide

partridges on the wing, we watched them down, and taking our smoothbores we went after them, put them up and got in a right and left, dropping five birds, four of which fell to our first barrels. They were in good condition and the plumage, although not gorgeons, like that of the moonal and silver phensants of the region, was prettily marked; the skins are rare, too, and little known, so I determined to preserve them. Here at the eternal snow limit at fifteen thous and fect above the see level, we paused to take in the most splendid prospect our cyes had ever feasted on. Behind us were the mountain peaks wrapped in their pure white mantles of snow, below us was the Ganges looking like a rivulet as it wound through the broad expanse above Lacca, and visible above for short stretches over twenty miles of its course; the village of Lacca, and another village four miles below, could be made out with our glasses, but the distance was too great to distinguish life or motion even with their aid, but the grandeur of the seene was before us. Far away aeross the Ganges, perhaps fiften miles in a bee line to the nearest point, towered the white peaks of the snowy range visible for a stretch of fifty miles, the eastward peaks far over the borders of Thibet. As we stood, the distantron of an avalanche smote on our ears, but we could not fix its locality with our glasses. Solemn grandeur was the predominating characteristic of the solitudes, and the occasional rumbling of the avalanche as its roar re-echoed from peak to peak, was in as perfect harmony with the scene as the subdued incessant murmur of the brawling Ganges.

Retracing our steps, we found the men with the bear skin awaiting us, and again set out at a good steady course. A couple of miles were passed without sceing anything, when one of the mountanneers directed our attention to a burrell, or wild goat, standing on the very edge of a perpendicular cliff about two hundred and fifty yards distant. "Oh, what a splendid shot!" cried M., and both he and C. hastende to partridges on the wing, we watched them down, and taking

CAMP LAK KAH, Upper Ganges, Northwest Provinces, India.

### ABOUT RATTLESNAKES.

ABOUT RATTLESNAKES.

I'T was during the early day, of the autumn of 18— that our hunting party, consisting of half a dozen, had pitched camp at the foot of North Mountain in Augusta county, Va. Although a majority of the party hunted upon temperance principles, there were several individuals among the number who could not "look upon the wine when it is red" without a hankering to swallow some of it. One among these soakers was Billy S., whose spasmodic attempts to get sober had, on several and sundry occasions, resulted in his secing more nucenny things than were dreamed of in Horatio's philosophy. On the present occasion, however, Billy had sobered up sufficiently to ride out to his appointed stand, which was upon a spur of the mountain, and above those of the other members of the hunt. Old Nat G. and Shep M. were chosen as drivers for the day, whose business it was to take the pack by a circuitous route up near to the summit of the mountain, so as to drive the deer down toward the standers. Now it so happened that they did not strike a single trail before reaching the bench in the spur where Billy had been directed to take his stand, and consequently they came upon him unaware of their approach. Their astonishment may be imagined at the tableau that came in sight. There was Billy, like old Mother Goose's little man, jumping up "with all his might and main" as if skipping an imaginary rope twirled by invisible hands. Up and down he went, up and down, and with a slight rotary motion so that he faced in a different direction after each leap. His eyes were intently fixed upon the ground, his hat had fallen off, and above his flushed face covered with great beads of perspiration, his long hair was tossing at every jump like the thick mane of a backing mustang.

"Poor fellow," said old Nat, as they halted unseen by Billy, but so near that they could heer his quick pantings from the effects of the terrible exercise. "Poor fellow, he's got 'cm bad this time, sure."

"Yes," said Shep, "and he will certainly kill himse

bers of the party as to the best means of capturing poor Billy. Reaching eamp, their horns soon called in those whose stands were nearest, and to them Nat related the facts as above stated. "Poor fellow," said Nat, "we must all go up and surround him, and before he can unlimber his artillery and let loose on us, Texas Jack here must noose him with that cow rope of his'u." This was, of course, agreed upon as the best plan for preventing Billy doing any harm to the others of the party, and for restoring him to his family. But the best laid plans of men and mice, etc. Before Jack could secure his lariat, Billy, to our great relief and astonishment, was seen riding slowly toward camp, to all appearances duly sober and "clothed in his proper mind." We all therefore waited in silence for his nearer approach to unravel the mystery.

ances duly sober and "clothed in his proper mind." We all therefore waited in silence for his nearer approach to unravel the mystery.

Riding up he addressed old Nat with, "Look here, old man, what made you and Shep try to break your neeks getting away when I shot that snake tis morning?"

"Shot that snake; thunder!" said old Nat. "How the devil could you shot a snake when you had him in your boots?"

A revelation of the cause of the precipitate flight of Nat and Shep flashed upon Billy, so with a laugh the went on to explain. "I called to you," he said, "soon as I fired, that I had killed him, but I had just as well have holdered to that signal staff up on Elliott's Knob." Then turning to the rest of us he coutinued the relation, how after hitching his borse he had looked around and chosen a location for taking his stand. No sooner, however, had he taken his selected position than up from out of the short grass, from somewhere, but from what direction, how far off, how near, he could not tell, there came the deadly, shivering, jar-fly music of a ratticesnake's tail.

Some of the readers of Forrest and Strieam have doubtless heard that same awful staccato, and stopped suddenly with uplifted foot, uncertain whence came the sound, whether from far or near, above or below. Now from here, now from there, it seems to come, but ever that same quick, iey rattle that comes we know from a quivering tail that is vibrating above a dark yellowish diamond-marked coil, from whose center rises a broad, flattened arrow-shaped head, with pitliess eyes—still, motionless, impassive as death itself. Only those who have once felt themselves in the power of this rightly called *Crotatus horritus*, can appreciate poor flily's feelings. Twice have I felt myself in their deadly power. Upon oue oceasion while attempting to steal upon a feeding deer, a slight rustling noise drew my eyes to the ground. There, coiled home promote the power of this rightly called *Crotatus horritus*, can appreciate poor flily's feelings. Twice have a subjec

YAZOO RIVER, MISS

IN THE PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES, the North-western Lumberman says that "The greatest difficulty in the prosecution of such a work [greater than the collection and burning of brush, tops, etc., left by lumbering, or of fallen limbs and trees in an unworked forest, both of which it thinks should be enforced by law in all cases where the land joins woods owned by other parties] would be from windfalls. It would seem sometimes as if nature stepped in to hasten the coming of the flames. Swarths, of such dimensions as only the elements can mow, are cut through the forests by the wind, and for miles and miles every tree of decent size is laid flat. These windfalls are prohific of intense forest fires, and they have been the starting point of some of the worst fires on record." It would seem that the loggers should, if possible, give the clearing of such a windfall precedence over all other work.

### PODGERS CRUISES ALONGSHORE.-II.

PODGERS CRUISES ALONGSHORE.—II.

BLOCK ISLAND.—My letter terminated as 1 was about taking the steamer from New London to Block Island. Getting on board I found a large party of excursionists from Worcester, Norwich, etc., and as usual lots of spoony couples. After leaving the wharf I east about for a quiet corner for a comfortable smoke, but wherever I went I found the feminine element in possession; from bow to stern they were enseoneed in every nook and corner. Men apparently had no rights that they respected; and wherever I essayed to smoke some female face was puckered up in disgust, and frequent remarks about gentlemen smoking in ladies' prescuce were made loud enough to be, as intended, audible to the smoker. I could find no place that females had not taken possession of.

There was considerable of an old swell on, and some young swells succumbed; and couples that were very much on the spoon order at starting seemed sadly indifferent to each other, and sought different parts of the ship from which to contemplate sadly the waste of waters as they wasted their breakfasts.

We touched at Fisher's Island to land a "kiti" of mackered.

contemplate sadly the waste of waters as they wasted eir breakfasts. We touched at Fisher's Island to land a "kit" of mackerel

We touched at Fisher's Island to land a "kit" of mackered and a box of yellow soap. The man that received if on the wharf stood in great need of the latter article, and there must have been a corner in the soap market prevailing all summer. A fine hotel seemed nearly empty; not surprising, when more attractive places are experiencing a dearth of visitors. Fisher's Island is not exactly the place one would choose froatural attractions. It might suit those who sought solitude and a peacerlu neighborhood.

There were no boats at the wharf, and that was enough to continued on to Block Island, arriving there about noon. Here things seem more allyee, and the hotels are more or less prosperous; the Ocean View being nearly full, and very lively. The location is charming, and the view of the sea from any and all of the Block Island othels is uninterrupted; in fact, there is nothing in the way of trees or foliage to obstruct the view in any direction. Why there are no trees on Block Island has been settled for a hundred years or more and not a shade tree graces this part and portion of the island, and on going up to an elevation and looking it ever direction none are seen. If it had trees and shade, no place could be more attack, but and a state it is, it is opported the island, and on going up to an elevation and looking it ever direction none are seen. If it had trees and shade, no place experience is a should as homes all look neat and clean, and having a commission to look up rooms for a friend and family, I visited many places where the stranger is taken, which includes nearly every house on the north side of the island, and the noives all the control of the island, and the nower all the stranger is taken, which includes many repropulses of the residual of the stranger is taken, which includes many repropulses of the residual of the stranger is taken, which includes many places where the stranger is taken, which includes and homes all look neat and clean, and having a commission to look up to make the stranger is th

yachtsmen, as they have the seagoing qualities, are stauneh, strong, and easily handled. Supposing the owner to be capable of taking his trick at the wheel, one man and a cook is quite as large a crew as is required, the cook taking a hand to get up anchor and sails. They seldom nave a crew of more than one besides the captain, and are out in all sorts of weather. Of course if the yacht owner is a noodle and don't know the bow from the stern, as many do not, he will get a sailing master who will tell him he can't get along with less than six men before the must, and then will want the craft lengthened to get room to stow them away. It seems strange that as popular as yachting is getting to be that people owning yachts should not endeavor to learn something about sailing their own boats—and especially try to get posted as to what percentage of the expenses of a yacht is made up in commissions to the sailing master on every job of repairs, every coil of rope, every bite of groceries. About one-half, and alarger proportion than that even of yacht owners, are mere babies in swaddling clothes in their innocence of the actual necessities and unavoidable expenses of a yacht, and are consequently easy victims. They ean run the seltzer and champagne department below deck admirably, but on deck the sailing master is an autocrat, whose word is law, the owner is a proportionately small potato, and believes all he is told about both coming heavy weather and the safety of running into the port under the lee, either New London, Newport or New Bedford, where the sailing master, like all sailors, has a sweetheart, and where he can sport his buttons.

It must be a eurious condition of things to own a yacht

It must be a eurious condition of things to own a yacht and not know scarcely which end goes first, as many do not. What a heap of enjoymentit must be to make believe they like it, especially on two occasions—when it is rough, and when it comes to paying the bills. In either case it is 'ishell out.'

It wouldn't be a bad idea to have one large yacht fitted up for a training school and take ont yacht owners in classes, and then be subject to an examination and be found competent before being allowed to sail. But bless me, how many fellows could stand the racket? I am sadly afraid I shall not be able to regulate all these things, and won't waste my energies in the effort.

It occurs to me that some other fellow may take a fancy to take a shore cruise or a cruise alongshore, like myself, and would like to know all about expenses. That is just what every seribbler omits, and is often the principal item of interest. I am keeping an account of this trip just for my own satisfaction, to verify my assertion to a friend that a person studying economy can travel about and have a good lime for the same amount of money it will cost him to stay in serv Tork wishing the could afford to go, premising the should, i.e., in a furnished none he processed, and takes his meals on the fly. Well, for expenses. I am on the economical lay, remember, and rying to see just what a fellow ean od and live decently. But as this cinapter is as long as FOREST AND STREAM can afford space for this week, we will defer the expense account till later.

I have just made a contract with a small boy, with a small horse and a small wagon, to drive me across the island for a small price to see the windward shore and get a view of the broad Atlantic. See you later.

Newport, Aug. 4.—Having exhausted Block Island, took boat for Newport. It was quite rough and rained. There were a number of passengers; some ladies with the usual Saratoga trunks that would make summer eottages. They had left Block Island who had had a season when the process of the process

It has rained and "misted" about all the time since I arved in Newport, but yesterday it beat its record for fog.

It has rained and "misted" about all the time since I are rived in Newport, but yesterday it beat its record for fog. The fleet was to sail from New London early Monday morning, but could not have done as, as they did not survive until the fleet of the plantons, and found anchoring Really a wonder that there were no cellsions, as the fog was thick enough to chew. As each came to anchor she fired a gun, and it was like a fusilate for an hour.

All night it poured, said to-day, by way of variety, it mind the property of th

### Hatural History.

### SUPPOSED ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the abundance of venomous snakes in this country, and the comparative frequency with which men and domestic animals are bitten, but little is known about the antidotes to this virus. The remedies commonly prescribed are ardent spirits and ammonia. The former is to be drunk until the patient becomes intoxicated, when the effects of the poison usually pass off, and recovery follows. Ammonia is advised to be taken diute, internally, and also to be applied to the wound. In all cases ligatures should, if possible, be placed about the part, and the circulation between that and the central organs should be, for the time being, diminished as much as possible.

There are certain herbs which are recommended as specifics for wounds of this character, but it is perhaps doubtful if any of these, as usually applied, are invariably effleacions. We have heard skull cap (Scutllaria) and snake weed (Scrpentaria) recommended, but neither of these seem to be reliable. The Pawnee Indians have a "medicine," which we have seen them employ with unfailing success on horses, and they state that it is an equally certain cure in the case of human beings. The Indians, however, guard the knowledge of this "medicine" very jealously, and will not reveal its constitution to any white man. We have seen them take a bitten horse, whose leg was rapidly swelling, behind a hill near at hand, and in less than an hour return with him manifestly better, the swelling much reduced. In a day or two the animal would be in a condition to be used. It is to be noticed, however, that animals thus treated by the Indians, although they recover, are never as good after being bitten as they were before they were attacked. They are found to have lost their spirit and to be dull and lazy, much like animals that have caten loco, It is probable that this Indian "medicine" is an herb of some kind.

It is now some years since Dr. Lacerda, of Brazil, experimented with marked success on snake-bitten pairets with a very simple remedy. But the anomouncement

### "OUR BIRDS IN THEIR HAUNTS."

UNDER this title the Rev. J. Hibbert Langitle has given us a pleasantly-written book about birds. It is emphatically a popular and not a scientific work, the author's object being "to render as popular and attractive as possible, as well as to bring within a small compass the sum total of the bird life of Eastern North America." Not professing to be in any sense scientific, the book is not to be looked at with a critical eye, and should be reviewed on its literary merits

with a critical eye, and should be reviewed on its interary merits.

It contains brief descriptions and accounts, more or less full of the habits of most of the birds commonly found east of the Mississippi River. The descriptions, while they are sufficiently accurate to enable one to identify most species from them, would be useless in the case of such as are very similar in appearance. The life histories, as the author somewhat pretentiously styles them, are in many cases very brief, but usually give the essential points of range, date of breading and rough descriptions of the nest and eggs.

The species follow one another without any regard to their zoological sequence. The first bird described in the book is the horned lark, the last the ring plover. Opening the book at random we find the species following each other in this order: ring billed gull, spotted sandpiper, barn swallow, kingfisher, marsh hawk, Carolina rail, woodcock and pigeon hawk, etc.

The plan of the book appears to be to vary the subjects as much as possible, so that the interest shall be kept up always. To carry out this purpose the author describes certain locali-

ties, and after doing this goes on to speak of all the birds, of whatever kind, which may be seen there. Thus, in the marsh, he describes the long-billed marsh wren, the bittern, least bittern, two species of rails, the common gallinule and the coot. As a rule, the accounts of the habits of the different species are excellent, so far as they go, but it must be confessed that in many cases they do not go very far. The author has a great admiration for nature and a pleasing style. His enthusiasm is, therefore, likely to be shared by his readers. We see occasionally glimpses of the author's cloth in the tendency toward preaching, and the too frequent attempts to draw moral lessons, but these are not very obtrusive.

The purpose of the book is a good one, and it is to be hoped that it may find a place in many a household. There are a great number of people who are fond of our birds, and yet know nothing of them, and to such "Birds in their Haunts" will be entertaining and useful. It will serve as a sort of primer from which they may learn the A B C of bird lore, and after passing which they can begin to study from books more advanced. In appearance and make-up the volume is remarkably attractive, which is much more than can be said of a large number of books on this subject. It is illustrated by a number of cuts, most of which have at one time or another done duty elsewhere. Some of these are excellent, as that of the pine grosbeak; others are appalling, for example that of the cedar bird.

The lack of a table of contents and list of illustrations is to be deplored, but there is an index of English names.

### THE CATBIRD.

THE CATBIRD.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your correspondent "Byrne's" vexation appears to have made him forget his logic. He has lost some berries, and in his zeal to make out a case against the catbird, quotes so distinguished an authority as Dr. Coues to support him. The extract he gave us is from "Birds of the Colorado Valley," p. 58, where Dr. Coues is giving the reasons for "the vulgar prejudice against this bird," a feeling which he goes on to quite satisfactorily explain, by relating the "inscientific notions of the catbird." The whole chapter is written in a playful mood, and unless I am much mistaken, "Byrne's" use of the quotation referred to is a gross misconstruction of the author's spirit and meaning, and an unwarrantable assumption that what Dr. Coues wrote in humor should be taken for his deliberate opinion, as a naturalist, of the catbird's place among birds. In what light Dr. Coues really does esteem the catbird is probably indicated by the following extract from "New England Bird Life," I.—64:

"Next after the thrasher, and the mocking bird, 'prince of song,' the palm must be awarded to this humble tenant of the shrubbery \* \* \* It is also entitled to protection and grateful regard on account of the great numbers of injurious insects which it destroys—a service to us against which the small quantity of fruit which the catbird steals should be considered no offset. Notwithstanding its musical ability, its harmless and inoffensive disposition, and the benefits it confers upon the agriculturist, the catbird is an object of derision and persecution, as undeserved as it is cruel." \* There is little in that declaration to bolster up "Byrne's" in his resolve that the catbird shall be hereafter "welcomed with bloody hands to a bloody dose of No. 12." There is his resolve that the catbird shall be hereafter "welcomed with bloody hands to a bloody dose of No. 12." There is his resolve that his murderous intent is approved by those who know much about the catbird's habits, for naturalists as well as "senti

as well as "sentimental individuals," contend that the catbird does more good than harm.

A Huer Squid.—In a letter to Prof. S. F. Baird, published in the Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission, Mr. J. W. Collins gives an interesting account of what would seem to be the largest squid yet observed. Writing from Gloucester, Mass., he says: "Yesterday, while in conversation with Capt. Charles A. Keene, of this port, I obtained from him the following statement relative to one of the big squid that was found on the Grand Bank. The squid seen and secured by Captain Keene and his crew was much larger than any that I have previously heard of. But his statements are very positive and precise as to its length. The information which he furnishes seems to be of more than ordinary importance, since it enables us to form more accurate estimates of the maximum growth attained by these great 'devil fish.' Captain Keene states that, in September, 1876, when fishing on the Grand Bank in latitude 44° north, longitude 50° west (approximately), he found floating at the surface near his vessel one of the large squid, the body of which, measured as accurately as it could be from a dory, was 50 feet long, while the tentacles, all of which were intact and uninjured, were longer than the body, making the entire length more than 100 feet. The teutacles were larger around than the body of a stout man. He cut the squid up and boated aboard three dory loads, probably about three tons weight, and he estimates that there was at least one to two more boatloads which he left to drift away. I had previously heard of fishermen finding pieces of tentacles, etc., which might belong to animals nearly or quite as large as the one above mentioned, but I have never before met with any one who has had the fortune to see entire such a king of the mollusks."

Alenne Annals.—Washington Territory.—Editor Forest

ALPINE ANIMALS.—Washington Territory.—Editor Forest and Stream: Occasionally, I notice that persons speak in your columns of white goats. I have recently taken a trip to Mount Baker, and there had the pleasure of seeing eight to Mount Baker, and there had the pleasure of seeing eight to make the shown that the pleasure of seeing eight creatures, and as white as the snow they were on. I found them at an elevation of 10,500 feet above the sea. There were some four or five small kids and several large ones. All were very wild and shy and kept a vigilant watch, mostly looking down. I think the worst enemy they have is a very large bronze-colored eagle, which hovers over them, and I think they have to feed in bands to protect their young. They were feeding alongside of a rock on mosses, which grow wherever there is no snow. I saw a number of places where there were ledges no more than a foot wide, a hundred feet down from the top and five lundred from the glaciers below. There they stand for hours on narrow benches not more than three feet wide. I do not believe that these animals are very swift of foot, though in climbing they make the hunter who is watching them dizzy. They can make leaps on glass ice and snow which are almost incredible. They are somewhat smaller than tame goats and have black horns. During this same trip I also heard numbers of ptarmigan whistling and clucking to their chickens. They are white also, and live on mosses as the goats do.—

MESATCHIE.

THE GREENE SMITH ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION.—
Peterboro, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The family of the late Greene
Smith, the eccentric naturalist, have declined to transfer
to the Park Commissioners of New York city the great
ornithological collection which the decased gentleman
spent a lifetime and \$200,000 in making. Four years ago
he offered to present it to the city, but the Park Commissioners, ignorant of its great value, failed to give the offer
any attention. When they were subsequently made aware
that the collection was the most complete thing of the kind
in the world, they sent word to the naturalist that they would
accept the offer. He had been affronted by their delay in
recognizing his offer, and refused, in very emphatic terms,
to make the transfer, The collection of humming birds is
alone worth \$75,000. The birds were collected from all
parts of the world, and were mounted by Mr. Smith himself.
There are rare birds in it which are in no other collection in
the world. The naturalist died in the house he had built for
his birds four years ago.

Wasps, Bees and Flies.—While spending my vacation at Roslyn, Long Island, I became acquainted with the hortet, yellowjacket and bee families. I was in the habit of writing and reading on a piazza, and tried the experiment of placing a cylinder fly-trap on the table in front of me to seduce the flies from my face and hands, which by the by was only partially successful. I was soon attracted to the maneuvers of a hornet, who, after darting around for a moment, pounced on a fly and quickly bore it away. Then came a yellowjacket and performed the same feat. The tiny bee was, however, the most interesting hunter. He would seize a fly and would dart his sting into it until it was dead or paralyzed, and would then, with some difficulty, carry it away. These knowing insects distributed the proceeds of their happy hunting grounds among their respective colonies, and raids thereafter were continuous as long as daylight lasted.—St. John.

NESTING OF THE YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER IN NORTHERN OHIO.—July 30, while out in the woods a few miles from here. I saw a pair of yellow-bellied woodpeckers, and after watching them for a time presently saw a young bird of the same species. This bird was about two-thirds grown, and was able to fly but a short distance at a time. This is proof enough for me that the yellow-bellied woodpecker breeds in Northern Ohio; that is, it did this year if never before.—S. R. INGERSOLL (Cleveland, O., Aug. 4).

Albino Ruffed Grouse -Somerset, Pa.-Last season ALBINO RUFFED GROUSE—Somerset, Pa.—Last season while hunting, I shot a cock pheasant ruffed grouse), which was snow white; its eyes were not pink. A gentleman informed me recently that he saw a white cock pheasant with a flock which are frequenting the same ground. I shall try to get this bird alive if possible. Could this bird be a descendant of the one I shot?—AMATEUR.

WAS IT A BLUEBIRD'S NEST?—A nest was found near here which was built entirely of dry grass and leaves and placed in an unused paper box, but the two eggs which it contained, although resembling those of a bluebird both in size and shape, were pure white in color.—S. R. INGERSOLL (Cleveland, O., Aug. 4). [It was no doubt a bluebird's nest. Their eggs are sometimes pure white.]

ALBINO SPARROW.—Woodbury, N. J., July 28.—At the Woodbury Glass Works a bird is nesting with the sparrows. It is pure white, its head is like that of a sparrow, and so are its actions.—G. W. C. [Probably a partial albino sparrow.]

# Game Bag and Gun.

### RETURN OF THE GROUSE.

RETURN OF THE CROUSE.

I AM glad to be able to state from my own experience as other parts of the county, that our game birds, grouse and quail especially, are much more abundant in this locality than for eight or nine years past. So scarce had the grouse become that I had abandoned all pursuit after this our grandest game bird and only occasionally met him when out hunting the lowlands and thick cover for quail or woodcock, and at such times he generally flushed wild and unexpectedly and was away like an arrow, leaving nothing to mark his line of flight but the quivering branch and trembling leaf of the bush that was struck by his wing tips as he shot past on his wild flight of three hundred yards or more and then dropped down in a tangled mass of grape vines, white birch, briers and dead brush that a chipmunk could not penetrate.

Occasionally he would be cut down by an ounce of No. 8 chilled shot from the 12-bore, but he more often went off unhurt and the charge that cut through the brush and leaves in his track only served to increase his speed.

There is a spot on the side of a wild and rugged mountain, about a dozen miles from here, where, eight or nine years ago, twelve or fifteen grouse could be started any day; and often, when following the trout stream that winds its way along the mountain's rocky base, I have gone a few rods up the old wood road, and beside some stump, bog or clump of brush found a nest with eight or ten eggs, and sometimes have startled the old bird from her nest. This was a rough and scraggy place, with deep ravines, a thick growth of laurel, spruce and hemlock making it exceedingly difficult to shoot with success, as well as a fatiguing place to walk; but a good shot could secure a fair number of birds on any favorable day.

A few years ago, however, the birds disappeared very suddenly and no trace of them was left, and an all-day tramp would fail to start a grouse, the nests could no longer be found, and the drumming of the old cock was not heard in the early spring echoing throu

when the September days were here (I never shoot earlier) I started out one pleasant morning with a friend to see if we could bag a brace of these birds. We were working out a piece of cover out he lowland near the mountain side before mentioned; two grouse had been started, one of which was killed, also a couple of woodcock. I suggested we take a turn up along the side of the "Big Hill" as it was called, but my friend said there had not been a bird there for five years, I said it had been five years since I had seen two started in one day on the ground we had just been over, so we went up on the hill. It seemed to me I never knew the timber and growth of underbrush so dense, but we started eight grouse in a very short time, and out of four shot at, two were killed. We could have secured more had we been persistent in following them up, but they made long flights and I told my companion it was a satisfaction to know that there was still a half dozen grouse left in Dutchess county. I also found them in goodly numbers in all the localities where I hunted last fall, and I have heard of large bags having been made all through the county to the Connecticut line. Business matters prevented me from making shooting trips into other States as has been my custom, so I can only speak of those localities within this county.

A friend of mine shot five grouse one day in a little patch of woods where I will guarantee that number had not been seen in as many years.

Fisherial-on-the-Hudson, 1884.

### THE CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

For the purpose of gathering information relative to the effects of the different climatic influences present in California, upon the breeding seasons, habits, etc., of our game and fish, the California State Sportsman's Association, at its last annual meeting, appointed a committee to be known as the committee on game and fish. The committee is composed of the following members: H. T. Payne, chairman, Los Angeles; J. T. McIntosh, Chico; J. H. Burnham, Folsom; M. Byrne, Jr., Grass Valley; J. K. Orr, San Francisco; H. H. Briggs, secretary, San Francisco. A circular of inquiry has been extensively distributed in all parts of the State asking information, with notes and suggestions. The questions asked arc:

What kinds of deer have you; when do they rut; if migratory, when do they come and when go; what is the

What kinds of deer have you; when do they rue; it impractory, when do they come and when go; what is the proper hunting season in your vicinity?

Are doves migratory; if so, when do they come and when go; when do they mate; what is the proper open season?

Have you any grouse; what varieties; what is the proper

Have you any grouse; what varieties; what is the proper open season?
When do quail pair; do they raise more than one brood; are they migratory; if so, when do they come and when go; what is the proper open season?
Are snipe migratory; when do they come and when go; do they breed in your vicinity?
What ducks breed in your vicinity; when do they pair; do you favor protection for ducks; what is the proper open season?

When do trout spawn in your vicinity; when should trout

When do trout spawn in your vicinity; when should trout fishing commence?

It is hoped that in this way a fund of information will be secured upon which legislation may be based which will meet public approval. The Association is in earnest in this matter, and has certainly adopted methods which are sensible and sure to be profitable. If this note should come under the eye of any readers of the Forest and Stream in California who are not in communication with the Association, it is hoped that they will favor the secretary with such par ticulars of the game in their localities as may be of use to the committee in its work. The secretary's address is No. 69 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 2, 1884.

### A CAMPAIGN INCIDENT.

A CAMPAIGN INCIDENT.

WE were in camp on the banks of the Maganetawan River, in the wilds of Muskoka. It was our first night out. The weather was clear, cold and frosty. We were seated around or in front of a roaring camp-fire of dry maple logs, smoking our pipes and planning for our still-hunt in the morning, when Captain ——, the principal of our party, addressed our guide, a well-known woodsman in the Muskoka country: "Well, old man, have you ever been fooled much on a deer hunt?" "Yes, an old Springfield musket fooled me once." Mac rubbed the shavings from his lap and patted his pet dog on the head, and told us how he missed killing one of the biggest bucks he ever saw.

"It was in the summer of 1872, we were having our first parliamentary election in Muskoka. The campaign was conducted red hot and sharp and I went into it up to my ears, working hard for my candidate to win. I tramped around considerably and called upon many of the electors who could not attend the political meetings. I took pot-luck with them, in bed and board, and dished up the sayings and the doings of the campaign to them just to suit my hearers, One evening I brought up at an old Highland Scotchman's shanty, I had been told that he held stubborn and conservative opinions, and would very likely vote against my candidate, so I figured on staying with him for the night, therefore I get there late enough to claim his hospitality, which I received with all the characteristics of the Highland race.

"After supper, which was simple and clean, we smoked our pipes and chatted on various topics; and finally we drifted into the political questions of the day. I was very careful how I trod upon ground that would raise any dispute, and when a chance came I dropped the subject and turned off onto fishing and shooting. There I struck my man in the right spot. We talked fishing and hunting until bed time, and as we were going to turn in the old man told me that he kept his musket loaded for three deer that were in the habit of coming into his turnip pa

of bed, gently opened the heavy slab door that screamed on its hinges as loud as a Red River cart, sneaked around to the back of the shanty, and looked over the brush fence into the turnip patch. There they were, three beauties, a big buek and two does. I slid back to the shanty for the musket. I met my man at the door and I reported what was instore for us in the turnip patch, and as he banded the arsenal of rings, screw nails, hollow iron, and walnut timber to me, I could hardly repress a cluckle when I thought of the deadly contents. I quietly cocked the arm, and crawled down alongside of the brush fence, while my Highland friend eagerly watched me. I crawled with the enution of a Mohawk, I crept with the stealth of a cat. I wanted to let my man see low close I could get to my prey, and to kill the deer and get the old fellow's vote. Well, when I got within thirty yards from the game, I pushed the old gun through the brush fence, glanced along the sights, pulled the trigger, and killed nothing. There was no hammer on the musket. I rose up and shook the old foundry of disappointment at the deer fully half a minute before they took to the woods. My old Highlander and I spent half an hour or more looking for the hammer among the weeds and leaves before we foundit. We both felt mean over our luck; but as I was leaving the shanty my friend renewed his pledge to vote for my candidate, and on the following Thursday he made that promise good. But that buck was among the lot of biggest deer I ever saw in front of a gun barrel."

CABERFEIGH.

### MY FIRST DEER.

INT FIRST DEEL.

I WAS a colossal tenderfoot in those days, and Jack, our stage driver, innocently inquired to what use my arsenal (consisting of a repeating rifle, six-shooter, and seven-inch bowie) was to be put, and made several desultory remarks, reflecting upon tenderfeet in general and "durined tenderfeet" in particular. Game, according to this authority, had all followed the Indians, and the Indians were all dead or dying of consumption—of red eye. This was discouraging, to say the least, and my dreams of slaughter, deer, bears, and an occasional redskin before breakfast, were rudely dispelled.

to say the least, and my dreams of slaughter, deer, bears, and an occasional redskin before breakfast, were rudely dispelled.

Having decided that my mission upon earth was prospecting, I chose for my field the country lying roundabout the head of Badger Creek, and there established my camp. Somewhat mistrusting Jack's statements regarding game and Indians, hoping to run across the former, and as a defense against the latter, I always carried my rifle and knife, soon learning that a six-shooter was not absolutely necessary. One afternoon, coming down one of the side streams running into the main creek, I espied something that brought me to a sndden standstill. Tom, my partner, coming behind, thought of bears. A close scrutiny satisfied me that the long looked for big game was in sight. The deer stood motionless, watching us, as much from having nothing to do as anything else, seemingly. Not so with us. We then and there held a council, which resulted in a declaration of war against that particular deer. Having all the afternoon before us, and being only five miles from camp, we waited. We could afford to. The game made the first move, starting on a slow trot, to a point that would bring it to the creek about half a mile below us. We went on cautiously, watching for any break in the programme. We had gone but a short distance, when the deer, also on the lookout, stopped short. A panse of five minutes occurred, during which we were closely watched. Not a stir from us, however, and as before the game was the first to move. The above maneuver was repeated several times, we getting closer at each move and the pauses growing longer, until the spirit within us was moved to excitement. A friendly grove of quaking aspens giving us shelter, we dropped hats and coats, and with rifle in hand fairly flew. We were bound to get there. Without warning the trees disappeared and we rushed out into a clearing, and there, not fifty yards distant, stood a fine two-prong buck, motionless as a statue. It was all done in a second. The

### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

'Piute' gets into a stew about the man who shoots deer with a "hand cannon," don't he? That's all right. He needn't use such an implement if it hurts him to. Bnt he onght not to sit down so heavily on other folks who, in widely different circumstances and localities, use a "scatter gun" to get venison now and then. Out in California and away off somewhere else, where deer are waiting for somebody to make a target of them with a rifle, buckshot might be frowned on, but in other places where deer are scarce, people get them any way they can. I know of places where swamps are so vast and impenetrable that it is impossible to get deer excepting at night by fire hunting when they come out to feed, and although it steeped me in ignominy, I shot deer with buckshot and had a good time, and got venison, too. Maybe I like a rifle as well as "Piute." The first deer I ever shot was in Colorado, and my weapon it was a Winchester, or as we called it then a "Henry." I like the sharp report of a rifle first-rate, and used to be proud of my skill when I could shoot squirrels through the head, but when deer aren't "comatible" with a ball, then the bang of one of "Piute's" "hand cannon" answers to get meat. I believe it tastes just as good and gives as much nutriment as if shot some other way.

"Piute" speaks of the man who "boasts of his wonderful gun that sent its dozen buckshot through the body of a deer at a hundred yards." Well, I should reckon. He couldn't do any better with a rifle, nor kill the deer any deader.

Then "Piute" up and says, says he, "If a man were starving and had no weapon but a shotgun he would be jnstified in killing a deer with it, but under no other circumstances." Kaiser Wilhelm! What a dictum. I'd never a dreamed it. And again he fulminates: "Those methods which require a little skill and give the game some chance of escape, etc."

Well, don't the shotgun require a little skill, and don't it give game chance of escape? I should say so.

And then "Piute" goes on to tell about a barbarous, abhorrent, brutal shotgun man who went grizzly hunting and shot at a deer at fifty yards, and the deer ran away, and a highly civilized and enlightened gentleman of the nineteenth century opened fire with a rifle and knocked the deer down in its tracks. An example of awful quick killing. And the deer got forthwith up and streaked it a mile before he finally died. Suppose there had been no trail of blood all this mile, would the animal any the less have crawled away and died because he was shot with a rifle?

As between the rifle and shotgun, the former in my estimation is the neatest weapon—for some work—I prefer it. But what about the fellows out on the plains and in the mountains who pump lead into game far or near as long as there is lead to pump, without knowing whether the game runs away to die a lingering death. I don't suppose that is brutal. There is a pro and con to this subject as to every other, and it won't do to lay down a law as inflexible as those of the Medes and Persians. To call a man barbarous and brutal because he differs with you is very unkind. If shot guns will get game under certain circumstances as well as or better than rifles, then am I at liberty to take my choice, or if "wums" will catch fish better than minnows, then will I use "wums" without being necessarily relegated to the dominions of Pluto.

### MIDSUMMER SPORTS WITH THE GUN.

Now is red midsummer's sultry time, the skies, the earth, are all a-glarc, A drowsy calm pervades the air; The chestnut grove with umbrage deep Droops its great limbs as if asleep, The locust leaf, the willow spray swoon in the hot midsummer day; The thistle-down may scarcely float Athwart the air its silken boat, The cobweb-thread, the gossamer May scarcely their light streamers stir, And scarce of breeze is sigh or hum, For earth is silent and air is dumb.

Yet goes the sportsman out with gun To swampy clump in brooklet-run, For there where deepest shades pervade The inmost heart of thicket-glade. The woodcock makes his hermit-lair, Feeding at will on daintiest fare, And there despite the toil and heat, The gunner invades the dim retreat.

Though fervid burns the August day On salty meadow and spacious bay, Yet swift on wing are the bay-bird flocks O'er sandy beach and weedy rocks; Now high in air, in lengthened files, Now swooping low to reedy isles, Now sweeping over the marshes green, Where the mower's scythe hath lately been, For there it is their great delight On fluttering pinions to alight.

Oh, many and sweet the days of yore, When I would traverse the sandy shore, Through many bright August days have sat Amid thy meadows, Barnegat, Or hid in ambush pass'd the days, Long Island, in thy ample bays.

When daylight dawn'd on sea and shore How dear those meadows to explore! To see each incoming flock appear, To hear their whistlings echoing clear; To hear the plaintive, mournful cry Of willet as they circled by, The cries of brant-birds, dropping dowu, Of martins, clad in dusky brown, The shrill of longshanks, or the faint Soft notes of dowitchers' complaint, The cries of flocks of jack-curlew, As high o'erhead their squadrons flew, Are sounds in hot midsummer noon Heard by each salty marsh-lagoon.

GREENPORT, July 27. ISAAC When daylight dawn'd on sea and shore

ISAAC MCLELLAN

### A BEAR HUNT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A BEAR HUNT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOUBTLESS there are many of your readers who have passed one or more seasons in this town, so well known to pleasure seekers, who have fished the many streams and can testify to the abundance of trout, but there are comparatively few who realize that deer and bear are still plenty in these mountain regions. Those who have been on Thorn and Iron mountains will recollect the dark forests stretching north and westward to Mt. Washington, east to the Maine line, thence northerly in an unbroken wilderness as far as the eye can extend. This was formerly a favorite feeding ground for moose and deer, but the early settlers so earnestly pursued the war of extermination that moose have not been seen for years, and at the rate the shameful winter hunting is now carried on, the deer must in a few years share the same fate. But old bruin, the king of these forests, has been more difficult to "corral," and still roams far and near at will, giving the sheep pastures frequent calls, and raiding confields and apple orchards with surprising impartiality.

The last spring I determined to carry out a long cherished desire for a bear hunt at a season when there would be sufficient snow to trace his footsteps and impede his progress if he entered the gulches and ravines he delights to travel through when followed in the summer season. Accordingly on the 28th of April mine host of the Jackson Falls House, Mr. G. P. Triskcy, a most enthusiastic and accomplished sportsman, and myself, accompanied by one of the best gnides and woodsmen in this section, started out for the ledges of Sable Mountain. We soon came to the "forest primeval" and found snow to a considerable depth; we donned our snow shoes at once and preceded by our gnide, who carried a heavy muzzleloading rifle, axe, knapsack, stuffed to the overflowing with food and raiment, and my companion confidently asserted we should find in it also a Sibly tent and spare snow shoes when we required them. Mr. Trisky followed in light marching order, burdene

my ten-pound rifie. We started at a brisk walk, the crust on the snow being sufficiently hard for easy snowshoeing.

At cight o'clock we struck the well defined trail of a bear and three cubs. "Then there was hurrying to and fro," one would follow directly on the track and one at each side at a little distance to take advantage of the doubling and short turns they make. This is good policy, for the average New Hampshire bear is a most excellent walker, and with all the advantage, his pursuer is reasonably sure of snfficient exercise before he is overtaken. The chase was continued till nearly noon before we were near enough to hurry them from a walk. It was quite easy to determine this, as the snow had by this time become quite soft, and though while walking slowly, a bear can, by spreading his paws and ereeping along, go almost anywhere that a man can on his snowshoes; he goes down badly when hurried. We now pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, assured by our guide that if we pushed things, they could be overtaken by sunset. As usual they selected the hardest possible ground to trail in, and as this country was visited by a tornado in the fall of '83 and is full of hills and timber blown down and tangled, it was difficult to travel it at great speed, except to one perfectly versed in woodcraft and familiar with snowshoes, and here the efficiency of our guide showed itself, carrying his heavy load with apparent ease, and encouraging us to the highest possible speed.

We planned to overtake our game on the banks of the east branch of Saco River, which we knew was considerably swollen and hard to cross, and there we were correct in our calculations, for coming on the high bluff that make the banks at this place (between Double Head and Sable mountains), we saw the enbs in a small copse on the banks of the stream. It has always been said by old hunters that a bear never deserts her young. Relying on this we kept the cubs in sight, and anxiously watched for the old one. After a few minutes they commenced to break fo

### COLORADO GAME.

RECENT issue of the Denver Republican gave the following notes about the game resorts of Colorado: "The choice of places to visit depends upon the time to be devoted to the trip, the object sought and the expense to be incurred. A reporter asked an old prospector and hunter, who has spent every summer for many years in the mountains, and knows the advantages and disadvantages of every region, where it is best to go this year. The answer was, "That depends upon circumstances. If yon want to go upon the line of a railroad, go to Wagon Wheel Gap. That's the best place on the line of a road, both for hunting and fishing. If you want to go off with wagons or pack animals, there are better places to visit. Middle Park is a good place. You can go there with wagons and make the trip in three days from Denver. There is fair fishing there yet, and some chance to kill game. There are some deer left, and occasionally an elk, when you get up close to the snow. A good hunter can kill plenty of game, but a tenderfoot might get hungry if he depended upon killing his meat over there. Then there is an occasional bear, if yon want any of that kind of hunting. There is a way of going to Middle Park kind of hunting most of the road; but you've got to go with pack animals, beeanse there is nothing but a trail. You go from here to Ward, in Bonlder county, and from there to the South St. Vrain; from that point there is a trail leading over the range, coming down right into Grand Lake in Middle Park. One can go in one day from Ward, and is sure to find game when crossing the range. Estes Park is about as good as Middle Park for fishing, but not so good for hnnting. But it is a cheap place to go to, for you can hire your camp outfit, hauled in by a stage and delivered where you want it, cheaper than you can hire a team of pack animals.

"The old prospector gives some information in regard to mosquitoes that is worth knowing. He says that all along

hire your camp outfit, hauled in by a stage and delivered where you want it, cheaper than you can hire a team of pack animals.

'The old prospector gives some information in regard to mosquitoes that is worth knowing. He says that all along the range up close to the snow, in the northern part of the State, the mosquitoes are so thick at this time of the ye ar that there is no comfort in being there either for man or beast. They will continue to be bad till the latter part of August. By that time the frosts will have killed them. There is a wonderful difference between different parts of the State in regard to mosquitoes. In the southern part and in Gunnison county there are not enough mosquitoes to annoy one; but 'God pity the fellow,' said he, 'who tries to hunt or camp along the range now anywhere north of Gilpin county. The best hunting in the State is in Garfield county. To get there yon go by rail to Red Cliff, and from there by stage to Dotsero, at the mouth of Eagle River This distance is fifty miles and the fare \$10. At Dotsero you can hire a team or pack animals and go about fifteen miles up on the Sweetwater. There you can have more fin in one day hunting and fishing than you can have in any other place in the State in a week. Why the whole country is alive with deer and elk. And if you want some real wild camp life, where few people have ever been, you can get it by going to Trappers' Lake, only twenty-five miles away. The lake is full of trout and the whole country is overrnn by elk and deer. But the mosquitoes are bad there, too. For comfort you don't want to go till late in August. Don't ever go to North Park. It's a funny thing, but there ain't a trout in the park, while in every other place in the mountains there are trout in all the streams. There is fair hunting there, about the same as in Middle Park. As to when to go camping, if you are going for rest in a cool place, now is as good a time as any to go. But if you are going for sport only, wait until the mosquitoes are gone, and then go wher

"Game is fairly plentiful in Middle Park. I saw a decrewithin a mile of Hot Sulphur Springs a week ago to-day. Three were killed in the same vicinity only a few days before. Plenty are being killed within from five to ten miles—that is, plenty for immediate personal use. The law is not off until Sept. 1. Fishing is excellent all over Middle Park. Mosquitoes nearly gone. Horse flies yet bad."

### DUCKING IN KANDIYOHI.

DUCKING IN KANDIYOHI.

DESOLVING to spend our vacation in the Northwest, we had started at Buffalo to make the grand trip of the lakes. At the Sault Ste. Marie, hearing of the fine fishing to be found on the north shore of Lake Superior, we had encamped for several days upon the shores of Lake Nepigon, satisfying for the first time our piscatorial longings, first-aroused by the fingerlings caught in our native streams, and increased by the fabulous stories of monster trout lurking in the deep cold waters of this northern lake. Leaving Nepigon, we had crept along the northern shore of the lake, among countless islands and tortuous passages and, finally arriving at Duluth, we had been lured still further southward by a desire to see the substantial and rapidly growing cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the story of whose rapid growth and prosperity had seemed like a dream to our sleepy conservative New England village, many of whose sons had been enticed hither and now openly sneered at the effete civilization of their native hills.

Arriving at Minneapolis, we had idled away several weeks upon the shores of Lake Minnetonka, and finally tiring of her manifold attractions, we had visited the vast wheat fields of Dakota, and falling into the wake of the Villard party, we passed over the Northern Pacific to the National Park where we had spent some time among the remarkable formations of the Yellowstone, and there taking a guide and ontift, we had wandered far from the beaten tracks in search of antelope and trout.

On our return to Minneapolis we met Forsyth, an old

passed over the Northern Pacific to the National Fark where we had spent some time among the remarkable formations of the Yellowstone, and there taking a guide and ontfit, we had wandered far from the beaten tracks in search of antopea and trout.

On our return to Minneapolis we met Forsyth, an old friend, who invited us to accompany him for a few days' shooting to a farm owned by his father in Kandiyohi county. The next morning found ns, with our equipments, upon the northern bound train on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R. R. Leaving the railroad at Willmar we rode about thirty miles through a beautiful rolling country, sparkling with lakes, many of which were covered with ducks, while frequent flights of chickens rising at the sudden approach of our outfit filled us with joy for the morrow. Arriving at the bouse, a substantial frame building surrounded by granaries and stock barns, we received a cordial welcome from mine host Mr. Fisher. Fisher was a great character, tall, bony and good-humored; he was a typical New Englander. While, he was yet a boy his parents, moved by the migrating spirit so common to every native-born American, had left "Varmount" and settled in the southern part of the State while it was yet an almost unknown region; when St. Paul, a mere collection of hus covering beneath the wing of Fort Sucling, was inhabited by half-breeds and hard characters of every description; when life was a continual struggle against wild beasts and the still more savage Sioux, and when the settler held the rifle between the handles of his plow. He had served through the entire war of the rebellion, and had returned with Sibley's command in the dark days to find the whole Minnesota valley desolated and surrendered to the atrocities of the Sioux, his house burned to the ground and his property laid waste.

Nothing daunted, he had rebuilt his honse and recommenced the struggle; but the fates seemed unpropitious, and he had finally drifted north, discouraged by many successive visitations of grasshoppers a

as slight held winter was rapidly approaching. The sun was near the horizon when a flock of mallards swept directly over our heads and circled to our decoys.

We blazed into the flock, getting six before they recovered from their surprise and were out of range. They were followed by another flock and still another, until it seemed that all the ducks in the country had selected that one "slew" as their resting place. We levied toll upon each flock until it was so dark that we could not see to shoot; then gathering up our ducks we returned home hungry but happy. Most of the ducks were mallards, there were a few teal and redheads, and three that Forsyth said were canvas-backs, but I was quite sure that the canvas-back never came so far west.

Arriving at the house we partook of a substantial meal of duck, chickens and sandhill crane, the last of which, shot by one of the men returning from his work, was delicious. After supper we drew up around a great open fireplace, in which a great fire was roaring, for as it became dark a cold wind had risen which, sweeping across the unbroken prairie, shook the house to its foundations. Presently Fisher, taking down his pipe, asked us if any of us had ever been caught in a "blizzard," then he went on to describe the winter before, which had been exceptionally severe all through the Northwest. The snow had been two feet deep on a level, and for three months he had not stirred out of the house except to go to the barn to tend the stock, several times the thermometer approached thirty degrees below zero, and during one "blizzard," which term I found was applied to the driving snow storms which sweep along the Western prairies, he had been lost between the barn and the house and had barely escaped with his life. One family, he said, living about three miles west of him, had been caught unsupplied with fuel, and after a three days' blizzard were found frozen to death, while the sacrifice of furniture showed how they had fought against their fate.

Then becoming still more communic

Then becoming still more communicative, he told us of the early days of Minnesota, how he had grown up sur-rounded by wild beasts and Indians, for in those days the

nearest settlement was thirty miles distant, while his next door neighbor was three miles up the areal next

nearest scttlement was thirty miles distant, while his next door neighbor was three miles up the creck; of the Sioux war and the terrible spectacles he had seen on his return, children with their eyes cut out left to starve, and babies left hanging by their mouths upon sharpend stakes, and other cruelties too terrible to believe. It was 11 o'clock before we retired to our well-earned slumbers, asking Fisher to awaken us at 4 on the next morning, for we were going to try our luck with the geese on the plowed ground.

Promptly at four we were awakened by Fisher. It was dark and cold, and I felt very unhappy and sleepy until Brown poured a bucket of water on me which effectually awakened me. After a cup of coffee and a light meal, which Mrs. Fisher had becu kind enough to prepare, we set out for the "ploughed ground," as the large section of broken ground north of the house was designated. Arriving at the edge of this tract we separated, each man taking about a dozen decoys. Fisher had sent out some of the hands the day before, and we found our pits already prepared, with a plentiful supply of straw on the bottom. Setting up my decoys and cocking my gun, I sat down on my straw and awaited the arrival of the geese, which assembled at day-break to feed upon the various creatures turned up by the breakers, though I could not see upon what they subsisted, as the ground was very hard and would resist the best efforts of a worm to force its way through.

It was now nearly light, when I heard a report far off in Forsyth's section of the field and presently I heard the dis-

breakers, though I could not see upon what they subsisted, as the ground was very hard and would resist the best efforts of a worm to force its way through.

It was now nearly light, when I heard a report far off in Forsyth's section of the field, and presently I heard the distant honk, honk of the geese as they slowly approached my side. Presently they passed directly over me to Brown's part of the field, and as they were a good way up I let them go. I was just falling into a doze when another flock passed only a few feet above my head with a lond roar, and veering suspiciously from the decoys settled npon the ground ou the other side of the pit. There were about a dozen of them, ridiculous looking objects as they slowly waddled around pluming themselves and craning their long necks at the decoys on the other side, as if they wondered why they did not respond to their overtures. After watching them for some time I remembered that I had a gun, and waiting until they were well bunched around an ear of corn that had been left by the breakers, I poured both barrels into them, and before they could recover from their surprise I slipped in another shell and winged one more before they could get out of range. These were soon followed by a couple of sand-hill cranes, one of which concluded to stay with the geese. Two more flocks followed the cranes, but were very wild, and I only succeeded in getting two more. At about 8 o'clock I left my pit, feeling very well satisfied with my bag, six geese and a sandhill beside a fat mallard which had wandered away from the fold and had joined the geese and the crane.

Approaching Brown's pit I found him in the cave of

crone.

Approaching Brown's pit I found him in the cave of gloom. For some unexplained reason the geese had not come near his pit, although they had flown over repeatedly. When I looked at his decoys, I found that he had set them all in a line with their heads toward the direction whence the geese had come. I suggested that a decoy set in that direction (for the decoys were made of sheet iron cut into the shape of a goose and painted) was not calculated to exert much influence over a goose flying toward it, whereupon a settled gloom spread over his face and he refused to be comforted. Forsyth also had good success, getting four geese, three ducks and a badger.

We remained for nearly a week at the farm, having splendid sport and at the end of that time we tore ourselves away with difficulty, promising to return again the next year if the fates were propitious.

W. D. W., Jr.

### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

The annual fusilade has begun on the young red-winged to our Delaware shores. The hirds are yet young and have but few pin feathers and readily picked. A month hence, however, when reedbirds will be with us, the blackbirds will be in less demand. It is surprising how any of the latter are sold in our markets at the present time. Grass plover shooting is quite good in our interior counties, and sportsmen who enjoy "chaising it" for these delicious birds are having good sport. One friend, whose horse does not stand fire as well as he would like, tells me he fills his animal's ears with cotton to deaden the sound of the gun, and the plan works well.

Your correspondent noticed a marked dccrease of all the varieties of terns at Barnegat a week since. The demand

The plan works well.

Your correspondent noticed a marked dccrease of all the varieties of terns at Barnegat a week since. The demand for the skins of these birds by the milliner has caused this. So scarce are all sorts of gulls, terns, etc., that the taxider-mists who located at Barnegat and Beach Haven last year did not present themselves this season. Their quarters have been taken up on the Atlantic coast south of Cape May, where the birds are more plentiful. One resident of Barnegat has "made quite a sum by hatching young chickens by incubators and killing them for their skins.

I had a long talk with an old resident of Barnegat, who remembers the last "grouse" or prairie chicken that was killed in New Jersey. This he tells me was twenty-three years ago. He recollects the time when East Plains, Burlington county, held hundreds of them, and related to me how he had often made a train of grain in a section where the grouse frequented, and from a brush hide more than once killed a dozen at a fire as they fed; this was the favorite way to make a bag. Is it a wonder then that from such a comparatively limited space as the East and West Plains of Burlington county, N. J., offered as a harbor for the grouse, they are now gone?

Deer are yet plentiful, so to speak, in the lower counties of are now gone

are now gone?

Deer are yet plentiful, so to speak, in the lower counties of New Jersey, but it is owing entirely to the late three years of protection they have had. In the big swamp near Manahawken, N. J., black bears are known now to live, their retreat being almost impenetrable, and for the reason that no dogs yet put upon their track will follow them, bruin is quite safe.

those yet has eyes safe.

Two large broods of black ducks are making their head-quarters on the marshes near Gunning River, Barnegat Bay. These fowl were hatched in the neighborhood, probably in the big swamp ou Long Beach, and are large and strong enough to make extensive flights. It is probable they will not be allowed to live until the duck shooting seasons opens.

Homo.

IOWA PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—Eldora, Ia., Aug. 2.—The crop of prairie chickens in this central part of the State is extra good, and they will have some chance for their lives, as by our new law the season does not begin until Sept. 1. There is, however, some shooting being done, but the violators of the law are pretty careful about it,—W. S. P.

THE BOLD HUNTER OF POCONO.—A young "gentleman sportsman," Solon Chamberlain by name, has been stopping at the different villages in the Pocono Mountains for two weeks past. He came into the mountains from Philadelphia, we have greated much homeoment, away the greated THE BOLD HUNTER OF POCONO.—A young "gentleman sportsman," Solon Chamberlain by name, has been stopping at the different villages in the Pocono Mountains for two weeks past. He came into the mountains from Philadelphia, and has created much amnsement among the rongh-andready hunters of Pike and Monroe counties by his fancy hunting outfits and large stories of his exploits in the Georgia swamps. On Sunday, a party of hunters started and wounded a bear near Oakland, but it escaped from them. On Monday Solon Chamberlain alighted from a Lackawanna train at Oakland and desired to be put on the track of the bear. He had on a buckskin hunting jacket and leggins, all brand new, and a wide belt filled with loaded cartridges. A long hunting knife hung in a sheath by his side. He carried a double-barreled gun, which was locked in its sole-leather case. He said he did not believe there was a bear in the whole country, but if there was he would like to meet it. James Smith and Walter Knapp walked down the railroad track with Chamberlain, and showed him about where the bear had last been seen in the woods. Without stopping to take his gun out of its case the visiting hunter entered the woods. Smith and Knapp, not believing the bear was anywhere in the vicinity, started slowly back. They had walked not more than a hundred yards before they heard a great noise behind them, and looking back saw first Chamberlain emerge hatless from the edge of the woods, still grasping the handles of his locked gun case and hallooing for help, and then, not ten feet behind, a big bear bringing up the rear, and following the wonderfully equipped hunter with very evident evil intentions. Chamberlain dashed up the railroad track at the top of his speed, but the bear, on seeing the two other men, gave up the chase and returned with evident reluctance to the woods. Chamberlain said that he had surprised the bear dining on a sheep in the woods, and that it had made for him before he could unlock his gun case and put his gun together. A party went out put his gun together. A party went out in pursuit of the bear the same afternoon and killed it. Mr. Chamberlain went away on the next train.—*Times*.

Went away on the next train.—Times.

Woodcock in Easthampton.—A correspondent in whom we have perfect reliance writes from Easthampton. Mass., about the reported abundance of woodcock in that vicinity: "The item in your issue of Jnly 31, dated here, is an imposition. There are parties in this vicinity who are much provoked because the land here is largely posted under the trespass act by last Legislature. Some three years ago a law-less tellow who lived here was arrested and punished for killing quail during the close season, and to 'pay off' the sportsmen, he and another fellow, last year, began hunting Aug. 1, and continued through the whole season, selling their birds in Springfield. As they were both good shots and tireless workers, they thinned out the birds more than all the gunners here would in two seasons; and they claimed that they were going to keep it up as long as they could find any birds. The trespass act gave us an opportunity to check them, and now lands are very generally posted, although any decent gunner from outside can join the club, which has the exclusive right to hunt on the posted land, on the same terms as the citizens here have. These are the whole facts. To the best of my belief there were not 150 woodcock killed by all the hunters in this town last year, including the two who shot for the market. I killed just six, and no one I know of did as well except the two market hunters."

of did as well except the two market hunters."

Notes from Iowa.—Glenwood, Ia., Aug. 7.—Having been out in the country very often this summer, I have found the quail plenty, and good shooting may be expected. Rabbits are numerous everywhere. Our mainstay is the duck shooting, especially in the fall, which is the proper time to shoot them, I think. Heavy bags may be made by even an ordinary shot. At Waubonsie Lake, twelve miles south of this place, good shooting may be found until very late in the season. Boats may be had at any time during the season. Ducks linger here long after the small ponds are closed by ice, as they find good feeding here. It is a sad thought that with us rnffed grouse are a thing of the past. During five years of shooting here I have not seen one; this in woods where they were once plenty. Turkeys are found in small flocks along the timber of the river-bottom lands. Our fishing is limited to the above lake, and many of our sportsmen avail themselves of its cool shade and fine springs. Snipe shooting was the best this spring that we have had for many years, and heavy bags were made by many of our good shots. We expect to give all kinds of game a warm welcome this fall. I have just finished reading "Woodcraft," and it is the best work on the subject I have ever read.—W. H. R.

rcad.—W. H. R.

Two-Eyed Shooting,—"S. Y. L.," of Glassville, Mo., thinks me "off" in what I have said of two-eyed shooting. Perhaps I am. Most of the men who advocate two-eyed shooting claim the use of both eyes to be a decided advantage. "S. Y. L." says: "Now, the fact is two-eyed riflemen shoot just exactly as others do, i. e., they look through the sights with one eye, while the other is of no use whatever—it might as well be shut." If this be a true statement, I can understand how my clerical friend missed the glass balls formerly referred to; but I cannot understand how a man's eyes are arranged who can be looking through the fine sight of a rifle with one, and off into futurity or elsewhere with the other eye at one and the same time. I've tried for years to acquire the art. But, in all seriousness, the eyes of men who shoot with both eyes open must be differently arranged, as regards the axis of vision, from those of ordinary men, that is, if they see the sights. I know that when I shoot at a fruit can with my revolver, and without sighting, I simply throw the pistol out to position, keeping both eyes open, and I do not see the sights of the pistol at all; it takes the proper direction instinctively.—Amateur.

Mr. Thayen's Back Door.—Milford, N. Y., Aug. 8.—

proper direction instinctively,—AMATEUR.

Mr. Thayer's Back Door.—Milford, N. Y., Aug. 8.—
Editor Forest and Stream: Woodcock shooting is very poor,
the birds being very much scattered, four or five being an
average day's work. Grouse are more plentiful than usual,
and if Mr. Thayer's pot-hunters will only let them alone, we
shall have some splendid shooting here in September. By
the way, this man Thayer, who runs an eating house near
Cooperstown, is still holding ont inducements for gunners to
break the law, as 'e offers the same price for "shortbills"
(meaning grouse) that he does for woodcock; and he also
makes it a point to ask gunners who sell him birds, why
they don't bring him some "shortbills." This is the man
who claimed to represent the sportsmen of Otsego county at
the State Convention several years age, and who really did
get on the commission for a revision of our game laws. The
sportsmen of this vicinity are "laying low" for birds of this
feather, and his judgment day may be near at hand,—Scru,
Tator.

Reloading Ammunition.—Editor Forest and Stream: Your correspondent "C. D." has had bad luck loading rifle shells. I suggest that "C. D." first buy a rifle of which the breech will hold a shell without swelling it. Then the Bridgeport G. I. Co.'s reloading outfits will do the work. "C. D." is right about bullets; no one can mould a bullet equal to the U. M. C. pressed bullet. I had considerable trouble about swelled shells until I got a .40-caliber that held the cartridge tight, and since then I have thrown away my reducers and now use nothing but a cap punch, a re-capper, powder measure and mallet. If you want the shell crimped, the Bridgeport G. I. Co.'s screw crimper will do it. I don't reload a repeater cartridge, as to save the shell in quick shooting does away with all advantages elaimed for it. I used a double-barreled Rigby .40 express, with 125 grains of powder, four years, and had but 200 cases. I must have shot each case as often as twice a week, and I never had a hung shell. I never had a reducer. The only use I ever found for such a tool was for a poor gun that was loose in the breech. Antelope are plentiful around this town, and I take them in once a week, and shall continue it till the 1st of September.—Almo (Henrietta, Tex., Ang. 1).

North Carolina Coast Shooting.—We have received the following memoranda from a gentleman who spent a fortnight last fall at the points named, wildfowl shooting. Chincoteaque Island—Reached via Old Dominion line of steamers, twenty-four hours from New York; Chincoteaque Hotel, Matthews, proprietor; board \$1.75 per day; guide \$2.50 per day. Two best guides are Capt. Jeffreys and Jack Snede. Jeffreys has sloop, would meet a party at Franklin and go down the island. Offered to go with two for \$2.50 each per day. Currituck—Church's Island. Write to E. B. Midgett, post office address, Coinjock, Currituck county, North Carolina. Reached by steamer Bonito (beastly boat) or by rail to Snowden's and then team. Board at Midgett's \$2 per day; man \$3 per day. Ammunition can be had there. English snipe shooting good in season.

New Hampshire Woodcock.—Lancaster, N. II., Aug 5.
—This is the third year that woodcock have been seen in this vicinity. Three years ago a few were observed near here, but not until this scason have they received any attention, and it is well that they have not, for they would certainly have been destroyed. Already several have been killed, and apparently the remainder are doomed. How much better it would be to wait a year or two longer, that we may be assured of a lasting sport.—Coos.

To the Yellowstone Park.—The Union Pacific Railroad has a system of excursion rates to the National Park based upon the number in the party. Individual tickets eost \$90 each for the round trip from Council Bluffs or Kansas City to the Firehole Basin and return. The rate is graded down to \$65, according to the number of persons going together. September is the best month in which to see the Park

Doves in Georgia.—Macon, Ga., Aug. 6.—Macon sportsmen have had but little sport with doves this summer. I went on one occasion and had a very pleasant day; shot very well indeed, bagged forty-three birds, killing a fraction better than three out of five shots.—I. H. J.

BEARS ARE PLENTY in Pike county, Pa., this year. Several have been killed in Green township.

### Çamp Hire Hlickenings.

"That reminds me."

### 130.

I That reminds me."

130.

I't had rained, rained, rained all day; not in torrents, not spasmodically, but in a steady, persistent drip, drip, drip, without a single intermission or even the promise of one. Everything was thoroughly soaked inside and out. The fishing had been bad, the supper worse; gloom was in the air and had cast its dull mantle on everything and everybody. The "Spoonhill" gang crawled early into their shelter, soggy, despondent and moody. Silence had the floor, also the chair, in fact supreme command, were it not for the continual patter, patter of the rain drops. The fall of a house or the seream of a steam whistle could have been easily and distinctly heard. The thickness of the stillness was becoming intolerable when the shrill sharp voice of Black was heard: "Dad, if you don't tell us a story or do something to route this hideous nightmare, to shatter this pall of gloom, your gray hairs and respected position shall not save you from destruction. Out upon thee, old man, if you do not rouse np, lend us a willing hand and unloosen that nimble tongue of thine, I'll denounce thee from this camp to the mouth of Grand River, as a morose, dyspeptic old fraud fit only for the early cornfields or crossroads, your rods as miserable twigs, your lines as rotten delusions, your spoon baits as revolving glittering cheats!

"Belay there, youngster; clap a stopper on that silly tongue of thine or you will not have wind enough left to blow the candle out. It's ballast you need, not tales; foundation, not stories; although for that matter I might perhaps 'a tale unfold' if any of you will give me a reminder or a starter."

"Ever catch a grizzly on a Hill spoon?" "Were you ever

"Ever catch a grizzly on a Hill spoon?" "Were you ever drowned?" "Ever see an artificial balt equal to the Spaulding?" "Ever lost in the woods?" These were the ejaculations fired at the old man instanter.

"No, I never was lost in the woods, nor drowned in a single shower; but I must confess I am all at sea and nearly dazed in this crowd of silly-pates who cannot stand up under the infliction of one dull, rainy day, and no fish, without whining like a whipped puppy or scolding like an old washerwoman. But did I ever tell you how Spaulding got lost on Grand River?"

"No, you never did; so if there is any line on that reel, ease up on the pressure and let her whirl."

"Late in the fall of '82," said the old man, "our party was camped at the mouth of Bass River. On this particular day the weather was raw and windy; an occasional flurry of snow, and the low, dull gray clouds plainly denoted an approaching storm. In the afternoon the strength of the breeze obliged us to have out two good-sized anchors, one astern to keep us from swinging into the reeds, along the cdge of which we were fishing. When we left camp after

dinner, it had been decided that S, should go over to Eastman's, a distance of about three miles, to replenish our stock of groceries. About 3 o'clock he pulled up and started. The provisions were in due time obtained, but several valuable hours were spent in gossip with some old fishing friends, and darkness was upon them when, after helping S. load the necessaries into the boat, his friends gave him a good send off, wishing him a good time in rowing to camp.

"While S. and his friends had been making the most of their time, the eathering storm had not been idle, and was now fairly started on a regular jamboree. The wind was lowing a stiff gale, the snow was falling thick and fast. Had the arch fiend gathered the universal goose crop, picked the feathers by machinery, and fired them down with Galling guns, they could not have been more abundant nor hurled with any greater force. S. went at his task briskly, and with a determination to get there and that soon. He was a good rower, had a snug boat, and literally had plenty of vim aboard. For half an hour he pulled vigorously and without halting, then, thinking he should be nearly across, let up and looked around. No eye could penetrate more than a boar's length in any direction; there was nothing to be seen but the scurrying, pelting snow, the black water and the whitecaps which were breaking, rolling and tumbling over one another in their wild and crazy race for the shore.

"The steam which had generated during the story telling, was now very much condensed, and as S. rather obstructed that it was a very wild night, and wished that he was safe and sound in camp. But how to get there, or the direction to take, was the question. A division of the question was had without debate, which resulted, that the how' was to pull for it, while the direction could only be guessed at. Hastly considering the direction of the wind, then the current in the river, he jumped at his course and applied himself to the oars with all his might and man. But how to guide his course by t

anchor through the mud, snags and rushes which cover the river bottom."

"Hi yi! Hold on, old man; how is that? Thought you said it was Spaulding."

"So I did; so I reiterate."

"But you just let out that you had been doing the rowing."

"Did I? Well, it must have been a slip of the tongue, or I have got two stories mixed. But never mind. The rope was cut, for the anchor was so badly fouled I could not get it aboard. The faint scream of a locomotive and the low rumble of a train on the D. & M. gave me my bearings. Ten minute's rowing and I saw the glimmer of the fire the boys had built on the bank to guide me to eamp. I ate a hearty supper and for the next twelve consecutive hours slept the serene sleep of the innocent and just."

Grand Rafids, Mich.

### 131.

We were floating down a certain river in Arkansas—M. and I—in our small shanty boat, about the first of November. We had very earefully placed our guns where we could grab them at a moment's notice, for ducks and squirrels were plenty; and we had seen a deer on the bank, and no gun within reach. As we rounded a bend I espied a large object in a tree overhanging the river. "Look what a big nest," I exclaimed. "Hello," said M., "I want that nest. I'll take it home and hang it up on my porch," and up went his gun. Thinking he was joking, I paid mattention, but he fired, and down came the nest, falling right in front of the boat, and the next moment a swarm of red hot hornets attacked us on all sides. "I didn't know it was loaded," groaned M., covering his face. I followed his example, and we at last got through all right.

Three-Barrier.

My boyhood days were spent in the neighborhood where President Arthur first saw light, North Fairfield, Vermont, and a short distance from our house was a deep, sluggish stream called Black Creek, which was full of hornpouts, or bullheads, as they are called there, and many an evening, with one of the farm hands for a companion, have I spent in my youthful days on the banks of that stream "yanking" those lish out. One evening I had with me a fresh "chip from tha tackle, with the necessary "wurms for bait." I gave him a stand a short distance from me, and told him that when he felt a bite at his bait to yank with all of his strength, but to be careful of his fish. "Sure," he said, "I'd not be alarmed to saze hauld of any fash that would grow in that strane, even if it was the Auld Nick hinself." In a few minutes I heard him give a tremendous grunt, and a heavy thud on the ground behind him proclaimed a landed pout. He seized hold of the line close to the fish with one hand and held it up toward the

clear sky, and with his other hand attempted to handle the struggling fish. As his hand came in contact with the sharp spines, back his hand would go with a flirt and a howl, while he would execute a miniature war dance.

"What's the trouble with you, Anthony?" I cried.

"Holy murther! What's the trubble!" he howled. "But this is a quare country and it's a quare, lad that ye are. Furst ye had me mouth an' throte in purgatory with yer hill-fire wild Amirican thurnip (turnip); thin ye had me ate a bloody grame butternut that was so bither that it wud drive a saint to distraction; thin have me hunt of an avening a kitten that was a murthering, stanking polecat, that kilt me stamick intirely and made me slape in the barn for a wake away from Ann, and now it's a fash that ye have that's so tied up wid thorns that wud borther the divil himself to lay a hand to him."

STANSTEAD.

HIGHGATE, Vt., July 15.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

### SALT-WATER FISHING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My communication on "Sait-Water Fishing," published in your issue of July 17, was not for the purpose of opening a controversy on that subject, but "Fontinalis" seems to think it was, and after calling attention to me by name, misconstrucs my language, and says that it is only when Mr. Scott writes about trout and salmon fishing that he is poetically inspired. I did not intend to assert that fishing in the salt water made any one write poetry, but what I did say was that "neither Mr. Scott nor Mr. Roosevelt was lacking in inspiration or poetry of expression wh n writing on saltwater angling. There is a difference between poetry of expression and writing poetry. However, upon referring to Mr. Scott's "Fishing in American Waters," you will find that Mr. Scott wrote poetry as well as made use of poetry of expression, when on the subject under discussion, and I have inclosed herewith the following selections, taken from the book referred to, as the best argument that "Fontinalis" labors under a false impression. Mr. Scott also freely intersperses poetical quotations throughout his work, but the selections here given are his own production. The first is from his book at page 84:

"At mouth of river, or where deep

"At mouth of river, or where deep O'er mussel beds the bay tides sweep. The bulky sheepshead loves to hie When summer suns ride hot and dry: And there, for hours, in anchored boat, Hopeful, the patient anglers float, Only too happy if a score Of dainty fish enrich their store."

Again, on page 94;

page 94;
"Where inlet of the Barnegat
Opes to the boiling surf its gate,
When the young flood tide washes in
Limpet and crab, a luring ball,
Then, where the affluent current pours
The deepest o'er its mussel floors,
The greedy sheepshead hidden lie,
To seize whatever may float by,
And there, in dancing boat that swings
At anchor in the floating tides. At anchor in the floating tides The angler line and plummet flings, And takes the robber where he hides.

Again, on page 98:

To anglers who dwell near the coast The kingfish is a peculiar joy; and among all the scaly host, This they choose as their favorite toy.

On page 103 Mr. Scott gives this:

US Mr. Scott gives this:
"When twinkling icicles depend
From woods that with the bright freight bend,
When salty stream and open sound
With adamantine ice are bound,
Then o'er the solid frozen stream
The tents of the smelt fishers gleam;
Each opes with axe the crystal floor,
Then patient watches at the door."

On page 105 he says:

"Where low the level Jersey shore Spreads out its ribbed and sandy floor, At break of day the fishers launch The little skiff, so swift and staunch; Spread the white sail, forsake the strand. To dare the ocean miles from land. Full well by shore-marks they may know Where reefs of weeds are hidden low; There, anchored at the dawn of day. They rob the marine banks of prey."

And on page 112:

"Wherever kelp and seaweed cling "Wherever kelp and seaweed cling
To ramparts, form'd of rugged rock,
The tautog finds a dwelling place,
Deep down in waters at their base;
Or where a passing boat hath met
Its fate along the rocky shore,
And, with its broken ribs and keel,
Lies rotting on the ocean floor,
There, where the clinging shell and weed
Gather, and barnacles abound,
The blackfish, seeking out their feed,
In numbers by the hook are found."

hook and my fly book, lie peaceably together. So may it be with the fresh-water and the salt-water anglers.

[Should not Mr. Isaac McLellan have the credit of author ship of the verses quoted? A note in Mr. Scott's preface appears to intimate this.]

### THE FISH-EATING BLADDERWORT.

IN OUR issue of July 24, we published a communication from Mr. R. E. Earll, of the U. S. Fish Commission, on this subject, in which he described the plant and stated that Prof. Baird had received specimens from Prof. H. N. Moseley, of Oxford University. We add the following description by the discoverer, G. E. Simms, Jr., as given in the London Fishing Gazette:

ley, of Oxford University. We add the following description by the discoverer, G. E. Simms, Jr., as given in the London Fishing Gazette:

"I have recently discovered among the aquatic weeds placed in my aquarium, where I have also a large number of newly-hatched perch and roach, a novel and unexpected enemy to the pisciculturist in the bladder traps of Utricularia vulgaris, which its capable of catching and killing young fry, My attention was first drawn to it by observing that some of the truy fish, without any apparent cause, were lying dead on the weeds, while the rest of the brood looked perfectly healthy and in good condition. At first I was somewhat puzzled at the strange position in which they were lying, and in trying to move one with a small twig I was still more surprised to find it was held fast by the head, in what I thought, when I pulled the plant from the water, were the seed vessels, and a still closer examination revealed the strange fact that others of the little fish had been trapped by the tail, and in one or two instances the head and tail of the same fish had been swallowed by adjacent bladders, thus forming with its body a connecting bar between the two. I placed one or two good specimens in a glass jar and went to the Museum, where I was fortunate enough to see Professor Moseley, who immediately verified my suspicions.

"According to 'Bentham's Handbook of British Flowering Plants,' the Utricularia vulgaris, or greater bladderwort, is widely distributed over Britain, and although it is local, yet where it is found it grows luxuriantly, seldom appearing in the rivers, but ebiefly condining its presence to still ponds and deep ditches, the places where it is most likely to work mischief to the young fry. A peculiar fact in connection with it is that it has no roots at any time of its life, and the floating root-like branches which are covered with numerous capillary and much divided leaves are interspersed with inty green vesicles, which were supposed by a former school of botanist to be f

in appearance the whole bladder intimately resembles an entomostracan crustacean, the short foot-stalk representing the tail.

"On either side of the quadrangular entrance several long hristles project outward, and these bristles, together with the branches of the antennæ, form a hollow cone surrounding the entrance, which there cannot be the slightest doubt act as a guide for the prey toward it. The entrance is closed by a valve, which being attached above slopes into the cavity of the bladder, and is attached to it on all sides except at its posterior or lower margin, which is free, and forms one side of the sht-like opening leading into the bladder. Differing materially from the color of the bladder itself, which is of a brilliant green, the valve is colorless and transparent, and is extremely flexihle and clastic.

"Animals enter the bladders by hending inward the posterior free edge of the valve, which, from being highly elastic, shuts again immediately. The edge is extremely thin and fits closely against the edge of the collar, both projecting into the bladder, and it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any animal to escape, although I have observed a long worm to do so at the expense of a part of his body; yet, as a rule, it is a case of 'all who enter here lose hope. To show how closely the edge fits, it was found that a daphnia, which had inserted its antennæ into the slit, was held fast a whole day, and on other occasions long narrow larvæ, both dead and alive, were seen wedged between the valve and the collir, with their bodies half in and half out of the vesicle. When a fish is caught, the head is usually pushed as far into the bladder as possible, till the snout touches the hinder wall. The two black eyes of the fish then show out conspicuously through the wall of the bladder. "So' far as is known, there is no digestive process in Utricularia, neither is there any sensibility or irritation. Mr. Darwin was unable to detect either, his opinion being that whatever nutriment the plant obtain

Professor Moseley writes: "Mr. Simms supplied me with a fresh specimen of Utricularia in a vessel with fresh young fish and spawn, and in about six hours more than a dozen of the fish were found entrapped. Most are caught by the head, and when this is the case the head is usually pushed as far into the bladder as possible till the snout touches its hinder wall. The two dark black eyes of the fish then show ont conspicuously through the wall of the bladder. Rarely a specimen is seen caught only by the tip of the snout. By no means a few of the fish are, however, captured by the tail, which is swallowed, so to speak, to a greater or less distance, and I have one specimen in which the fish is caught by the yelk sac. Three or four instances were observed in

which a fish had its head swallowed by one bladder-trap and its tail by another adjacent one, the body of the fish forming a connecting bar between the two bladders.

"I have not been able to see a fish in the actual process of being trapped, nor to find one recently eaught, and showing by motion of the forepart of its body signs of life. All those trapped were found already dead, but I have had no opportunity of prolonged observation, and it will be remembered that Mr. Darwin, in his account of the trapping of crustacea, worms, etc., by Utricularia, states that he was not able to observe the actual occurrence of the trapping of an animal, although Mrs. Treat, of New Jersey, often did so. I think it probable that the fact described by Mr. Darwin, and which is easily verified, that the longer of the two pairs of projections composing the quadrifid processes by which the hladders of Utricularia are lined 'project obliquely inward and toward the posterior end of the bladder,' has something to do with mechanism by which the small fish become so deeply swallowed, so to speak. The oblique processes, set all toward the hinder end of the bladder, look as if they must act together with the spring valves of the mouth of the bladder in utilizing each fresh struggle of the eaptive for the purpose of pushing it further and further inward. On cutting open longitudinally some of the bladders containing the heads and foreparts of the bladders and examining their contents, I found the tissues of the fish in a more or less slimy, deliquescent condition, no doubt from dedecomposition, for Mr. Darwin failed to detect any digestive process in Utricularia. The quadrifid processes were bathed in the slimy semi-fluid animal substance, and the processes themselves appeared to contain abundance of fine granular matter, possibly the result of absorption, but the large quanprocess in Unreviaria. The quanting processes themselves appeared to contain abundance of fine granular matter, possibly the result of absorption, but the large quantity of surrounding animal matter present rendered the observation uncertain. The usual swarms of infusoria were present in the decomposing matter.

"Specimens of the Utricalaria with the little fish fast in the bladder-trap, and their heads or tails hapging out, can be well preserved in spirits, and show the conditions well, notwithstanding that the plant becomes colorless, and there is no longer the marked contrast hetween the glistening white dead fish and the green bladders, which in the fresh condition renders the combination of the trap and prey conspicuous.

condition renders the combination of the trap and prey conspicuous.

"I found that a certain residual number of a certain batch of young fish remained weeks with the weed untrapped, either because the weed is only able to catch them when the weather is warm or because they learn by experience (impossible) or because the plant soon loses its activity in confinement (?). Other experiments seem to show that possibly one certain species of young fish get caught.

"I see Asa Gray in his manual refers to Var. Americana as most common in the United States, but no doubt the two varieties will act alke as to young fish. I have not found any case of a young fish already trapped by any specimen of the Utricularia taken from the poud in which it grows here, although there are many fish in the pond."

Specimens of the entrapped fish were received from Professor Moseley by the United States Fish Commission June 9, and are deposited in the National Museum. The Utricularia is a large rootless, water plant, which floats freely in the water. Its leaves bear the small bladders which entrapt the fish fry. Mr. C. W. Smiley says: "Eleven species are enumerated in the Fish Commission Bulletin, 1883, p. 260, as useful in carp ponds. While these do not include the vulgaria, it is probable that some of these may have the same ability to eatch the small fish. In that event these plants must be excluded from carp ponds."

### AMERICAN FOOD FISHES.

AMERICAN FOOD FISHES.

Until I read Dr. Henshall's paper on "The Comparative Excellence of Food Fishes," published in Forest and Excellence of Food Fishes, "published in Forest and Stream July 17, I never had met with anything on the subject, though considering the general ignorance of it, such teaching has been much needed. People pay a dollar a pound for stale brook tront, wholly devoid of flavor; whitefish are brought from the great lakes to New York on ice, equally valueless, and striped bass and bluefish are sold in the markets almost in a state of decay, the cunning dealers putting forth a theory that a bass, like a leg of mutton, should be ripened before it is eaten. Dr. Henshall, heing ichthyologist, angler and fish lover, is well qualified for this work of instruction in fish food.

I agree with Dr. Henshall in placing the whitefish of the Great Lakes (Coregonus sapidissimus Ag.) at the lead of the list of fresh-water food fishes, and that those of Lake Superior are the finest of this species. Like him, I have caten them three times a day for weeks without being cloyed. This was at the Sault Ste. Marie, where the fish were taken from the rapids by the Indians with their dip nets and brought alive to the hotel kitchen. On the same table were usually brook trout, taken equally fresh from the same waters, and three persons out of four preferred the whitefish. But this delicacy of flavor evaporates in a few hours, and the whitefish of the markets of the lake cities generally, although a fairly good fish, is far inferior to those we get at Mackinac and the Sault. I have even found tasteless and stale whitefish on the tables of the most pretentious of the Mackinac hotels, but memory recalls one house there forty years ago, the flavor of whose broils yet lingers on the palate.

My experience with brook trout also confirms the opinion

years ago, the flavor of whose broils yet lingers on the palate.

My experience with brook trout also confirms the opinion of Dr. Henshall. Eaten fresh from the stream, it is one of the most delicate and finely flavored of fish; but it will not bear transportation without losing its finer qualities, and when twenty-four hours old it is, I think, inferior to the black bass under similar conditions. I have captured and eaten the brook trout from Massachusetts to Colorado and from Pennsylvania to Canada, and find it equally good East, West, North and South, in cold and pure waters. Some people maintain that only those trout which have access to salt water are perfect, but that is not my experience.

As to the black bass, I have eaten the large-mouthed species in Florida, and found it to compare favorably on the table with the best salt-water fishes of that coast, which is a severe test. It appeared to me equal in quality to the smallmouthed black bass of the Great Lakes. The great depth. coldness and purity of the water of these lakes give to all their fish exceptional merit; even the sucker (Catostomus), hardly eatable elsewhere, I have found in Lake Superior to be firm and well-flavored. I should rank the Great Lakes fishes as sollows: Whitefish, pike-perch, mascalonge, black bass, white bass, perch, blue catifish, Northern pike, lake trout. The siscowet I have never eaten.

Dr. Henshall omits an opinion upon the salmon. Having eaten it from Boston to the pools of the Restigouche, I found it to improve as I went north. Good in Boston, better in

Portland. So good in St. Johns, N. B., that I thought i t could not be better. At Dalhousie, on the Bay of Chalcurs, still improving. On the table at Frazer's, at Matapediac, I faucied it had reached perfection, but when I tusted salmon in camp on the river bank, cooked by a fine old Irish gentleman in the Tweedside fashion, I felt that fortune had nothing more in store for me.

With Dr. Henshall, I place the pompano at the head of the list of fishes. It seems to me to happily combine the richness of the salmon with the delleacy of the whitefish, and to the earnest and appreciative ichthyophagist, to taste of this delicacy would repay him for the trouble of a visit to the Gulf Coast. I think that Dr. Henshall undervalues the sheepshead of the Southern coast. Perhaps, however, he has eaten it in the last part of winter and the spring months, when the spawning process deprives it of the flavor and succulence which it possesses in fall and winter. So also with the redish or channel bass, which has its season of excellence, namely, the summer and fall.

The red snapper, now often seen in the Northern markets, being a deep-water fish, keeps better than any other species, and is found in good condition several hundred niles in the interior.

I do not observe that Dr. Henshall mentions the mullet of

interior.

and is found in good condition several hundred miles in the interior.

I do not observe that Dr. Henshall mentions the mullet of the Southern coast, which in the summer and autumn is by the coast people preferred to any other species. In winter, when those coasts are visited by Northern people, the mullet is only valuable for bait. When fat, in summer, the mullet when salted makes the best substitute for the maekerel.

It is a common error that the fishes of the Southern coast are inferior to those of the North. In fact there is a greater variety of valuable food fishes from Charleston to Cape Florida, than can he found north of that region, at least that is my opinion, from some experience of both regions. Comparing the number of species of food and game fishes in the United States with those of Europe, our advantages in this respect appear to be remarkable. England for instance, where anglers and angling books most abound, has five or six species of the salmon family. We, in North America, have from twenty-five to fifty species, according to the naturalist you consult. The British islands have one pike; we have five or six.

naturalist you consult. The British islands have one pike; we have five or six.

We have three pike-perehes to none in Great Britain. We have a large family of basses; hlack, white, green, spotted and striped—all wanting there, except as imported from America. So with the eathshes, of which America seems to be the home. British anglers are obliged to escupy themselves with species which with us are disregarded, or left to the boys—chub, bream, roach and dace, and their angling books contain long descriptions and full directions for the capture of these insignificant fishes.

S. C. C.

### THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE OCONEE.

THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE OCONEE.

I SPENT a week fishing, in June, on tributaries of Oconee River, about sixty-five miles from Macon, in Montgomery eounty. We were invited to join Col. S., of Dublin, and in company with Mrs. S. and daughter, of Columbus, together with Dr. H. V. J., we spent a delightful week fishing for perch and bream. Leaving Dublin, June 3, about sunrise, in two batteaux, we reached Troup Spring Lake in time to catch a string of fine perch for dinner; thence to mouth of Turkey Creek in time for camp and a supply of fish for supper and again for breakfast. Breaking camp next morning, we ran down the river and reached Mercer Creek in time to make camp before night and to be ready for the bream next day. We had an abundant supply of this, the finest game and pan fish in the South, unless we except the bass. Mrs S. and Miss M. S. are as fond of fishing and camp life as any ladies I ever met, and enjoyed very much our stay of one week on Mercer Creek. We anticipated some young ducks, as Col. S. had some fine sport there last year; we were disappointed, however, in that, as the ducks were later than usual.

Mercer Creek has two mouths, and the lower one runs

disappointed, however, in that, as the ducks were later usual.

Mercer Creek has two mouths, and the lower one runs only in high water, and forms quite a deep take or back water from the river, and in this we caught the fine bream and perch. Gov. G. M. Troup owned property near this creek and was buried about three miles from its mouth. I passed in sight of his monument, and the rock used for inclosing it was blasted from the bluff overlying the river just below the mouth of Mercer Creek. Troup Spring Lake was named in honor of Gov. Troup, and was a favorite fishing place of his. This is a grand place for fall fishing, white perch and bass being very numerous.

Gov. Troup lived in what we call the "wire grass" country, and in "ante-bellum" days lived in the common house of that day, a log house; but it was unusual, as it was plastered inside and had marble mantlepieces and Brussels carpets.

I. H. J.

Philadelphia Notes.—Aug. 9.—The porpoise fishing company at Cape May, N. J., has proved a success so far as the capture of these wary denizens of the dcop is concerned. During the season many good catches were made whenever the trap was set and the fish were about. Your correspondent heard to-day of a movement to be made to utilize the flesh minus the fat for table use. Sturgeon may do, but porpoise meat—bah! Better use it to lubricate the new cable motor railroad here. Bluefish have been rare thus far all throughout this summer. A few very small fish came in the inlet twice lately, but no large ones have shown themselves. The white perch have begun to bite well at Betterton, and the fish are of fair size. I would advise a post-ponement until September for those who propose going there. The fish will be of heavier weight then and most certainly finer. Mr. Jackson Johnson took a pickerel weighing four pounds in the Delaware River, near the Water Gap, recently. This is large for that section.—Howo.

A Michigan Camp Ground.—Iron Mountain, Menominee County, Mich., Aug. 8 (Menominee River Branch R. R.).—This vicinity offers a splendid field for the sportsmau, iish and game being plenty. Spiead Eagle Lake is full of bass and pickerel, and some splendid catches have been made there this year, ranging from 40 to 200 pounds of fish. Trout can also be caught in the Brule and Michigamme rivers, besides many others near here. I caught 104 trout day before yesterday, weighing about 35 pounds, and could have caught more if I had been able to carry them or had been a fly-tisherman. They jumped at sinkers nearly every time we dropped a hook into the creek. Any reader of the Forest and Stream that wishes information on this subject—camping and hunting or fishing—will find me ready to give them every assistance in my power. Deer are plenty.—Geo. F. Seibert.

OLD ABE'S ANGLING SECRET.—Among the many disciples of Izaak Walton who have resided in Hartford for the past twenty years, none have enjoyed such an enviable reputation as "Old Abe." It has been reported that he could draw a pail of water out of the faucet in the house, sit by the kitchen stove and catch a larger string of fish than ordinary mortals could where there were thousands. He was a daily visitor to Wethersfield cove and night after night "Old Abe" could be seen trudging along the avenue with his fishing pole upon his shoulder and a well filled basket in his hand. All day long he would sit in one place hauling in fish, while the other fishermen would move from place to place without getting a bite and finally leave in disgust. It was whispered among the boys, and believed by some, that "Old Abe" had a secret way of making the fish bite, and one day an amanteur in Wethersfield offered him \$5 to disclose it. "Abe" told him to get about two dozen angle worms, place them in a bottle and put the bottle near the kitchen stove for about six weeks and then strain the oil, and when he went fishing to put a little of it on each look. He got the worms and after they had lain upon the shelf for three weeks his mother-in-law, who was near-sighted, was dusting the shelf and knocked the bottle off. It broke upon the hot stove and in two uninutes the canary bird was dead and the family out of. doors. A family of skunks left the cellar soon after and run in a dazed condition under the barn. It was three days before the family could enter the house, and then a haggard, wild-eyed man started for Hartford with a gun on his shoulder and murder in his eye. We don't know whether he found "Old Abe" or not, but it is certain that from that day to this his familiar figure has not been seen near Wethersfield cove.—Hartford Evening Post.

Salmon in Pacific Coast Rivers.—The salmon run in the Sacramento River has decreased until it has proved disastrous to eanneries and fishermen. It promises to become extinct. In this dilemm the fishermen threaten to violate the close season and defy the law. The eanse of the decay of the fisheries is attributed, first, to the sealions at the Golden Gate. It is said they destroy 5,300 pounds of fish daily. It is alleged that the throwing of trimmings into the river by the cannery employes is another cause of the slackening of the run, it being held that the fish avoid waters into which parts of the bodies of dissected fish are east. This may be a fanciful, or it may be a cogent leason; certainly fishermen have faith in it. One admitted prime cause is the surcharging of the waters of the river with mining detritus and the coating of the bed of the stream with hydraulic sands and slickens. These evils destroy the feeding grounds and obliterate spawning beds. That the fouling of the water by mining processes tends to repel the fish is certain, while overflows, owing to the raised river bed, certainly carry many young fish into basins, where the falling of the waters leaves them to perish. The eatfish is said to be destructive of the young fry salmon. Added to all these misfortunes is the discontinuance of the McCloud fish hatching establishment, heretofore maintained by the United States Government, In contrast to the depletion of our fisheries is the overcrowding of Northern streams by salmon. The runs were never so great there as now. It is held by some that the salmon will return next season to the Sacramento, but fishermen generally are not consoled by this possibility.—

Marine Catfishes.—Salem, N. J.—Editor Forest and

Marine Catfishes.—Salem, N. J.—Editor Forest and Stream: I send by express a specimen of a fish. At first it was pronounced a catfish, but when examined it was found that the skin was like a mackerel, that the eyes were differently placed from those of the catfish, that the dorsal fin was very much elongated, that the tail was forked with long points, like a shark, and with a very fine and delicate run aft. Some of us think this is a hybrid. One gentleman here says he has caught many of them in the Mulliea River, New Jersey, where they are known by the name of catfish. However, they differ very much from the fish which we know as catfish. Can you enlighten us on this point?—T. J. Y. [In spite of the malodorous condition of the fish when received, we recognized it as one of the sea eatfishes (Æburethlys marinus) which is found on our coast from Cape Cod to the extreme southern boundary. The name of "eatfish" is applied to all the family Siluridæ in America and this contains, according to Jordan, five genera and twenty-six species inhabiting fresh water, and two genera and three species in salt water. Therefore, there is great difference in the appearance of the species, as well as in their size. The manine forms differ from those of fresh water, in having the anterior and posterior nostrils close together, neither nostril with a babel. They have a deeply-forked caudal fin. The species sent is remarkable for its long filaments on the dorsal and pectoral fins which reach past the vent. They are not rare, being often captured by fishermen, but not in quantities to be sent to market, as the fresh-water species are.]

BLUEFISHING.—Newport, R. I., Aug. 9.—On Wednesday last I began trolling for bluefish off Block Island, where only an occasional fish had been taken so far this season. Our party went out at 6 A. M., and three hours later we had but one fish. About 10:30 the second fish was struck, and from that time until 4 P. M., when we went in tired, they struck as fast as we could pull them in. Between the hours named our party of four captured 136 fish weighing from four to six pounds. Some boats brought in over 200 fish and all who were out noted the fact that they began biting at about the same success and so did all others who were fortunate enough to be here when the fish struck in. A fisherman from No Man's Land told me that the bluefish were there in great numbers on Tuesday, showing that the great school came from the eastward. If this is the case then there should be good fishing in Plum Gut and about Fire Island by the time this reaches you. From all reports the fishing for bluefish has not been very good this season anywhere north of Cape May until now. As I write I can see a fleet of catboats starting for Point Judith and everything in the way of a sea boat is in requisition.—Poke-o-Moonshine.

A GLUTTONOUS BASS.—In Prospect Park Lake, Brooklyn, last week, Robt. Carter found a large rock bass that had been trying to swallow a perch, but that the perch was too large for the bass. This fact the bass had discovered, and it was trying to eject the perch. The bass was choking, and in a short time was dead. Mr. Carter secured both fish. The bass weighed four pounds. The dorsal fin of the perch had stuck fast in the roof of the bass's mouth, and the perch could not be forced either backward or forward.

Bass in the Youghlogheny.—Somerset, Pa., Aug. 6.
—Millions of black bass have been killed in the Youghlogheny this season in the coal regions of Fayette county by turning into the river the sulphur water of the mines. Dead fish weighing from a couple of ounces to five, six and eight pounds were washed out on the banks of the river. This stream was stocked with black bass and salmon trout, the former about 1874, the latter in 1878. No one suspected that black bass of so large a size were to be found in the "Yough," until they floated out dead from the influx of the foul water of the mines. It seems to me, and a number of other gentlemen who like occasionally to enjoy a day's sport with hook and line, that there is work for the Fish Commissioner along the course of the "roaring Yough."—AMATEUR.

St. Lawrence Association.—Clayton, Aug. 7.—At the annual meeting of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, held here, committees were appointed to call a meeting of New York State anglers in November, to codify the fishing laws and ask for amendments from the Legislature; also to confer with the Canadian fishery officials to seeme the enforcement of the laws in relation to net fishing upon both sides of the river. The following officers were chosen: President, J. J. Flannagen, of Utica; First Vice-President, Gardner M. Skinner, of Clayton, N. Y.; Secretary, W. W. Byington; Treasnrer, Wm. Story, of Albany.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE—The new hotel at Mt. Kinco was recently opened. It is a modern structure throughout and is a wonder and surprise to every one who sees it there in that great wilderness. The Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Company lave completed their line to the shores of Moosehead Lake, so that now the traveler leaving Boston can go wholly by rail to the lake, and a steamboat ride of twenty miles carries him to the hotel.

BLUEFISH AT BLOCK ISLAND.—Bluefish struck in here Wednesday, and in a short time some very good eatches were made. The fish are of unusually large size, as if to atone for their long absence from our grounds. Mackerel have been very munerous here, but are fast disappearing before their larger foes.—A. W. Brown (Aug. 6).

Cornstalk Fishing.—They have a variation of the "jugging" device in Maryland. Fishing lines about five feet long are attached to pieces of last year's cornstalks two feet in length, the hooks are baited and the lines dangle from the floating stalks. The device is much favored by codfishermen and those who are after cels.

The Oswego Bass.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have been asked to write an article on the "Oswego" bass, for your journal. In compliance with that request I send you the following monograph: There is no such fish as an "Oswego" bass.—Fred Mathen (Cold Spring Harbor, N. V. A. 11. 'Oswego" bass.— N. Y., Ang. 11.

### Hishculture.

### RESULTS OF FISHCULTURE.

RESULTS OF FISHCULTURE.

The following statements and tables, prepared by Mr. Charles W. Smiley, of the U. S. Fish Commission, show the influence of artificial propagation upon production as illustrated by the salmon work on the Sacremento River, California. Mr. Smiley writes:

It is understood that about four years are required for salmon to mature. I have therefore placed the yield of 1877 opposite the planting of 1873, and so on. For four successive years the yield has been nearly double the yield of the years preceding the artificial propagation, which commenced in 1873. This appears to have resulted from annually planting about 2,000,000 fry. The planting of 500,000 fry in 1873 and in 1874 appears to have increased the yield by about a million pounds each year. No record of the production in Sacramento River prior to 1875 is obtainable, but it is known to have been less than six million pounds.

Toung salmon hatched from eggs taken by the U. S. Fish Commission and released in the McCloud River, a tributary of the Sacramento, in California.

Annual yield of the Sacramento River in salmon to the canneries.

Year.	Month.	No.	Year ending-	Pounds.
1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881	Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. Oct. Sept. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oc	None 500,000 500,000 850,000 1,500,000 2,200,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,250,000	Aug. 1, 1875 Aug. 1, 1876 Aug. 1, 1877 Aug. 1, 1877 Aug. 1, 1878 Aug. 1, 1879 Aug. 1, 1880 Aug. 1, 1881 Aug. 1, 1881 Oct. 15, 1882	5,098,781 5,811,428 6,493,563 5,520,708 44,432,250 10,837,400 9,600,000 9,605,280 9,585,672

\* The salmon were as numerous in the river this year as in any previous years, but the small number taken was due to a fend between the fishermen and the canners as to the price to be paid for the fish. For three weeks in the height of the season no fish were taken, except for dally consumption in San Francisco and other markets.

The average yield during the past three years was... The average yield in 1875 and 1876, before any fruits of fishculture could have appeared, was.....

WOLO UP TOTAL		
Fiscal year.	Amount expended.	Eggs pro- duced,
1877-'78 1878-'79 1879-'80 1890-'81 1890-'81	\$7,853,96 12,730,54 12,875,55 13,587,20 6,653,51	7,033,000 10,310,000 6,650,000 5,800,000 7,500,000
Total	\$53,700.76	37,293,000

Average cost per million eggs, \$1,440.

This expenditure was much greater than necessary merely to increase the supply of fish in the river. Of the 37,295,000 eggs obtained during these five years but 11,000,000 were used to produce what young were returned to the river. The other 26,293,000 eggs were sent to the Eastern States and to foreign countries. Additionally, the experience of the past will enable the Commissioners to exercise greater economy. One of the California Commissioners stated to a committee of the Legislature that "a million of salmon could be artificially hatched and placed in the river for less than \$\$90, and if it were desirable, and the Legislature made sufficient appropriation, the Commissioners could fill the river so full of salmon that it would be difficult for a steamboat to pass through them." Considering the fact that food does not have to be furnished, these fish, coming from their ocean feeding grounds to the rivers, as they do, merely to spawn, his statement may be within the bounds of reason.

Writing under date of Jan. 6, 1882, Mr. B. B. Redding, of San Francisco, Cal., said: "Since we commenced putting young salmon into the Sacramento, Pitt and McCloud rivers the number of canneries with money invested has more than trebled, and more persons are investing money in new canneries. Requests are coming from other parts of the State to have salmon hatched. Fishhatching, for the purpose of supplying food, has at length become popular."

CHARLES W. SMILEY.

U. S. F. C., Washington, D. C., April 15, 1884.

U. S. F. C., Washington, D. C., April 15, 1884.

# ON THE FORCES WHICH DETERMINE THE SURVIVAL OF FISH EMBRYOS. [A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

SURVIVAL OF FISH EMBRYOS.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

M. P. PRESIDENT: Unfortunately the programme ansomewhat different from the one actually chosen for my paper, although in reality there is no great difference between the two. I propose to-day to discuss some off the causes which limit the survival of fish embryos. It is well known to fishculturists and naturalists that there is a great amount of variation in the number of ova produced by different species of fishes. This great variation is significant and can be accounted for on no other ground than this; that it must be supposed that there is a great over-production of eggs in order to make up for the losses in the struggle for existence, as indicated in the first place by Malthus and afterward elaborately worked out by Mr. Darwin. This disparity in the number of germs produced by the female fish would not exceed twenty. There are species, for instance, in which the number of germs produced by the female fish would not exceed twenty. There are some, indeed, that produce only five or six. Again, there are some, indeed, that produce only five or six. Again, there are species which produce as many as 10,000,000. Now, how is this difference to be explained. It is a singular fact that the greatest number of eggs appears to be produced by those fishes which take the least care of their progeny, viz., those species which discharge their eggs into the open sea and commit them to the mercy of the winds and waves, such as the coddish and flounders and many of the Chupeoids. Whereas the reverse seems to be true, in the case of those fish which studiously take care of their eggs, or incubate them inside of their ovaries—as for example in the Embiotocoid fishes of the west coast—or as in another case (Gambusta) within the ovarian folliele, modified into a placi-placental structure; or, as in the case of the catish, where the male hovers over the adherent mass of ova and forces the water through them, or yet again where the eggs are ret

and estroyed in the way mentioned, millions of surplus ovare destroyed in the struggle for existence, whereas with the species which protect their ova, the struggle for existence at the commencement of development must be much less severe.

There are other points to be noticed. Some species have very small ova. Such are usually hatched in a condition in which the little ish is much feebler than in those cases in which the little ish is much feebler than in those cases in which the ova are large, and in which the young fish leave the egg in a much more vigorous condition, in a condition, in short, in which they are able to contend with the environment more effectually. That is an important fact to be considered. Again, there are some species which leave the egg with the throat perforated, and other forms which do not. In the case of the shad, for instance, the young fish cannot swallow at the time of hatching, but in other forms the young can swallow as soon as they leave the egg membrane. There are still other causes which would affect the percentage of survivuls, such as changes in their habitat produced by man, or the pollution of a river by substances which sink linto its ooze, and so vitiate the water and thus render incubation on the bottom impossible.

There are also forms in which there are protective contrivances developed on the eggs themselves. We are all familiar with gelatinous strings that we find in stagnant ponds and which inclose the eggs of the toad, for example. Most of the various forms of frogs have a different kind of spawn, adhering together in masses instead of in strings. Certain fish-ova, again, have long thread-like appendages, by which they are suspended on weeds and grass, so that the currents of sea-water can pass backward and forward among them, aerating them and preventing them from being smothered. This is the case of the young of the stickle-back, where the young fish seem to undergo a sudden change of coloration, rendering them much more difficult of detection in the water. A c

struction of fish embryos, and that may be embraced under the head of "shocks" which pervert development. We know, for instance, that shocks, given to fish eggs during the time that they are in process of incubation, will often produce monstrosities, and if very violent will cause death. Shocks may he exerted as the result of natural causes, or may be brought about in the course of the application of artificial methods in the incubation of fish ova. The ordinary mode of formation of any fish embryos is around a globular vitellus. There is a done-shaped cap of plastic material formed over the yelk in which nuclear matter is imbedded immediately after fertilization. Segmentation proceeds step by stcp, and in the course of this process shocks may produce aberration of development. The germinal matter at first covers, or is partially scattered through the vitellus and connected with the surface, migrating toward that surface and to one point so as to form a discoidal germinal mass at one side of the egg. That, of course, is not the first step in development. Now, it is easy to understand that shocks would impair the delicate processes of development going on within, especially when we remember that during this time the nuclear matter is arranged in a certain peculiar way, and that as cleavage proceeds, this nuclear body elongates and throws out rays through the enveloping protoplasmic matter. If at this stage of development I should shake the eggs violently, a second embryonic axis may be formed which soon fuses with the axis of the originally formed embryo, and the result would be a double-headed fish. Thus you can readily see that certain forces tend to diminish the number of normally developed embryos malforming them and producing irregularities which cannot become adult or perfect ilshes like the parents.

I have only mentioned some of the forces which are operative in diminishing the chances of survival of young fishes, but I trust that enough has been said to indicate to some extent the nature of the problems

of food fishes.

The first and most important principle which I would especially commend to the thoughtful attention of the Association is the general law already hinted at, namely: that just in proportion as the individuals of a species are prolific in respect to the number of their germs, just in that proportion do the chances of survival of the individual germs seem to be diminished, and vice versa, and that this natural fecundity, or the want of it, is dependent upon the amount of protection received by the eggs in the course of development.

chances of survival of the individual germs seem to be diminished, and vice verso, and that this natural fecundity, or the want of it, is dependent upon the amount of protection received by the eggs in the course of development.

Prof. Gall: The observations of Mr. Ryder are very interesting, and it is one of those strange cases that we so often meet in nature—the accommodation and correlation of different things. In this cases we have the number of eggs in a certain ratio to the capability of the young fish to take care of themselves. We have it now established on a large basis that there is generally a close correlation between the two, and that the number of eggs is in inverse ratio to the capability of the young to protect themselves. Besides the cases alluded to by Mr. Ryder, we have am interesting instance of the female of one type of catfish found in South America, Aspretinidae, in which there occur periodically swellings of the skin of the abdomen in which the eggs are received, and therein they are nourished for some time. Again in the same group, or order of catfishes, but in another family, we have the Arii, in which the male parent takes care of the eggs by holding them in his mouth, and so preserving them from danger very skilfully. Care is taken of the young by other species of the family. It was with great interest that some months ago Mr. Ryder and myself observed the habits of our common catfish. The male hovered over the young, and when feeding frequently took the young into his mouth, but always ejected them again, thus discriminating accurately between the objects taken as food and the young fish incidentally transferred to his mouth. This same habit of taking care of the young in the mouth is exhibited by certain Cichidas, forms somewhat like, and perhaps akin to, our common sunfishes. One of these is a fish found in the Holy Land, a species of Ohromis. And the same peculiar habit is likewise manifested by species of the same family hiving in South America, the Geophagi. The belief was also

FISHWAYS FOR SCOTLAND.—Col. Marshall McDonald, Commissioner of Fisheries in Virginia and Assistant to the United States Fish Commission, is at present in Perthshire by invitation of the Tay District Fishery Board for the purpose of inspecting the rivers in the Tay district and submitting plans for the erection of salmon ways or passes at such points as the board may think advisable, and more especially at the Falls of Tummel and on the Ericht above the Blatrgowrie Bridge. Col. McDonald visited the Falls of Tummel on Thursday and the obstructions of the Ericht on Friday, and on Saturday he had a conference with the members of the Tay Fishery Board in the office of Messrs. McKenzie & Dickson, solicitors, Perth, and it is expected that his formal report will be submitted in the course of the next few days. Col. McDonald is a member of the United States Fish Commission, and is charged with the administration of some of its most important functions. He is at present on furlongh, and is visiting Europe for the purpose of investigating the methods of fisheulture and of the fisheries as practiced in the different localities.—Dundee Advertiser, July 29.

### POLITICAL

POLITICAL.

This, it appears, is to be in some measure a campaign of hatchets, the party orrans and party orators have signified no purpose to employ the truthful hatchet to any great extent, but the clubs organized or parade will carry rather savage-looking weapons of the hatchet order.—Philadelphia Times,
Yes, but since the youthful days of George Washington there has never been a hatchet that would do such work as "Nessnuk's," described in "Woodcraft." (N. B. \$1 per copy, this office).

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Sept. 1 to 6.—Bench Show of the Lancaster County Fair Association, Lancaster, Pa. Entries close Aug. 30. J. B. Long, Secretary, 6 West King street, Lancaster, Pa. Sept. 2, 3 and 4.—Bench Show of the New England Fair, Manchester, N. H. Entries close Aug. 28. C. A. Andrews, Superintendent, West Boxford, Mass.

Sept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Kennel Club. Entries close Sept. 1. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. J. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Box 1,246, Montreal, Canada.

Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Field Trials of the Ontario Collie Club, Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 23. Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary.

Chab. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

Secretary.

Oct. 5, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Oct. 1. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn.

Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 21.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westmister Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Dec. 8 —Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenu.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (35 cents) must accompany each entry. No cutries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1490. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

### MONTREAL DOG SHOW.

montreal dense length of the Montreal Kennel Club Will be held at Montreal Sept. 9, 10 and 11. Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky., and Mr. James Mortimer, New York, have been selected as judges. The entries close Sept. 1. Following is the premium list:

MASTIFFS.—Champion dogs or bitches \$10; open, dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same.

St. Bernards.—Champion rough-coated dogs \$10, bitches the same; smooth-coated dogs \$10 bitches the same; open, rough-coated dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; open, rough-coated dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; open, dogs or bitches \$5 and nedal, rough-coated the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$5 and nedal, rough-coated the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$5 and nedal, rough-coated the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$6 and nedal, rough-coated the same; pupples, dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same.

Deerrounds.—Champion dogs of bitches the same; open, dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same.

Setters.—Champion English dogs \$20, bitches the same; open, dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$2 and medal.

Spantels.—Champion frield, dogs or bitches, any color, \$15; open, dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$6, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches, any color, \$15; open, dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same.

Harriers.—Dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same.

Dalmatans.—Dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same.

Dalmatans.—Dogs \$10 and \$5, bitches the same.

Harriers.—Champion dogs, predal, bitches the same; open, dogs \$7 and \$3, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches, \$7 and \$8, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$7 and \$8.

Bulldogs \$7 and \$3, bitches the same; pupples, dogs or bitches \$7 and \$3, bitches the same, dogs o

nd \$3. ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—Dogs or bitches \$7 and \$3. POODLES.—Dogs or bitches \$7 and \$3. MISCELLANEOUS.—Three prizes of \$5 each.

### PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

The rooms of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, northeast corner Thirteenth and Market streets, have been offered for the meeting of the delegates from the several kennel clubs in the United States in answer to the call of Messrs. J. M. Taylor and Elliot Smith for the formation of a National Bench Show Association. Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 o'clock A. M., is the time appointed for the meeting, and it is hoped many representatives will be present. The following is a list of the special prizes donated for the coming Philadelphia dog show. A number of others have been promised and will be added. Premium lists will be ready in a few days, and will be furnished on application by Mr. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent, whose office will be located at the rooms of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST.

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST.

SPECIAL PRIZE LIST.

Best mastiff, dog or bitch, silver coffee urn and lamp (\$50).
Best rough-coated St. Bernard, dog or bitch, framed picture entitled "In Ambush" (\$60).
Best Newfoundland dog, box cigars (\$10).
Best greyhound, dog or bitch, silver cup (\$40).
Best deerhound, dog or bitch, field glass (\$15).
Best imported English setter dog, copper jardinier (\$50).
Best imported English setter bitch, mounted polar bear's head (\$100).
Best English setter dog bred in the United States, F. Wesson breechloading rife (\$25).

Best English setter bitch bred in America, shirts, collars and

Best English setter bitch with two of her progeny, Gladstone-Coomassie pup (\$50).

Best English setter bitch with two of her progeny, Gladstone-Coomassie pup (\$50).

Best brace English setters, velveteen shooting jacket (\$25).

Best Irish setter dog, silver wine cooler (\$25).

Best Irish setter bitch in open class, silver cup.

Best Irish setter bitch and two of her progeny, dozen siver croops in case (\$25).

Best Irish setter bitch and two of her progeny, dozen siver poons in case (\$25). Best Gordon setter, dog or bitch, painting (\$75). Best brace of Gordon setters, prize (\$20). Best large pointer dog, shooting suit (\$50). Best large pointer bitch, silver cup (\$25). Best small pointer bitch, silver cup (\$25). Best small pointer bitch, full set breechloading implements. Best large pointer bitch with two of her progeny, silver cup (\$25).

25).

Best Chesapeake dog or bitch, prize collar.

Best cocker spaniel dog, dogskin shooting jucket (\$12).

Best cocker spaniel bitch, siver cup (\$15).

Best couple of loxhounds, silver-mounted hunting crop (\$40).

Best foxnound dog, ladies' riding hat (\$40).

Best foxhound bitch, ladies' riding whip (\$45).

Best beagle, dog or bitch, Remington system Flobert rifle

Best foxhound bitch, ladies' riding whip (\$15).
Best beagle, dog or bitch, over twelve inches, silver cup.
Best beagle, dog or bitch, under 12 inches, silver cup.
Best beagle, dog or bitch, under 12 inches, silver cup.
Best basset or bench-legged beagle, silver collar (15).
Best box-terrier, dog or bitch, prize collar.
Best collie, dog or bitch, a Minton underglazed tile (\$15).
Best bull, dog or bitch, a Minton underglazed tile (\$15).
Best bull, dog or bitch, silver collar.
Best pull, dog or bitch, silver cup (\$25).
Best large black and tan terrier, dog or bitch, prize collar.
Best rough-hained terrier, prize collar.
Best Yorkshire terrier, prize collar.
Best Skye terrier, dog or bitch, silver ice pitcher (\$25).
Best Miffet or running dog, dog or bitch, photograph album (\$15).
Best stalian greyhound, dog or bitch, photograph album (\$15).
Best whiffet or running dog, dog or bitch, medal.
At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, the judges for the coming show were selected, and invited to act.
It is not yet known which gentlemen will accept and therefore no report can be made to Forest Ann Stream.
The success of the show is assured. Many entries have already come in, and our members are very enthusiastic. We are surprised that Philadelphia holds so many splendid specimens of both sporting and uon-sporting dogs that have never been exhibited.

The running races will be a great feature of the show, as over one hundred whiffets are owned in this city, many of which will compete. The display of beagles will be good.
Foxhounds in packs will enter, and as Philadelphia and surrounding counties are noted for its fox-hunting cibt, this class will be well represented.

### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XI.

TEMPUS FUGIT. Heigho! Another fortnight gone, more notes to write. Where's that luntin' pipe, fill him with Maryland; now my quill; a plague on steel-nibs, here's the virgin foolscap; now, what's the news? I feel like Austin Dobson's old sun dial ("dark with many a stain" of malice, thinks Mr. J. Sydney Turner):

"— round about its gray, time-eaten brow Lean letters speak—a worn and shattered row; I am a shade; a shadowe, too, arte thou: I marke the time; saye, gossip, dost thou soe?"

Lean letters speak—a worn and shattered row;
I am a shade; a shadowe, too, arte shou:
I marke the time; saye, gossip, dost thou soe?"

Why cert'nly! Once a forthight with my gossip.
Dorohester was a pretty show, and its president worked hard to make it prosper. He induced his royal friend, the "Coming K." to exhibit, and presided at the show dinner. The royal benches were decked with roses, a lady's inspiration, I hope. To the dogs' olfactory nerves the flowers conveyed no compliance. They would have preferred their partitions hung with unpicked bones, strips of liver, paunch, and ear's meat. Their appreciation of flowers was on an equal with the old huntsman's, whose hounds could not pick up the scent among "those sthicing violets."

The beautiful prize cards given to exhibitors by the Dorohester Committee deserve a word of praise. I like the idea of the prize cards. They look handsome framed and remain as a pleasant sowcent long after the prize money has been spent in solacing and lubricating the disappointed exhibitors. Some shows that used to have them seem to have given them up. The Kennel Club adopted them one year, but the handsomest I have seen were those of Birmingham. Many exhibitors are so attached to the idea that they take away the nailed-up show card from their dogs' benches. When Messrs Sprattin-troduced their metal labels, they found this a broublesome and expensive practice, so they placarded printed notices stringently forbidding prize witners to carry home their labels.

This brings me to another habit that I regard as objectionable and undiquilied, that is, hanging a lot of little medals round a dog's collar, each medal representing a prize wome somewhere or other. Lady fanciers have for a long time past indulged this very feminine form of vanity in so decorating their spaniels and pugs, but I was disgusted at the Crystal Palace to see a sporting dog, a setter, with his collar furnished with this ridiculous conceit.

The management of a show have a voice in this matter and should see to it.

have their monogram or crest clipped, but this is the ultima thule of tonsorial fancy. Felix finds Great Danes very easy to teach, all of his are very docle and exceedingly graceful they look when performing.

I was staying near Watford last year and ran up to town with a friend to see a match at "Lord's" cricket ground, a match in which I had a county interest. "Lord's" we called to the cabby as we jumped into one of those jolly new hansoms. Driving through St. John's wood I suddenly stopped the cab and pointed with my stick to a little white villa. "Lords or lades?" inquired my friend, with a smile. "Come on," I said, as I sprang out, and I pointed to a brass plate on the door, the name had canght my eye (Felix), "Fil show you." The lord and master was not at home, but his "good lady" was, and my friend nervonsly clutched for the door handle as the matronly siren, he had not expected to see, fearlessly handled and ordered her huge boarhounds about. We neither bought anything, we only went sight-seeing, but I am sure the obliging civility of Madame Felix was not thrown away, as I dare say we have "recommended our friends" who I hope have made up for our lack of business intentions.

Talking about teaching animals by kindness, I hear the opposite process has its believers in your kennel world. On dit that the wonderful American setters, of whose eleverness our papers were so full a few months ago, were entirely tanght by "force," that is the word used. They jump on a horse's back, open stable doors, lead the horses in and ont, etc. The procedure, I am intormed, is to let the dog clearly understand what you want him to do, and then make him do it. "Make," I suppose, means the "stick that is just the point have never arrived at, "making him understand what I wanted him to do." I have taught my dogs to swim easily enough by example. They will soon take the water if they see another doing it and getting all the carcesses. But it he new school say, "If he won't go in push him in." That's how it was tried to teach me

to be able to see with his nose how many people there are in a room divided from his eyesight with a closed door. If man can improve his olfactory organs to such an extent, what interesting and useful forms of development may not be possible to dogs?

Mr. J. Sydney Turner is on the rampage. He commences with a mistake. I did not describe the judging at Warwick. The seene I depicted was purely imaginary. Then follows this extraordinary sentence: "Hard facts are hard" (there is a novel truism for you), "but the facts are more presumptuous outpourings of an ignorant conjecture, which he seeks to impose on the credulity of his readers." There you are, and, strange as it may seem, I have no doubt that Mr. Turner is very proud of that bit of composition, and from it you can get an idea of the pompous windbag English affected by educated men in press discussions. When I read these strained sentences, that evidently cost their authors much trouble to produce, I feel inclined to ask them, "Did it hur you much?" He finds fault with my having imagination. I am prond of it, and if he lacks it let him try King Lear's prescription; take "An onnee of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten thy imagination." Yes, it was a slip of the pen when I wrote Anglo-American, I meant Franco-American, and I thank you Mr. Turner for telling my readers that Mr. Portier is also "County Monaghan." I did not know it. In reply to Mr. Turner's fulsome panegyric of Messrs. Taunton and Portier, I say, "tut, tut, tut, they are very worthy members of the doggy world, but spare their blushes." And then it is inconsistent in one part of his letter to say I "evidently know little" of them, and in another part to impute "malice." I have read over again my notes that have so seriously upset Mr. Turner, and I can see nothing in them to offend masculine minds, and I don't write for old ladies. If I have offended either of the gentlemen let him says, and I will express regent for any unintentional act. Meanwhile, with regard to interposing meddlers, "Taunton I

paper only, and signed with writer's name.

paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

The proper of the proper

pointer, also with Sleaford, the special for the best brace at New York, 1878; champion prize at St. Paul, 1879; first and special for the best pointer at Detroit, 1879; champion prize and special for the best printer, also with Fanst, the special for the best brace at Boston, 1879. His field trial winnings are; Divided second with Nellie in the All-Aged stakes at the National American Kennel Club's field trials at Patoka, Ill., 1879, and with Faust, winning third in the brace stakes at the same meeting.

### TREATMENT OF POISONED DOGS.

Editor Forest and Stream

Editor Forest and Stream:

The lives of many valuable dogs can be saved by the prompt nase of a very simple rennedy. As soon as you know a dog has been poisoned, inject about one ounce of hydrate of chloral into his back with a hypodermic syringe, the quantity to be governed by the size of the dog and severity of his symptoms. As long as there is life in him do not despair. I have known dogs to be saved by this treatment when in the death throes. Diox.

Brazil, Indiana.

### NATIONAL BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.

WE have received notice from the following-named clubs that they will send delegates to the meeting called at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, for the purpose of forming a National Bench Show Association: The Philadelphia Kennel Club, Mr. S. G. Dixon. The Cleveland Bench Show Association, Messrs. L. G. Hanna and C. M. Munhall.

The Philadelphia Kennel Club have kindly tendered the use of their club rooms, at the corner of Market and Thirteenth streets, for the meeting. We hope that every club in the United States and Canada will send delegates or appoint proxies, as the meeting will probably be one of the most important events in canine history that has yet transpired.

ortant events in canine history that has yet transpired.

. WHY LOGAN'S DOG DIED.—It seems the General owned a particularly fine watch dog, a mastiff, of whose segacity and fidelity his master was never tired of discoursing. One summer the Logan family were temporarily away from home, and Ncro was left to guard the premises, of which he was the sole occupant, he having been readily tanght to repair twice a day to a restaurant a few blocks away for his food, a hole cut in a back door affording him means of egress and ingress. One day, on returning from his dinuer, Nero heard a noise in the diningroom, and on inspecting the cause discovered a burglar, who dashed into a closet and pulled the door shut after him before the huge beast could pin him. The dog laid down in front of the door and waited with all the savage persistency of his breed for his victim to reappear. A day went by two, three and still the stubborn dog, weak and haggard with hunger, kept his post with a purpose that only death could subdue. On the fifth day the family returned and lifting the emaciated brute from his station, opened the closet. It was then revealed that the house-breaker, provided with his kit of tools, had sawed a small section out of the frame wall of the house and escaped. When the dog beheld the aperture and the cold facts of the case dawned upon his canine brain, his little remaining strength forsook him, and lying down at the feet of his sorrowing master, he gave his tail an apologetic quier and—died. His obvious resemblance to a human detective had broken his faithful heart.—Philadelphia World.

THE DANBURY BENCH SHOW.—The society under whose anspices the above exhibition is given have arranged for prizes to be awarded at the next show to be held at Danbury, Conn., in connection with the annual fair, during the first week in October, as follows: Double the amount received as entrance money in each division of a class—viz, dog, bitch and puppy—will be paid by the society as a cash premium to such division, divided according to merit in first and second premiums, according to the discretion of the judges. The best dog in each division may receive the society's silver medal and the second a broze medal in place of the cash premium when desired. Winners in the champion division will receive a special silver medal. There will also be special prizes given by the society besides those that may be given by individuals, as follows: The largest dog, the smallest dog and the best bitch with puppies each a special silver medal; the best exhibition of dogs exceeding six varieties a special gold medal. An effort is being made to secure the services of the best judges for classes, and when arrangements have been completed the announcement will be made in these columns. The premium lists are now being prepared and will be ready within a fortnight. There is an increased interest shown in this exhibition, and it will no doubt greatly exceed in numbers and varieties any that have preceded it.—F.

NEW YORK FALL DOG SHOW.—The premium list of the fall bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club is now ready, and can be obtained by addressing Mr. Charles Liacoln, box 1,812 New York, or at this office. A complete list of the classes and premiums may be found in our issue of July 10. We hope that the breeders and owners of non-sporting dogs will heartily second the efforts of the club by an entry that will warrant them in making the fall show a permanent fixture.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To msure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

6. Name and residence.

7. Breed.

8. Sex.

ticulars of each animal:
1. Color.
2. Breed.
3. Sex.
4. Age, or
5. Date of birth, of breeding or
of death.
All names must be plainty written.
Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

and white collie bitches, whelped May 25, 1884, by their Kilmarnock Bruce (A.K.R. 1422) out of their imported Winnie (A.K.R. 1431), Grace Beaufort. Ry Mr. L. Gardner, Monnt Vernon, N. Y., for liver and white ticked pointer bitch, whelped Jane 1, 1884, by Beaufort (A.K.R. 664) out of champion Grace (Malch—Nell). Pope, Snoozer, Ky-Ky, Pudge and Musettel. By the Essex Kennel, Andover, Mass., for pugs, two dogs and three bitches, whelped Aug. 8, 1884, by their Young Toby (A.K.R. 473) out of their Titania (A.K.R. 471).

BRED.

Lyde II.—Fritz. Mr. John Wanstall's (Washington, D. C.) pointer bitch Lyde II. (Sport—Lyde) to champion Fritz (A.K.R. 1351), July 28. Elsie—Dunrobin. Mr. Cecil Campbell Higgins's deerhound bitch Elsie to Mrs. George Shepard Page's imported Dunrobin (Torrow—Loyal).

Di—Buckellew. Mr. Thos. F. Counolly's (Flatbush, L. I.) English settler bitch Di (Perfection—Beauty) to Mr. W. A. Coster's Buckellew (A.K.R. 30), July 28.

setter bitch Di (Perfection—Beauty) to Mr. W. A. Coster's Buckellew (A.K.R. 30), July 28.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

Bille (Rake—Flora), June 27, eight (five dogs), by Bang (A.K.R. 805).

Ruth. Mr. E. S. Hawke's (Ashfield, Mass.) English setter bitch Ruth (Dashing Lion—Armida), July 25, —, by Bobolink (Rake—Clara Dale).

Sweetheart. The Ashmont Kennel's (Boston, Mass.) red Irish setter bitch Sweetbeart (A.K.R. 29), Aug. 7, eleven (five dogs), by their champion Nimrod (A.K.R. 631).

Lyda Belle. The Ashmont Kennel's (Boston, Mass.) red Irish setter bitch Sweetbeart (A.K.R. 626), Aug. 4, eleven (four dogs), by their champion Nimrod (A.K.R. 631).

Ludy Bird. Mr. Jos. R. Trissler's (Lancaster, Pa.) pointer bitch Lady Bird, July 18, nine (three dogs), by Shot; all liver.

Flirt. Mr. George A. Ayre's (Warwick, R. 1.) Gordon setter bitch Flirt, Aug. 2, sixteen (seven dogs), by Dinks (A.K.R. 1077).

Beauty. Mr. Walter D. Peck's (New Haveu, Conn.) pug bitch Beauty (A.K.R. 4360), Aug. 8, five (two dogs), by his Napoleon.

Tturnia. The Essex Kennel's (Andover, Mrss.) pug bitch Titania (A.K.R. 471), Aug. 8, five (two dogs), by their Young Toby (A.K.R. 473).

Coomassie. Mr. L. Shuster, Jr.'s (Philadelphia, Pa.) English setter bitch bitch (Paparach, A.M.).

473). Coomassie. Mr. L. Shuster, Jr.'s (Philadelphia, Pa.) English setter bitch Coomassie (A.K.R. 949), July 12, five (one dog), by Mr. P. H. Bryson's champion Giartstone. Victoria. Mrs. C. Wheatleigh's (New York) pug bitch Victoria (A.K.R. 1264), July 14, five (three dogs), by her Tu Tu (A.K.R. 1263).

(A.K.R. 1264), July 14, five (three dogs), by her Tu Tu (A.K.R. 1263).

SALES.

\*\*\*See instructions at head of this column.

Tiny.\*\*Black, white and tan beagle bltch, age not given (Racer-Benlah), by Mr. A. C., Kraeger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Mr. E. S. Hawks, Ashdi-di, Mass.

\*\*Robert Bruce.\*\*Black and tan collie dog (A.K.R. 898). by Mr. Chas.

H. Baker, Boston, Mass., to Mr. E. S. Kneeland, Springfield, Mass.

\*\*Toquin.\*\* Mastiff dog, whelped Jan, 26 (Diavolo, A.K.R. 543-Madge, A.K.R. 548). by the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Mr. J. D. Wasson, Albany, N. Y.

\*\*Dunald II.—Dora whelp. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped June 28, 1884, by Mr. C. M. Munhall, Cleveland, O., to Mr. J. R. Bole, same place.

\*\*Clyde.\*\* Black, white and tan collie dog, whelped May 25, 1884 (Kilmarnock Bruce-Winnie), by the Kilmarnock Collie Kennel, Dorchester, Mass., to Mr. I. Bremer, New York.

\*\*\*PRESENTATIONS.\*\*

\*\*\*See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Bang-Lillie whelp.\*\* Black, white and tan setter dog, whelped June 28, 1884, by Mr. Co. D. Penniman, St. Denis, Md., to Mr. Allan McLane, Baltimore, Md.

\*\*Donald II.—Dora whelps.\*\* Liver and white pointers, whelped June 28, 1884, by Mr. C. M. Munhall, Cleveland, O., a dog to Mr. L. G. Hanna, same place; a bitch to Mr. H. C. Sherman, New York, and a bitch to Mr. T. S. Dumont, New York.

\*\*DEATHS.\*\*

\*\*Turtar.\*\* Fox-terrier dog, domos, old (Oscar—Olga). owned by Mr. James Mortimer, New York, July —, from distemper.

\*\*Turtar.\*\* Fox-terrier dog, domos, old (Mariboro Jockey-Lill), owned by Mr. James Mortimer, New York, July —, from distemper.

\*\*Turtar.\*\* Fox-terrier dog, domos, old (Mariboro Jockey-Lill), owned by Mr. James Mortimer, New York, July —, from distemper.

\*\*Turtar.\*\*

THIRTY CENTS A WEEK, at age 25, buys a life policy for \$1 000 in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn. Cheapest first-class goods in the market! Apply to any agent, or the home office at Hartford.—Adv.

# Rifle and Tray Shooting.

### ARMY MARKSMANSHIP.

ARMY MARKSMANSHIP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As my second article on army target practice contained not only criticism but suggestions as to improvements, I could perhaps well pass over "Benton's" criticism of my first article in silence; but honest criticism is entitled to respect and answer, and first thanking "Benton" for his courtesy, let me now reply:

In my first article I purposely refrained from any definite suggestions or formulated of any criticisms themselves suggestions or formulated of any criticisms themselves suggest the remety; but, living so far away and it taking so long for the mail to go and come, criticism and answer would necessarily take so much time that I finally concluded to send the second article, not in answer to any discussion, but as advancing my ideas for improvement, and anticipating just such criticism as that of "Benton," and to that article I would refer him for much in reply to his remarks, so, although my first article condemns simply, it will be found that my scould does suggest and formulate, and possibly a third may do so still more.

"Henton" says our system is "an old and well established system;" will be be kind enough to tell me how old, and what he considers as age? "Laddley's Rifle Firing" was not issued until some time in 1879; his system, and the present one, was not formulated until Aug. 16 of that year (see G. O. No. 8d, A. G. O. Series, 1870), after in 1889. Frior to Indiany and the present one, was not formulated until Aug. 16 of that year (see G. O. No. 8d, A. G. O. Series, 1870), after in 1889. Frior to Indiany and the present one, was not formulated until Aug. 16 of that year (see G. O. No. 8d, A. G. O. Series, 1870), after in 1889. Frior to Indiany and proper in the proper in th

petition was begun in 1882. Mounted practice with earbine and revolver was inaugurated in 1882 (see G. O. 57, A. G. O. May 24, 1882), and innumerable decisions as to the detail, etc., have from time to time been given by department orders and circulars, making a mass of decisions and rulings that it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawver to follow. The allowances of ammunition for target practice, including revolver, was not fully determined and decided until 1883, and now we have G. O. 12, A. G. O. of 1884 as among the last.

As to the system heing "well established" It would ask "Benton" if he really thinks it is, when orders and decisious innumerable have been given as indicated above by which to establish it; and when some of these orders conflict, making more decisions and orders necessary tully to elucidate doubtful points? The requirements of orders, including department orders, previous to G. O. 12, 1884, called for 66 per cent. to make a man a first class man (Laidley calls for 65 per cent.) at 200, 320, and 500 yards, and the rulings under G. O. No. 33, of 1882, required that a score of 16 in 5 shots together with a 17 in another score of 5 shots (and those two scores not necessarily consecutive or in the same month—see G. O. 5, Department Platte, 1883, or 38 in a score of 10 shots, gave this percentage. G. O. 53, Par. XI., required that scores of five shots were to be taken as the basis. G. O. No. 12, of 1884, chauges this, and yet does not recognize the impossibility of making 66 per cent. on scores of 5 shots. It calls for "the three best scores made leach having the required percentage;" the tildless are mine—which practically raises the first class man's perceitage to 58 per cent., the second class man's to 52 per cent., and the marksman's percentage to 72 per cent. at 600 vards, as it is simply impossible to make the percentages called for by previous orders on scores of five shots. Now I am not complaining as to the standardhaving been raised, for I think that a move in the right direction; I am si

addition of a little more detail, have stated fully that 68 per cent., 52 per cent and 22 per cent, would hereafter have been the requirements, and have settled many points, yet doubtful, beyond any shadow of Jouht.

I have read my article of May 8 carefully from begining to end, and it is to be regretted that "Benton" thinks he "need not remark upon the many evidently strained conclusions reached in his (my) efforts to discredit the system that he denonnees so unsparingly," for I cannot find them, and, as I am open to conviction. I would have heen glad to have them pointed out. There is nothing in the article, viewed without adverse comment as to particulars, that I would alter, abridge, or retract. It expresses just exactly what I mean and what I would emphasize, and I have not "already been reminded that it is not so much the system, but the practices that have been glad to laye and I have four of them a week, two for earbine and two for pistol—that the faults are in the system as announced in orders, said orders embracing those from the Adjutant General's office, from Division, Department, and Post headquarters. I am reminded every day that I have men shooting at 200 who should be yet at the 200, etc., etc., etc., and I know of no "practices that have been allowed at his (my) station to grow upon this system," except such as are authorized and directed by orders, and such as are coextensive with the entire army.

The ideas advanced by me are not mine alone. I claim no originalty therefor. I have talked and discussed with riflemen of all branches of our service, from many regiments and many parts, and I know there is a general feeling such as I have expressed.

Again it is to be regretted that "Benton" is so sparing of your columns. I have now while the personally offensive in my remarks, but if he had anything to say why did he not say it? I occupied nearly a page in your space as I. Had he said what he wished doubless you would have published it gladly, and I then would have been met with criticism fare to

the regiment, and who has he most markshien in his toop of any the regiment, and that he fully agrees with me, and then to proceed.

Our practice having for its object the hitting of the bullseye and not see target, does it not 20 without saying that the man who comes the osest to it is the hest shot, and that the scoring should so indicate? its is impossible with the present target. A "four" anywhere is of se same value, whether it be ½m. from the hullseye or bin, from it, may be the case. More divisions should be placed upon the target, at a decimal target, such as is already used by private clubs, be initiated. I have shot at such targets at short range gallery practice, ey being of siz proportional to our reduced target of Creedmoor I made 24 44 in three consecutive scores of five shots each, off-hand, using Ballard target rife at 50ft, and frequently repeated very fine scores ith both Ballard and the carbine and rifle of the service. On a decidal target, with same space occupied by bullseye and four ring vided into ten equal spaces ½in, between rings, with bullscye ½in, and treget that would count a "four" on the Creedmoor target, gibt count anything from 8 to 1. Shots that hit the bullseye on the redmoor might count either 10 or 9 on the decimal target, as I was ding a smaller bullseye purposely as more in accordance with the stance, and I wanted to see what I could do for my own satisfactor.

readmon might count either 10 or 9 on the decimal target, as I was sing a smaller bullscye purposely as more in accordance with the istance, and I wanted to see what I could do for my own satisfactor.

I absolutely and positively deny that it is easier to shoot on the vertal than on the horizontal, as "Benton" claims. An examination of my target after firing by any troop, battery or company in the army ill probably show more hits to the right at 4.8 to 3.3 than anywhere is eo in the target. All our arms (except the revolver) drift to the light, the natural tendency of all beginners is to pull to the right, and it is a hard matter to learn to bring up the rifle even on a "rising ight" and put shot after shot on a vertical line through the center of the bullscye. More misses are made to the right than anywhere else, and all the fustructions given emphasize the necessity of teaching he men to "pull the tri\_gen with an even, steady pressure of the neer," so as not to impart motion to the piece. In a wind this is ven harder yet; motion is much more readily given to the right or eft. Benton's" argument that the elliptical target should be turned on so side to represent a man lying is very far fetched. If lying in the pen he would be a fool who would lie with side exposed to shots. He would be head or feet on and would still present a fair target for be line shot. Most emphatically "we have" not "gone far past the ay of line shots," for we are or should be teaching men to shoot at the law more than ever up what "yone order" lines are the or lad the law more hand very ready the shot, when the pen he had or feet on and would still present a fair target for be line shot. Most emphatically "we have" not "gone far past the ay of line shots," for we are or should be teaching men to shoot at the law more bane ever up what "yone order" lines are the or lad the law more bane ever up what when when the end of the order had been been been larged. The same had been been larged to the shot, which we have all in the same had been b

In the heat of battle, when solid line is opposed to solid line, but

little attention will ever be given to sighting; but we are not teaching men to fire without sight, we are teaching men to shoot with steady and at individual enemies, so as to enable them to be effective upon the duty they may at any moment be called upon to perform, viz., and the state of the control of the duty they may at any moment be called upon to perform, viz., and they are the state of the control o

FORT MCKINNEY, Wyo.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

THOMASTON, Conn., Aug. 2.—Weekly shoot of the Empire Gun Club:

G Gilbert	8	10	9	12	10	12	10	8	10	11-170	)
G A Lemmon	.,12	9	12	6	6	10	10	. 7	10	10- 92	2
G P North	9	8	9	- 8	11	8	11			9 92	2
C L Alling	10	9	9	7	9	9	11	9	10	6- 89	j
A Fox	6	5	10	10	7	7	10	6	10	3- 74	
W Kerwood,	7	0	7	8	10	10	6	8	9	0- 65	,
Aug. 9Bright light, and	lav	erv	ligh	t 6	o'ele	ock .	wind	1:			
W B Dunbar	9	12	12	11	11	10	9	10	11	10-105	,
Fred A Perkins	12	12	11	12	11	8	9	11	9	10-105	5
G A Lemmon	11	10	9	10	11	11	8	12	12	10 - 104	
G Gilbert	10	12	9	11	9	10	8	10	10	12-101	
F Carr	, 9	10	10	8	7	9	12	11	7	9- 92	į
A Fox	. 8	5	8		12	12	9	8	12	5- 90	)
C L Alling	10	11	11	5	9	10	8	8	7	9-88	š
G P North	7	8	7	10	12	5	11	10	8	10- 88	3
BOSTON, Aug. 9There	e wa	e a 1	OF ON	a att	land	ana	a of	246	2000	n at the	
Massachusetts rifle range	to-d	av	Th	Alic	zht.	wac	0.00	dor	d th	a wind	i
blew from the northea-t.	In	tha	Vio	tors	5 21 D	adal	g00	u ai	M	n I B	
Fellows made an excellent	86 1	Rala	wip	the	daze	POPO	cor	d al	1 a + 9	Office of the	
coronia manto an excencito		an T			uchy	310	0011	4, 241	1 046 4	wy us.	I
R Reed					15 0	1 19	19	20 1	0 17	90 150	ı
10 166 66				U,	rib w.	0 10	10	eu I	13 7 6		8

R Reed		20	8	15 20	13	18	20	19	17	20-170
	Crcedmoor									
F W Perkir	s5555555455-49	R. B	Soi	uther			6	1544	144	455 - 43
	4545545554-46									

R Davis

451

Should Capt, Farrow accept this offer, he can name his own day (except Sunday) and terms.

THE INTERSTATE MATCH.—There is a likelihood that California and Nevada will renew their fight at the buts this year, as Brig. Gen. Dimond, of California, has appointed the following committee to take charge of the arrangements for selecting and sending the interstate team to Nevada in September: Lieut. Col. Brownell, Capt. C. L. Tilden, Lieut. G. H. Strong, Lieut.-Col. David Wilder, Lieut. Adolph Huber, Lieut. G. H. Last, Lieut.-Col. P. Boland, Capt. P. Delany, Lieut. R. H. Hammond, Jr., Major A. T. Parsons, Capt. T. H. Thompson and Capt. D. B. Fairbanks. Major A. F. Klose, In-spector of Rife Practice of the Second Brigade, has been added to the committee, and will have charge of competitions for places on the team, the first of which will be held at Shell Mound on Sunday, Aug. 10. He will turnish targets and markers for the use of all who wish to take part. Any military rife, open sight, with regulation pull of trigger, can be used. The interstate match must be shot at Carson City in September, and the committee will have to work lively and energetically to get a representative team of ten men.

### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

### INTERSTATE TOURNAMENT.

THE first gums will be fired at 0 clock this morning. The grounds are the Mctropolitan Baseball Park, First avenue and 107th street, reached via the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad. Touruament will last through Friday and Saurday. The proposed dinner at Coney Island has been given up, as the committee found it impossible to secure the desired room. The following teams will be present: Two from the Massachusetts Rife As-ociation, two from the Jersey City Heights Gum Club, one each from the Narragamsett Gun Club, of Providence, R. 1: Speucere Gun Club, of Norwich, Conn.; Worcester Club. Club. (In Club, Westwood (N. J.) Club, and probably Exeter (N. H.) Gun Club.

Gun Club.

The referee will be Mr. Al Heritage, of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club. Much interest is taken in the meeting, and it is expected that the matches will be closely contested. It is an open secret that the New England teams think they can carry off the prizes and the New Jersey boys are said to have taken a solemn oath on their guns to maintain the reputation of their State. It will be a hard fought battle

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 8.—The East End Gun Club, of Cincinnati, met for the regular weekly shoot, Aug. 7. Attendance of both shooters and spectators was good. Five traps set at fourth notch, were used. 18yds, rise for singles, and 15 for doubles:

Vagner	101011011101111110110-14	11 10 00 10 00-4
Whitney	01110001000011100000 - 7	00 10 10 01 10-4
Allet	10100001010411010010 — 9	00 11 10 10 10-5
	11000110000000000000000 4	00 00 01 00 00-1
Cole	011001110011111111110-14	10 11 11 11 11-9
	11110111000111010010—12	10 10 01 00 10-4
Schatzman	111100111100101101114-14	00 01 10 01 01-4
liven	111010111110111110111-16	11 01 11 11 10-8
	000000000000010010101-4	10 00 00 10 00-2
	101111011111111010111-16	11 01 11 10 11-9
rwin	11111011101001000000-10	10 11 10 01 10-6
stuart	110001111101101111000-12	
	00100000000001000000 2	
Brooks	00111010010000000100	
red		

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Aug. 1.—Monthly shoot at clay-pigeons on the Fair Grounds, in contest with the Marion Guu Chib and Hartford City Guu Club. Trap fourth notch:

Mariou Gun Club.	Hartford City Gun Club.
Brown 1011011111111101011111-16	Cortwright001011111011111111111-18
Mark 1001011101111111110110-14	Neubauer.10013110001110110111-13
Adkins 1000111000,010011110-10	Hubburd., 1111111010101101010100-13
McEntire101101001101110111111-14	Cooley 00000001011101000001-7
Parks00100010110000011100- 7	Gadbury010111110010101111111-14
Jones,10111000111110111110-14	Clouser11110111101101100110-14
J Whistler.00010101101110111100-11	Tait0011111110110101111001-13
L Whistler.0111110101010111110110-14	Gable0.011000001011110110-9

NORTH SIDE GUN CLUBWood	dside, L. I., Aug. 6H	tegular
monthly match. Kroger 26yds., the	rest 24yds.;	
Kroger10111110-5 M	anning 101	11111-6
Winholz 11111111-7 St	tokev011	1110 - 5
Krumbeck 1011101-5 K	ettler010	1101-4
Barlow1111111-7 D	r Franz 101	1111-6
Lyons	errett	1111 - 7
Eberhardt1101101-5 W	ahlen111	1111-7
Oppermann	ender	1000 - 3
Graue	kalten	1111-6
Ties of 7, 26vds., Winholz won wit	h 6 straight: Barlow mis	sed 3d

PERU GUN CLUB, Aug. 1.—Conditions; Combination traps, 10yds

ı	Chas Anderson
	Chas Prentiss
ı	Harry Conner
	P McGrew
ı	D Macmasters. Shot at 5: 10110 - 3
l	SACRAMENTO, July 27The Forester Gun Clu held its monthly

SACKAMENTO, duly 27.—The Percetter dill cill in its monthly pigeon shoot at Agricultural Park to-day. Owing to the absence of many members of the club from the city there were only ten contest ants. and the shooting was not very good. In the subsequent pool shooting the shooters did better. Following is the score of the main

Znver
Todd,011110111010—8 Tebbets001001101101—6
H Gerber001110101111—8 Eckhardt 000011011101—6
Schroth
Watson and Zuver shot off the tie on 11 at double birds, Watson
winning, as follows; Watson b, Zuver 4. The main match was fol-
lowed by a sweepstake, \$2.50 entrance, 21yds., 5 birds;
Todd
H Corber 11111-5 Zuger 0000dr.

	Class A	, Alyus.
	A Bookmau11111111—7	
	H Boehme	G A Raisbeck
}	G U Forbell1111111-7	E Schiellein 1101111-6
	CHKraft1110011-5	
;	S A Livingston	W R Selover1111101-6
	J Lec	J Y Vau Wickleu1011111-6
	B Midas1100111-5	J A Vreeland1010011-4
	J Ochs 1001111-5	W Linington11111111-7
	The time for first place they shot	at 2 hours each with the following

for \$110 Scott gun and hadge; 10. Teams of two men, 7 clay-birds, 18yds., sweepstakes; 11. Sweepstakes, 4 double halls and 4 double clay-birds; 12. Cousolation sweepstakes, open to those who have not won first, second, or third in any previous regular match, 5 clay-birds and 5 balls, 18yds. A handsome silver cup will be presented the individual making best score in matches Nos. 1 and 5. Rules to govern the shooting are such as are usually adopted, and will be furnished on the grounds. One-eighth of all purses will be deduced to defray the necessary expenses, except in live bird shoot, in which case the actual cost of birds will be charged. One very day, after the regular matches, sweepstake shooting will continue until night. Parties desiring to join the Association before this meeting, will please make application to the secretary, inclosing \$1 initiatory fee.—T. H. Gibber, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.

wellington, as, c. wellington this afternoon, the winners in the sweep-blacks matches were:

1. Five glass balls—Dickey and Steele divided first, Hopkins and the Rochmont second, Scott third.

2. Same—Dickey first, Brown second, Pratt third.

3. Five pizeons (straightaway)—Dickey took first money, De Roch-nout and Steele second. Short third.

4. Same—Dickey and Brown divided first, Hopkins took second, and the Rochmont and Short divided first.

5. Three pairs clay-pigeons—Hopkins won first, Pratt second, De-techmout third.

6. Three pairs doubles—Hopkins won first, Steele second, Pratt ind.

10. Three pairs to be a pair to

11. Five birds—Dickey took ursi, nopalis and the little of third.
12. Five balls (straightaway)—Brown won first, De Rochmont and Short second, Dickey and Steele third.
13. Ten birds, niedal, sweep—Hopkins and Pratt won first, Brown and Steele second, Dickey and Short third.
Scott won the gold medal.

# Wachting.

### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of proposed matches and meetings.

Aug. 11-25.—Quaker City Y. C., Annual Cruise in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

Aug. 16.—Salem Bay Y. C., Den Matches.

Aug. 18.—Hull Y. C., Open Matches.

Aug. 21.—Beverly Y. C., Open Matches.

Aug. 22.—Beverly Y. C., Open Matches.

Aug. 23.—Beverly Y. C., Second Champiouship Match.

Aug. 24.—Severly Y. C., Second Champiouship Match.

Aug. 25.—Quincy Y. C., Fourth Match.

Aug. 26.—Beverly Y. C., Open Sweepstakes, Marblehead.

Sept. 4.—Hull Y. C., Second Championship Match.

Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match.

Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match.

Sept. 4.—Feverly Y. C., Marblehead. Special Match.

Sept. 6.—Hull Y. C., Third Championship Match.

Sept. 6.—Hull Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 11.—Herenton's Reef Challenge Cup.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cruise.

Oct. 5.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

### WAIL OF THE SLOOP.

WHAT are the wild waves saying, Hildegarde! Fanita! Athlon! Running, reaching or staying,
I hear but the same sad song;
And not while under way only,
But at anchor by night or by day, Comes the weird, monotonous greeting, "The skimming dish passeth away."

Fanny! we hear no singing,
"Tis but old ocean we weeu,
Beating devil's tattoo on the fantalls
Of Oriva, Wenonah, Ileen.
Don't heed the barks of those sea dogs,
Those diving bells, imps of the deep,
You sneaked round Long Island before them,
And come in albead of the hear. And came in ahead of the heap.

Yes, but there's something greater, That punctures my tenderest rib, 'Tis the gibe of the double-dyed traitor Who imported the two-headed jib.

Yes, but the waves seem ever
Repeating the same horrid jeers,
Flatiron! Tub!! All endeavor
Can't stifle my troublesome fears.
To windward those cutters have merit,
Their staunchness is more assured still;
After all there is very small credit
In winning a race "down the hill."

No! And my dread is the greater Lest these lead mines successful be found, While I'll be condemned as a freighter, Scudding Little Neck clams through the Sound.

### YACHTING ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

LATER accounts of the 18th annual regatta of the Chicago Y. C., give the victory to Cora in the first class on time allowance, atthough her actual time was greater than that of the little Verve, in the class below.

The pleasant weather brought out a large number of spectators on the steamer John A. Dix. the regatta committee being on the steam yacht Welcome. The course was a triangular one of 18 miles, and the wind, at start, from the east. The entries were:

FIRST CLAS	SS.		
	Waterline.	Beam.	Draft.
Wasp, sloop	64.00	19.10	6.00
Cora, sloop	52.10	17.06	4.06
SECOND CLA	SS.		
Verve, cutter	42.00	7.05	7.09
Harry Burke	83.08	13 06	
Las Čampanas, sloop			
O. K., sloop			
THIRD CLAS			
Zephyr	18.10		
Tīna			

he starting gun was at 12 M. Zephyr first at 12;06, Cora second at 19:50, Verve third at 12:12:50. Las Campanas, 12:14:04, Wasp 5:15. Una 12:17:25, O. K. 12:25:40. The condition wind the little Scot set the pace for the others, laying closer and going ahead at the same time, and helped by good adling, led around the first buoy, Wasp being Im. 15s. behind, Cora 30s. and the rest, virtually out of the race. Over the second side the course the sloops gained on the smaller boat, Wasp turning at 5 and Cora 2:18, setting off for home under spinakers. Wasp was it nat 3:25:44, dora at 3:23:44, and Verve at 3:25:34, their actual ree thus being: Wasp 3:10:25, Verve 3:22:41, Cora 2:22:51. The corted times were: Verve 3:09:49; Cora 3:09:57, Wasp 3:10:25, making rive the winner, but as she was entered in second class, she takes prize in that class only, the first class prize going to Cora. The shyr arrived at 4:24:05, and the Las Campanas at 5:05:30, their uslit times being 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, Cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4:27:26, cora's prize is a silver pitcher, usl't first price from the sing 4:00:04, and 4

credit her old record, as she has shown herself able to compete with much larger craft than herself, and on the open courses of the lakes, with the winds common there she will, without doubt, make many converts to the side of safe, speedy and seaworthy yachts.

### HULL Y. C.

THE first championship race of the Hull Y. C., postponed from last Saturday, came off yesterday afternoon. The wind atstarting was from the southwest and blowing quite fresh, but in half an hour it died away, and the sadling was slow. Later, however, the wind agam freshened, and the boats came in in fine style, many of them passing the judges! boat within a few seconds of each other. The preparatory gun was fired at 3:15 o'clock, and five minutes later a second gun was fired for the starting of the boats in the second class, the first class having finished on Saturday. The first boat to cross the line was the Banueret (keel), and she was fellowed quickly by the centerboard yacht Rambler. The Transit was bothered on account of not having a full crew, and it was nearly five minutes before she got to the judges' boat, and, as no allowance would be made, the owner refused to be reckoned as a contestant, although she sailed partially over the course. There were no starters in the third class. At 3:35 the fourth class got away, the contestants being the Amy, Queen Mab, Niobe and Mabel. They all got away nearly together, and were so even that they commanded the applause of the spectators. At 3:40 the sixth class started, The courses were for second class, If miles, and for the other classes, 7 miles, the first boat to return was the Queen Mah, well In advance of the Joker, second. The Wildfire, in the fifth class, carried away her gaff, and did not return. The following tables give the result of the contest.

SECOND	CLASS.		
	Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Banneret, J. F. Brown, keel	25 01	2 24 17	2 19 00
Rambler, J. J. Henry, c. b	27 00	3 20 17	2 47 17
FOURTH		O MI 11	W 21 11
Ouron Man Dunnell & Lital-Gald o	1. 00 0e	0.00 14	4 44 40
Queen Mao, Buswell & Litchfield, c	.0,23,00	2 08 41	1 44 10
Joker, George Coffin, c.b	22,05	2 14 67	1 48 44
Niobe, F. L. Dunn, c. b	20.06	2 16 54	1 50 31
Mabel, George R. Howe, c. b	20.06	2 17 26	1 51 03
Amy, C. W. Baxter, c. b	21.02	2 16 56	1 51 16
FIFTH			
Spray, H. H Faxon		2 15 04	1 46 55
Viva, P. M. Bond, cat	19.08	2 24 52	1 47 27
Myrtle, C. H. & R. C. Poor, cat	10.00	2 16 36	1 49 11
Hyroe, C. H. & R. C. 1001, Cat	10.00		
Hornet, Harding & Merrill, cat	19.02	2 19 22	1 51 40
Spider, Jere Abbott, cat	18,11	2 21 23	1 53 20
Sheerwater, W. M. Merrill, cat	18.09	2 22 57	1 54 43
Kismet, H. M. Curtis, cat	18.11	2 22 46	1 54 43
Wildfire, H. A. Keith, cat	18.00	Did not r	eturn.
SIXTH			4
Mirage, L. M. Clark, cat		2 18 31	1 49 13
Elsie, C. H Harwick, cat	16 07	2 20 34	
Rocket, B. F. Bass, cat	16 07	2 20 43	
Charlotte G., Freeman & Garraway,			1 50 20
Following the races on the 23d ins			
down to a supper at the Oregon Ho	use.—Bosto	n Herald,	Aug. 7,

### NEW YORK Y. C. ANNUAL CRUISE.

charlotie G., Freeman & Giarraway, c.17.11 2 10 42 1 0 20 Following the reace on the 28d links, the club will undoubtedly sid down to a supper at the Oregon House.—Boston Hevald, Aug. 7.

\*\*NEW YORK Y. C. ANNUAL CRUISE.\*\*

IT may be that it is not always forgry at Newport, that the sun and I moon shine at times as in other places, that wind and rain are not always present, the oldest thabitatists asy so, men of apparent veracity, but it will be hard to convince the yachtsmen of New York and Koge, calms, the hard to convince the yachtsmen of New York and Koge, calms, rein and mud, mill the patience of all were exhausted and they were ready to welcome most any weather for a change. Kever before have the prospects for a brilliant racing cruise heavy control to the property of the property of the property of the property of the diagraphy worthy to lead any squadron, and a commodor ready to do all possible to make a success.

New London, the Namoum counts; in on time from her transactiantic voyage. A meeting was held in the evening, at which it was decided to sail for Newport on the following day, declining the offer of cups for races at New London. The programme was changed, however, the fleet drifted into Newport in a dense god.

The first races were to be suited on Tuesday for the Goelet Cup, but Treasty morning brought ouly vian with the for. The town was full alike in one dismail monochrome of yellow oflers, varied by an occasional black one.

The first races were to be suited on Tuesday from the shore, and some carrying visitors from yacht to yacht. The two little steam launches of the Namouna secuned to be in constant motion, everywhere through the fleet, day and night, carrying was constant provided to the constant motion, everywhere through the fleet, day and night, carrying brown the worse, property in viters from yacht to yacht. The two little steam launches of the Namouna secuned to be in constant motion, everywhere through the fleet, schooners, slopes, outlets, steamers, and some carrying visitors from

sented by the Commodore, remaining over Sunday and racing back on Monday, for two cups also given by the Commodore; this race to be a handleap, based on the times of Saturday's race. Ou Tuesday, a race over a triangular course of 60 miles, from Brenton's Reef to and around Sow and Figs lightship, thence to and around bnoy on north end of Block Island and back to start. The prizes offered are: One \$500 cup for schooners of 90ft, sailing length and over. One \$500 cup for schooners of 90ft, sailing length, One \$500 cup for sloops under 50ft. Sailing length, One \$500 cup for sloops under 50ft. Sailing length, One \$500 cup for sloops under 50ft. Sailing length, One \$500 cup for the first yacht winning on time allowance.

After this race the squadron will race from Newport to Marblehead for a cup worth \$500, with no limit of time or sails.

### SMALL CRUISERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been an attentive and appreciative reader of the yachting department of your valuable paper for some years past, and although at present the owner of one of those much maligned boats denominated "cats," am open to conviction. I commenced my boating career with a small cat, then tried jib and mainsai, followed that with a small sloop, and have flually got back again to a cat (about 25ft, L. W. L.), which I have used for the past three years; and while her alone, still, in candor, I must admit that I have been compelled to run for harbor when, although the fishermen were doing the same, I would have liked to keep on.

Do you think I would do well to make still another chunge for a yawl, say about 25ft, L. W. L., 7ft, 6in, beam and 4ft, 6in, draft; and would I be likely to experience any more difficulty in managing a boat of that size and rig thau my present centerboard cat? I am still higoted enough to think the catboat the fastest to windward in ordinary weather; but what I want now is a suitable boat with proper accommodations to admit of my taking my wife occasioually on a three or four days 'cruise.

Please give me your ideas as to the boat best adapted to this purpose, spect to be secondary to comfort. Probable Prossetyre.

[Our correspondent puts very plainly a question which is asked many times every year by those who, with a fondness for cruising, have found no hetter boat for their purpose than some variety of the small ceuterboard sloop or cat, more or less faulty, according to the locality where they are found. To answer the questions directly, the proposed yawl will give much greater accommodations in the way of comfortable cabin room for two or three than the hoat mentioned, and would be much more easily handled by one man, besides being safe. The rig itself is very easily managed, and while not as fast as carboat in a good breeze and smooth water, its advantages become apparent as soon as it is uccessary to reef, both as to ease of handling and speed. We have gone i

### LAKE YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

LAKE YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

The first regatta of the Lake Yacht Racing Association and fourth annual regatta of the Oswego Y. C. was to have taken place wednesday, July 30. The course was a triangular one, starting from a bnoy outside of pier opposite club house, to and around a bnoy 3½ miles W.N.W., thence to and around a buoy 3½ miles N.E. ½ E. First class yachts to sail over course three times, making 30 miles; second class yachts to sail over course three times, making 30 miles; second class yachts to sail over course twice, making 30 miles; second class yachts to sail over course twice, making 30 miles; second class yachts to sail over course twice, making 30 miles; second class yachts to sail over course twice, making 30 miles; second class yachts to sail over course twice, making 30 miles; second class yachts started: Aileen and Verve, R. C. Y. C., Toronto, Ont.; Garfield, K. Y. C., Kingston, Ont.; Ella, O. Y. C., Oswego, N. Y. Second class: Gracie and Iolanthe, B. Q. Y. C., Belleville, Ont.; Laura, K. Y. C., Kingston, Ont.; Katle Gray, Laura, Cricket and Fascination, O. Y. C., Oswego, N. Y. Zeta, O. Y. C., Sackett's Harbor.

The wind was from S.W. and light. The first class yachts started at 10.A. M. and second class at 10:30 A. M.

By the time the first class yachts had reached the starting huoy first time around, and before all the second class yachts had reached the postponed the race until the next day.

The day following the wind was from the S.W. strong and puffy. The first class yachts started at 9.30 A. M. The Ella, of Oswego, The day following the wind was from the sair. They concided the long buy the second time a heavy wind and rain squall came down a court of the second time a heavy wind and rain squall came down the lake. Compelling the yachts to shorten canvas, while running from the west to the north buoy a wind and rain squall came down the lake, compelling the yachts to shorten canvas, while running from the west to the north buoy a wind and rain squall came down heavy sear running.

Actual. Corrected.

,	Alleen at 50
ĸ	Verve
4	The second class yachts upon which most interest was centered, started in the following order:
	started in the following order:
	Lanra (Oswego) 9 51 05 Katie Gray
,	Lanra (Oswego).       .9 51 05       Katie Gray.       .9 52 20         Iolauthe.       .9 51 30       Gracie.       .9 52 50
	Zeta
ı	Fascination
:	The west buoy was rounded first time as follows: Iolanthe, Laura
	(Oswego), Katie Grav, Gracie, Zeta, Fascination, Laura (Kingston).
	Fascination 954 50 The west buoy was rounded first time as follows: Iolanthe, Laura (Oswego), Katie Gray, Gracie, Zeta, Fascination, Laura (Kingston), Cricket.
31	A wind and rain squall rame down the lake before the vachts had

(Oswego), Katie Gray, Gracie, Zeta, Fascination, Laura (Kingston), Cricket.

A wind and rain squall rame down the lake before the yachts had reached the north buoy the first time, which was rounded as follows: lolanthe, Katie Gray, Gracie, Laura (Oswego), Laura (Kingston), Zeta, Fascination, Cricket.

The yachts were obliged to tack from the north to the starting moy, which was rounded the first time as follows: lolanthe, Laura (Kingston), Katie Gray, Laura (Oswego), Fascination, Cricket, Zeta, The Gracie being hopelessly in the rear withdrew, and entered the harbor. From this to the west and north buoys the yachts had a succession of wind and rain squalls, causing all to reef, and in some cases settling away everything for a time. The west buoy was rounded the second time as follows; lolanthe, Katie-Gray, Laura (Kingston), Laura (Oswego), Fascination, Cricket, Zeta.

At this point the Zeta, finding the wind and sea too heavy, withdrew and sailed for the harbor, which she reached in safety. The north bnoy was rounded the second time as follows: lolanthe, Katie-Gray, Laura (Kingston), Fascination, Laura (Oswego), Cricket.

At this point the Katie Gray was 2mm. Issee, ahead of the lolanthe ou time allowance, Iolanthe being second and Laura of Kingston third. These three yachts rounded the north bnoy within two minutes of one another. From the north bnoy to the dish the yachts had a series of squalls, during which time the Katie Gray wailed away from the Laura of Kingston and held her own with the lolanthe.

When the Iolanthe was within 100 feet of the finishing line, the severe squall spoken of before struck the folanthe, Gray and Laura of Kingston. The Iolanthe, by skillful handling, managed to cross the line carrying nothing hut close-reefed mainsail. The other yachts, with the exception of the Cricket, were obliged to settle away crossing second and Laura of Oswego diffied down the lake and were picked up by the tug and towed into the harbor.

The squall lasted for almost an hour, after which the Gray and the

Tolanthe	3 57 40	3 57 40
Katie Gray	4 51 40	4 47 23
Laura, of Kiugston	5 15 50	5 18 24
Iolanthe awarded first prize, Katie Grav	second and	Laura, of
Kingston, third. The regatta throughout was	one of the	most excit-
ing ever held on Lake Ontario. The visiting		
dered a banquet by the Uswego Y. C., Wedne		
in also City and Attio alph yourse Much one	dit ic due C	ommodore

in the City and Attic club rooms. Much credit is due Commodore Mott and the regatat committee for the admirable arrangements and the manuer in which they were carried out, as everywody concerned expressed the greatest satisfaction.

The championship permant donated by Commodore Mott, to be salled for hy yachts of the Oswego Y. C., was won by the yacht Katte Gray.

After the races at Oswego the fleet sailed for Kingston for the second match of the round, which was sailed on Monday, Aug. 4. The

vecther at first was ralny, clearing in the morning with a southwest wind. The courses were: For first Uass, from moorings off Grand Trunk wharf, thence to buoy off Abbot's Point, thence to buoy off toot of Sincoe Island, thence to buoy off Forn Mile Point, thence to lace of starting and twice around, forty miles. For second class, rom moorings off Grand Trunk wharf, thence to buoy off Abbot's Point, thence to buoy off Abbot's Point, thence to buoy off Abbot's Point, thence to buoy off foot of Simcoe's Island, thence to place of tarting, twice around, thirty miles.

The prizes offered were: For first class, \$120, \$60 and \$30; for second, \$90, \$40 and \$90. The starting whistle blew at 10:27, the boats toing over as follows:

Norah, R. J. Bell, B' ville... 10 32 30 Alleen, J. Leys, Toronto... 10 34 30 (Serve, B. Cochrane, Tor... 10 33 00 Garfield, Dr. Curtis, K'g'n.10 36 10 Norah led over the course, Alleen being second and Garfield third. The times at finish were:

	Finish.	Corrected.
Norah	3 43 25	5 10 55
Aileen.	3 54 50	5 20 20
Garfield	4 04 50	5 23 40
Verve	4 27 30	5 54 30
The Norah won by 6m. 41s., the Garfield bein	g second o	
ance.		
The good slave stants & form or all and	40.FO.4F 4	7 . 0.11

victoriaTime not taken.		
The order remained unchanged to the finish, v		
Iolanthe	Finish.	Corrected
Totalitine	.1 49 20	2 50 35
Katie Gray	2 00 01	3 01 16
Laura	.2 02 45	3 04 00
Gracie	2 11 05	8 12 20
Victoria	Not taken	0 10 20
	TIOO PARCH	

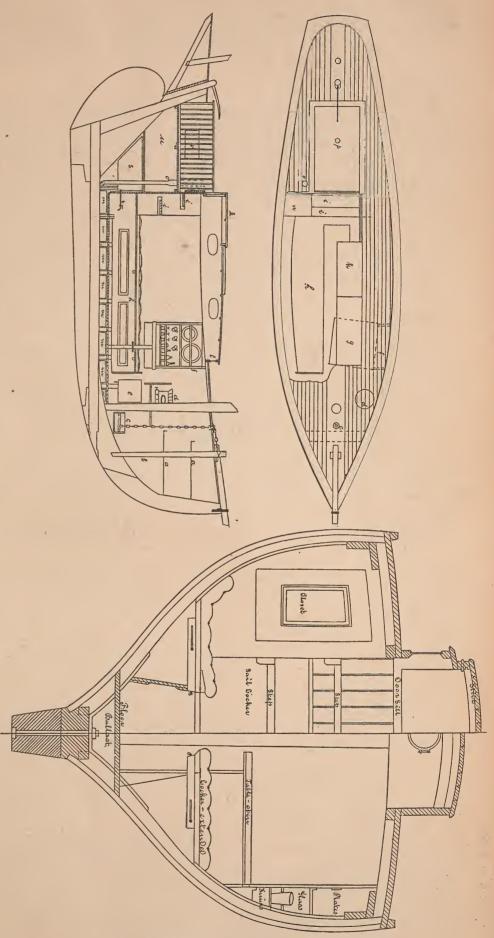
### THE YAWL WINDWARD.

THE YAWL WINDWARD.

WHATEVER may be urged against the yawl rig on the score of be given to a small boat. The sail plan in Forest and Stream of last week shows the rig of the little yawl Windward, designed and built by W. F. Stephens of West Brighton, Staten Island. She has been tried toroughly in light and heavy weather, and handles well under full sail as shown, under jib and mizzen, and under mainsail only, requiring with the latter, in very strong winds, a little of the jib to keep her off, but at other times having an easy weather helm under any shift of sails.

DIMENSIONS OF SAILS AND SPARS.	
Mainmast from fore side of stem	4ft. 6in.
Mainmast, deck to hounds	17ft. 6in.
	25ft.
Mainmost diameter of deals	
Mainmast, diameter at deck	5in.
	19ft, 10in.
	12ft.
	13ft.
Mizzen mast, diameter at deck	31/4in.
	15ft.
Main boom, diameter	Sin.
Mizzen boom, length	7ft. 9in.
Mizzen boom, diameter	2in.
Main gaff	
Main gaff, diameter	23/4in.
Mizzen yard	
Mizzen yard, diameter	6ft. 9in.
T-00 - 0 - 2	2in.
Luff of mainsail	15ft.
Luff of mizzen sail	oft. 9in.
Leech of mainsail	22ft. 9in.
Leach of mizzen sail	11ft. 6in.
Mainsail, tack to peak	25ft.
Mizzen sail, tack to peak	12ft. 3in.
Mainsail, clew to throat	19ft. 9in.
Mizzen sail, clew to throat	10ft.
Jib on stay	18ft
Jib on stay. Jib on foot.	11ft Oin
Jib, hoist.	14ft Sin
Topsail, luff	1764 0:-
Topsail, leech.	1164 4:
Topsail foot	1116. 4111.
Topsail, foot.	1016.
Topsail yard	1411.
Topsail yard, diameter	2in.
Bowsprit, outboard Bowsprit at stem, diameter	7ft. bin.
Bowsprit at stem, diameter	3%in.
Bowsprit at end, diameter	21/4in.
Bowsprit at end, diameter	30ft.
Area of jib	85tt.
Area of mizzen	61ft.
Area of topsail	75ft.
Total sail area4	
Length on water-line	18ft
Length over all.	99ft
Beam, extreme	
Droft extreme	4ft.
Draft, extreme	Tib.
Pallant on book inco	5ft. lin.
Ballast on keel, iron 1 Ballast inside, iron 2	,100105.
Danast inside, iron	,uuuns.
Displacement 7 Ratio of ballast to displacement Midship section abaft center of length	,500lbs.
Ratio of ballast to displacement	.5
Midship section abaft center of length	1.5ft.
Center of effort, lower sails, ditto	1.40ft.
Center of effort, lower salls, ditto. Center of lateral resistance, ditto.	1.37ft.
Center of buoyancy, ditto	.72ft.
Classic Charles Charle	

Midship section abaft center of length. 1.5ft.
Center of effort, lower salls, ditto 1.40ft.
Center of buoyancy, ditto 1.40ft.
Center of buoyancy ditto 1.40ft.
Center of buoyancy ditto 1.47ft.
Center of buoyancy below water-line 1.47ft.
Center of buoyancy below water-line 1.47ft.
Center of buoyancy below water-line 1.27ft.
Center of buoyancy below water-line 1.47ft.
Center of buoyancy below bel



INTERIOR PLANS OF 18-FOOT YAWL "WINDWARD."

aa. Shelves for stores.

b. Bitts.

c. Chainlocker.

e. Icebox. f. Pantry.

g. Table,

hh. Lockers.

ii. Steps.

k. Companion slide.

l. Decklight in end of house. mm. Cast ballast.

nn. Closets, o. Pump.

p. Inlet to tank, with screw plug.

s. Water tank, thirty gallons.

t. Faucet.

u Sail locker.vv. Lockers at sides of cockpit.

clockers. Instead of a companion ladder, two movable steps are sed on cleats screwed to the sides of the closets, both being quickly moved and not being in the way when it is desired to reach the sail ker under the cockpit; helow which, in turn, in the run, is a water is holding a large supply, which is filled by a pipe in the cockpit or, and empries by a funct in the cabin. On either side of the skpit are also small lockers, the cockpit rail being wide enough a seat.

and empties by a taucet in the cabin. On either side of the ist are also small lockers, the cockpit rail being wide enough seat, cabin is well lighted by four oval fixed lights of plate glass, and inch swinging decklight, the latter also, in con-ection with a canvas windsall, giving a current of fresh air when at anchor, ahin door, the sill of which is on a level with the deck, is hinged op down and out, falling against the bulkhead between cabin ockpit, where it is out of the way, but, may be readily closed, but the ocked in any be readily closed, the third door is looked so as to be a few inches at the top, making a draft upward and outward, dimitting little or up rain. The door is also fitted so as to drop introducing the legs and a portion of his body being in the cabin, the drawn close to him and a tarpaulin keeping him warm, and all elow in the cabin.

The room is so limited it is hard to find a place for the many articles required on a cruise, especially in the cook's depart. An attempt has been made in this boat to combine a table and y, as shown on the right hand side of the drawing. A closet, feet long, fore and aft, is built into the side of the boat, its est depth from front to back being five to six inches. In it are all shelves, the top one with racks for plates, on edge, the one for glasses, jars and bottles, with hooks for cups, while the forms a tray for knives, forks, napkins, etc. The front of this is ahout two feet square, hinged on the lower side, and opens ward, heing supported in a horizontal position by a leg fron the A rim around it one inch high prevents the platesaging adrift resh to leave and the can sit on the opposite locker and one it. It is quickly stowed, takes no room, and offers a conveni-

### RIG OF SHARPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As the sharple seemed to me to have been somewhat over-diseussed, and as the building of these boats was proving more interesting to me than a continued reiteration of facts which I nad proved by years of eareful experiment, I some time since resolved not to further cumber your columns with arguments and statements which were, to myself at least, becoming somewhat stale. However, Mr. Roosevelt's letter in your last number appears to call for a reply from me, as the designer and builder of his sharple yacht Heartscase.

me, as the designer and builder of his sharpic yacht Heartsis yacht is of a pretty good model, although now old-fāshioned.
would be fast if she were properly rigged. She would also steer
ectly with the balance rudder if she were not spoiled by her
The rig is that of a schooner, and was adopted by Mr. Roosein spite of my desire to equip her as a Roslyn yawl, which is the
rig suited to any large sharpie of her peculiar model.

is the heavy mainsail (in the schooner rig) hanging over the
n, and exerting an undue leverage in one place, which caused
yacht to 'steer wild,' and he has been obliged to add a scag and
vrudder, as a makeshift to force her to steef at a certain sacrioff-peed and weatherly qualities, which she would possess withresort to a questionable method if she were rigged as I now rig
the large sharpies I build. Mr. Pike, owner of sharpie Ellie,
ed the scag and soow rudder, two years ago, because be, hke Mr.
sevelt, would not permit me to fit out Ellie with the yawl rig.

r. Masury's large sharpie yawl, with balance rudder, will sail
ad either of them, has beaten Heartsease very badly, and her
mg master reported to me, early in the spring, that her steering
flucs, her rig and her performance in all weather were perfect.
Roosevelt wished me to make his Heartsease 16 to 18th, wide on a
th of 55tf. That I would not consent to. Had I done so, he would
have steered her at all. He has experimented with one sharpie. I
e built and sailed about thirty. Which of us is the more likely to
erstand this question?

Ogyo d'8 sharpie Mascotte is not "over 70ft. long," and she has

have steered her at all. He has experimented with one sharpie, I e built and sailed about thirty. Which of us is the more likely to erstand this question? r. Osgo of 85 sharpie Mascotte is not "over 70ft. long," and she has teel. Her keel was taken off one week after it was put on, because owner wished to use her in water less than 4ft. in depth. Mr. Roosevelt desires to test this model and rig question, why not ange a race with Mascotte? It is my of inion that the latter can by give Heartsease 30 minutes' vime allowance round the N. Y. Y. ourse, and "she was not huilt for speed, either."

Mr. Osgood were willing, I would sail Mascotte against Heartsty, single handed, to test steering qualities and handiness. Mr. my and Mr. Pike might perhaps be induced to enter their pies, and thus the entire question would be decided in an intering and amicable way.

Thomas Clapham.

A RACE OF WHITEHALL BOATS.—The Whitehall boat race off rith Beach yesterday afternoon attracted a great many persons to I Meigg's wharf and vicinity, and upon the hills overlooking the yin the northern portion of the city were congregated large nuns, and it is estimated that fully 3,000 persons winessed the race, they in small amounts was the order of the day ahout the beach, favorite heats being the Captain Sennett and Chief Crowley. The try was made at 1,34 o'clock from off. Section 1 of the seawall by Chief Crowley, sailed by William Sennet and Chief Crowley. The try was made at 1,34 o'clock from off. Section 1 of the seawall by Chief Crowley, sailed by William Bilson, 1r., with a erew consistency of Peter Burns and William Mason; the Jersey Lily, sailed by nny Hoyt; the Stewart Nenzies, sailed by David Crowley and crew, nny Smith and Charles Hodge; the Captain Sennett, sailed by Wm. zegerate, and the Faugha-Ballaugh, sailed by Patrick Frizgerald, the time a very brisk breeze was hlowing, and as far as the eye ald reach were whitecaps, and the prediction of the spectators was it some of the boats would meet with a mishap. This proved true, first to snecumb being the Faugha-Ballaugh. She got around stakeboat 500yds, off the seawall, and coming back filled with ter and had to give up the race. The Jersey Lily also had on too her sail, and when off Filmore street wharf filled with water and urred without having attempted to make the stakeboat off Fort int. The other boats, against wind and tide, went down the bay in eastly, the Sennett having the advantage on the start, thu getting close in shore off the woolen mills she was partially becalmed, ting the Menzies force ahead. The latter kept the lead to the style, the Sennett having the advantage on the start, thu getting close in shore off the woolen mills she was partially becalmed, ting the Menzies force ahead. The latter kept the lead to the ish, coming home at 3:01 o'clock, followed by the Chief Crowley 36074 and the Sennett managed to get in at 3:14. The pu

NOURMAHAL.—Mr. Astor's steam yaeht Nourmahal arrived on the th from her builders, and was at onee doeked in the Erie Hasin, onsiderable work remains to be done inside, and it will be several eeks before she is completely ready.

AMERICAN Y. C. RACES.—The races of this cluh for steam yachts ook place in the Sound last week. A report of them will appear

### COLORED BOD.

COLORED BOD.

C. J. Greene, after prospecting several days in the Mule Monntains, stopped two days last week to hunt before returning to Bisbee. He eamped at the old rorse ranch, about eight miles from the camp of N. Lenison, better known as "Colored Bod." Greene and Bod found where a lion had killed a large buek deer and had dragged him half a mile. Knowing he would return at night to eat, they got provisions and lay in wait for him. The second night they got a good shot from a distance of about thirty yards. One ball passed through his hody back of the shoulders and one through in front of the hips. The lion ran half a mile and fell. Before he died he tore up the ground and brush considerably. He measured nine feet in length, and had very large claws and teeth.—Tombstone (Arizona) Epitaph, June 23.

### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

SUCCESS REWARDING THEM.—Messrs. Upthegrove & McLellan have bund it necessary to put steam power in their manufacturing establishment. The boiler is in position, and the engine will probably be tup to-day. By the way, this firm has in four years' time worked p a business too large for one to realize unless he knows about the latter. They make all kinds of hunting suits, and heing of the best attern, and earefully made up, the demand is very large. Their usiness has doubled each year in the past and the Vitette hopes it may continue so to do in the future. A visit to the establishment will urely surprise any one not familiar whith the state of affairs. The rhole of the second floor of the building is occupied, and the force of ands employed very large. While the suits are of the finest, the pre-rictors are true gentlemen and thorough business men, and this of ourse adds a great deal to the success of the establishment,—Valaratso (Ind.) Vidette.

### Canoeing.

CANORISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canocable walers, and other communications of interest,

Secretarics of canoc clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canocists and all interested in canocing are requested to forward to Forest ADD STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, reaps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

### A. C. A. CAMP.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

GRINDSTONE ISLAND. Monday, Aug. 11.

TO-DAY is the first of regatia week, and a number of canoeists are already in camp, others being expected in time for to-morrow's races.

The eamp is now well organized and everything in order, tents mitched, landing platform in place, mess shed and kitchen ready, and all the eanoeists settled into the routine of eamp life. The visitor coming from Clayton, four miles distant, sees first, on turning the point of the island, a hill rising gradually from the water, facing the seat, at the foot of whelh is the main part of the camp, some torty tents of all colors, many large ones among them, heing pitched here, Each tent or group of rents has one or more large flag poles, flying the Stars and Stripes, British ensign, A. C. A. flag, and various club lags. Lights everywhere strong in rows from the high flag poles, and thewern he maste of the cancer. The form the clerk flag of Childs and clay club and the standard of the cancer of the cancer of the control of the co

ings. Lights everywhere strung in rows from the high Hap poles, and between the masts of the eanoes. The Toronto C. O, high up the hillside, displayed their initials, T. C. C., in large letters formed of Chinese lanterns, that were visible from far down the river. To-day all are preparing for the races, but there is no wind and no prospect of any at 8 A. M.

After the review ou Monday afternoon, a race took place between the Sanke, seasoby Captain Gibson, and a 18x4 mecabox, brought by Mr. Rushion, and sailed by Dr. Neide, who first challenged the sheak-boxes last spyring, in behalf of his canoe Aurora, no one else offering to sail her. The race was over the sailing course, 1½ miles, triaugular. The wind was of moderate strength, and water smooth over most of the course. The Sanke left the hox at onee very rapidly, but mistook the course, objug to the south, while the hox was at a disadvantage, owing to the centerboard being misplaced. This was remediated the course of the course o

odore Longworth.

A striking point this year is the costumes worn; the New York C. C. me first with a neat suit of dark green, Rochester appears in white, obicaus in gray suit and helmets, Knickerbockers in olne suits, and sarly all are neatly and appropriately dressed. Of head gear there all varieties, helmet hats of various styles and color, white eaps the New York men, Tam O'Shanters, silk yacht eaps, Soctch eaps, da among the most popular, a huge pointed straw hat with a wide d ribbon, obtained in Gananoque, and worn by many. Excursion tries visit the eamp every day from various points, and to-day many dies are in camp.

peur indust, parties visit the camp every day from various points, and to-day many indies are in camp.

The daily routine begins with a swim on rising; then breakfast, dish washing, setting all in order; then visits, sailing and paddling about, rigging and preparing for the races; dinner about noon. The afternoon is passed in salling or off to Claytou and other points; supper at 6, and in the evening songs and music by the banjo corps from Toronto, camp-free and stories. The bugle call at 8 A. M. gives time for setting colors and at sundown for lowering them, a final blast at 10 P M, being a signal for all noise to stop. On Sunday service was held in the mess shed, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York, and Rev. F. T. Russers of the stories of the st

10 P. M. being a signal for all noise to stop. On Sunday service was held in the mess shed, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York, offeitating, assisted by Rev. Samuel Buel, also of Now York, and Rev. F. T. Russell, of Waterbury, Com.

On Monday morning a general meeting, at which a committee on nominations was appointed, consisting of a delegate from each club appointed by the club, as follows: New York, Vaux; Lake George, West; Kniekerbocker, Keyser; Roehester, Gray; Torouto, Bridgennan; Peterboro, Edwards; Descenoto, Freneh, Mohican, M. Waekerhagen; Watertown, Wilson; Pniladelphia, Westcott; Springfield, Foote; Brockville, Richards; Neptune, Totten; St. Lawrence, Rushton; Pittsburgh, Balley; Hartford, Dr. Parmlee, Rondout, Hasbrouck; Lake St. Lewis, Walton; Whitby, Dartfield; Crescent, Carter; Ottawa, Baldwin; Ubique, Kendriek; Royal Miliary, Weler, Amsterdana, Bell. Members-at-Large—N. S. Smith, of Newburg; James held at once to nominate officers for the boats present, but the most noticeable points are the of the variety boats present, but the most noticeable points are the of the variety about that size. A few cances about 1300 present, one metal once; no paper as yet. Those cances are clauses from which so much was expected a few years ago, their cluster of the which so paper as yet. Those cances are clauses from which so much was expected a few years ago, their claim being a smooth skin, have practically disappeared, but few being present here, though many of the cancelsis present have owned cances of this make, Of course a notable exception to the lapstreak is the Canadian cance, of which a number are present, prominent among them being the handsome boats of the Outarlo

Diawa, Baldwin; Ubique, Kendrick; Royal Military, Weller; Amsterlam, Bell Members-at-Large—N. S. Smith, of Newburr; James Splin, Montreal; C. H. Buchanan, New Orleans. A meeting was led at once to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Much might be written of the various boals present, but the most noticeable points are the preponderance of the lapstreak, and of anoses about 14x80, most of the boats being about that size. A few tances about 14x80, most of the boats being about that size. A few heir chief claim being a smooth sith, have practically disappeared, but few being present, one melal one; no paper as yet. Those heir chief claim being a smooth sith, have practically disappeared, but few being present here, though many of the canoetist present ave owned canoes of this make. Of course a notable exception to the lapstreak is the Canadian cance, of which a number are present, prominent among them being the handsome boats of the Outario and, prominent among them being the handsome boats of the Outario and Company.

In the afternion the fleet sailed off about a mile from the island, alling canoes, coming up to the island.

The officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes off the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes of the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in their canoes of the dock, Tho officers of the Association were in the canoes of the dock.

the fleet passing by them in review, the paddling canoes first, in two divisions, thirty-two in all, the sailing fleet coming down on the star board task, sixty-five canoes, under all enocetable rigs, led by Snake under jib and maiusal, with a large snake painted on it, and a mizzen Dot, under her two balance lugs, and behind lugs, settees and lateens of various sizes and shapes.

W. T. S.

### A SPORTSMAN'S TOOLCHEST.

A SPORTSMAN'S TOOLCHEST.

YOUR correspondent "Tarpon" in writing of "A Simple Cance to Outhit," mentions a "toolchest." While I am not a canceist In use a trolchest similar to the one he mentions, made as tollways 241, white duek, 161n, white half its length, and 12in, wide the commitment of the output of the suggests, forms a poeket, and I will expose its contents. A piece of breswax, a piece of shoemaker's, a little box of vaseline, a parent oiler, filled with spern oil, a piece of chamois, a piece of fert fiannel, a coil of white thread, a coil of black, a little ball of heavy saddler's silk, half dozen needles, two saddler's needles, a glover's needle, a surgeon's curved needle, needles stuck through the duek in the side for safety, a coil of copper wire, somewhat thinner than the lead of a penell, about six feet long, a coil of anneaded iron wire, a dozen wood screws, usual siz , several nails and taeks, thin serews taken from runlocks, a coil of heavy fishing line, a piece of eatgut three feet long, four doses qui inc, bought when starting somewhere, a pair of pilers so arraxyed that half the jaw can be used for cutting and the other half for holding, lastly a tool containing screw driver, brads, excaled awil, gimlet, a half mee heisel, a half inch gouge, and the iron end which is used as a 'ool holder is so shaped that on oceasion it may be used as a small namner, and still there's room. The flap which folds down is provided with loops instead of pockets, and holds a jointed whiping rod, a gun clean," a pair of seissors, a small saw, a lead pencil, and, just now, a short steel rod, nearly as long as the expression of the lang. I find the stage, there are several foops unfilled, the extra two inches on each side fold over and preveut anything falling out of the flap. I put into this anything I find useful on a trip, or think I may find useful. In Hoy's wilderness two years ago, a companion by some means broke the stock of his shotgun just in the grip, his sport was ruined if it could not be remark, was hr

### CHICAGO C. C. RACES.

### Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

F. F. COOKE.—Cannot tell you but will inquire.
J. S., New York.—Try Win. Lane's, at Good Ground, L. I.
H. L., Brooklyn.—Fendeur appeared in Forest and Stream Feb. 8, 1893. G. H.—We know of no one who sells such plans. Will publish some his fall.

nis Lail. C. U. H., Canton, Pa.—Address Brentano Bros., Union Square, New York, W. D. B. wants good location for quail shooting in Virginia, with reasonable board.

P. J. K., Tamaqua, Pa. The guns are of good grade, and stand very high among the makes of the day.

nigh among the makes of the day.

B. A. W., Jersey City.—We presume that you can get the desired ammunition through the New York gun stores.

Nessmuk') the royalty he deserves, and advertise them in the Forest ND STREAM, he would make a profitable venture.

G. C., New York.—1. Sbooting and fishing on Sunday are forbidden y the laws of the State. 2. It is unlawful to shoot wildfowl with any un other than such as is raised to the shoulder.

by the laws of the State. 2. It is that will be shoot which only with any gun other than such as is raised to the shoulder.

T. F. S., Providence, R. I.—The terms used to designate charges of powder and shot are arbitrary, and denote measure, not weight. Use the powder gauges to be obtained at the gun stores.

\*\*Plleing, Rockland, Me.—Send your gun to some of the Boston gun houses. They will blue the barrels in a much more satisfactory manner than you can do it yourself, and about as cheaply in the long run.

F. M. P., Sewanco, Tenn.—The California ostrich farm is eight miles from Anahelm. The proprietor is J. C. Sketchley. There are twenty one imported birus and a number that have been recently hatched. We believe that the Florida ostrich farm proved a failure.

G. S., Buffalo, N. Y.—There have been repeated outrages on the Niagara River by dynamite flends. They operate on the Canada side. What can be done to suppress them? Ans. You can easily learn the name of the game constable of the district. Make your complaint to him.

The comman rendesigna.

B. C. P., Springfield, Mass.—1. For names of canoe builders see our diverting columns. 2. For mosquito preventive use this lotion: 3 unness pine tar, 2 ounces sastor off, 1 ounce pennyroyal, simmer all ogether over a slow fire and bottle for use. This is the recipe given by 'Nossmuk' in his 'Wo deraft,'

furnish them.

S. B. S.—1. What difference does length of barrels have upon the shooting qualities of a gun? 2. Why have beavy guns 35 and 42-inch barrels? 3. What is the proper weight and length of barrels for an 8-bore gun, 12 pounds weight, 33-inch barrels, shoot any better if it had 36-inch or 42-inch barrels, load being equal? 5. Is 12 pounds heavy enough for an 8-bore gun? 6. Is 32 inches long enough for the barrels and would it shoot well? 7. Would an 8-bore enough for the barrels, full choke, shoot any better than a 10-bore, 12-pound, 32-inch barrel, full choke, shoot any better than a 10-bore,

11-pound, 92-inch barrel, full choke, loads being equal? 8. If the 8-bore had 36 or 42-inch barrels, would there be any difference in the shooting? 9. Are not 32 inches long enough for any gun barrels? 10. My idea is to get a 12-pound, 8-bore, 32-inch barrel, full choke gun, what do you think of such a one? 11. Give me your idea of wbat an 8-b-re gun should be? Ans. 1-11. The longer the barrel the greater charge of powder can be used, but experience shows that a barrel need not exceed 32 inches to give satisfaction. Your choice is about right.

right.

J. E. C. , Sing Sing, New York.—In an article in Forest and Stream two or three weeks ago you said that the salt-water fishing around New York was best "when the neap tides are in." Will you please let me know what neap tides are and how I can tell when they will occur? Ans. Reference to Webster's Dictionary will tell you that neap tides are those which happen in the first and third quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period of the month, and you can tell when they will come by looking in the almanac.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

VENICE. By Augustus J. C. Hare. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

Florence, By Augustus J. C. Hare. New York: George Routledge & Sons, 1834.

How to Tell the Age of a Horse. By J. M. Heard. New York M. T. Richardson. Price, 30 cents.

THE MAN FROM TEXAS. A Western romance. By Henry Oldham Philadelp.iia; T. B. Peterson & Bros.

Camping and Cruising in Florida. By James A. Henshall, M. D. Illustrated. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1884.

OUR BIRDS IN THEIR HAUNTS. A popular treatise on the birds of Eastern North America. By Rev. J. Hibbert Langille, M. A. Boston; S. E. Cassino & Co., 1884.

Practical Forestry. A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation, with a description and the botanical and popular names of all the indigenous trees of the United States. By Andrew S. Fuller. New York: Orange Judd Co., 1884.

### POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The subject of so much discussion, Mr. Burt True, was bitten by a rabid dog last May. The dog had bitten several animals, and was killed. Young True was bitten in the center of the inside of the right hand. Being in the country at the time, it was some twelve hours before he reached a surgeon, who cauterized the wound with nitrate of silver. The wound healed and remained so until between two and three weeks since, when it became irritable and

broke out again. Soon the first marked symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves, convulsions, "barking like a dog," irothing at the mouth, and making strenuous efforts to bite every thing that came near. During these convulsions the patient would seize the pillows from his bed in his teeth, and shake and rend them with all the seeming ferocity of an angry dog. An intense dread of water also exhibited itself, the sight of which threw him into the most terrible convulsions, at these times requiring the united strength of five men to keep him under subjection; in fact, every symptom of hydrophobia made itself conspicuous. The patient was attacked on Friday evening, January 19. On Saturday night his physician, Dr. Axford, reached him, and at once was convinced of the terrible nature of the disease, having had a case similar some seven or eight years since, where the patient recovered under his treatment, and has remained well ever since. After consulting the physician present, Dr. McCall, it was decided to place the patient upon the same treatment which had been successful in this former case, which for the aid it may be to others who suffer from this disease, we here give as follows: The nijection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is a powerful anti-spasmodic. About one grain of the sulphate of morphine was injected under the skin once in four hours, and half a dram of the powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally. The effect was to produce sleep in about half an hour, which lasted about an hour, when the convulsion returned at intervals of an hour to a hour ad a half until nine o'clock Sunday morning, when the last convulsion occurred, after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday at ten o'clock, when that also ceased, leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very much prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is to all appearances quite well. In addition to the above treatment, small quantit

Judge D. M. Bruner, who is eighty years old, sends the following remarkable incidents of his life to the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal: "I raised a sweet potato in Rich nond County, nine miles below Augusta, Ga., that weighed twenty-eight pounds. I knew a man by the name of William Prior, on Beach Island, Edgefield district, S. C., who killed over 300 cat squirrels in three days, besides various other game. My daugnter, Josephine C. Bruner, caught on Saturday, June 28, in my garden a snow-white crane over three feet high."

### UMPHREYS' OMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

21. General Deblity, Physical Weakness, 27. Kidney Disease, 17. Kidney Disease, 12. Kervans Deblity, 18. Kervans D

### "THEOR FAIRY" MININOW.



This is by far the best artificial minnow ever made. Into is by far the cest arthread minnow ever made. It is a great improvement on the "Phantom," which has long been considered the best of all minnows. When put into the water it almost immediately becomes as soft as velvet and as tough as leather, besides having the exact appearance of a real minnow, even in the matter of scales. Our Phantom has been imitated, and so, no doubt, will this be. Anglers will find our name on every box containing one of these minnows, and our well-known trade mark on the card to which each minnow

The above minnow is No. 7. The following are the various sizes we keep in stock.

Nos. Inches Long 6 4 2 5 2½ 7 3½

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send us 50 cents for 120-page illustrated catalogue.

### ABBEY de IMBRIE,

Manufacturers of every description of

Fine Fishing Tackle.

48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

### SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# Fishing Tackle

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

### APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



Our new Frankin Bet cannot be surpassed. Price \$5.50. We are sole makers the regulation Ball, adopted by the U.S. N. L. T. sociation, April 5, 1884, and by the Intercollegiator T. Association May 7, 1894. The Playing Rules of the Tennis, with complete catalogue of our popuration Tennis, with complete catalogue of our popuration Tennis, with complete catalogue of our popuration of the Playing Rules of the Playing Rules of the Tennis, with complete catalogue of our popuration of the Playing Rules of the Playing Rules of the Tennis, with complete catalogue of our popuration of the Playing Rules of the Playing Rule

Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hook.



### JOHN MOORE,

# Carriages and Harness

Of all Descriptions. Substantial, Serviceable Work Leather Top Buggles and Phaetons.
Rockaways and Depot Wagons.
Elegant Jumpseat Carriages.
Hand-ome Surreys, Lawrenees, etc.
Coupes and Coupe Rockaways.
Top Delivery Wagon.

### JAS. F. MARSTERS.

55 Court Street, Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

# Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75t., \$1.09; 120ft., \$1.180ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 600ff., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Drag & cts. extra: Brass Click Reels, 207ds., 50 cts.; 697ds., \$1.50 cts.; 697ds., \$1.10 cts.; 61.00 cts., extra. Brass Click Reels, 207ds., 50 cts.; 697ds., \$1.00 cts., 61.00 Samples of hooks, leaders, etc., sent by man of receipt of principles catalogue.

Established 20 years. Open Evenings. J. F. MARSTERS, 55 Court St., Brooklyn.

### KYNOCH'S "Perfect" Brass Shells, Patent

MANUFACTURED BY

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thm phable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winebester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.



### JUMBOLENE

A Lotion for Sportsmen, Excursionists & Others.

Protects persons using it from the attacks of MOSQUITOES, BLACK FLIES, and other insects, and from SUNBURN and the disagreeable effects of exposure to the weather. It is beneficial to the skin, and has no disagreeable odor; is colorless and cleanly, not staining the finest linen, and wasbes off readily on the application of seap and water.

MANUFACTURED BY

THOS. JENNESS & SON, 12 West Market Sq., Bangor. Sold by the leading dealers in sporting goods throughout the country
Price, 50 Cents Per Battle.
N. B.-When ordering please mention this paper.

### PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE

rass Multiplyiar Reels with balance handles, first quality and fine finish, 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.25; \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 600ft., \$2.50; 750ft., \$2.75; 900ft., \$3.00. Nickel plating rags extra. Brass Click Reels, 25yds., 80 cts.; 40yds., 75 cts.; 60yds., 85 cents.; 80yds., \$1.00. Kliffe's rated Hooks snelled on gut. Single gut, 12 cts., per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per single Gut Trout and Black Bass Leaders. 1yd., 5 cts.; 2yds., 10 cts.; 3yds., 15 cts. Double Twisted rs.; 8 length, 5 cts.; 4 length, 15 cts.; 2 cts. a branch for the control of the control o

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Between Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.



Send for Illustrated Catalogue. om 9 to 10 lbs. weight. The rifle is perfectly accur-This gun is light and compact, from 9 to 10 lbs. weight. The rifle is perfectly accurate.

L. C. SMITH, Maker, Syracuse, N. Y.



AND THE HOLABIRD

### SHOOTING SUITS

UP & MC'S FISHING SUIT. DARK LEAD COLOR,

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Fustian and Imported Corduroy.

ASSORTED COLORS.

Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship.

Write for our new Catalogue and Samples.

THISE

MCLELLAN,

Is our Skeleton Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but 15 ounces.
Can be worn over or under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material, dead grass color, and will hold the game of a successful day without losing a hair or feather. We will mail it to you, postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.





### Sportsmen's Wear.

No.	A 1,	Barnard	Canvas	Shooting	Coat,	_	85	00
No.	1,	6.4	44	+1	4.5		4	00
No.	2.	64	6.6	46	6.6		2	50
No.		66	66	44	66	-	1	75

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them, see that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bags, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free upon application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago, EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager.

### Elastic Heel-Plate for Shotguns, Hunting & Military Rifles



SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SOLD BY ALL GUN DEALERS AND WHOLESALED BY HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York City.

# Bargains that should be in every Sportsman's Hands

### WING SHOOTING"

Left, and will be sold for 50 cents each.

Methods for cleaning and loading the modern breech-loader; practical hints upon wing shooting; directions for hunting snipes, woodcocks, ruffed grouse and qualts.

Illustrated: Bound in cloth, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price, 50 cents; formerly sold for \$1.00.

T. G. DAVEY, Publisher, London, Ont.

Fragrant Vanity Fair

Cloth of Gold

CIGARETTES.

Our Cigareties cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.

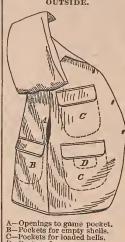
13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.

### GUNS FOR ALL:



We offer a better spread in guns this year than ever before, consisting in part of the Parker Trap Guns (for which we are sole agents), the Colt Club and other Colt Guns, Harrington & Richardson's Guns and Revolvers, Enos James & Co.'s Invincible Triumph Trap, Never Miss and other grades. The Great American Single Gun, called the Field, with top lever and all improvements. The Field Gun costs but a trifle, and is designed for boys or men who cannot afford to buy fine double guns. Besides the above we have a small job lot of guns of Webley, Hollis and other makes which we offer at less than half price. Send stamp for catalogue. H. & D. FOLSOM, 15 Murray Street (P. O. Box 1114), New York.



GUNNING COAT.

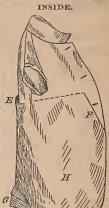
Edge of game pocket turned up to show the net bottom, which permits ventilation, drip and distention.

Right and left sides alike.				
Corduroy Coat	. \$10	00		
vest	. 3	00		
Trowsers	5	00		
Linen Duck Coat	. 5	00		
· Vest	. 2	00		
Pants	- 3	00		
Cotton Duck Coat	- 4	00		
Vest	. 2	00		
Pants	9	50		
Cap of Corduroy Duck.	. 2	00		
W Duck	. 1	00		
Gaiters of Leather	- 3	00		
" Duck	. 2	00		
Sent everywhere in the United States on				

receipt of price.

HENNING, CLOTHIER, 410 Seventh Street,

WASHINGTON CITY.



E-Exit from game pocket. F-Entrances to game pocket. G-Net bottom game pocket. H-Game pocket.



# PATENT BREECH & MUZZLE-LOADING

Yacht Cannon,
Sizes, 17, 24, 28 and 32 inches in length.

MANUSACTURED BY THE

STRONG FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct. Also Mfrs. of Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrels, Combination Sights and Cartridge Grooving Machines. Send for Catalogue and Price List.



TARGET BALLS AND BALL PIGEONS.

New and Superior to all others.

Sample barrel of the New Ball and a handsome silver badge sent to any address for \$8.00. The Moyer "Ball Pigeon" and trap will be ready about April 15. Trap, \$15. Pigeons, \$18 per M. Any club desiring to test the new ball thoroughly we will send 1000 for \$5, after which the regular price will be inflexible at \$9 per M. Card's latest ball trap, the only one we guarantee and recommend, and 1000 balls for \$14. The trap in exchange for your old ball trap and \$8.50,

TARGET BALL AND BALL PIGEON CO., Lockport, N. Y.

Send for circular.



### THE PETMECKY



The only Cleaner that will thoroughly clean a gun barrel, doing the work equally well in choke bores without adjustment. Will do the work quicker and better than all other implements, for the purpose, combined. Price, \$1.25. By mail, 10 centa extra. Ask your dealer for it. Discount to the trade. Circular free.

J. C. PETMECHY, Wholesale Dealer in Guna, Fishing Tackle, etc., Austin, Texas.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. Successors to The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and The H. W. Collender Co.



WAREROOMS:

860 Broadway, New York.

Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago.

211 Market Street, Philadelphia.

1134 Market Street, Philadelphia.

867 West Baltimore St., Baltimore Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited.

TRIED AND PROVED.

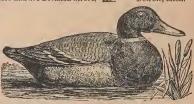
### Eaton's Rust Preventor.

For GUNS, CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Specially adapted for salt water shooting. For sale at all principal gun stores. Western trade supplied dy E. E. EATON, 53 State street, Chicago, Ill. Cannot be sent by mail.

Manufactured solely by

GEO. B. EATON, 570 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

J. N. DODGE, Z. 276 and 278 Division street, Detroit, Mich.



Manufacturer of Decoy Ducks of all kinds, First quality, \$9 per doz.; second quality, \$7: third quality, \$5. Also geese, brant, coot, swan and snipe decoys, Duck and turkey calls. Decoys made like any pattern furnished, without extra charge. Large stock.

### BILLIARD AND 10-PIN BALLS CLOTH, CHECKS,

Cues, Cue Tips, CHALK, Etc.,



Chessmen. Dice, Keno,

PLAYING CARDS, Etc.

Ivory, Shell, and Pearl Fancy Goods, TOILET SETS, CANES, FANS, Etc.

Repairing done. Ten-Pin Alleys built and estimater furnished.

F. GROTE & CO., 114 E. 14th st., N. Y.

WALLACE'S

### Map of the Adirondacks.

IN CLOTH COVERS. PRICE \$1.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co

**Best Reversed Winged Trout Flies** Tied by a fly-fisherman. Send for list, or \$1.00 for sample dozen. WM. W. CONE, Masonville, Del Co., N. Y.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21, 1884.

YOL. XXIII.—No. 4. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York

### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents

SUBSCRIPTIONS
May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross

Londou, England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words in twelve line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Translent advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted. Address all communications, Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

NEW YORK CITY.

Rockfish.
The Kennel.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
Collie Kennel Club.
Reinstatement of W. T. Mitchell
Eastern Field Trials.
Kennel Notes.
Rifle and Trap Shooting.
Range and Gallery. A Railroad to the Arctic.
Antidote for Suake's Bite.
GAME BAG AND GUN,
One Hunt ou the Capon Club.
Elk in the Northwest.
"Bullet versus Buckshot."
A Ride Through Georgia.
The Performance of Shotguns.
Green Mountain Boys, Attention
The Choice of Hunting Rifles.
Game in the Arctic Circle.
Adirondack Preservation.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Sheepshead and Bluefish.
Trout in Moosebucmaguntic.
Bass at Pasque Island.
The Largest Black Bass Yet.
The Brook Trout.
Bass Fishing in the St. Johns.

Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
The Clay-Pigeon Tournament.
CANORING.
The Association Meet.
Racine Canoes.
YACHTING.
Sharpies Once More.
Bay of Quinte Y. C.
Podgers Cruises Alongshore.
Beverly Y. C.—89th and 90th
Matches.
Bunker Hill Y. C. Annual
Matches.

Matches,
Bunker Hill Y. C. Annual,
Matches,
Boston Y. C. Championship
Matches,
Hull Y. C. Open Matches,
Beverly Y. C. Open Sweepstakes
New York Y. C. Cruise,
Answers to Correspondents,

The Brook Trout.
Bass Fishing in the St. Johns.
Monsters of Florida Waters.
From Sucker to Bass.
Dead Fish in Wiscousin Lakes.
Angling Notes from Colorado.

With its compact type and in its permanently enlarged form of twenty-eight pages this journal furnishes each week a larger amount of first-class matter relating to angling, shooting, the kennel, yachting, canoeing, and kindred subjects, than is contained in all other American publications put together.

### THE CANOE CAMP.

CAMPING parties are becoming so much a matter of course, and "camping out" occupies such a prominent place among our summer recreations, that they attract no particular attention from those not directly interested, but the camp of that division of the Grand Army of Outers who gathered uuder the flag of the American Canoe Association, at Grindstone Island, St. Lawrence, last week, is worthy of more than a passing notice. Perhaps the most striking feature of the meet was the unity and harmony that prevailed among the members present-men of all ages, countries and pursuits; school boys, collegians, business men, lawyers, ministers, men wealthy, and men poor, all met on common ground without jar or clashing. One of the best of the many fellows present, as young as any, though the father of four members of the A. C. A., has written Reverend before his name for more years than many of us can number; one of the most enthusiastic of sailors and amateur builders wore gray hair and beard; several who appeared through the week in tweeds and flannels had to be home in time to don the black for Snnday's service, while a census of the crews would have shown representatives from all occupations and professions. Many, of course, hoisted the Stars and Stripes over their tents, but side by side was the red ensign; while in one corner was a small tent with the French tricolor, and but a few yards off, a neighbor under the black, white and red of Germany. Just at this season it is hard to find a few men gathered together without a discussion of the various booms and boomlets that disturb our political atmosphere, but here politics were by tacit consent abandoned. Time was too precious to quarrel over "issues." much that was really of importance to be discussed, relating to sails, tents, rnles, and similar matters, to waste any time over such trifling matters as tariff or taxes, and for the time

the meet lasted its politics were as nearly Utopian as we may ver hope to see.

The social features of the meet were also pleasant in every way. Many ladies were present, both in camp at "Squaw Point" and as visitors during the day. The meetings around the camp-fire at night were graced with their company, and to them much of the enjoyment of the meet is due. such a number of men owning no authority, and each in-dependent, free from the discipline that prevails in a military camp and from the rules enforced in camp meetiugs and similar large camps, and at the same time not re strained by the conventional rules of society that must prevail in cities, it would only be expected that some would overstep the bounds; but in this instance, as in the previous meets of the Association, such has not been the case perfect freedom prevailed as in a camp of half a dozen only, but without quarrels or ill-feeling.

The question of accommodations is also a serious one in a large and undisciplined camp, but this was also arranged satisfactorily through the labors of the secretary. He had been on the grounds for several weeks before, and by bis constant efforts all was made ready in time, and as each party came they found camp sites, landings, ice and food supply, and all minor details ready for them. The magnitude of such a task can only be appreciated by those who have attempted it.

Many have contributed to the success of the meet. Members have worked hard at home to secure a proper repre sentation for their club. Many gave time and trouble to amusement of the camp in the evenings, and many others worked hard to make the races a success. To all of these the thanks of the camp are due, but over and above all to the secretary, and every one will echo the wish that for many a year as the members return to camp the first to welcome them may be the crew of the Aurora.

### GUN CLUBS.

THE recent clay-pigeon tournament in this city brought out the fact that there is not in the metropolis a really live gun club. This is somewhat remarkable, considering the number of good guns owned in this city, and the number of excellent shots among our citizens. Yet the fact remains that the list of entries at the tournament failed to show a single team entry from this city.

We think a good gun club could be organized in this city and under proper management be made one of the fixed institutions of New York, and just here, upon the question of organizations, comes in a great deal of discussion. Shall the club be made up entirely of shooters, shall each member be the possessor of a gun and the ability to use it with more or less success, or shall the club be an open one with a class of members who are simply jolly good fellows, somewhat fond of shooting, but not as an active personal sport. It is urged that with a club organized on a liberal basis, a club house could be established with trap grounds adjacent, and that this club house eligibly situated, could be made a popular resort, not alone for those who face the traps, but for a large class who are fond of good fellowship. road house, where an attractive menu after a good drive would give excuse for a visit or frequent ones. It may be that the clnb house would be placed by the water side, so during the shooting season its broad, cool verandahs would form attractive lonnging places and so draw this class of non-shooting members spoken of.

A comparison has been instituted between such a club and the yachting clubs of the city. These latter have the yacht-owning members, who really control the affairs of the organization; but beside this comparatively small number there is a general membership of those who enjoy the privileges of the club house in town and the anchorage club house beside the water, who, by their acquaintance with the boat-owners, enjoy frequent trips upon the water, and then on reviews and regattas this large class of boatless members find pleasure in watching the sport from the decks of the guests' steamer.

It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a great difference between a yacht race and a trap match. general public will turn out in large numbers to witness the gathering of a number of ficet sailing craft, and will spend a day observing a race over the water, while on the other hand a shooting match pure and simple will not attract a baker's dozen of lookers on. A boat race, a yacht race, or a base-ball match have about them an element of activity and change which is wonderfully attractive to a very large part of the amusement-loving public. They are easily understood and may readily take on that most enticing feature of the racing track-the excitement of betting. A trap-shoot be-

side this is dull and uninviting as a spectacle. 'To the participants it is full of excitement. They understand exactly the difficulties in the way, and each bird killed or lost may vary the chances in the mimic battle going on. The spec tator, especially if he has never fired a gun or personally faced the trap, is in no condition to appreciate the sport going on before him. It appears either merely mechanical manipulation of the weapons or else a sort of luck which he is not able to fathom. There is not that animated picture which is ever present in most other forms of sport, and the spirit of rivalry and keen enjoyment which fills the breasts of those taking part in the shoot can not be communicated to those who sit and look on.

It would seem then that it is idle to expect such an amalgamatiou of active and non-active members in a shooting club, as may be seen in clubs given up to other forms of sport. We think that one of the drawbacks to Creedmoor has been the fact that its managers have been in too large an extent non-shooters. They were not close enough to their patrons and failed to catch the popular sentiment respecting the sorts of competitions wanted. A successful shooting club must be under the direct control of those who give life to it. The organization should be simple, so that those whose main object is to shoot may not fritter away their time in management details. Competition is the life of such a club. It may be said that very soon certain shooters will assert their superiority, and the uncertainty, and hence the life of competition, will be goue. This need not be so, for a discreet system of handicapping will keep up the interest and encourage the rising shots. The constant endeavor should be to bring fresh talent forward and get new men There will be no difficulty in getting prizes to be shot for, while sweepstake matches are always in order.

A convenient shooting ground is a prime necessity, and there should be no great difficulty in securing such about New York. Matches with other clubs should be sought for, since through them the best of enjoyment may be had and winning or losing such matches put new life into a club.

New York city should have a strong club, and it needs but one enthusiastic worker to gather about him a band of shooters. It can be done, and the quicker the better. Another season should find the club a strong and live one, with a membership sufficiently large to enable it to put a strong team in the field at any tournament which may be started.

THE PERILS OF ANGLING .- We have heard of the "Pleas ures of Angling;" who will write of its perils? There is abundant material. "Al Fresco" gives us a hint in his story of the encounter with the big swordfish. If any one thinks that incident was not hazardous, let him put himself in "Al Fresco's" place. Then there is the regular midsummer item which goes the rounds of all the papers about the man down at the Fishing Banks who is pulled over by a big fish and drowned. Sometimes this man falls overboard in an epil-eptic fit; but no "true sportsman" will credit that part of the tale. And what a monster the fish must have been. The fish one does not catch is always a whopper; how immense, then, the one which only was not caught by the angler, but which actually caught the angler. Another chapter might be devoted to the unfortunate individual who topples off from the dock in his sleep while waiting for a bite.

THE GRANDFATHER BASS .- Just as a crack trotter occasionally lowers the record, so does an occasional angler raise it with a fish which lays others in the shade. In another column will be found an account of a black bass (M. salmoides Lac. Henshall) which reached the weight of 231 pounds. This, we believe, beats the record by many pounds, and as the head of this fish, nicely mounted, stands on our table, we can easily believe the entire fish weighed all that is claimed for it. Its maxillary bone measures 44 inches, the head is 7½ inches from the tip of the upper jaw to the end of the opercle, and the lower jaw projects one inch. The greatest girth of the head is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It is truly a formidable head, even in death.

FLY-CASTING IN ENGLAND.—We give in another column the report of the late tournament in England. We note that onr English friends are now casting distances which they discredited two years ago as having been cast in our own tournaments. Mr. P. D. Malloch made the extraordinary cast of 92 feet with a single-handed rod. This was in the amateur class, and the style of rod is not given. Later the same gentleman cast with a single-handed split-cane fly-rod 86 feet, while Mr. Marston cast 72 feet. The first cast named appears to beat the American records, but we do not know what kind of a rod it was done with.

### The Sportsman Tonrist.

### IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

I SING of codfish and their livers' oil, for codfish is the daily and the sole theme of all the dwellers on this western coast of Norway. They eat codfish, they drink codfish, they manure with codfish and, in short, they live upon codfish in both senses of the word. The great resort of the codfish is the banks of the Luffoden Islands, about 69° north latitude. Hither they come in millons twice a year, and strange to say, in the greatest numbers in the month of February, for the Gulf Stream sets strongly along this coast, and very rarely are the flords frozen even in these high northern latitudes. very rare latitudes.

strange to say, in the greatest numbers in the month of February, for the Gulf Stream sets strongly along this coast, and very rarely are the flords frozen even in these high northern latitudes.

There are codfish and there are codfish. The genuine fish is migratory and puts in an appearance only twice a year on these banks. Then he disappears, and the fishermen say that he is gone to sea. But the dwellers at home, the smaller codfish, who cam be eaught at any time and upon whom millions of gulls feed, are a mneh inferior article. It is estimated that fifty millions of codfish are taken off this coast every year. The government statious vessels at certain central points, and it is the duty of every fisherman to report his catch as he passes. This report does not include what he and his crew may eat. The men fish in open boats in mid winter, and of course are very much exposed to the weather, and suffer consequently from rheumatism. As their fathers did, so do they. We were shown at Christiania the ship of a Viking, lately dug up from a mound, where he and his ship, and his dogs and his horses, and his jewels were buried. It is an open boat, about thirty feel leng and ten feet wide, and beautifully proportioned. They build in Norway on the same lines now. It had a great square sail, and a bank of ours on each side passing through inoles. There was absolutely no protection from the weather except an awning, and necessarily they could not use this in ough weather. In those open boats those hardy pirates made their descents upon the coasts of England and France, and even penetrated into the Mediterranean, while their historians contend that they crossed to Greeland and discovered America. The medical mue at Christinia have studied this Viking's bones, and find that he was not more than 50 years of age, about six feet tall, and that he doed of rheumatism in the hip joint. But to return to our codfish. A very large number of cod are sold to be eaten fresh, but the greater part are dried, and so sent to all parts of t

majesty, the sun. You stare at him with perfect impunity, and he twinkles and twinkles at you, as he were tipping you a wink. To compare great things with small, he reminded me of a locomotive headlight.

And now I must bid adien to the North Cape, adieu to the midnight sun and the many-sided codfish. I shall probably never see the former again, nor lure the latter with the pewter spoon.

Wickham Hoffman.

North Cape, Norway, Latitude 71° 10′ North, July 2, 1884.

### HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life–III.

HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life—III.

THE musk deer is a small animal about thirty pounds weight, and not being of a roving disposition can only be found by imming him up in his home, which he makes in rhododendron stocked ravines, above the timber limits. These ravines were, I knew, numerons some two or three miles to the north of the plateau on which we had pitched our camp, and to these ravines our steps were directed the next morning. We took all the available cooles with us, leaving only a few to cut wood for the camp, and on arriving on the ground told them to separate in three parties, one party to each ravine, and beginning at the lower rhododendron limit to beat upward. We sportsumen of course took the heads of the ravines, and had scarcely stationed ourselves before the shouting from below announced that the coolies were at work. The village headman joined us and prayed for a shot, so I handed him my rifle. In about a quarter of an hour a female walked quielly out into an opening about eighty yards below, and the Zemindar leveled his rifle, but at the same moment a shot to the right startled her and she disappeared noder cover. The beaters came nearer, more shots on our right, and presculty two deer, a male and a female, broke cover at a gallon, and dashed up the ravine toward us. The Zemindar got his rifle to the level, and at the moment he pulled the trigger, the male sighted him and swerved off up the ridge, and by the time the ball had reached the spot, the female had come into line and stopped it, but I had my smoothhore with a wire cartridge and swam shot in it, and was in time for a shot. The little beast disappeared over the ridge, but fell and rolled over as soon as he attempted the descent. Here we found M, who had bagged a female, and leaving the cooles to cut the throats and excise the make bag from my male, we started on to C, who had had three shots and missed them all.

We now lighted our pipes, and talked maters over while the coolies were trac

aliver twenty-four hours old is simply uneatable. The liver is wonderfully full of oil. Three pounds of liver will make two of oil.

The fish are taken on a hook and line. In a letter to you last summer from Eisinore, I described the curious implement they use there for taking fish. Here I have just hooked from the steamer's deck, three or four small ones with a machine even more singularly and wonderfully made. A heavy line is fastened to half a pound of lead. Fastened to one side of the lower end of the lead and projecting from it is a piece of stiff brass wire bent like a half bow, and on the outer end of this bow is fastened the gut with a pewter fish, and the hook. Why the hook is attached to this half bow I cannot say. I asked our Norwegian captain and many others. No one knew. But these machines have been used a thousand years and more. It was suggested that the sinker not being directly above the hook, the fish might not be frightened by it. My impression is that a sort of twirl is communicated by this arrangement to the bait, which makes it appear more natural.

Well, you lower this machine near the bottom into six or seven failnoms of water, and then you commence a series of sthort and rapid jerks. The fish are so numerous and so stupid or so hungry that they rush for the bait, and before they can get out of the way are hooked on the outside. I doubt if your oldest reader ever heard before of an apparatus of hooking fish on the outside. I cloubt if your oldest reader ever heard before of an apparatus of hooking fish on the outside.

I caught from the deck of the steamer several small cod, but the mate took the boat, and rowing three or four hundred yards from this bold, bleak cliff, took, in half an hour, half a dozen five or risk pound fish, and most tooths one fish they were.

The codfish of these regions is evidently a superior creation to that of Newfoundland's forgy banks. He has an eye for the picturesque, secarely if the last anything more lovely. But I regret to conceive of anything more lovel

whom he had furnished with a long Enfield. The trysting

whom he had furnished with a long Enfield. The trysting place for luncheou was taked, and we were just about to separate when a buriel stepped into sight on the edge of a cliff such as stay synds above, and looked calanty over without was a few seconds in advance, and I saw the heast full at the first shot without knowing whose it was, he fell a lundred feet and slid a few yards before he came to a stop. "dead as mutton." Leaving a couple of men to carry the kill to our luncheou camp, the party divided, C. crossing he first indige, while M. and I struck down the runvine, making for where I had shot the bear. When the man the maintenance were the subject of the control of t

first shot.

Reloading, I descended to the ravine and examined my kill, which was a large female, with an excellent coat, but reflecting that 1 had but a very circumscribed view in the ravine, I once more toiled up to the ridge, and sat down with my back against a rock to sinoke my pipe and gaze out over the wild grandeur of the scene and listen to the murmur of the distant Ganges. I was in a very complacent mood, speculating on the half-envious, half-pleased surprise with which M. and C. would regard my last addition to the bag

I could hear M.'s party talking as they came, and was speculating on the distance, when a slight sound or the instinctive consciousness of something near caused me to turn my head, and there at close quarters was herd of ter, headed by an old male, who stood looking at me and stamping the ground with his foot. It was the best view I had ever had of these animals, and as we had meat enough and I had long grown weary of accumulating horns, the fine head of the leader could not dispose me to a needless waste of life. We studied each other for what appeared quite a long time, but I suppose it was only a few seconds, when, throwing my rifle across my arm, the startled herd dashed down into the ravine, up the opposite bank, and away. M. and his party were now in sight, and sent me up a shout which went echoing from crag to crag, and some ten minutes later M. was seated at my side, the heavily laden beaters still a hundred yards or so below. Chatting away and describing his sensations as he saw my ter fall, and the whole herd of big horns come rushing straight at him, his eye suddenly fell on the second bear, the first was not visible to us as we sat. "Hello" said he, with a perplexed countenance, "how did the bear get over there?" "That was where she fell," I said. "No," replied he, getting to his feet, "it was—" and then getting a sight of the other bear, he turned, and, meeting my laughing face, he exclaimed, "By jove, old fellow, but you have been lucky!"

bear, the first was not visible to us as we sat. "Hello!" Said over there?" "That was where she fell," I said. "No," replied he, getting to his feet, "it was." and then getting a sight of the other bear, he turned, and, meeting my laughing face, he exclaimed, "By jove, old fellow, but you have been lucky!"

It was now long past noon and there was no sign of C., so we determined to descend to the rawine and have lunch, for we were famishing, and the cold platningan pie, filled out with ter's tongue, and the jelly from a boiled leg of ter, was still further provocation to appetite; so, leaning our wenpons against a ledge of rock, and knocking off the head of a bottle of Bass, we set to with a will. We had settled well down to our task, and were too preoccupied for conversation, when simultaneously every one sprang to his feet. There was a half growl, half groau, as a bear clambered to the erest of the ledge with one forcing broken. Leveling our rifles, M. and I fired simultaneously. The bear stopped, vieid to steady himself, and sent out most unearthly yells, which sent something like a feeling of terror to my heart. Dropping in the second barrels, he fell where he stood, but we could still see his sides heaving, so I sent up a mountainer with instructions to put a finishing shot in his ear. We sat down and finished our repast so happily interrupted, and had just lighted our pipes when the lumberdar came on in the bear's tracks, which he had followed for more than two hours. C. had taken first shot and broken the leg, and both he and the Zemindar fired as the heast rushed down the precipice, but without apparent effect, so C. had sent the Zemindar in pursuit, while he went after some gooral which had been seen grazing. Half an-hour later C. made his appearance, followed by his men with the carcass of a fine old ram gooral and a beautiful loopard cat. Mutual congratulations were exchanged, and C. settled down to his lunch, talking as well as he could with his mouth full. Mis reflections only were tinged with frequ

FLIGHT OF WILDFOWL IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 11.—Editor Forest and Stream; Thursday I leave here for a hunt in Nebraska; not solely to hunt, but also to study the birds of the northern portion. Going west of here, say 160 miles, I will then go south perhaps as far as the Platte, hunting geese and cranes principally. My object in writing you is to get some information respecting goose and crane hunting in Kansas, at the Salt Marsh and other places in the State. Owing to my going out particularly to study the flight of the geese and cranes, I desire all the information I can obtain respecting that flight and the best places to go to to study them. With such intent, I also want to know from some of your many subscribers, if possible, what shooting can be obtained along the seacoast below the mouth of the Rio Grande. I think that down there and perhaps in Sabine Lake I can obtain good goose shooting all winter. For some time I have been making a study of the flight of birds, and that the coming six months' work, if put in in the proper field, will be of great value to me,—D, H. T.

### Hatural History.

THE CROW.

As cunning as a crow' has become a well-known phrase throughout this country wherever Corrats americanus is found. Much has been written about this bird, most writers denouncing him as a thief and villain. That he tears up corn, kills birds, and does a great deal of mischief generally, is well known, and on the other hand, that he eats grubs, and acts as a scavenger, is also admitted. I do not propose to enter to auy extent into his economic benefit or destructiveness, but simply to mention some of his characteristic traits and show some of his well developed intellectual points.

mischief generally, is well known, and on the other hand that he eats grubs, and acts as a seavenger, is also admitted. I do not propose to enter to any extent into his economic his characteristic traits and show some of his economic of his characteristic traits and show some of his well developed intellectual points.

On the seashore, at Gloucester, Mass., during our very cold winters, the crows congregate in immense numbers to feed upon the refuse cast ashore during the storms. Some of them stay near the coast through the winter, but it is asserted that many come from as many as thirty miles inland for food, and return at night. In Gloucester there are three pine groves, in which the crows pass their uights, these each being about one-half a mile apart. From these, in the early morning they separate, and fiy to different parts of the shore and remain there all day, flying from place to place, at times eating, and again resting, either on the ground or in trees. In the afternoon about 3 o'clock, they begin to assemble on some open common a mile from their roosting place. Until 5 o'clock there is a perfect babel of confusion in this vicinity, the air and ground being literally black with crows. In the meantime, individual members leave the crowd, and fly over to the pines in which they intend spending the night. Arrived there they circle mound again and again over the whole grove, as if looking to see that everything is clear. If in one of these woods anything unusual is seen, such for instance as a man, or if a guu is fired when these sentinels are near, the crows desert that grove and lodge for the night, in one of the other two. All of these individuals return to the rest and no doubt communicate the results of their spring to them. Finally, after these preliminaries, everything being settled, a small number, twenty or thirty, with one leading, start off, and afteriching around a few times if then nothing appears to be wrong they settle down for the night, and the others following the stay of the present of

### RAILROAD TO THE ARCTIC.

A RAILROAD TO THE ARCTIC.

Etitor Forest and Stream:

Absence has preyented my perusal of Forest and Stream of July 24 unfil to day, and now, having completed it, I cannot refrain from writing you a few lines of commendation of the very excellent and comprehensive history of the Greely expedition it contains. That report contains more information than I have been able to glean from all other sources, and with the accompanying map, the article becomes one of exceeding value. Your editorial upon "The Greeley Rescue" is also exactly to the point, and its suggestions indicate a plan for making the Arctic regions accessible at almost any time without serious risk. But I would improve upon your permanent stations at intervals of fifty miles. Why not build a railway to the North Pole, or to the nearest accessible point thereto? If governments are going to continue sending out polar expeditions, and if stations are to be maintained in the far north for scientific purposes, it will be better for science, far safer for the agents employed, and much cheaper in the long run, to provide a permanent and safe way to reach the desired point than it is in the present desultory manner of conducting the business.

A few years ago the building of narrow gauge railways began. The primary object was ease and cheapeness of construction along lines where more expensive roads would not pay. Following this principle, roads were narrowed to sixteen and possibly to twelve inches between the tracks. Then a single rail was tried and found practicable. It is perched upon the apex of a superstructure, whose sectional view is represented by the letter A. The rolling stock straddles this track like a saddle, and is kept in place by horizontal bearings at the sides. Such a superstructure could be built entirely of wood, framed anywhere along the New England or Canada coast and shipped to the most northerly starting point that is safe; say, somewhere along the coast of Labra-

dor, and thence constructed rapidly, carrying its own material and supplies, and following near the coast by the most practicable route. It can be elevated four, six or more feet above the road bed, so as to avoid obstruction by the average depth of snow, which, according to all acounts, is not very great. For the purpose in view the entire work may be relatively light; the iron rails and rolling stock especially so. Car room, four feet wide and as many high, with adequate motive power ahead of it, would be a palatial structure in latitude 83° north. In the far north this road would in places have to be built upon the ice, and oceasionally sections of it would be swept away; but they could be quickly replaced when winter restored the ice bridge, because all necessary material would be provided beforehand and held in reserve for such emergencies. The expense of the Greely expedition, if correctly reported by the newspapers, would have built and equipped 200 miles of such road, and the money cost of all the Arctic explorations and reliefs would have girdled the northern zone with iron rails.

Aside from the practical utility of this scheme in relation to science, observe for a moment its commercial possibilities. It would afford to every adventurous fool who wants to go to the Arctic regions a chance to do so. [The woods are full of them and I am one]. It would become a favorite summer resort for excursionists, and a rendezvous for Sunday school picnies. Your fifty-mile stations would blossom into fashionable summer hotels, and spoony lovers who find the winter evenings too short for their business in latitude 40° could select quarters where the nights are long enough to satisfy every want. It is not likely that any very extensive trade would grow up in that direction, but there would be some, while the road would afford a chance for the scape of some of the many whalers who are each year east away in the dreary Arctic ocean.

### ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE'S BITE.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE'S BITE.

Editor Provest and Stream:

The recent death of a showman iu New York from a rattlesnake bite and an article in your issue of this week (Aug. 14), "Supposed Antidote for Snake Bite," has led me to send you a statement of a case. I have never seen the remedy in print, and I send it that it may lead to further investigation. My information comes direct and from a wholly reliable source. Three counties in this State—Ulster, Greene and Sullivan—were noted for their variety and number of reptiles. The first referred to I give the palm, perhaps because I was more acquainted with it, having spent several seasons there. Some thirty years ago all the tributaries of the Esopus, above sawnills and tanneries, were filled with the speckled beauties. About this time the writer was located at "Ladew's Corners" (P. O. address The Corners, Ulster county, N. Y.). Here I met Squire Ladew, from whom the name was taken. To be brief, some thirty or forty years before this time he built a tannery at this place and ran it for many years. He was a gentleman of large bnsiness experience and varied information, and one time represented his district in the Legislature at Albany, and has a son in business in the "Swamp" in New York. He was near his house one morning standing on a log (having on his feet torn slippers), and stepping down a large rattlesnake jumped from under the log and bit his foot where the slipper was toru. He was only a short distance from his house, but before he reached it his foot had swollen very much. He told me that spring he had read in an almanae that the Legislature of Virgiuia had given a life annuity to an old negro for the discovery that the broad-leaf plantain was a cure for the bite of the moccasin, a deadly water snake. It is to be found growing everywhere around farms, gardens, etc. (and when young and tender farmers in Now Hampshire use it for greens). To Mr. L.'s foot they repeatedly applied poultices of this plant, and he drank tea made from it. He was unwell, but finally r

value as to the virtues of this plant?

John Williamson.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 16.

The New York Times, of Aug. 14, contained the following note from a Marlborough, N. Y., correspondent, recommennding the same treatment: "Charles M. Purdy is one of the leading commission merchants in New York who handle the fruit products of the Hudson Valley. Mr. Purdy's residence is near Marlborough. About 80 years ago Mr. Purdy's mother, then a young woman, while rambling along the bank of the Hudson here, on what is now the Thomas T. Buckley estate, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the leg. The poison caused great pain and the limb was discolored very much, and the old settlers said that the only thing to do was to mount a fast horse and to ride to the Marlborough Mountain and coax an old Indian woman, who lived there then all alone in a cave, to come and cure her. This was done, and the life of Mrs. Purdy was saved through the medicine furnished by this old squaw, it is a simple remedy—a small captul of the juice of the plantain weed, which is to be found along every road and in nearly every door yard in the country. Inquiry made among farmers and country people generally elicited the information that plantain weed is used extensively for poulticing to heal up running sores and to break up cases of chills and fever. Dr. A. H. Palmer of this town, says that a handful of plantain leaves made into a cup of tea breaks up severe attacks of certain malarial disorders when other specifics fail. Old inhabitants say plantaiu leaves years ago were considered a sure cure for hydrophobia. Wood choppers on the Plantaill, Marlborough, and Shawangunk Monutains say they have long known that plantain juice would prevent fatal results from the bite of a rattlesnake. Toads and other animals know the medicinal properties of the plantain weed. When bitten by a snake they invariably hop to where the specific can be found."

California Quali in Nebraska.—A gentleman who recombly came to this city from Hamilton county, Neb., in-

California Quali in Nebraska.—A gentleman who recently came to this city from Hamilton county, Neb., informs us that a few years ago, when in this State, he procured a number of our native quail and took them back to Nebraska with him, where he turned them loose. He says they have got along nicely, and that he lately saw several broods of them near the place where the old ones were let loose. We understood him to say they were "mountain" quail, which are much larger and hardier than the blue quail of the valley.—Sacramento Capital.

QUALL IN CONFINEMENT.—Toledo, O., Aug. 15.—My hen quall (Ortyce:) began to sit on Sinday, Aug. 10., on fourteen eggs of her own laying. She seems healthy and strong, and comes off every other morning for a few minutes to feed. I think I shall be able to "count my chickens" Aug. 31 or Sept. 1—J. B. B.

### Game Bag and Gun.

### ONE HUNT OF THE CAPON CLUB.

ONE HUNT OF THE CAPON CLUB.

OME time in the fall of 1873, two young men living in Montgomery county, Md., might have been seen jogging along through the Valley of Virginia on horseback, getting a good view of the beautiful scenery, up the valley of the Shenandoah and down that of the James River, and stopping wherever night overtook them. Both were enthusiastic nunters, and when occasion offered could descant learnedly of the horse, the hound and the cunning 'old red. One evening near the middle of October, our hunters put up for the night at a hotel known as the Sugar Grove Inn, in Augusta county, where they were so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of the president of the Albemarle Hunting Club, who extended to them an invitation to hunt with the club some time in the near future. From that meeting sprang the great Capon Hunting Club; for immediately after their return the club was organized, an annual hunt instituted, and grounds selected for the camp. This club, which consisted entirely of young men, is still in a healthy and flourishing condition, and the members hope to enjoy many a deer hunt in the years to come.

At the annual meeting of the Capon Club in September, 1853, it seemed somewhat of a problem to settle on a place for the fall hunt, partly on account of the uncompromising disposition of one of our leading railroad companies, so it decided to accept the repeated invitation of the Albermarle Club.

On Friday, Nov. 16, our party, consisting of the secretary.

Club.

On Friday, Nov. 16, our party, consisting of the secretary, famiharly known as John Caleb, "Billy G.," "The Fiddler," and the writer, known as "Arkansaw," fully armed and equipped, together with four fine foxhounds, took passage for Rockville, where we were to meet our President. Dr. S., of Washington, D. C. The Doctor and "Billy G." were armed with Winchester rifles, "The Fiddler," with Winchester shotgun, the secretary carried a Greener with 40-0 subcaliber rifle, and "Arkansaw" a Snider with 40-70 subcaliber rifle.

ber rifle.

After leaving Harper's Ferry we passed through beautiful and fertile farms, we roll along to our first stopping place, Charlestown, where in the distance can be seen the jail where John Brown was executed. A stop of but a moment, and on we go past Ripon, Fairfield, Berryville and other statious to Riverton, at the junction of the north and south forks of the Shenandoan River.

Our secretary had left his hunting horn at Shenandoan Junction, so it was decided to invoke the aid of the conductor in its recovery, and on our arrival at Riverton he dispatched a telegram with orders to have the horn forwarded to Staunton, where it arrived in due seasou and good order.

Junction, so it was decided to invoke the aid of the conductor in its recovery, and on our arrival at Riverton he dispatched a relegram with orders to have the horn forwarded to Staunton, where it arrived in due seasou and good order.

On we go from Riverton, up the south fork among the mountains, now clad in their winter garb of russet and brown, but more beautiful far to the hunter's eye than the emerald of summer or the searlet and crimson of early fall; and just as darkness falls on the landscape we reach Luray, where we stop for supper.

The caverns of Luray are doubtless the most beautiful in the world, and with the present facilities for reaching them and the splendid accommodations, will be visited by many thousands the coming year. During 1883 they were visited by over 15,000 persons.

Our party did not stop, as their time was limited, but continued the journey to Waynesboro Junction, where the C. & O. R. R. crosses the Shenandoah Valley road. Here we met and made the acquaintance of Mr. Hicks, a gentleman of rare abilities, and one to whom we owe much of the pleasure and comfort of our trip. After a bountiful lunch and two hours spent in splendid converse we boarded the C. & O. Crain for Staunton. On the train we met a number of the gentlemen who participated in the hunt, and with story and jest the time was whiled away till our arrival in Staunton, where we were met by a committee of the A. H. C. and escorted to our hotel.

It had been arranged that we were to leave Staunton at 9 c'clock next morning, but it was just 10 when the last coach of the train, with a call from the driver of "all aboard," swung into the street and took the road for Jennings's Gap. Away we go, behind a team of four spanking grays, up, down and around the hills, and after an hour's drive reach our first stopping point, the Middle Pork of the Shenandoah. Son Churchville is passed, aud in a short time we are fairly in the Gap. To the south rise sharp and rugged hills, while on the north-ast, while no coach and an enter the time,

the distribution of provisions to the cooks and to have a general supervision of household matters.

An enumeration having beeu taken, it was ascertained that there were twenty-seven hunters, twelve horses and ahout thirty dogs on the ground, to which were afterward added four hunters, two horses and several dogs.

All of the preparations being completed, and each man assigned a stand for the morrow, the call came to 'turn in,' Imagine a lot of herrings or sardines packed in a box and you will have a slight conception of our sleeping accommodations.

All lands were up bright and early on Monday morning.

All hands were up bright and early on Monday morning, and after a substant for the morrow, the class commodations.

All hands were up bright and early on Monday morning, and after a substantial hreakfast, set out for their respective stands, and in a short time the sectoriam voice of the president was heard calling on the does to "look him up," which they did; and ere long the music of the chase was heard rolling over hill and hollow; now clear and distinct as they rise a ridge, anon, faint and seemingly far away as they descended into a deep hollow. Arain a burst of music rising clear and distinct, and then becoming fainter and fainter; and at length all is again still.

It was runway shooting. Deer have regular runways or paths which they invariably follow, unless very hard pressed, and a deer started at a given point will almost invariably take the same general course, unless turned off by a hunter; so that men stationed on these runways or crossings are almost certain to get a shot if a deer is started. The driving is done hy men on horseback, each driver being accompanied by one or more men to lead the does and to uncouple or turn loose when a trail is struck. Each driver with as many dogs as he can control, or his helper can handle, proceeds to the end of a ridge, always, however, leaving at liberty one old dog, which is known as a "strike dog."

When a fresh trail is struck, the driver will order one or more of the dogs led loose, and will continue in this way up one ridge and down another to the end of the hunt—one driver often running in as many as a dozen deer with as many dogs.

Imagine the feeling of the hunter on a crossing, the hounds in full cry coming directly toward him. He ersaps his gun with a grip of steel, the holos coursing through his veins like liquid fire; but harlt what noise is that a twig saaps, then noise of hying feet, a moment more and a light form springs into view, and now comes the suprence moment. If one had noise hybring the deer to a standian one had a proper to the conditio

and would probably have the performers declared. "We won't go home till morning," but tired nature at length asserted her rights and all sunk quictly to sleep.

The third day's hunt was much like the first as regarded the amount of game killed, hut was made a day of mourning to the writer of this article, as he failed to get a shot at the finest deer started, on account of his gun missing fire. Again the merry blast of the horn recalled the men from their stands and fun and jollity followed. It was decided on Wednesday night to end the hunt after one more day, and every one was accordingly auxious to do their best.

Daylight saw most of the men en route for their stands, and as a light rain had fallen through the preceding night, great sport was anticipated, but alas, though many deer were started, and several of the hunters obtained shots, the sum total at night was two deer, one of which fell to the lot of one of the gentlemen from Albemarle, who ran up and shot the deer in the head while one of the dogs held it by the hind leg.

I must also note the fact that our respected "Steward" failed to shoot a deer that ran around the house and garden, within fifty yards of him, while he sat on the wood pile, talking to "Mrs. Mae," but in justice to the gentleman I must state that he had no gun with him.

And now, once again the mellow tones of the horn go echoing over the hills, recalling the men and dogs; and for the last time we gather around the camp-fire, and recount the incidents of the day and lunt. Night again settles over the seene, and we repair to the house, and quiet reigned in camp, broken only by an occasional snore, or some one in imagination still following the chase.

On the following morning all was stir and bustle, beds and clothing were repacked and everything made ready for a start, and at 12.30 o'clock, with three cheers for the Alhemarle Hunting Club and Camp Armistead, we were again off for Staunton. On Saturlay morning the Maryland party returned to Waynesboro Junction, and from that point pro

pleasant hour with Mr. A. Pope, the efficient general passenger and ticket agent of the S. V. & Norfolk and Western Railroad. From Roanoke we returned to the Natural Bridge and after a few hours spent in viewing this marvel of nature's handlwork, returned on the next train to our point of departure. Shenandoah Junction.

We received the kindest attention from all whom we met, and particularly from the officers and employees of the S. V. R. R—with but a single exception—one station agent having requested us to vacate the waiting room, during a heavy rain, and when shelter was not elsewhere obtainable. The thanks of the party are especially due to Messrs. Frank P. Cord and William Hays—conductors—and to their gentlemanly conduct and efficient baggage masters, who did all in ther power to tanke our trip pleasant and profitable. May we all meet again in the years to come. If the reader wants to have a good time and successful hunt, and at the same time travel over the most picturesque line in America, let him take the S. V. R. R. to Roanoke, secure the good offices of Mr. Pope, and follow his directions, and he cannot fail to have a splendid time, and be amply repaid as was

Arkansaw.

ARKANSAW.

### ELK IN THE NORTWEST.

ELK IN THE NORTWEST.

DERHAPS some of your readers who take pleasure in hunting the noble elk, would be grateful for reliable information as to localities where they may be found in this section of country. There is one local ty and only one in Western Washington Territory that may be hunted by an outer with any hope of success, and that is the eastern slope of the Olympic or coast range of mountains in the valley of the Duckeybush River. All the steamers stop at Port Gamble on Hood's Canal, connecting with small steamers at that place for different points on the canal. Twenty miles from Gamble you reach Scabeck. From there go to the delta of the Duckeybush, a distance of five miles by small boat, and you are at Mr. Percy's, a hospitable gentleman, who has resided at that place for a period of seventeen years. From here follow an old logging road for two miles up the right bank of the river, then by keeping near the foot of the mountains for two more miles you come to Moss Valley. From here on for a distance of twenty-five miles you have an unbroken and well traveled elk trail, with numerous small open meadows, spots where the clk love to feed. No horse can be taken in. Supplies must be packed in by guides. In this manner sufficient can he taken by each person to last for two weeks, including guns, ammunition, blankets, etc. Of course, nothing could be brought out unless a trail were cut through a not very bad stretch of underbrush for a distance of two miles. The river is not navigable for more than three miles inland, but it is a fine trout stream.

I spent the month of September, 18%2, also the same month

trout stream.

I spent the month of September, 1882, also the same mouth of 1883 in the valley of the Duckeybush. The result of the trip in 1882 was one cougar, one black bear and two elk; in 1883, one cinnamon bear, one mountain goat and two elk. More elk could have been killed, but they could not have been saved, and the massive frontlet of a six point elk, too heavy to be brought out, adorns an evergreen tree to this day. Any further information desired will be given by me.

Tillicum.

OLYMPIA, Washington Territory.

### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your correspondent "Piute," of the 24th ult., it would seem, in contrasting the effects of buckshot as against the rifle ball in the hunting of deer, touched upon a tender spot, as indicated by replies from both "Wells" and "Backwoods." The subject is one which will bear ventilation, and I hope to see more communications from different sections.

My candid opinion is, that "Piute's" shot was pretty near the mark. I do not elaim, of course, that a person too blind to see the sights, or with nervous system too much impaired to hit a barn door at 40 yards, off-hand, with a rifle, should be debarred from hunting; tut it does not strike me that a majority of our young men, coursing field and fore the with a double-barreled shotgun from morning until night, are thus deficient either in sight, nerves or muscle.

The time spent in learning the art of taking a woodcock or ruffed grouse on the wing with shot would enable them to do good shooting with the rifle, Game so small that a hunter cannot get its head with a rifle ball, would be pretty poor eating after being driven full of shot and feathers. I never saw a bag of squirrel killed with shot that I would have taken as a gift, so full were they of shot and hair driven into the flesh, and with blood settled through them. This is the very reason that trapped or snared game birds are sought after in markets, so much in preference to those shot. The same holds good with venison. Who ever heard of a purchaser calling for a saddle shot with buckshot?

This brings me to the consideration of contrasting the deadly effects of shot and ball. We have different makes of guns. each carrying sufficient lead to give even a grizzly a deadly shock. How is it in hunting deer with a shotgun? Of my own personal knowledge I cannot answer the question, but will give you a case in point to judge from. Last November I made a trip into the Adirondack woods, and while at a certain hotel there, I heard one of the guides say that he had got thr

after."

Now, those are about my sentiments in regard to hunting deer with a shotgun, and if "Piute" had included the bounding of deer as equally barbaric and unsportsmanlike, he would not have been far from the truth, as I believe the two modes of capturing deer go hand in hand. It would not be unlawful to kill deer in this State, I believe, after the 15th of the present month, by either mode. But any person or party that goes out and kills to any great extent before the latter part of October, I should judge must go for the mere purpose of slaughter.

CAP LOCK.

FREWSBURG. Aug. 10.

FREWSBURG, Aug. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am inclined to agree with "Piute," in his letter of July 5, in regard to the rifle being a more humanc weapon than the shotgun. I should think a bullet hole in a deer's leg or

other portion of his body—provided that it was not a vital spot—would heal more readily than a ragged wound made by a dozen or twenty buckshot on the same spot.

In this State, I think, the shotgun is used far more extensively than the rifle, and I know that frequently a deer will carry off a good load of shot for a mile or more and be found dead after its body has been attacked by the buzzards.

Men will shoot deer (as long as there are deer), and until a gun which "kills dead" by an electric shock is invented I shall be in favor of the rifle.

TRUMP.

SANFORD, Fla.

SANFORD, FIR.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Wells" is intensely scathing in his thunderbolts of wrath hurled down upon the head of "Piute," because the latter is an advocate of the rifle in hunting. Now it is self-evident from the first that "Wells" is as biased in favor of the shotgun, as he blames "Piute" for being in favor of the rifle; but let us consider the question from a logical point of view. In the first place, "Piute" is but voicing his own sentiments, with regard to the arm best adapted, in his opinion, to general hunting. One fact among others should be remembered in connection with "Wells's" criticism, which is that the Californian's choice, as a rule, inclines to the rifle as a hunting wespon, and it is, after all, possible that the persecuted "Piute" can manipulate the rifle with as much case and success as "Wells" can his shotgun. It may be possible in North Carolina to coax a decer to within fifty yards and pour a broadside load of shot into them. This, however, is not the case in the Northern States; deer, however plenty, are too searce for such a course; to talk then of shooting them at fifty yards with a shotgun is ridiculous.

The aeme of success in deer shooting is obtainable only by the concentration of power and force; such are to be lound in the rifle alone, in a sufficient degree to accomplish the de-

The aeme of success in deer shooting is obtainable only by the concentration of power and force; such are to be tound in the rifle alone in a sufficient degree to accomplish the desired end—a clean, thorough, deadly shot. Then again, your correspondent appears to doubt the liability of shot to tear the flesh, without doing deadly damage. This in itself is endeensed to simply this demonstration: Since the general relateory of a load of shot is by no means as flat as that of a rifle ball shot from a rifle, as all spottsmen who have used both rifle and shotgun in the field must know, we can arrive at but one natural conclusion, which is, that when men who are naturally good shots with both shotgun and rifle, invariably use a large-bore rifle when on their deer hunts, and even then find difficulty in bringing to bag "the noble monarch of the forest" (for it is seldom indeed that deer are met with under one hundred yards), the shotgun is unquestionably worthless. So much for range. But "Piute's" critic is not inclined to believe that shot (provided it does reach the deer at the long range) will cause torture without death, but it will most certainly.

Pertresured, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

### A RIDE THROUGH GEORGIA.

A RIDE THROUGH GEORGIA.

In that most valuable book for all lovers of the rod and gun, "The Sportsman's Gazetteer," by Chas, Hallock, the anthor says: "The northern and northwestern portion of Georgia, embracing the counties of Rabun, Haverstraw, Hall, White, etc.—a track one bundred and forty miles long by about seventy-five wide—contains some of the roughest, wildest, and most picturesque scenery in our land, and this is the hill country of Georgia. The tourist will find high mountains, crystal streams, deep, dark gorges, roaring torrents, smiling valleys, in short, the grand and the beautiful in nature in every conceivable form, and the lovers of the rod and gun can find in its recesses some of the choicest sport in the South. It is a wild country, and it will be no child's play hunting and fishing through this wilderness."

We have found out by experience that the above quotation is correct in every particular, and would advise every reader of this article who comes South for sport and to "rough it," to be sure and spend several weeks in Upper Georgia, particularly that portion called the "hill country."

I had lived for several years among the copper regions on the shore of Lake Superior, and hunted, trapped and angled throughout the sections I was in, and after living in Florida for eight years, I was just aching to "rough it" again in a wild mountainous country. So last winter, when a friend (an old Texas and Mexican traveler) asked me what I had to say about a camping trip from Jacksonville to the Blue Ridge Mountains, I answered at once that I would go with pleasure, as it was a section of the United States I bad long wanted to visit.

We had a tough little mare—she had already been on a trip of six hundred miles—a light, strong buggy, a fine dog,

Ridge Mountains, I answered at once that I would go with pleasure, as it was a section of the United States I bad long wanted to visit.

We had a tough little mare—she had already been on a trip of six hundred miles—a light, strong buggy, a fine dog, a tent, blankets and clothing, guns and ammunition, cooking utensils, etc., altogether, with ourselves, making a good load for the horse.

Leaving Jacksouville one cold, rainy afternoon about 4 P. M., we struck out for the Old King's Road, northwest of the city. (This road was made a good many years ago by the government and used as a mail and telegraph route to St. Augustine, Fla.; also, as a mail route to Fort King, in Marion county. It begins at Savannah, Ga., and continues in a southerly direction to Camp Pickney, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Fort King, We have followed it from Centerville, Ga., on the St. Mary's River, to Glencoc, Fla., near Mosquito Iulet, and throughout its entire lengthrone used to Camp Pickney on the St. Mary's River, forty miles northwest of Jacksonville, pitching our tent twice and getting things in smooth running order. Camp Pickney exists in amen only, there being nothing but the terminus of the road and a bank of white sand on one side and the ferryman's shanty on the other. We met with a misbap in crossing Buffalo Creek, between the ferry and Hoboken. The creek was without a bridge, and was much swollen by recent rains. We entered the water at the fort cautiously, when suddenly it deepened rapidly and finally ran over the top of the front wheels, running into the buggy and wetting everything but our beedding, which was on top of the seat. We had to stop at the first dry spot, unpack everything, including our two valises, and spend three hours in drying our load.

From the ferry we went to Blackshear, Pierce county,

load.

From the ferry we went to Blackshear, Pierce county, riding, one day, through a low, flat woods country of piue and saw palmetto, on the east of the great Okefinokee swamp, stopping at several turpentine stills and small towns, crossing the Satilla River three times within an hour. At Blackshear the country rises a little, the sand becomes mixed with red clay, and occasionally a small pebble or stone is seen. There is fine quait hunting in this section. There are

many old plantations and much wheat and oats is raised, affording good feeding grounds. Blackshear can be reached by a sbort ride from Savannah over the Waycross linc.

After leaving Blackshear we struck out for Buckett's Ferry on the Ocmulgee River, sixty-five miles distant, passing through Pieree, Ware, Appling and Coffee counties. The country was made up of flatwoods, rolling and hilly lauds, mostly covered with lofty yellow pinc timber. We saw and killed numerous quail and small game. Stopped at several houses and received numerous invitations to go on fox hunts. Nearly every one in this section has one or more foxhounds of fair stock. We crossed the Ocmulgee at the ferry on a flatboat. This river is a red color, like coffee after the milk is added, and quite rapid. The ferrymen and others do quite a business here eatching shad with nets for some unarket near; they ask fifty cents each for a good sized fish.

Leaving this place we went to Eastman, Dodge county,

others do quite a business here eatching shad with nets for some market near; they ask fifty cents each for a good sized fish.

Leaving this place we went to Eastman, Dodge county, passing through Telfail county and numerous small towns. Eastman is a pleasantly situated town, on high, table-like land. It is quite a resort for parties on their way home from Florida in the spring. There is one of the largest and finest hotels in the whole South here—the Uplands Hotel. Excellent shooting in the vicinity; mostly small game.

From the above place we took the road for Macou, via Hawkinsville, Haynesville, Houston, etc. At Houston we found splendid fishing in a pretty little lake near the town, catching perch, pike, bream and other fish. Here we also procured some fresh-made Georgia flour and yellow corn meal, the latter hard to find in the South. Arriving at Macon we put up at a livery, and spent a day looking around this old city, and trying hotel fare. Macon reminds one of Alton, Ill., situated as it is among hills.

We left Macon for Griffin, passing through Bibb, Monroe and Pike counties. The country along the road was generally well settled, but there are localities in nearly all of the above counties where small game is quite plenty. We usnally killed all we could take eare of while going from place to place. In Pike county we found a large number of Indian arrow-beads and other signs of the once powerful tribes of red men. The country around Forsyth reminded us of Nortbern localities. There was white clover growing all about the place, with chestnut trees and fences made from cbestnut rails; in fact it seemed as though we were at the North. Griffin is a live town, with a population of \$500; it is in one of the finest fruit growing sections of the South. We hunted near by; also fished in a small creek to the northwest, and had fair luck. (The night before arriving at Griffin we had camped near a colored church. A heavy rain came up about 10 o'clock that night, and in order to save our tent a thorough wetting an

moved into the church—the door being ajar, as usual in the South—where we remained and slept well until next morning.)

Our next large place was Atlanta, the "Gate City" of the South. We spent one day very pleasantly bere. Saw some of the finest foxhounds we have met in the South, owned by gentlemen in the suburbs. From Atlanta we went to the northeast, climbing gradually up, up, all the time. Sometimes the hills were so steep that we had to help the horse, both going up and down. All through this mountainous country water for ourselves and horse was scaree; we often carried a demijohn full from our last camp. The scenery was grand, and grew wilder and rougher as we advanced. Sometimes we could see for a distance of forty miles around about us, especially as we neared Buford, Suwanee, Flowery Branch and Gainesville. All through this section fine hunting can be had, and we know of no place in the South where one could spend a few weeks or months to better advantage.

Many of the inhabitants showed us fine specimens of gold ore taken from their farans. When asked why they do not sink a shaft and develop a mine, they generally say "they baven't got time; have more than they can do tilling the soil." It also requires considerable capital to properly carry on the mining business here, although the ore is generally near the surface, and very soft or "rotten." They are waiting for Northern men to move in and "set the ball rolling," just as the Floridians did in the orange business.

Gainesville, Hall county, was our last stopping place. This is a busy town of 2,000 inhabitants, and a great summer resort. Best route from the Northeast is via the Richmond & Danville Air Line.

Here our trip ended for a time; we explored the surrounding country pretty thoroughly before leaving. We went for health and pleasure, and were not disappointed. Total distance traveled with horse and buggy, 500 miles.

Lower Georgia (the section we would recommend to sportsmen) has an area of 10,000 square miles, and comprises all of the northern

### THE PERFORMANCE OF SHOTGUNS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Having lately purchased a new breechloading shotgun, and being anxious to test the same, also to ascertain the correct charge to use to obtain the best result, I loaded sixteen brass shells with various charges, ranging from 3 drams of powder and 1 ounce of shot to 4 drams of powder and 14 ounces ot shot. No, 8 chilled shot and Dupont's Ducking No. 2 and wood powders were used. The target shot at was a 24-inch circle, distance 40 measured yards. The following table contains the result:

POWDER.	SHOT.	RIGHT.	LEFT.
3 drams black—2 wads. 3¼ drams black—2 wads. 3½ drams black—2 wads. 3½ drams black—2 wads. 4 drams black—2 wads. 4 drams wood—2 wads. 4 drams wood—1 wad 4 drams black—1 wad. 3¾ drams black—1 wad.	1 ounce. 1 ounces. 116 ounces. 117 ounces. 117 ounces. 117 ounces. 118 ounces. 117 ounces. 117 ounces. 117 ounces.	285 192 206 217 249 122 143 101 210	815 226 218 234 282 282 283 237

The penetration of the charges loaded with one wad on powder was far inferior to those loaded with two wads on powder, and again, the penetration of the wood powder was not equal to the black, but the wood powder's comparative freedom from smoke, noise and recoil fully compensative freedom.

sates for this. The result, I think, goes to show that the heaviest charges are not the best by any means, the penetration of course being a trifle better. I shall adopt the charge of 3 drams of powder and I ounce of shot for field use, which many of your correspondents think too small a charge

which many of your correspondents than to the same of or a 10-gauge.

The gun is a 10-gauge, 30-inch barrel, weighing 8 pounds; left barrel full choke, right medium, and as the sixteen charges were fired without cleaning I think the performance of this gun very creditable.

A. C. K.

WRIGHTSVILLE, Pa

### GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS, ATTENTION!

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS, ATTENTION!

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your last issue, I notice that you mention having received an earnest plea from a Vermont correspondent for the appointment of game wardens, etc. In Vermont the town jurors have the power to appoint a game warden for their respective towns. I would advise your correspondent to have a game warden appointed in his town, and if this warden should prove lax in the performance of his duties, then do as the writer has done; act as complainant personally. Witbin a month the writer has had four writs served on violators of the game laws, and should reports prove true, will, on his return home, have another writ issued against a State official, who has been caught shooting young dneks during the past week. At the next meeting of our Legislature, an carnest effort will be made to improve our game laws and simplify the means of enforcing them, and those who are interested in this matter are requested to correspond with the writer, so that we can get your views on this important subject. Address, care of Forest and Stream office,

### THE CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLES.

THE CHOICE OF HUNTING RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Yes, "C. D." has been very unfortunate in that he never has had cash enough to buy, or have built, a special rifle that would act as a shell reducer, or whose chamber fitted the shell so closely as to keep the shells from swelling on repeated firing. He never has had anything but the regular factory gun of greater or less cost and fineness of workmanship, and he never yet, among all the guns he has used, has found a gun that comes up to "Almo's" specially made gun. "Alno" is to be congratulated that he has such a gun. Perhaps such guns can be made for the general market, but they are not now so made, as my experience with the best of guns, by some of the best of makers, now teaches me. Depend upon it, the man who does not wish to "get left" in a tight pinch is not going to depend upon anything but careful work with and inspection of his ammunition. A "swelled head" may lose him bis life, and I know of no other way of being sure than to have perfect ammunition, reloaded by proper tools, as recently mentioned my me. I know it is hard work to so reload, but the surety of no accidents pays for the labor.

"Almo" mentions having a gun that will hold a shell."

head" may lose him bis life, and I know of no other way of being sure than to have perfect ammunition, reloaded by proper tools, as recently mentioned my me. I know it is hard work to so reload, but the surety of no aecidents pays for the labor.

"Almo" mentions having a gun that will hold a shell tightly, so as to prevent swelling on discharge; but I would eaution all your readers and gun buyers against such guns unless they know exactly what they are about and what the gun will do.

Every brass shell will expand on discharge, and, if the chamber is so tight as to hold the shell closely after such expansion, there will be a tendency to stick, causing failures of extractior that will take out any shell, no matter bow tightly fitting. I know of one such gun, built on purpose to force the shell home no matter how tight a fit, and to extract it after firing, and I never have learned of any failures of this gun in its work of either loading or extraction. But this gun is a singleloader, and a special gun as well, and ean, therefore, be left out of consideration in any general discussion.

The chamber of a repeater must be of such a caliber that the shell will enter easily and smoothly in loading, and extract witbout fail; it must have such a shape and fit that the expansion of the shell will not seat it in the chamber, but allow the shell to expand and again contract (as it will), and thereby admit of easy extraction.

The permaneut set that each shell will take after expansion is what the shell reducer has to take care of; this permanent set is always present, though variable for various metals from which the shells are made, and for variable thicknesses of shells. Yet it cannot be climinated by a tight fitting chamber, and if the chamber is too tight, there is a great liability of this permanent set locking the shell so tight in the chamber, and if the chamber is too tight, there is a greater liability of this permanent set locking the shell so tight in the chamber, and a disabled gun may be the result, with perh

As to the saving of shells from a repeater, that is entirely As to the saying of shells from a repeater, that is entirely a personal matter, governed by the work the hunter may be doing, and the "length of his pocket." In some work the shells can be as well saved as not to the saving of money to the hunter, something each one can best judge of for himself as to its being either necessary or expedient. When at target work I always save my shells, as well as when bunting slowly. One can stop and pick up shells as well as not when still-hunting, after several shots may have been fired, to the very material reduction of the yearly cost for ammunition, if said shells are reduced and properly reloaded. So let me say that I do not consider that I have had "bad luck loading rifle shells;" I think I have had very good luck,

and am only unfortunate in not having the necessary cash to provide myself with a gun which will of itself do everything I now find it necessary to do myself to insure proper action and no accidents. I have had to take the guns of the manufacturers as I have found them, as the majority have to do, and, eveu though the list has been a long one, have yet to discover a gun that will safely, surely, and beyond all peradventure of a doubt take in "swelled heads," fire them and extract them; that is a gun that I could afford to buy, or that the majority could reach. I congratulate "Almo" on his exceptional success.

New York City, Aug. 17.

### GAME IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

POLLOWING is a statement of the game killed by Licutenant Greely's party in the region adjacent to Lady Franklin Bay during their long stay in the frozen

Lady Franklin Bay during their long stay in the frozen North:

August, 1881—16 musk oxen, 1 hare, 1 ptarmigan. September, 1881—5 wolves, 10 musk oxen, 1 seal. February, 1882—7 hares.

March, 1882—1 lemming, 4 harcs.

April, 1882—1 lemming, 3 musk oxen, 5 seals, 1 hare. June, 1882—1 lemmings, 3 musk oxen, 5 seals, 1 hare. June, 1882—1 wolf, 4 lemmings, 18 musk oxen, 1 scal, 11 hares, 17 king ducks, 6 long-tailed ducks, 20 dovckins, 2 burgomaster gulls, 1 arctic fox, 20 skuas, 5 brant geese, 7 ptarmigans, 7 turnstones.

July, 1882—4 ermincs, 10 musk oxen, 2 hares, 3 long-tailed ducks, 10 eider ducks, 1 sabine gull, 5 arctic terns, 118 skuas, 27 brant geese, 6 turnstones, 1 sandpiper, 14 owls.

August, 1882—2 ermines, 33 musk oxen, 2 seals, 11 hares, 5 king ducks, 6 long-tailed ducks, 7 eider ducks, 13 dovckins, 1 burgomaster gull, 3 arctic terns, 40 skuas, 37 brant geese, 32 ptarmigans, 54 turnstones, 1 sandling, 16 knots, 2 ringed plover, 2 owls, 1 walrus.

September, 1882—3 foxes, 1 ermine, 1 musk ox, 3 seals, 2 hares, 1 raven, 3 ptarmigan, 1 turnstone and 1 owl.

November, 1882—1 seal.

February, 1883—1 hare.

March, 1883—1 hare.

March, 1883—2 hares and 4 ptarmigan.

May, 1883—3 musk oxen, 2 seals, 7 hares and 11 turnstones.

June, 1883—1 wolf, 2 foxes, 8 musk oxen, 3 seals, 14 king

May, 1608—8 hists stones.

June, 1883—1 wolf, 2 foxes, 8 musk oxen, 3 seals, 14 king ducks, 27 long-tailed ducks, 1 eider duck, 21 dovekins, 1 diver, 3 burgomaster geese, 12 arctic terns, 12 brant geese, 15 ptarmigans, 28 turnstones, 8 knots, 1 owl and 1 phalarope.

July, 1883—1 lemming, 3 harcs, 8 king ducks, 5 long-tailed ducks, 2 brant geese, 3 turnstones, 2 knots and 1 phalarope.

July, 1883—1 lemming, 3 harcs, 8 king ducks, 5 long-tailed ducks, 2 brant geese, 3 turnstones, 2 knots and 1 phalarope.

August, 1883—3 seals, 6 long-tailed ducks, 3 eider ducks, 6 dovekins, 1 brant goose, 1 turnstone and 1 knot.

A summary of the above gives a total of all game killed as follows: 7 wolves, 7 foxes, 8 ermines, 8 lemmings, 103 musk oxen, 19 seals, 57 harcs, 44 king ducks, 53 long-tailed ducks, 30 eider ducks, 60 dovekins, 1 diver, 6 burgomaster gulls, 1 sabine gull, 21 arctic terns, 178 skuas, 84 brant geese, 1 raven, 79 ptarmigan, 100 turnstones, 1 sandpiper, 1 sandling, 27 knots, 2 ringed plovers, 18 owls, 2 phalaropes, 1 walrus.

sandling, 27 knots, 2 ringed plovers, 18 owls, 2 phalaropes, 1 walrus.

The above statement of the game found by the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, which was prepared by Sergeant Brainard, is of interest as showing what species of birds and animals frequent Grinnell Land, and at what season of the year the migratory birds return to that region. No game was killed during the months of October, November and December, 1881; January and October, 1882, and January, 1883, when lunting was impossible on account of the darkness and cold. The solitary musk ox killed in November, 1882, was found by the party which was sent during that month to Carl Ritter Bay, though there can be no doubt that it is resident throughout the year, subsisting during the winter season on saxifrage and the scant grass, to find which it removes the snow with its hoofs. The number of these animals seen disproves the theory advanced by Major Feilden in his paper on mammalia (see "Voyage to the Polar Sea," volume 2, page 201, Nares) "that the number of musk oxen in Grunnell Land is extremely limited," and was well nigh exhausted by the onslaught made by the Nares expedition during the winter of 1875-76.—N. Y. Herata.

EARLY DAYS IN WESTERN NEW YORK—Deneville.

Nares expedition during the winter of 1875-76.—N. Y. Herald.

EARLY DAYS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y.—The following brief notes taken from a standard history of the period serve to remind one of the halcyon old times experienced by the pioneer settlers of Western New York. We can imaginc how the old settlers may have enjoyed the situation in the midst of abounding wildwood creations oc charmingly written about by Wilson and Audubon. I opine, however, that there would have been no use for a sportsman's journal in those piping days of plenty. Here is a quotation: "John Mountpleasant, Indian son of a British officer stationed at Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y., says of those dear old days: "Deer were not plenty, the wolves hunted them, driving them into the lake (Ontario); then they would wait and catch the poor tired creatures when they swam out. They also made sad havoc among them in the deep snows and crusted snows. A slope between the ridge and Lake Ontario abounded in bears; flocks of swan were often at the islands above Niagara Falls; bitterns were found in the marshes; white owls were numerous. I have taken salmon a foot long with my hands in Eighteen Mile Creek, near Lockport. Trout were abundant.' Judge Hopkins, who came to Lewiston in 1788, says: "There were a great many bears, wolves and wildcats, and being in the trade, I paid from fifty to seventy-five cents for beaver and otter skins, and four cents apiece for mink and muskrat pelts.'" Although the foregoing meagre notes only make a good show for bear meat and trout, and they omit any mention of the millions of grouse, ducks and other small game, yet we know they were abundant, and as for deer, they were numerous throughout the State. Cannot "Antler," my former neighbor of Allegany county, furnish a contribution on this subject—or anybody else—from cither personal recollections or book gleanings?—Obed Books (of Livingston).

West Jersey Society.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the West Jersey Game Protective Societ

West Jersey Society.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the West Jersey Game Protective Society at Gloucester city, Joseph Ore was appointed special detective for Camden county; Fish Warden Platt, of Woodbery, for Gloucester county, and the directors of Salem and Cumberland counties were authorized to appoint their own. The detectives are paid \$12 per week, with the instruction to enforce the game laws from date.—Homo,

Government Control of Forests.—Mr. Schatzka, of Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, a graduate of the forest Acadamy at Tharand, Saxony, among other reasons why government should engage in forestry in this country as well as in Europe, says (a) that without governmental oversight the abundance of woodland will be, as is the case in America, where it is least needed. (b) Most of the woods are fit only for fuel—this is true of two-thirds of our so-called woodland—and in census and tax returns, much is called such that ought not to be. (c) Michigan and Wiseonsin, that not long ago had ten million acres of good forest, have only two million left. This is always what results from unrestricted private control of the business. (d) With the growth of population, of wood-consuming industries, and the extension of railroads, the demands made upon our forests are increasing, and yet their area is diminishing. (e) From 80 to 200 years are necessary for some of the most valnable trees to reach maturity. Many will not even plant fruit and grapes which they may hope to enjoy. Will they plant forests whose completed growth they will never sec? (f) Larger areas, more capital and more knowledge than most farmers have, are necessary for the suecessful growing of timber. This knowledge must be largely traditional; it cannot be acquired by personal experience. The mistakes of one year will not show themselves the next as in ordinary crops. acquired by personal experience. The mistakes of one year will not show themselves the next as in ordinary crops. Hence government should take the lead as in Germany, where it gives its forest service a long technical training and apprenticeship.

ADVICE THAT WILL PROBABLY BE FOLLOWED.—Menomonie, Wis., Aug. 12.—The season to commence netting pinnated and ruffed grouse, ducks, ctc., opens Aug. 15, and it is estimated by good mathematicians that every citizen of our city who is old enough to bear arms, and who has arms to bear will be in the field promptly at four o'clock on the morning of said day; and it is hoped that there will be no bad misses of good shots, and that every bird that can possibly be killed will be brought to bag. For it would be a great misfortune to have too much game in the country (particularly the dangerous game known as grouse) and for that reason I say to shooters of this vicinity—don't stop shooting after you have all you want to eat, butkeep right on and kill all you can, because the fifteenth of August is here, and besides, some other hunter may kill more birds than you do, and that would be a disgrace for you, especially if you are credited with being an expert with the gun at the traps, and the other fellow only a novice. The prospects for prairie chicken shooting this year are exceedingly good. Good dogs are scarce, but good guns are exceedingly numerous. The birds are too small on the fifteenth to afford the best of sport; the open season should not commence before the first of September.—B. A. E.

Iowa Prairie Chickens.—Morning Sun, Iowa, Aug. 13.
—Chickens are plenty. There is no doubt of it, but whether they will be by the first of September remains to be seen. I have just learned to-day that they are shooting them now out on the prairies in spite of the law. One party killed sixteen in one evening. Now, isn't this too bad? Our laws are good enough, but there is a lack of the proper officers to enforce them. It seems to me that the experiment of having game wardens has been tried and been a success in other States, and with proper help they would do good work in the State of Iowa just now. The warden could drive out in a buggy and with the aid of a good glass catch men in the very act of shooting game out of season. I could show him now within six or eight miles of my house where he could make it hot for the law-breakers. Going into town this evening I found the boys terribly worked up, wanted to organize a club for the protection of fish and game. This is all right and we will organize such a club, but is it the duty of clubs to protect property that the State claims as its own? I think not, only when the State gives them the authority so to do. I only hope these lines may be read by some one who can and will use his influence in the right direction.—

Woodcock in Ohio.—Wooster, O., Aug. 11.—The recent heavy rains have moistened the ground, consequently our expectation have been realized. I anticipated that after the ground became moist again the woodcock would return to their feeding grounds. Such is now the case, and one who understands hunting them can make a fair bag, or rather the one that can hit them after he finds them. I killed in one day last week over my beltons, Buckeye Belle and Bonie, fourteen brace. Got up one more bird, which I failed to shoot at. Killed all of those in the cornfields, which in places are very rank and thick. I was at work nearly two hours, and fired thirty shots. Remarkably good, considering the density of the cover. I shall send you some papers on the habits of the woodcock, particularly on the monlting and the nonsensical idea that sportsmen get into their heads that woodcock seek dense cover to go through this process. Quail are doing splendidly. While running a brace of Blue Dick bitches this A. M. I found three coveys of nearly fullgrown ruffed grouse—one of 17, one of 13 and one of 15—and all within 300 yards of each other. I long for Sept. 1.—Jonn Bolus. JOHN BOLDS

Two-Eyed Shooting.—Centralia, Pa., Aug. 15.—Editor Forest and Stream: I think a good solution of the "two-cyed shooting" question is that those who practice it really use but one eye while the other may be open. This is a matter of only a little practice I find. I am quite interested in microscopic and astronomical work. In using my instruments I never think of closing either eye, using one for a while then changing to the other for rest, never thinking of closing the one not in use. At first things were considerably mixed; a beautiful double star seen with one eye was put in a cherry tree with the other, and the scales of Lepisma saccharina were mixed up with the meshes of my table cover, but after a while I learned to pay no attention to what was in view outside the tube.—Spicewood.

GAME ABOUT LOWELL, MASS.—The prospects for good shooting in this vicinity during the coming season looks better than for a number of years past. Our summer has been cool, with frequent showers, and all the old and well-known woodcock grounds, as well as many new places, are well bored throughout their rich, moist bottoms by our long-billed favorites. Two and more have been flushed in each of a number of places by the writer. Reports come in favorable for sport with ruffed grouse, and some half dozen broods of these regal birds have been located by your correspondent. The whiste of Bob White is heard in every field, and if the writer is not mistaken in the symptoms we will have the best quall shooting for many years.—Hemlock.

A Close Shave.—Centralia, Pa., Aug. 18.—Rattlesnakes seem to be a frequent topic in your paper these days. The other evening while riding out I heard the "sing" of one of those wretches close by the roadside. I reined up my horses, and my setter dog passing the wheel was struck at from a low oak bush by the snake; she dodged it, but with a little yelp. I was afraid she was "done for," but no ill-effects followed, so his snakeship, not making allowance for the dodge, came a little short of the mark and my dog was suved to help me in some of the sport promised this season. Quall and pheasants seem to be unusually plenty, and wild turkeys are on all the mountains.—Spicewood.

Quail in Indiana.—Hartford City, Aug. 11.—The prospect for quail shooting this fall is exceedingly flattering here. In a half hour's walk I can raise from 15 to 20 covies of young broods. The season has been most favorable for their hatching. We all lock for better shooting than we have had for the past five years. Buffed grouse are more numerous also, though they are not hunted much by our sportsmen, quail being too plentiful and easier of access.—Att Look.

Chazy Lake, Dannemora, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Woodcock are very plenty this summer, and partridges also. On the shore near the lake is the cabin of Old Mose the guide. Of him Rev. S. O. Prime says: "Out of the thicket energed an old man in many colored and patched raiment, with long and matted hair and beard." Mose is now over 80 years old, and never wore a hat in his life. He can tell a good story and shoot a rifle with many young men to-day.—ROMER.

RUFFED GROUSE NEAR NEW YORK.—If "H. G. B." will come to Indian Point, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin county N. Y., he can find enough ruffed grouse for any reasonable sportsman. Our woods are full of the young birds, two-thirds grown. I shall be happy to impart any information sportsmen may want concerning game and fish of our woods and waters at any time.—Moses A. Laythe (Chateaugay Lake, Franklin county, N. Y.).

Prairie Chickens in Kansas.—Hartford City, Ind., Aug. 11.—Reliable reports reach me from Marshall county, Kansas, that prairie chickens are thicker this year than grasshoppers were in 1870. Two parties were out on the 5th inst. and killed thirty-one in half an hour. It would be a good idea for sportsmen of that section or game protectors to look after the game a little, as the law is not off before Sept. 1.—An

# Camp Hire Hlickenings.

"That reminds me."

"That reminds me."

133.

INTO the store one evening strolled Hank, the old hunter of the town, and the talk turned to hunting. Some of the boys asked the difference between a grouse and a partridge. While we were discussing that subject there came in a fellow who, we thought, might enlighten us, so Bill asked him if he could tell us the difference between a grouse and a partridge. After scratching his head and looking at the wall, he drawled out, "I always supposed a grouse was a specie of rabbit." Hank told us a yarn about trapping. He said that when he used to trap, mink were plenty and commanded a good price, and he used to eatch several every night. One morning as he was going over his traps he came around a high bank in the creek and there on top of the bank not twenty yards away sat a mink. Hank said he pulled up his gun and fired, and the mink started to roll down the bank and Hank ran so fast to get it before it went into the creek that the load of shot struck him in the legs. Then Bill related a story he had read in the FOREST AND STREAM, about some boys who ran a rabbit under a powder house and tried to smoke it out. The powder house exploded, blowing them to pieces, tore a hole in the ground, carried a tree several yards, and broke glass in a window half a mile off. After he had finished, Bob eagerly asked, "Did it kill the rabbit?"

ATHENS, Pa. ATHENS, Pa.

The was our last evening in camp; there were three of us, C., the genial "old trapper," H., the man of varied experience, a traveler in many lands—a roamer of the seas—but now the woodsman, and the writer, J. W. H. had in his time many adventures with the wild animals of the forest; the panther in particular, Perhaps it would be no exaggeration to say, for a choice between a good Thanksgiving dinner with all the "fixin's," and a hand-to-hand clinch with that ferocious beast, the latter would be taken every time. I ventured to intimate to my friends that it was our last evening in eamp, and asked if H. would entertain us with some real good panther stories. Without deigning even an intelligible reply, but only giving a half grunt or mutter, and a few extra puffs at his pipe, he relapsed into silence, and that was the order of things for the next few minutes. Just when it was getting to be the least bit oppressive, however, the old trapper began:
"My grandfather was a great hunter, trapper, and Indian fighter, and eventually his name was a terror to the red man. He lived at that time in Northern New York, not far from the 'old Canada trail.' His business was hunting, trapping, and killing Indians; the latter came about this way: One day, while absent on a hunting expedition, the Indians raided that section, murdered his entire family, and burnt his home and all its contents. When my grandfather returned and saw what had been done, he swore eternal vengeance against the red devils, and never after did he omit an opportunity to kill and scalp an Indian. He set about building a small log cabin, selecting a spot not far from his old home, but more secluded, and not so likely to be observed. There the poor old man lived solitary and alone, with none to cheer or comfort him; but what with his rifle, traps, and hunting Indians, he was kept pretty busy, and so had not much time to brood over his troubles. It was one cold morning in the winter following the sad occurrence, that my grandfather started out to visit his trap

the sight of those tracks warmed the old man's blood, and he started right on after them, forgetting all about his traps. After going about five miles he saw smoke ahead; this he cautionsly approached, and there, sitting around the fire cooking, were the five Indians. By good management he succeeded in killing four of them, the fifth escaped. Four reeking scalps were dangling to the old man's belt, and he was homeward bound.

"Not until then did my grandfather realize how cold it was; oh, so fearfully cold. Would he live to get home was his thought, when out on the trail hopped a bob cat; he shot it, loaded his rifle and went on. Not far, however, when a half famished wolf sprang out in front with a savage growl, and was served the same sauce as the cat. Now it had got to be so frightfully cold that my grandfather did not dare to stop to load, but hmried on as fast as his legs would carry him. He was not destined to go far before he was brought to a sudden halt by a most terrific scream close in his rear, and that seream once heard was never mistaken, for there was but one animal in the forest that could utter it—the panther. When my grandfather heard that yell he turned instantly, caught his powder flask and quickly ponred the powder in his rifle, then felt for the bullet pouch. It was gone. For a moment the old man was paralyzed, the next scared, yes, scared, for the first time in his life, and great drops of sweat came out on his face and fell thick and fast. What should he do, what could he do! Oh, for something—lead, iron, anything—to put in his rifle. At that moment the terrible creature appeared not twenty paces distant, creeping toward him, getting ready for the fatal spring. A glance at the ground—there at his feet was a little pile of ice pellets (the great drops of sweat as they rolled from my grandfather's face bad frozen like hailstones before they touched the earth). Why could he not catch a handful of them and put in his rifle? Surely they would be better than nothing. No sooner thought than done

### ADIRONDACK PRESERVATION.

ADIRONDACK PRESERVATION.

THE various plans of preserving the forest of the Adirondacks differ in the question of how and how much. The true solution, leaving out all personal and copartnership interests, is simple and can be but one. As to the how, it can only be by the State acquiring absolute proprietorship; as to the how much, the line is not so easily drawn, but for the simplification of the former question, it may be placed as closely to the true source of the Hudson waters as may be, but without permitting any complication of the State property's bonndaries by the exclusion of valleys which enter into the district necessary to be preserved. This it seems to memoreover needful, to avoid the danger of climatic changes such as would ocen even to the forest region if the adjoining valleys were cleared or burned off. The true headwaters of the Hudson are to a serious extent already damaged by the clearings in the Schroon and Lake George sections. The State should appropriate every acre of woodland in that section and as far north and east in Essex county as the sources of the tributaries which run through the Indian Pass, and all the forest remaining in the north of Herkimer and its adjoining counties of the same range where are the northern tributaries of the Mohawk, which river shows within the past twenty-five years grave indications of the action of freshet in the setting up of its channel. To this ought to be added the wild section about Mount Seward as far north as the Lower Saranac Lake, and, for the double reason of preserving the valleys of the sonthern tributaries of the Black River, and thence following the western water shed of that valley down to, the line of settled country north of the Mohawk.

All within this boundary ought to be in the unquestion where a the source of the settled country north of the Mohawk.

Saranac Lakes to those north of the headwaters of the Black River, and thence following the western water shed of that valley down to the line of settled country north of the Mohawk.

All within this boundary ought to be in the unquestionable control of the State at the earliest possible date. This would include much cultivated land and varions hotel sites, but there is no necessity of reforesting all the district—those sections which have been thoroughly reclaimed may be leased on long leases, and on conditions which will keep the tenant from infringing the interests of the State; the hotels equally may be leased to their present owners under such restrictions as to clearing more land as may be desirable, and the whole forest, when under the State proprietorship, may be, as European—forests are, leased to the lumberers under rigorous conditions as to the size of the trees to be cut and the complete disposal of the litter and prevention of fires. The wood must be cut at maturity if the forest is to be preserved from conflagration, and the removal of the full-sized trees permits the growth of the smaller ones which, without some thinning, will never come forward. At present undersized trees are being cut to a very large extent.

I have spoken of a dam on the Raquette. This construction, authorized by one of those nefarious bills which are rushed through our Legislature without the knowledge of adversely interested parties, was built across a rapid at the lower part of a long, level reach of the river, and its effect was to flood the bottom land for many miles regardless of all proprietary rights on the river. The lumber in the flooded district was killed, and when the water fell and fire got in great sections were swept by the flames. The aspect of the valley is changed very much by it, and the inhabitants, indignant, but without legal remedy, took steps to blow up the dam, with eminent success, so that the level is now much reduced, but the valley is ruined.

Hitherto the State authorities have regarded the who

same time facilitate the moving of tourists and supplies for those inhabitants whom the proposed regulations would restrict in their home production.

Once the proprietorship of the district is vested in the State, all these conditions may be so co-ordinated that no important interest shall be infringed and the State itself may be relieved from a great portion of the expense of the tenure. The forest can be made to pay for itself and still remain a forest, which is the desideratum in the matter. At present the only interests served are those of speculators, indifferent to any good to the State or the community, and to a great extent not citizens of it. — Correspondence Exercing Post.

# Sea and River Hishing.

### SHEEPSHEAD AND BLUEFISH.

BY BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.

BY BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.

GOT eleven 'bunkers from Charlie Green this morning," said the Superintendent to the Commissioner, as the latter stepped aboard the Heartsease and ordered the men to get under way for a day's sail and fish.

"Well, that will be enough to catch all the porgees we want," was the contemptnous reply, as the Commissioner busied himself to see that the peak was "topped up" and the mainsheet trimmed just so as to get everything "out of her" that was possible.

"Porgees!" was the grumbling response. "I want bluefish. You might as well catch sunfish out of a mill pond as porgees; I did not come five hundred miles from my home in a country village, as you call it, to catch porgees."

"But suppose that bluefish are not biting." suggested his associate.

Then we must make them bite," was the confident re-

tort.

"That is enough," the Commissioner responded gaily, as he gave the helm up to his sailing master and lighted his after-breakfast cigar, "bluefish you want and bluefish you must have. As for myself I had settled my mind on sheepshead, but as my rule is always to let my visitors have their own way, I shall coneede the point and content myself with the lively bluefish."

The Superintendent ruminated. He knew his companion

way, I shall coneede the point and content myself with the lively bluefish."

The Superintendent ruminated. He knew his companion well enough to understand that he did not talk idly; he had never caught a sheepshead, but he had heard of them, had seen their broad sides and positive heads in the market and was well aware that they were regarded by many fishermen as the lords of the finny tribe, to whom bluefish were as sprats to whales. So after a while he said meekly:

"Are you sure you can catch sheephcad?"

"Sure I can catch sheepshead!" was the exclamation of response. "No; an old fisherman like you to ask such a question! Is any one ever sure he can catch anything when out fishing except a cold in the head? Why, I am not sure you will catch a single porgee with all those eleven bunkers, although I believe porgees to be as thick as the historical leaves in Vallambrosa,"

"Then what are you talking about sheephead for?" demanded the Snperintendent, one of whose peculiarities it was to call sheepshead "sheephead" for a little variety, just as he would address the sailing master as "Augur," although his name was "August," which is as easy to pronounce if not easier.

"Simply because I am told that they are hiting, and it is

nis name was 'August, which is as easy to pronounce it not easier.

"Simply because I am told that they are bitting, and it is a way I have to go fishing when the fish will bite, and for the kinds that are bitting, in preference to going when they are not in the humor, or for those which are at the moment making a visit to distant relatives."

"Humph," snorted the Superintendent, for if there was one thing he hated more than another it was to be instructed in the art of catching fish, in which he supposed he was fucile princeps, as we used to say when we were young, and were persuaded to it by the use of the rattan of the schoolmaster. So they talked about the weather till they arrived at the "cinderbeds," which was their favorite spot for inveigling bluefish and porgees. They cast anchor, and the Commissioner, who evidently had no great idea of the prospects for sport, said: said

sport, said:

"I will take Angust with mc and go to the flats off East
Island and dig soft clams for bait for the sheepshead if we
should conclude to try them after you have caught all the
bluefish you want. In the meantime you can be fishing for

blinefish you want. In the meantime you can be fishing for porgees."

"Porgees," granted the Superintendent, as the other pushed off in the smallboat for the island some quarter of a mile away, and proceeded to put on a bluefish bait. His companion was absent about half an hour, and when he returned his first greeting was an announcement "that they were biting." It appeared that the Superintendent had taken the cook from his accustomed duties and set him to "chumming" and helping fish, to which, being young, he was nothing loth, and between them they had several bluefish already, with good prospects for more. So the host got out his rod as quickly as he could, without even waiting to put on his shoes or roll down his pantaloons, which he had converted into temporary kneebreeches when he was in the pursuit of the secretive softshell clam, and the two were at once hard at it and hauling in the finny prey hand over fist, that is, by many revolutions of the reel.

"Do you observe," cried the Commissioner, as he was twirling his reel-handle merrily with a fish of five ponnds at the end of his line, "the superiority of the use of a large single-barreled reel over the multiplier? I altered my old salmon reel by taking out the click. You have so much more power. No man should ever use a multiplier except for bass fishing or casting, and then one like what you have on that rod, Imbrie's new patent, hung on adjustable pivots, is the thing."

"This will suit me well enough," retorted his companion,

on that root, Impries new patent, utung on augustate prois the thing,"

"This will suit me well enough," retorted his companion,
contentedly. "I like my line to come in fast, and want to
land my fish in something less than an honr apiece."

"And work away as though you were grinding coffee,"
retorted the other. "I can reel in as fast as the fish will
come, and that is fast enough, and I don't have the handle all
the while slipping away from me and rapping my fingers."

come, and that is fast enough, and I don't have the handle all the while slipping away from me and rapping my fingers."
At this moment a large catboat, filled with a suiling party, many of whom were ladies, passed close to the Heartsease and saluted the Superintendent as they went.
"By Jove, what a beautiful woman!" observed the Commissioner, as soon as they were out of hearing.
"Did you notice her? She is the daughter of the gentleman at the tiller, my old friend from Albany. But her husband is aboard."
"Twe got him," was the interrupting ejaculation, apparently uttered in deference to the superfluous husband, but in

reality spoken of a recalcitrant fish that had been biting without being hooked. "That is the advantage of tying on the bait as I advised you to do; we always do it for striped bass, and when the bluefish are shy as they are now, I do the same for them. Then, if they miss the hook the first time, they do not tear the bait off, so that they get it the second bite, but it is in good order to catch them."

In their excitement the sportsmen had not followed the motions of the catboat, they did not see her keep away in front of them, jibe over, and swing up alongside, and the first notice they had of an impending visit was the rounding to of the boat close aboard. The Commissioner was taken aback, his feet were bare, his pantaloons rolled up to his knees, his hands were more or less daubed with menhaden, and he was in a general state of neglect and disarrangement not at all suitable to the reception of that "beantiful woman" of whom he had been speaking so enthusiastically. He did his best, however, receiving her, her husband and her father with enthusiasm and without apology, but he promptly set the Snperintendent to getting out some champagne, while he slipped into the nearest stateroom, and put on his shoes and tidied himself up a bit. Rods were of course laid aside, the inferior game neglected for the superior. Jokes, laughter and bright smiles pervaded the cabin, and the poor deluded fish had a respite. Time flew by till the visitors had to bid good-bye. When they were gone and the fishermen had resnmed their rods and found that the other game had taken advantage of the occasion to retire to parts unknown, the Superintendent asked sulkily, "How much time have we lost?"

It is unnecessary to give the Commissioner's protest against

taken advantage of the occasion to retire to parts unknown, the Superintendent asked sulkily, "How much time have we lost?"

It is unnecessary to give the Commissioner's protest against this commorplace interpretation of so delightful a change from the mere act of catching fish, but he offered to get under way and run down to the sheepshead ground which was a couple of miles off and near the hotel on Fire Island. The offer was promptly approved. There had been wonderful sheepsheading in the Great South Bay all summer. These valuable and delicious fish had been taken in numbers never equaled before, and both the sportsmen were anxious to try them. So the yacht was quickly bowling along through the intricate channel between the beach and the islands, past Clam Pond cove, round Tobey's flat, close to the net reels beyond Sammis's hotel, nearly to the black buoy off the lower shoal. There, anchored entirely across the channel, were fifty small boats, and in each of these one or two patient, silent, industrious sheepshead fishers. The theory has been received from time immemorial, that to catch such shy and cunning creatners it was necessary to use the utmost caution. To fish from a small boat, to go alone, to anathematize every sailing vessel which came within a quarter of a mile of you, to whirl your heavy sinker and bait over your head at the risk of driving the hooks into some sensitive part of your body and to send the hne spinning off a hundred feet from the boat.

"Why cannot we fish off the deck of the yacht?" demanded the Superintendent with irreverent disregard for all these well-established traditions, "anchor her as near as you can and let us try. How deep is the water here, anyway?"

"Four to five fathoms."

"You may just as well say it in English."

"Twenty-five to thirty feet," said the Commissioner, making the correction as gracefully as he could, "I agree with you there, there is no sense in taking such precautions when the water is so deep and the current as strong as that of a mill race."

So they

ing the correction as gracefully as he could, "I agree with you there, there is no sense in taking such precunitors when the water is so deep and the current as strong as that of a mill race."

So they came to, not exactly where they would have preferred to be but as near the line of fishermen as they dared in view of the prejudice which they knew they were controvening. Then they rigged up their lines. Of course, the Superintendent would accept no advice; he had caught salmon trout, the shyest of all fish, when no other man could get a bite, and had versed himself in the ways of all the denizens of the fresh waters, so he was not to be instructed. He hitched ten hooks, one above another, to the line and put a whole clam on each hook. When he had baited his trap it stretched the entire length of the yacht. The Commissioner was more modest and merciful, he only put on four hooks, but the upper one was fully five feet from his sinker, which hung in a loop six inches long from the line. The sailing master, who had seen sheepshead caught before, looked on in dismay while the distant fishermen wondered whether these were new species of nets baited to make them more fatal. Each sportsman had a stiff rod and a fifteen-thread bass line that would lift nearly thirty pounds, while a large, long-handled scoop net lay conveniently on the deck.

Sheepshead are a peculiar fish, as the Superintendent soon found out. They bit and run, to live and bite again. They are not like their fierce brother, the bluefish, but they pick up your clam as gingerly squeezed it in their powerful jaws they drop it with scarcely a twitch on the line to warn the deluded sportsman of the fact of his bait. If he discovers what is going on at all and "yanks" in approved fashion, the hook slips from the trapbleck pavement in the mouth of the adversary and he takes nothing by his motion. It is all very well to say, "Wait till the sheepshead has pulled twice and then has picked up your bait and gone off with it." That is excellent. Hustelled with a sub

aldermanie aristocracy. Sheepshead are a fine looking fish after all, if not as graceful as salmon nor as delicate as trout, and deserve their reputation as a table delicacy.

It was a gala day aboard of the Heartsease. Those eleven bunkers had been put to good account, and now the soft clams had turned out even more remunerative. It is not often you can catch sixty seven bluefish with eleven menhaden, and it is still more rare to take twenty-six sheepshead under any circumstances. One fact had been demonstrated to the benefit of the gentle angler, if not so much to that of the professional, that in fishing in a strong tideway in thirty feet of water, as good snecess can be had from a large vessel as from a small boat, while the comfort of the two methods are not to be compared.

"Well," said the Superintendent as he recled up his line after being satisfied that there were no more fish to be conquered, as the shades of eve had settled down and darkness was approaching, "you are right about one thing. A single-barreled reel is the proper one for this sort of fishing even if it does occasionally catch your thumb when the fish makes a sudden rush. A multiplier is unnecessary and makes too much work of it."

"That being admitted," replied the Commissioner, off-handelly, "let us take our bluefish to Jesse Snith make him

much work of it."

"That being admitted," replied the Commissioner, off-handedly, "let us take our bluefish to Jesse Smith, make him a present of them, and keep our sheepshead."

"No," answered the Superintendent, "let me teach you how to salt down the bluefish so that they will keep, not spoil, as I believe once happened."

This retort, which had something of truth in it in spite of the Commissioner's explanations, closed the sports of a day which has not been surpassed in Eastern waters for many a revolving moon, and will probably not be equaled for many to come. revolving moo many to come.

### THE LARGEST BLACK BASS YET.

THE LARGEST BLACK BASS YET.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I find in your issue of Aug. 7, an article with the above heading. Now, we will all admit that a black bass weighing 7½ pounds is a beauty, but if our friend Mr. Folsom will make us a visit, we will take him to where he can have the pleasure of reeling in fish which will bump the beam at 11, yes, 12 and 14 pounds, without much trouble. I do not mean by this that there are no small bass in the waters of Florida, nor do I wish any of our Northern friends to think that they can be killed with sticks and stones, or caught with pitchforks, as I have heard people talk of doing, but I do claim for Florida as fine fields for piscatorial sport as are to be found in this country anywhere. I am a great lover of the rod and reel, and if you can find space in your columns, I will give you and our Northern friends a little sketch of my last skirmish with the finny tribe.

The greater portion of fish taken in the fresh-water lakes of Florida, are black bass, pickerel or jack, and a goodly number of bream and catfish. Some ten weeks ago, I left for Altoona, Florida, and from there, in company with two of my piscatorial friends, we started out for a day's sport. An hour's ride through fragrant floral pines brought our little party to one of those clear, crystal streams or bayous, which bears the unpoetical name of Niggertown Creek.

We were well supplied with good tackle, and the usual supply of good things which are required to make up the sportsman's lunch box, and had it not been for a poor affair of a boat, our entire outfit might well have been called a respectable one, even if we did ride on a mule cart with a gentleman of African descent as driver.

However, a portion of Jones's underwear was soon put to nse as caulking for the little home-made plank boat, and after our paraphernalia was safely stowed away, with Birdsong at the oars, we were soon gliding rapidly to the bait grounds.

A half hour was sufficient to fill our minnow bucket with fine silvers, and then aw

However, a portion of Jones's underwear was soon put to nea as caulking for the little home-made plank boat, and after our paraphernalia was safely stowed away, with Birdsong at the oars, we were soon gliding rapidly to the bait grounds.

A half hour was sufficient to fill our minnow bucket with fine silvers, and then away we went across and into one of those clear, deep, lily-bound lakes, for which Florida is noted. This lake contained, I suppose, 3½ acres, was about 25 to 30 feet deep, and like all the other little lakes which surround Niggertown Creek, are to be reached only by pushing a boat through high saw grass and reeds about three or four rods. This, you may think, is too much trouble; well, perhaps so, but if you will give us a little time we will show you how it pays.

We soon made our boat fast to the bonnets and began work. Jones took the lead with a bass of 6 pounds, I came in second with a fine fellow weighing 3½ pounds, and Birdsong as third with a pickerel of 7 pounds 9 ounces, I again with a 3½-pounder. Birdsong took for his second a 12½-pounder, and Jones for his a 7½-pounder. Several others were taken, I suppose in all about 60 pounds, when Jones proposed we should move to a little cove on the opposite side of the lake. We did so, and after partaking of our lunch, which we were by this time hungry enough to enjoy, we began anew, with our bout at anchor in the shade of some wild orange trees and live oaks.

Jones was the lucky one again, and took for his first a beanty weighing 13½ pounds, then I with one of 4½ pounds and Jones again with a 6½-pound pickerel. Birdsong had in the meantime made fast to a huge mudfish, which occupied his time for about half an hour, very much to his disgust and our very great pleasure, but he soon came to the front with a fine one of 12½ pounds. At about this time our bait was exhausted, with the exception of a large bream, which was, I suppose, 6½ inches long, and as a matter of experiment I proposed to Jones that 1 try it. My pole was a very light one, only 8

and I had no idea that they ever grew to be so large. His flesh was sweet and delicious, and seemed to have retained all the fine flavors of the younger black bass. This fish was taken in about 22 feet of water with the minnow, about 12 feet from surface of water when hooked. He made a straight shoot for the center of the lake, and it was with the greatest trouble and care that I succeeded in getting him toward shore. He did not show himself above the surface at any time, and when finally pulled to the boat he came with his mouth full open and to all appearances dead, and after being landed I think he made but one flop.

H. W. Ross.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.

### THE BROOK TROUT.

BEAUTIFUL child of the fountain stream!
Thou seemest born of a nalad's dream,
Child of the water and child of the light, Child of the water and child of the light, Shining in rainbow colors bright. Dissolved from the flashing sunbeams sent Down into thy crystal element— Resplendent in manife of silvery fold, Sparkling with rubies and pearls and gold!

Not in coralline depths of tropical seas Do fishes glitter in hues like these, Nor winged forms of the burning zone In dyes more gorgeous than thine own— Of all the creatures of wave or air The most alluring and most fair!

Reaming mid Nature's lov'liest scenes. Reaming mid Nature's lov'liest scenes, Through meadows, glades and wild ravines; In clear, deep races, where mirrored lie The feathery clouds and azure sky; Where the cataract leaps with impetuous might Like molten e-nerald down the height, And white and soft as the wild swan's rhroat On the basin's margin the foam-drifts float, Or dancing and whirling the snowy spray, To the rippling music glides away.

To the rippling music glides away.

Loitering under the grassy eaves,
Hiding under the lily leaves,
Neath mossy boulder and shelving stone,
And trunks by tempests overthrown;
By gnarled roots and boughs concealed,
In odorous wood and flowery field:
Basking lazily in the sun,
Leaping at insects bright and dun;
Sporting the slining gravel in;
Darting swift as a javelin!
In and out; now here, now there,
A gleam of sunlight everywhere;
Shunning with instinct quick and sure
All things tainted or impure;
Started with violent afright
If sudden danger meet thy sight,
Or but a shadow or motion rude
Disturb thy wonted solitude.

Beautiful nymph of the fountain stream;

Beautiful nymph of the fountain stream! So long as its sparkling waters gleam, Or darksome flow where the shadows slant Be fair Montsweag thy favorite hannt, That ardent lovers, each blooming year, May seek and softly woo thee here.

Thine are the roseate summer hours. For thee the fountains, dews and showers For thee the fountains, dews and showers, When the earth is smiling, and woods and leas Are vocal with sweetest melodies.
And myriad-bright, ephemeral things Saip o'er the waters on gauzy wings—When nature all is warm and rife With happy, sportive, bounding life.

But ah! when cease the founts to flow, When for the showers falls the snow, When the tender flowers die, and still Is the insects' hum and song birds' trill—Sleeping under the fleety folds, With lilies, pinks and marigolds. Thou liest, in tey fetters bound, Till the brooks shall melt anew to sound And gentle zephyrs and vernal rain Wake thee and them to life again! By THE BROOKSIDE, WISCASSET, ME.

B. F. S.

### BASS FISHING IN THE ST. JOHNS.

BASS FISHING IN THE ST. JOHNS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Mrs. Partington remarked that comparisons are "odorous," and having noticed in your issue of July 7, the reports from Cuttyhunk, I cannot refrain from giving you some reliable data regarding bass fishing near the mouth of the St. Johns River. On several occasions I have referred to the sport obtainable during July and August in this section, and as evidence that I did not exaggerate, I will append a few scores made by friends within one month.

My friend General Ledwith commenced fishing on July 9, and his score is as follows, the fish being channel bass: July 9, 3; July 27, 11; Ang. 2, 12; Aug. 3, 11; Aug. 6, 12; July 23, 9; July 27, 11; Ang. 2, 12; Aug. 3, 11; Aug. 6, 12; Aug. 9; 3; Aug. 10, 3. Total 94. Smallest, 20 pounds; largest, 46 lbs. Average, 26 pounds; aggregate 2,444 pounds.

On Aug. 4, my friend Mr. Marrin and party fished from one boat with following result, the fish being channel bass: Mr. Marrin 8, Mrs Marrin 6, Miss Thornton 5, Miss Palmer 4, Mr. T. W. Palmer 4. Total 32. Average weight, 32 pounds; total weight, 1,024 pounds.

Aug. 8—Mr. Marrin, 3 channel bass; Mrs. Marrin, 2; Mr. Thornton, 4; Miss Palmer, 2; Miss Barnard, 2. Total for boat, 13; average weight, 35 pounds; aggregate weight, 455 pounds.

Ang. 9—Mr. Marrin, 7 channel bass; Mr. Palmer, 2; Mrs. Marrin, 1. Total for boat, 10; average weight, 340 pounds, aggregate weight, 340 pounds.

My friend Mr. Wall and boatman fished two days, with following result: Aug. 5—Mr. Wall, 8 channel bass; Boatman, 12; Aug. 6—Mr. Wall, 13. Total, 38; average weight, 30 pounds; aggregate weight, 30 pounds.

My friend Mr. Wall and boatman fished two days, with following result: Aug. 5—Mr. Wall, 8 channel bass; Boatman, 12; Aug. 6—Mr. Wall, 13. Total, 38; average weight, 30 pounds.

My friend Mr. Wall and boatman fished two days, with following result: Aug. 5—Mr. Wall, 8 channel bass; Boatman, 12; Aug. 6—Mr. Wall, 13. Total, 38; average weight, 30 pounds.

My friend Mr. Wall and boatman fished two d

him on the 5th, 6th and 8th, and captured 20 channel bass, averaging 30 pounds: aggregate, 600 pounds.

On Aug. 7 George Degolia and Hartley Williams landed 12 channel bass; average weight, 30 pounds; aggregate weight, 860 pounds.

My friends, Cols. Forbes and Hart, fished with rods and reels, with the foll wing result: Col. Forbes—Aug. 8, 3 channel bass; Aug. 9, 4 channel bass. Smallest, 25 pounds; average, 30 pounds; aggregate weight, 210 pounds. Col. Hart—Aug. 8, 1 channel bass; lost 4 by tackle breaking; Aug. 9, 3 channel bass. Average, 30 pounds; aggregate weight, 210 pounds.

Col. Forbes informed me that on the 9th he examined over 100 channel bass that had been captured during the day and that the smallest weighed 24 pounds. Taking the aggregate we find these parties captured 251 fish; average weight about 30 pounds; total weight 7,340 pounds, or over three tons and and a third.

Bass visiting this river during July, August and September pages from 20 to 45 reach.

30 pounds; total weight 7,340 pounds, or over three tons and and a third.

Bass visiting this river during July, August and September range from 20 to 45 pounds. We are of the opinion that some of your Cuttyhunkers may visit this section with advantage. By taking the mail train from New York early in the morning they would reach this city the next day at 12:30 P. M. By taking steamboat at 3 P. M. they would arrive at Mayport at 6 P. M., or in about forty hours from New York. By steamship from New York to Savannah or Fernandina they would arrive in this city in from 65 to 85 hours. Cost of boatman and bait \$2.50 per day; boarding, with good table and fair beds at Burough's Hotel, Mayport, or at Gilbert's, at P-llot Town, \$10 per week. If fishermen are desirous of paddling their own canoes, Whitehall boats can be hired at Jones's boatyard in this city at \$1 per day.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 9, 1884.

### MONSTERS OF FLORIDA WATERS.

MONSTERS OF FLORIDA WATERS.

Editor Vorest and Stream:

As one of your correspondents appears anxious to secure some information regarding the pleasures and disappointments of salt-water fishing, I will favor him with some of my experiences.

Some years since the steamer Lizzie Baker was wrecked in the north channel at the mouth of the St. Johns River. Within a short period but little of her was left except the bottom, boiler, engine and the walking-beam frame. Some months after she was wrecked, G., B., "Al Fresco" and a representative of the colored persuasion proceeded to the wieck for the purpose of capturing sheepshead and channel bass. B. was provided with 600 feet of 72-thread cable laid cotton line. He used a piece of a pine board for a float, and allowed his line to float seaward with the ebb tide until the float was some 400 feet astern. The float disappeared, B. yanked, but felt no fishy response. I advised to healt in his line, and he exclaimed, "I have hooked him." As soon as the line tightened the fish started up stream, and B. hastily hauled in slack line. When the slack was all hauled in, B. attempted to arrest the onward progress of the fish, but failed, and the Fifteenth Amendment joined in the fray, but the fish kept on its way, and G. lent a hand. At the time I was a cripple, seated in the stern of the boat and could merely make suggestions. After the fish had passed some distance up stream, 1 noticed the float near the boat, and I suggested that No. 15 should seize it. He did so, and held on like death to a defunct darky, but his end of the line parted. The three bent on the other end of the line, and after a half hour's hard struggle they brought the unknown to a point beneath the boat. As the question was, "What is it," they pulled away, and there appeared at the side of the boat the end of a saw belonging to a sawfish fully sixteen feet in length. As we were in a light clinker-built boat, the three deemed discretion the better part of valor, and instantly gave the fish slack line. I reque

As soon as the turtle landed I left the cockpit, for I instantly discovered that there was room for but one. After the crawler had quieted down I put him in harness and resumed my fishing.

Two years since I was fishing at Mile Point, and during the forenoon I captured six bass, from twenty-two to forty pounds. To keep the fish slive I tied them with short, stout cords and allowed them to swim by the side of the boat. I retired disgnsted, for all I had left was six bass heads. Sharks had appropriated all the rest.

A short time after this experience I was fishing at the same place, with McMullen as my boatman, I was after bass and obtained a bite. I yanked and found something more at the other end than I had bargained for. After a long fight I brought to the surface a shark, which I had hooked in the forward fin. I told Mac to strike hirr with the grams. He complied, and struck him in the head, but the grains did not enter. Instantly the fish turned on its side, rushed at and seized the bow of the boat and tore off the false stem. Resolved that the brute should dee and that brute force should yield to tact, I determined to tire ont the fish. After a fight of three hours the shark was beached on the mud in shallow water, I plunged the grains in his back; and with the fishing line and hue attached to the grains we hauled the capture into shallow water and I dispatched him with a fish kvife. He measured nine feet in length, and was played with a bass line and a Job Johnston's hook.

On one occasion last summer I anchored at Mile Point, and engaged in tarpon fishing, and in a short time landed four sharks, each from six to seven feet in length. At 1 P. M., I had two lines out, one of my floats disappeared, and I hooked a shark. I commenced playing him, and very soon float No. 2 went under, and to my disgust I ascertained that I had a brace of sharks to conquer. I gave No. 2 four hundred feet of line, and allowed him to circumnavigate until I dispatched No. 1. Disgusted with this description of fishing, I instructed

measured nine feet in length. The darky had but little skin left on his fingers. Annoyed at such base sport, I pulled up anchor, and after a pleasant sail reached home. JACKSONVILLE, Fla. AL PRESCO

#### FROM SUCKER TO BASS.

FROM SUCKER TO BASS.

YOUR correspondent, "W. S. P.," in your issue of July 24, commenting upon the gaminess of suckers and redhorse, calls to mind an incident of "lang syne," where one of my old friends, who had been wedded to that sort of fishing for years, renounced his first love and established his orthodoxy by becoming an expert and successful angler for the Saracen of our Western rivers and lakes. One morning, late in the month of March, Sam S. called for me and promised rare sport if I would go with him to the fishing grounds. It was rare, but the best act in the play was not mentioned on the programme. I had already looked upon several graphic pictures, wherein ten-pound suckers had figured prominently, when I was admonished by a shake of the hand to tread casy. Passing quietly down the steep bank, poles were soon rigged and the ball set rolling. Immediately in front of us lay a great sycamore tree, with just a strip of its bark above the water. It was close in shore, and after making a cast Sam would rest the tip of a pole on this tree. He had some five or six lines out, and it was not long until the play was going on merrily. Ah, me! what a time that was. It was one of those rare gray days when the winds seemed to be still wearing their winter wings. The waters looked dark and cold, and just the thoughts of a plunge in the icy pools was maddening.

For a time there was a great outcoming of the sucker family. Sam was vigilant, and his tackling substantial. Every now and then something would flash through the air like a meteor, and when an instant later I would hear a loud thump up on the side of the levee, I always knew another sucker had paid the debt. By and by there came a lull, and stories of fine ten and twenty-pound fish began to float out again. Just at this period one of the poles shipped over the tree and out of sight like a flash, leaving a trail of sparkling bubbles in its wake, suggestive of more than one fish-power. It was but the work of a moment for Sam to cast aside his shoes, hat and

"Yes!"
"Yes."
"Sam?"
"Well!"

"Well?"

"These scales make the weight just 2 pounds  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ounces."

From a sheltered place I watched elm poles and hickory poles go whirling over the watery wastes and in their wake gistening bait can. And last, but not least, about two yards of suckers arose above the horizon of the levee and as full of evolutions as a Chinese balloon. It was then that the scepter departed out of Egypt. It was a shoeless, hatless and coatless elyclouc that swept down that river bottom. It did not destroy much timber, but the electricity, the thunder and the odor of sulphur substantiated the identity of the phenomenon, if it was human.

That night I taught Sam to spell Henshall and a week

That night I taught Sam to spell Henshall and a week later he had a rod of that name.

Take it pound for pound and I think a sucker has as much nerve as a whale, but the power and activity of the bass he sadly lacks. It is not necessary for his existence that he should be so gamy as the bass. The latent power awakened by the touch of the hook is like the force of spent embers. It glows for a moment in the gale and is puffed out.

Parson O'GATH.

BAIRD IRON WORKS, Ohio

#### TROUT IN MOOSELUCMAGUNTIC

TROUT IN MOOSELUCMAGUNTIC.

THE trout fishing here is something remarkable. Yesterday, Aug. 8, a gentleman took five trout weighing together twenty-eight pounds. A few days before he captured eight weighing thirty-eight pounds. The only mode to get these large fish, veritable leviathans in size and nature's jewels in glistening beauty, is by deep-water bait-fishing. The angleworm is very catching, and a long line of say sixty yards is needed.

For smaller fish one needs to go to Lake Kennebago, over a long and bad carry of ten miles, professedly by buckboard, but actually for seven miles of the route walking is less fatiguing. Once arrived there the sport is very excelent, it being an easy catch to get forty specimens, averaging six ounces. A party of three took 120 in about six hours. It is the only lake in this range of the Androscoggin Lakes where the angler is certain of getting enough trout for a meal. And here they are always on the table, while at the other hotels or camps they appear very infrequently, unless at the 'Elmwood," which, although located out of the vicinity of the lakes, is always well supplied, and indeed is the best house in the sporting region.

Large fish are better taken in June and September, and some of the weights are appalling. But I have taken pains to verify some of the stories, and find them true. A twenty-four pound trout (Salmo Jontinalis) was taken here in 1872 by a boy who had left his hook baited over night with a minnow, the fish having swallowed the bait and hooked himself. Since then, seventeen, fifteen, twelve and eleven and a half pounds are the largest weights. Five, six and even seven pound captures are frequently made. I will show you the head and expanded jaws of a six-pounder when I return. It looks like the skull of an average-sized muskalonge.

There are other sports—caribou, deer, moose, partridge, etc., but all in the season, mainly after Sept. I.

Canocing is good on these beautiful waters. The 'carries' are easy, except the Kensebago route, and there is a co

would be lady canocist must have young blood and fresh spirits as well as a strong back and stout limbs.

There are no photographs of these fairy waters, each one a Lake George on a small scale, which convey any notion of their varied beauty. Mr. Woodman, who is an amateur photographer as well as a preacher, has taken many views hereabouts, but these are mainly of small size, canins with their handsome lady occupants posed on the outside, canoes, camps and similar scenes. An artist could find no better field for remunerative work than here, and this, too, would enable your readers to form some idea of this beautiful chain of waters. Come here in September, bring warm clothing and a small Remington, and you can have five-pound trout and a chance for a caribou.

KNICKERBOCKER.

CAMPS BEMIS, via Rangeley, Me., Aug. 9.

#### ANGLING NOTES FROM COLORADO.

ANGLING NOTES FROM COLORADO.

I HAVE just got in from a ten days' camp on the Rio Grande. Fishing good, but the river not at its best; too much water. I managed to save one trout weighing two and a half pounds. Col. Steele brought in one that weighed three and a quarter pounds, and I reckon I saw twenty dead fish that would weigh over a pound apiece. But to fish at Wagon Wheel Gap to advantage one must wade, and wading at present is not possible. The fishermen who come later will have the best of sport. If I were to make a trout stream, as a model I would copy the Rio Grande ten miles up and down from Wagon Wheel Gap. Next to the supreme Nepigon, it is the river. Curious as it may seem, it is reached by railroad, and there is a choice of hotels (either is good enough). If one gets the cramp in the ice water, there is a hot sulphur bath to take it out; and as it is not all of fishing to fish, there is scenery to satisfy the eye. And up well toward snow line there is plenty of game—deer, elk and some grouse. I am home for a few days and then am going into Middle Park to join a couple of your correspondents, Frauec and Byers, and hope to have something to report by the middle of September.

I had an old timer for a cook, and was pleased to see that

tember.

I had an old timer for a cook, and was pleased to see that the little book of "Nesmuk's" had fallen good ground.

Mr. Sears will be pleased to know that thanks are paid him from many a camp between here and him.

MYRON W. REED.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.

#### THE ENGLISH TOURNAMENT.

THE ENGLISH TOURNAMENT.

THE fourth annual "Fishing Gazette Tournament," in aid of the Anglers' Benevolent Society, was held at the Weish Harp Fishery, on Saturday, July 26, at 2 P. M. The following officers selected by the Committee of the Anglers' Benevolent Society:
General arrangements under the direction of Mr. R. B. Marston, assisted by the committee.

The Salmon and Trout Fly-casting Competitions,—Judges: Mr. Geo. M. Kelson, and Mr. J. C. Murray.

Thames and Nottingham Style Bait casting Competitions,—Judges: Mr. Philip Geen and Mr. A. J. Little.

The "Go-as-vou-please" Roach Anglers' Race, the Getting Ready for Fishing Competition, and the Two Hours' Peg down Fishing Match, under the direction of Messrs, R. Murphy and E. Chambers. Referee: Mr. J. Woodward (champion roach angler).

RULES FOR THE FLY CASTING.

1. Each competitor to be in readiness and to proceed when

Each competitor to be in readiness and to proceed when called upon by Mr. Kelson to do so.
 Five minutes will be allowed for each competitor to make his east; the judges, however, may give further time if they consider it necessary, for repairs.
 Each competitor must have some treble and single gut attached to his line.

4. Each competitor to use one of the flies which will be provided.

vided.

5. Any competitor entering for Prize No. 2 who shall make a longer cast than any one of those competing for Prize No. 1, shall be entitled to his choice of any one of these prizes in exchange.

6. Gentlemen will be allowed to enter in assumed names, and an entrance fee of 5s. to be paid by all competitors.

RULES FOR THAMES AND NOTTINGHAM BAFT-CASTING, ETC.

and an entrance fee of 5s. to be paid by all competitors.

RULES FOR THAMES AND NOTTINGHAM BAIT—CASTING, ETC.

The Committee have decided on the following rules:

1. Competitors are at liberty to use their own rods, lines and winches, except where otherwise specified, and subject to the undermentioned regulations.

2. No rod shall exceed the following lengths: Single-handed competitions, 12 feet 6 inches; double-handed, 16 feet; salmon, 20 feet; Thames style bait, 14 feet: Nottingham style bait, 14 feet.

3. No allowance in points (or distance) shall be made for difference in lengths of rods. The term rod shall be understood to mean a bona fide fishing rod.

4. Each competitor shall use the artificial baits and flies for casting provided by the management.

5. Competitors shall draw lots to determine the order in which they shall cast, and must be ready to commence when called upon by the time-keeper.

6. In each competition five minutes will be allowed for casting; the judges, however, may allow further time, if they consider it necessary for repairs.

7. The fly competitions will take place on the water, and each competitor will be required to cast from the same position, either from a punt on the lake, or from the bank (according to the wind), as may be decided by the judges.

8. The bait castings will take place on the grass, and each competitor will be required to stand on the selected ground, which will represent as far as possible the floor of a punt.

9. In no case will three prizes be awarded in any competition unless there are at least four competitors.

10. In the "Go-as-you-please" Roach Anglers' Race, also in the Getting Ready for Fishing Competition, and in the Peg-down Match, the competitors must submit their boxes, rods, tackle, etc., to the judges. The ordinary recognized roach angling rod, box, etc., will be used in bank angling.

11. On discovery of any unfair act or attempt, the judges to discovery of any unfair act or attempt, the judges to

recognized roach angling rod, box, etc., will be used in bank angling.

11. On discovery of any unfair act or attempt, the judges to disqualify the competitor at once.

12. The decision of the judges to be final in all cases.

The English contests have usually had to contend with bad weather, and the day was no exception. The Field says:

What many gentlemen considered the most artistic exhibition of the tournament was Major Treherne's splendid salmon cast of 45 yards 1 foot. Until now, the late Pat Hearns, of Ballina, stood first on the record of prodigious casts, but the Major has beaten him by over 8 yards. Mr. Francis

admits in his book that 34½ yards from a boat was the best up to the time of his writing he had achieved, and that is excellent work. But at the Welsh Harp on Saturday Major Treherne, as we have stated, cast a capital line, straight and tight, 5 and 40 yards and a foot to spare. This must, until a better is authenticated, be regarded as the best salmon cast ever made. The Major is a tall, powerful man, which is the first consideration in such a contest, and his experience and skill are of course known to all Irish anglers, and to most English. The rod was under 18 feet, and a beautifully-balanced spliced implement. The best all-round success was fairly attained by Mr. Mallock, of Perth, who scored time after time, and practically, as the saying goes, carried everything before him. His cast of 37 yards odd, in the "switch" trick, was uncommonly good, and not less so was the cast of but a few inches under 40 yards with a salmon rod under 16 feet long. In the competition in which Major Treherne created his sensation, Mr. Mallock also came very close with 43 yards 2 feet, 3 inches. Such a pair of casts were probably never seen on one day. We append the details of the competitions: competitions:

ably never seen on one day. We append the details of the competitions:

Amateur overhand fly-casting with salmon rod, not exceeding 16ft. in length.—Mr. P. D. Mallock, 30yds. 2ft. 3in., 1; Mr. Kelson, 87yds. 9in., 2; Mr. Thomas, 30yds. 1ft. 6in., 3.

Amateur overhand fly-casting, with salmon rod not exceeding 18ft. in length.—Major Treherne, 45yds., 1; Mr. P. D. Mallock, 43yds. 2ft. 3in., 2; Mr. Kelson, 39yds., 3; Mr. Thomas, 36yds., 0.

Amateur switch fly-casting, with any salmon rod; 6ft. only allowed behind the competitors for the rod or line to extend.—Mr. P. D. Mallock, 37yds. 1ft. 9in., 1; Mr. Kelson, 32yds. 2ft. 8in., 2; Major Treherne, 32yds. 2ft. 6in., 3; Mr. Thomas, 29yds., 0.

Amateur fly-casting competition, with single-handed flyrod.—Mr. P. D. Mallock, 30yds. 2ft., 1; Mr. Marston, 23yds., 2; Mr. Thomas, 21yds., 3.

Amateur fly-casting competition, with double-handed trout fly-rod.—Mr. P. D. Mallock, 32yds. 1ft., 1; Mr. Thomas, 30yds., 2; Mr. Marston, 28yds. 2 ft., 3.

Special competition (open to United Kingdom only) fly-casting with single-handed split-canc fly-rod, lent for the purpose by Mr. F. L. Andrews, of Uppingham.—Mr. P. D. Mallock, 28yds., 3.

Two hours' fishing match, pegged down.—Mr. Mayory.

Mallock, 28yds, 28t., 1; Mr. Marston, 24yds., 2; Mr. Thomas, 23yds., 3.

Two hours' fishing match, pegged down.—Mr. Mavory, Good Intent, 3lbs. 12oz., 1; Mr. Osborn, Hoxton Brothers, 1lb. 5oz., 2; Mr. Gadbury, 1lb. 3oz., 3. Eight competed.

The Richmond cup (presented by the Richmond Piscatorial Soelety) for bait-casting in any style, Thames or Nottingham.—Mr. Powell (Thames style), 1; Mr. States, 2; Mr. Simpson, 3.

Society) for bait-casting in any style, Thames or Nottingham.—Mr. Powell (Thames style), 1; Mr. States, 2; Mr. Simpson, 3.

Go-as-you-please roach anglers'race, competitors to be fully equipped, with rod in bag, and roach basket or box (course about two miles and a half).—A. Tucker, Cobden Club, 1; Osborn, Hoxton Brothers, 2; Castell, City of London, 3; Monrow, 0. Tucker soon had the race in hand, and ultimately won as he pleased. Time, 21m.

Amateur competition in casting in the Thames style.—Mr. Simpson, 1.

Amateur competition (open to Thames and Nottingham style) in casting toward a fixed mark, the angler casting the bait nearest the mark to win.—Mr. Simpson, 1.

Professional competition in casting from reel in Nottingham style.—Martin, 1.

Anateur competition in casting in the Thames style,—Andrews, 1.

Professional competition in casting from reel in Nottingham style.—Martin, 1.

Amateur competition in casting in the Thames style, each competitor to use the same rod, line, wineh, and weight (3oz.).—Mr. Alfred, Jr., 1.

Competition in throwing the bait with forked stick in the Weish Harp style.—Sawyer, 1.

The race round the lake in the roach anglers' race was probably more amusing to the spectators than to the competitors, who girded themselves to the long course burdened with some seven or eight pounds weight of paraphernalia. If ever winners earned their prizes they did. The pegged-down fishing match was also worthy of the minitable pencil of Dendy Sadler, whose great picture on the same description of sport, but with river seenery, is being engraved by Mendoza, of King street. But the anglers were not lucky. The frequenters of the Welsh Harp ishery have this summer been catching quantities of coarse fish, especially bream, and within the month a boy hooked and hauled out bodily a ten-pound carp. Saturday's competitors experienced an afternoon of small things, and the first prize went for a gross weight that has been frequently of late equalled by ono bream taken in the same water. There was no such pos

#### DEAD FISH IN WISCONSIN LAKES.\*

DEAD FISH IN WISCONSIN LAKES.\*

MADISON lies between two of a scrics of four lakes, the larger one of which is known as Fourth Lake or Lake Mendota, and the smaller Third Lake or Lake Menona. The discharge of water is from Fourth Lake into the Third Lake and so or from Second to First Lakes to the Rock River. All of these lakes are well stocked with fish; perch, pickerel, white and black bass, whitefish and some other varieties. The same families of fish are found in each lake.

About two weeks since, the perch of Fourth Lake commenced dying in all parts of the lake. As they came to the surface they were driven by the waves to the shore. Great numbers have been driven upon what may be called the city shore, becoming very offensive. Probably upon this shore a greater portion of fish have been driven than upon other parts of equal length of the shore of the lake. What we designate as the city shore is probably three quarters of a mile in length, and its form, together with the prevailing winds, have tended to bring upon it a somewhat greater portion of the fish than have gone to other portions.

The city has had a force of men constantly employed in the work of burying the fish as they come. The torce has averaged from twelve to fourteen men, with teams. On one day thirty-eight men were employed. It is estimated by the street superintendent that he has buried in excess of a hundred tons, calling a wagon load, with double side boards, a number of whitefish have been found with the perch and a few suckers and white bass, but no more of the varieties of

\*From an official report by the mayor and a State Fish Commis-

fish other than perch and whitefish than we expect to find each year. The perch will average about a quarter or a third of a pound in weight. A day or two since some perch minnows were noticed to be dying. The dying continues up to this time. Fully one hundred tons have been buried. The lake is from six to eight miles long, and from two and one-half miles wide to five at the greatest width. Assuming that twice or three times as many fish as have been buried lie upon other parts of the shore, the destruction of fish, chiefly perch, is fully three hundred tons.

Although the flow of water is from Fourth Lake into Third Lake and so on, the fish in Third, Second and First lakes are not yet affected. A small quantity of sewage (that is from a few private sewers) is discharged into Fourth Lake, also some chemicals from the laboratories of the State University, and also a little gas tar from the insane asylum gas works situated on the north side of the lake opposite the city. The sewage, waste chemicals and tar are put into the lake at three points, each remote from the other. But it is also true that a much larger amount of sewage is discharged into Third Lake, in volume not less than three or four times that which is discharged into Fourth Lake and as well as some gas tar.

It would be a calamity if it were merely the loss of the fish,

that which is discharged into Fourth Lake and as well as some gas tar.

It would be a calamity if it were merely the loss of the fish, but there may be in it also a threat of sickness to the people. Various suggestions have been made as to the cause of this trouble. One is that a small worm attacks the gills or throat of the fish. A worm is said to have been taken from a weed upon which the fish had been feeding, the weed being found to some extent in the intestines of the fish. Another, that it is caused by a parasite feeding upon the gills. Dr. Hoy undertook to analyze the water of the lake and reports it nearly as pure as the artesian water with which the city is supplied.

It is also said that in years past the fish of this lake have died in considerable numbers. Every year there are some

supplied.

It is also said that in years past the fish of this lake have died in considerable numbers. Every year there are some dead fish. In or about 1844 the whitefish came ashore in quantities as great as the perch come now, and on several occasions fish in considerable numbers have come ashore.

#### BASS AT PASQUE ISLAND.

DN the 15th and 16th of August twenty fish, weighing 541½ pounds, were taken by the seven members of the Pasque Island Club. The weight of each fish is as follows: C. P. Cassilly, 3, weighing 49, 47½, 45. F. O. Herring, 8, weighing 47, 41, 4. I. C. Brown, 7, weighing 48, 39, 28, 17, 17, 7½, 3½. W. A. Brown, 2, weighing 37, 11. N. A. Meserole, 2, weighing 41, 19½. A. B. Dunlap, 2, weighing 18, 3½. S. Colgate, 1, weighing 23. It was the poorest bass weather ever known at the island; wind light northeast, water without a ripple and as clear as it possibly could be. One member lost five large ones, and one member lost two monsters. All taken with menhaden bait.

New York, Aug. 20. NEW YORE, Aug. 20.

Monsters. All taken with menhaden data.

"Brown Trout" in New Zealand.—In 1878, Mr. W. Arthur read a paper before the Otago Institute on the Salmo farrio introduced from England. Last November he followed it with another, which has just reached us. He records the effects consequent on the acelimatization of this fish in New Zealand as affecting their growth, habits and structure, and as bearing on the theory of the variation of species. Mr. Arthur recognizes the fact that a revision of the salmon family inhabiting England is necessary, because of the many intermediate forms between the so-called species. Among other things, he says: "The shape of the black spots, always round on the gill covers, shoulders, dorsal and adipose fins, varies on the body from round to rectangular and X-shaped toward the tail. The theory that residence in salt water is shown by the black spots assuming the X-shape is not allogether borne out by the facts. For example, trout of both sexes, in such water as the Shag River, Pomahaka and Wakatipu Lake, when there is clear or white water and a light bottom, are silvery, and have black spots mostly X-shaped; indeed, I have often seen bright silvery females with fine heads and X-spots that might be easily taken for sea trout, while the Waiwera and Waipahi rivers, which have dark bottoms, produce trout of the golden variety, with most of the black spots rounded in form. The food in these four rivers is much the same. Brown trout taken in Otago Harbor show a tendency to acquire X-shaped spots, and take on a sea trout appearance, but not always." Mr. Arthur goes into the structue of the fish as well as their coloration, and gives diagrams of the variation in the preopercle which will interest ichthyologists. We have little doubt that a careful revision of species would show them to be merely varieties.

A RAID ON CHAZY LAKE.—Chazy Lake, Dannemora,

A RAID ON CHAZY LAKE.—Chazy Lake, Dannemora, Clinton County, N. Y., Aug. 11.—On the last of July, State Game and Fish Protector John Liberty, in company with F. W. Collins, proprietor of the Chazy Lake House, made a raid on the illegal fishermen in Chazy Lake and captured twenty-two night lines and three nets that were put in for speckled trout. A great many of the lines had from three to four hundred hooks. This lake has been fished for the past twenty years by all the outlaws in two counties. Mr. Collins has declared war to the knife against all pot-hunters and night-line fishermen. Over three tons of salmon trou have been taken this season from this little lake, only five miles long. Something over one hundred large trout were returned to the water by Mr. Liberty.—Romer.

Seines in Iowa.—Morning Sun,—Our fishing has not been good the past summer, all on account of the "gentleman with the seine." There are plenty of ponds and lakes in this county, but they were all drawn last spring with but one exception, and that one, through the courtesy of the owner, has been "fished to death" with the rod. So it goes. I must complain. I talk and talk, then sit down and write about it; and the same thing goes on every year "just the same."—MORK.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Adams Pond in Plainville (Hadley), which at one time furnished power for a large lumbering and manufacturing business and famous as a breeding place for fish, has been bought by the Piscatorial Club of Amherst, who propose to repair the dam, forbid all fishing for a year or two and carefully stock the pond. They intend to build a boat house and keep several boats to rent. Captain Lamb will have charge of the premises.

DID YOU EVER HEAR the cry of a catfish?

Grilse.—Passing through Fulton Market last Saturday we heard Mr. Blackford say to his foreman, "Those fish are not for sale," and on examining the box just opened we saw two fine grilse, on which lay a card "With compliments of John L. Cadwallader," They had been sent from the Restigueche Club, and were fine specimens of about four pounds each. The grilse when in condition is of the finest flavor, much superior to the salmon.

A New Fish Hook.—The London Fishing Gazette gives illustrations of "the new sliced fish hook, patented." Its peculiarity is a barb, or "slice" on the back of the shank, at about its middle which keeps the worm, or other bait, from slipping down. It was invented by Mr. R. B. Marston and is specially recommended for up-stream worm fishing.

### Hishculture.

## PROPAGATION OF STRIPED BASS OR ROCK-FISH (Roccus lineatus). [A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]
BY S. G. WORTH, FISH COMMISSIONER FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
THE propagation of the striped bass, by artificial methods, appears to be as easy of accomplishment as that of the shad, and there are greater opportunities probably of doing a large work with less money than is necessary in the propagation of shad.
It is much to say that the striped bass can be as economically hatched as the white shad, for the expense of shad hatching is very small. From the observations upon the shipment of rock fry, it would seem that there is no difficulty whatever in successfully depositing the fry in rivers at points distant from the hatcheries.

rock fry, it would seem that there is no difficulty whatever in successfully depositing the fry in rivers at points distant from the hatcheries.

It is not known at what points ripe fish of this species can be found in greatest abundance, but in our present state of knowledge Weldon, North Carolina, presents the greatest number. This town is at the head of navigation on Roanoke River at this point, is a large stream, which would be navigable many miles above the head of the fide. The Roanoke River, at this point, is a large stream, which would be navigable many miles further up except on account of the abrupt falls existing above a distance of a few miles.

It is a muddy stream a great portion of the year, having its source about two hundred (200) miles in the tributaries of the Dan and Staunton.

However muddy its waters may be at times, a great portion of the volume is from pure mountain springs.

Although large quantities of striped bass are taken during several months by the large seines and pound nets seaward, there appears to be no one point where the eggs in a condition proper for fecundation can be found so abundantly. At the particular point named, the fall is so great that ordinarily, owing to lack of a great volume of water to smooth over the falls, the fish are unable to pass directly over, and in consequence are detained at the foot of the falls.

Here more than a hundred cances are used each spring in the capture of the striped bass.

Bow nots are used in water ten or more feet deep, two men occupying the boat, one using the paddle, the other holding the net.

At times great numbers of fish collect here, and within fif-

Bow nets are used in water ten or more feet deep, two men occupying the boat, one using the paddle, the other holding the net.

At times great numbers of fish collect here, and within fifteen years past as many as three hundred of these fish, weighing upward of thirty pounds, some reaching seventy, have been taken on a slide or trap (another minor fishing contrivance used there), in a single day.

The quantity, however, has greatly fallen off of late years, owing to greatly-increased fishing operations below.

It is stated on good authority that on many occasions, when these fish were very numerous at this point, that in their spawning movements they have been so abundant that great quantities of blood were extracted, owing to the contact with each other, conveying the idea that the water was literally overcrow ded with them, causing them to come into abnormal conflict with their sharp spines, owing to lack of space.

The bloody appearance of the water has been popularly considered the bleeding consequent upon an actual fight among those fishes, but was probably only the result of overcrowding where dorsal spines were frequent.

Some few thousand of striped bass are still taken at this place.

The place has appeared favorable for the work of collecting

Where dorsar spines were reapposed to the work of collecting place.

The place has appeared favorable for the work of collecting eggs for artificial propagation, and after investigation of its capabilities the following results may be enumerated:

In the year 1882, in the month of May, I sent an expert among the fishermen by way of investigation, and had reported back from him the sale during his stay of something less than a dozen spawning fish.

He was there but a few days and made no attempt to fecundate or hatch the ova. Previous experience in the propagation of the striped bass at Avoca, in 188-, led to the inference that the discovery of this many fish in a ripe condition at Weldon, would ordinarily afford material for a limited hatchery.

Consequently, I established at Weldon, quite late in the season of 1883, an exceedingly crude establishment, containing sixty-five McDonald jars, equipped as if for very rude shad or whitefish hatching.

The station was provided with five experts, a force rather too small, though efficient. During a period of ten days from May 14 to 24, nine rockfish in spawning condition were secured.

Four of these were sold on the market before the hatchery was ready, and the eggs were lost. They were observed, however, to contain ripe eggs. Five others were captured and handled by my force subsequent to the establishment of a hatchery.

One of these weighed thirty-four pounds twelve ounces, but

ever, to contain ripe eggs. Five others were captured and handled by my force subsequent to the establishment of a hatchery.

One of these weighed thirty-four pounds twelve ounces, but being dead and stiff before it was found, the eggs were not available for impregnation, so I used it for the purpose of determining as near as possible the relative number of eggs contained in this species. A fraction of an ounce was carefully weighed out on apothecary's scales by a young druggist who chanced to be in my corps, and a computation was made of the number of eggs, and 3,194,000 were found. The two ovaries were packed in ice and sent to Prof. Baird for more careful calculation. They are in his possession and are preserved in alcohol. The total weight of these ovaries at the time the calculation was made was seven pounds nine ounces.

However many the exact number may be, it is evident that the average rockfish produces upward of 1,000,000 of eggs.

Four other fishes in spawning condition were taken, one on the 17th weighing 12 pounds, two-thirds spent, yielded 250,000 eggs, another taken on the 18th, weighing 5 pounds, two-thirds spent, contained 290,000 eggs. The eggs from the last named fish, when impregnated, measured 14 U. S. standard liquid quarts, and in the ovaries which I dissected afterward, were remaining 4 ounces unimpregnated eggs. These latter I considered about 100,000 in number, showing that this fish of 8 pounds weight, contained upward of 1,200,000 eggs.

The result of the crude operations at Weldon, produced something like 1,000,000 of eggs from the four fish stipped (these being mostly spent), from which a very moderate something like 1,000,000 of eggs from the four fish stipped (these being mostly spent), from which a very moderate of fish—50,000—were hatched and turned into Roanoke River, specimens being sent to Prof. Baird in glycerine.

The only difficulties encountered were two, the one consisting in the great delicacy of the egg shells in the latter stages, which caused the fish to hatch prema

Now since I found that the eggs would stand a great while in water without a change, even twelve hours, it is apparent that they may be hatched without motion, and thus prevent premature hatching, and as to the difficulty of confining the young fish by proper screens, all that seems necessary, is the substitution of clear water for that muddy water which I used. Not only do the rock spawn at Weldon, but incidentally at several points below, and with the system of impounding, there seems scarcely a doubt of securing a great supply of eggs, thus opening a means of propagating the choice, valuable striped bass.

THE NEW JERSEY COMMISSION.—Mr. Theodore Morford having resigned the position of Fish Commissioner the Governor has appointed the Hon. Frank M. Ward, of Newton, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Morford was appointed by Gov. McClellan in 1878, and re-appointed by Gov. Ludlow in 1883, he is well known as an enthusiastic sportsman and owner of a fine kennel. Mr. Ward is an ex-Senator and is well and favorably known.

THE MICHIGAN COMMISSION.—Mr. A. J. Kellogg, so well known as one of the Michigan Fish Commissioners, have signed, and the former secretary of the commission, Mr Herschel Whitaker, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr Kellogg is now secretary of the Board.

### The Bennel.

BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

Sept. 1 to 6.—Bench Show of the Lancaster County Fair Association.
Lancaster, Pa. Entries close Aug. 30. J. B. Long, Secretary, 6 West King street, Lancaster, Pa.

Sept. 2, 3 and 4.—Bench Show of the New England Fair, Manchester, N. H. Entries close Aug. 28. C. A. Andrews, Superintendent. West Boxford, Mass.

Sept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Kennel Club. Entries close Sept. 1. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. J. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Box 1,246, Montreal. Canada.

Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Field Trials of the Ontario Collie Club; Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 23. Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Torouto.

Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary.

Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary.
Oct. 6, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury. Conn.
Oct. 21, 42, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westenhester Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.
FIELD TRIALS.
Nov. 17.—1xth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I.
Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

A. K. R.

The AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2823, New York. Number of entries already printed 1490. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

#### PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA DOC SHOW.

Increase in the coming Philadelphia show. A larger building than the one first set aside for our display has been assigned for that purpose by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and could not be better as to ventilation. The judges who have accepted are:

Mr. F. A. Diffenderfer, of Lancaster, Pa., for frish setters.

Mr. J. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I., pointers.

Mr. James R. Pierson, of Buckingham, Pa., for deerhounds, greyhounds, Italian greyhounds and whippets.

Mr. James Mortimer, of New York, for buildogs, built-teriers, black and tan terriers, etc.

Mr. J. A. Stovell, of Philadelphia, with two other gentlemen, for foxhounds.

Dr. J. W. Downey, of Newmarket, Md., for collies and beagles.

riers, black and the cerebras.

Mr. J. A. Stovell, of Philadelphia, with two other gentlemen, for foxhounds.

Dr. J. W. Downey, of Newmarket, Md., for collies and beagles.

Mr. W. R. Knight, of Philadelphia, for pugs.

Mr. Ed. D. Dudley, of Camden, N. J., for mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and Ulmers.

The club have decided to offer no prizes for puppies, and to enable a dog to be entered in the champion classes he must have won three prizes in open classes or first prize in a champion class, where there has at least been one competition. More special prizes will be given and it is now known that an immense display of foxhounds in packs (six couple constituting a pack) will contend for the very liberal award to be made for this class. It is estimated that thirty to forty thousand visitors will attend the State Fair daily and an excellent opportunity will be had by owners to dispose of their dogs if they are for sale. Entries will closs Sept. 6 and application for blanks and rules can be made to Mr. Chas, Lincoln, superintendent.

#### COLLIE KENNEL CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with much interest the remarks of the American Kennel Register, and breeders and exhibitors in general, in regard to the formation of an American Kennel Club.

There are two very distinctive classes of fanciers, breeders, and connoisseurs, to wit; the sporting and the non-sporting divisions.

Now I hope that no one will take umbrage at my platform; that it is with great difficulty that the non-sporting division has due equity meted out to it by the sporting division. I do not wish by my above remark to cast a slur at any club or gentleman, but do mean that if an association or club is interested personally and financially in pointers and setters, they will not and cannot have the same interest for other breeds.

I admire a Scotch collie. My neighbor across the way is the happy and proud possessor of a French poodle; he kicks my collie every time he finds him in his yard, and when I find the poodle on my front porch I give him a bone, but he complains that the bone strikes him promiseuously with entirely too much vigor.

It is not natural or possible for a person to guard the interests of an object for which he has no affection. I wish, at this time, to offer a plea in behalf of the class of dogs in which my interests lie.

It is not necessary to tabulate in a numerical point of view the relative value of collies to other breeds. The answer is patent to all readers of our American Kennel Register.

Brother collie breeders and owners, can't we organize and maintain with much interest and success a collie kennel club? I would be very proud if my words could bring it about. I am an maknown unit in the great number of lovers of the collie, than whom is no better or useful breed. Should such Napoleons in collie matters as J. Lindsay, Esq., or Mr. T. H. Terry, or Dr. Downey broach such a subject, the tongue of scandal might cry out, because it would recognize in its heart (if scandal has a heart) their right to such a claim, "Oh, yes, he wants to be president, etc., etc., etc.,"

an unknown who helps to make the aggregate, and no one will be such a fool, to speak plainly, as to makes uch a charge against me. If I was known among collie breeders, I would hesitate long before speaking, but my nothingness is my protection. In the August number of the American Kennel Register there are \$2 entries for registration and nine different breeds separately elassified.

Thus, you see, we have a general average of 9 entries for a breed. The observer will notice that the collie entries number 18, being exactly double the general average.

In the last Crystal Palace show there were 1,286 entries. In sheepdogs I see by the report 56 obtained prizes and honorable mention. Now it is not saying too much to claim that not one-half of the collie entries obtained public notice, and thus we can safely say that there were at least 112 collies entered in the show. Thus, by the figures deduced, we find that one-eleventh of the total entries at the last Crystal Palace show were Scotch collies.

Is it asking too much to want a collie kennel club? Are we not woefully lacking in the enthusiasm that ought to fill collie breeders' hearts when we see how wonderfully popular collies are becoming?

We have as good as there is in the world, and again I ask, cannot we get enough life into our blood to be willing to organize and be members of a Collie Kennel Club? I have not much time to spare from my business, but if collie breeders will call a meeting at the Philadelphia show this fall and organize a club, I will pledge my word to come all the way from Cleveland, O., to enroll my name as a member thereof, and will also promise to do all the hard work that may be imposed upon me, in so far as my abilities will permit.

I must stop, I've said too much already; forgive me for taking up so much space. Who will be the next to speak a word for a Collie Kennel Club?

C. VAN W. FISH.

#### THE REINSTATEMENT OF W. T. MITCHELL

THE REINSTATEMENT OF W. T. MITCHELL Editor Forest and Stream:

Mr. William Tell Mitchell, of Lynch's Station, Va., has had his disqualification removed and is reinstated with full privileges to handle and run dogs in future trials of the Eastern Field Trials Association. This action has been based on the following recommendation of the committee having the matter in charge:

To the Governing Committee of the E. F. T. Club:

Your committee, to whose consideration were referred with power the applications made for the reinstatement of William Tell Mitchell, of Lynch's Station, Va., including his personal applications and apology, as adopted by resolution at meeting held May 7, 1884, at Madison Square Garden, New York city, do respectfully report that they recommend the reconsideration of his expulsion and that he be reinstated. Annexed hereto will be found certain correspondence from which in part this conclusion has been made. All of which is respectfully submitted.—Elliot Smith, President, and Washington A. Coster.

The undersigned having understood that Wm. Tell Mitchell has made submission to your club, and made acknowledgments that may be satisfactory to your body, respectfully ask that the bar to his handling dogs at your field trials may be removed: R. S. Terry and W. A. Strother, Lynchburg, Va.; E. M. Brown, Jr., Amhierst C. H., Va.; Capt. J. W. Foster and Geo. H. Nixon, Leesburg; Henry Malcolm, Geo. Norbury Appold, Chas. F. Bancroft, Sam J. Ford, M. D., J. H. Stronberg and Wm. N. Numsen, Baltimore; Jos. M. Sturges, Philadelphia; J. Heron Crosman, New York: Jno. C. Higgins, Delaware City.

To the Eastern Field Trials Club, New York City:
Gentlemen—I hereby respectfully ask that upon the following submission you will remove the bar which prevents my handling dogs at the field trials of your Association: I acknowledge that my actions and words at the trials of 1882 were most blameworthy and subversive of the proper conduct of field trials; also, that my subsequent utterances and threats were very wrong and highly discreditable to me. All such were the results of my giving away to an infirmity of temper when it should have been my first care to control it. I admit I had no justification whatever, and I do not seek to find any. I regret beyond expression that it ever occurred. If the bar shall be removed I shall make it my constant care to conform to all the requirements of your laws governing field trials in the letter and spirit. Yours respectfully, W. T.

MITCHELL.

Besides the above, we have several letters from sportsmen, viz.: G. W. Amory, Esq., Boston; A. W. Foster, Esq., Atlanta, etc., recommending his being reinstated.

WASHINGTON A. COSTER, Sec. and Treas. E. F. T. Club.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1884.

#### EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club will commence at High Point, N. C., on Monday, Nov. 17. There are four events upon the eard aside from the Members' Stake, which will be run the week previous, probably commencing on Thursday, Nov. 18. The prizes and conditions for the Members' Stake are the same as last year; the judges will be selected from members of the club, if available, the evening previous to the running. This arrangement for the running of this stake, we believe, will prove much more satisfactory to all concerned than has heretofore been the case, and we shall look to see a large entry and a most enjoyable time. There will be two All-Aged Stakes this year, one for pointers and one for setters. The purse in each will be \$400, with \$250 for first and \$150 to second. The forfeit will be \$10, with \$15 additional to starters. These stakes are only open to pointers and setters which have not won a first prize in any all-aged stake or any special pointer or setter cup. There will be a champion sweepstake with \$40 entrance and \$200 added, all to go to the winner. Open to all first prize winners in any allaged stake, including those at this meeting, and to winners of any special pointer or setter cup. Three dogs owned by different individuals must enter to fill. The order of running will be as follows: The All-Aged Pointer Stake, the All-Aged Stakes the Champion Sweepstake closes after the finish of the All-Aged Stakes. The Derby closed May I, with seventyone entires, forty-eight English setters, one Irish and one Gordon setter, and twenty-one pointers. This is a good showing for the Derby, and we shall doubtless see a well-contested race. In addition to the regular prizes the president offers a cup, value \$100, to the breeder of the winner of the Derby. The other stakes will fill well without doubt, as the honor of securing even a single heat at this important meeting is well worth the winning, to say nothing of the liberal prizes offered. We have received the tri

NATIONAL BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.—Baltimore, Aug. 15.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a stated meeting of the Baltimore Bench Show Association, Mr. Harry Malcolm, Vice-President, and Mr. George Norbury Appold, Treasurer of the same, were appointed delegates to the National Bench Show Association meeting, to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1884.—S. J. Fort, M. D., Secretary B, B, S, A.

THE PICKUP.—An odd-looking specimen, half collie, quarter Gordon, the remainder undeterminable, bid us welcome. "That's the pickup," remarked the Doctor as we alighted. "The pickup, what's that?" "Well, you see, I have a good many friends round here, and the more friends one has the more enemies he will also have. The enemies a man makes as a general thing will leave him alone personally but will destroy his belongings, venting their spleen that way. My belongings in the way of dogs are pretty valuable, and I don't want to have them poisoned. I cannot go around hunting for poisoned meat, so I have instituted the 'pickup,' who is loose all the time. He runs about everywhere, and if any dogs are to be placed in an unoccupied kennel the 'pickup' is first of all turned in to prospect for poison. You will see for yourself that this individual specimen would be an expensive purchase at ten cents when dogs are dear. A man must be badly in want of a dog who would steal him, and if I did lose him by poison or otherwise I can get as good as him at the first cross roads."—American Kennel Register.

DEATH OF BESSIE.—We have received a letter from Mr. Luther Adams of Boston, Mass., stating that his English setter bitch Bessie was killed last Friday by the cars running over her white she was at exercise. Mr. Adams writes that he considered her fully the equal of Drake. We can readily believe this, as her performance at the National Trials in 1881 gave assurance that if nothing befel her she would turn out something wonderful. We shall long retain a vivid recollection of the rare good judgment she displayed at that meeting while roading out a running bevy. She was second in the Derby that year in the best company of youngsters that we have ever seen together; she also won two heats in the alaged stake, doing most of her work in good form. Her loss is doubly severe, as Mr. Adams is about to start on his annual trip to the chicken grounds.

A LARGE LITTER.—Mr. Theodore R. Heintz, Baltimore, Md., writes that his pointer bitch Nell whelped fifteen puppies last Friday. He says that he believes this to be one of the largest litters ever produced. If he will consult the Kennel Notes in FOREST AND STREAM for the past two or three years he will find recorded a number of litters that exceed this.

BALTIMORE BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15, the Baltimore Bench Show Association was formed with the following named gentlemen as officers: President, Mr. L. R. Cassard, Vice-President, Mr. Harry Malcolm; Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Norbury Appold; Secretary, Dr. S. J. Fort.

BEAGLE LOST.—Black, white and (right) tan beagle but 18½ inches high, answers to name of Maud, was missed to months ago.—H. Beidler (Wrightsville, Pa,).

CALIFORNIA FIELD TRIALS.—It has been decided to extend the date of closing entries for the Derby Stakes of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club to Nov. 10.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notos, correspondents MUST GIVE the tollowing particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Age, or

5. Date of birth, of breeding or of death
All names must be plainty written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAINED.

\*\*Portion of the column.\*\*

of death
All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*EFF See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Ecllo. Richelen. Rederick, Riot, Elsie, Fayette and Reelless. By the Riverview Kennel, Climton, Mass., for mastiffs, four dogs and the bursers with the plain of the plain of

setter bitch Burlesque (Beiton—Vernor's rose) to fils blue blek (A.K.R. 18936), Aug. 5.

Bonnie—Britton. Mr. Johu Bolus's (Wooster, O.) English setter bitch Bonnie—Blue Dick. Mr. John Bolus's (Wooster, O.) English setter hitch Blonde (Carlowitz—Magnet) to his Blue Dick (A.K.R. 936), July 16.

Blanche—Blue Dick. Mr. Tom Backewell's (Wooster, O.) English setter bitch Blanche (Belton—Floss) to Mr. John Bolus's Blue Dick (A.K.R. 936), July 18.

Dinah II.—Bevis. Mr. Wm. Wade's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) mastiff bitch Dhah II. (A.K.R. 13) to Mr. E. P. Jones, Jr. 8, Bevis (A.K.R. 153), Aug. 5.

Dhah II. (A.K.R. 13) to Mr. E. P. Jones, Jr.'s, Bevis (A.K.R. 152), Aug. 5.

Darkie—Obo II. Mr. John Daly's (Salpon Falls. N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Darkie (A.K.R. 250) to Obo II. (A.K.R. 433), Aug. 4.

Fido—Knickerbocker. Mr. Wm. G. Martin's (Garrison, N. J.) imported pointer bitch Fido (Rocket—Fanny) to champion Knickerbocker (A.K.R. 19), July 21.

Lady Isabel—Knickerbocker. The Knickerbocker Kennel Club's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Lady Isabel (A.K.R. 461) to their champion Knickerbocker (A.K.R. 19), July 28.

Pearl Blue—Gun. Mr. Charles York's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch Pearl Blue (Royal Blue—Dryad) to his Gun (Gladstone—May B.), May 16.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

23 See instructions at head of this column, Cleopatra. Dr. J. W. Alsop's (Middletown, Conn.) mastiff bitch

Cleopatra (A.K.R. 258), July 19, tive (four dogs), by Mr. Wm. Wade's Dr. Buck (late Tiny).

Daisy Starkight. Mr. H. W. Durgin's (Pangor, Me.) English setter bitch Daisy Starkight (Lelaps—Starlight), Aug. 1, pine (six dogs), by Count Paris (Royal Blue—Modjeska).

Lucy. Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker's (South Gaston, N. C.) Byron foxhound bitch Laoy (Rouse—Bett). Aug. 14, seven (four dogs), by Speck; all indigo blue.

Lufra. Mr. H. W. Smith's (Wooster, Mass.) greybound bitch Lufra (A.K.R. 1188), Aug. 12, three (two dogs), by champion Friday Night (A.K.R. 153).

Cassie. Mr. Sterling M. Allen's (Peckskill, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Cassie, Aug. 9, nine (four dogs), by Jumbo.

Pearl Blue. Mr. Chas. York's (Bangor, Me.) Fnglish setter bitch Pearl Blue (Royal Blue—Dryad), July 19, eight (five dogs), by his Gun (Gladstone—Mav B.).

Rose. Mr. F. M. Jinkney's (New York) red and white setter bitch Rose (Ned—Rose), June 15, nine (five dogs), by Promise (Pride of the Border—Flash).

SALES.

Bother-Firsh.

SALES.

\*\*E\*\* See instructions at head of this column.
Lady Bute. White, with mottled cars, foxhound bitch, whelped April 18, 1831 (Sport-Topsey), by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Mr. T. T. Phiegar, Pearisburg, Va.
Sue. White, black and tan foxhound bitch, whelped March 22, 1880 (Nike-Smoley), by Mr. N. Elmore, Granby, Conn., to Mr. T. T. Phiegar, Pearisburg, Va.
Gladstone-Jessanine whelps. Blue helton English setters, whelped April 21, 1884, by Mr. John Bolus, Wooster, O., a bitch to Mr. Nick Traper, same place, and a dog to Mr. E. P. Owsley, Stanford, Ky.
Duke-Fanny whelps. Black, white and tan English setter bitches, whelped May 39, 1884, by Mr. John Bolus, Wooster, O., one to Mr. E.
P. Owsley, Stanford, Ky., and one to Mr. D. T. Roots, Connersville, Ind.

P. Owsley, Stanford, Ky., and one to Mr. D. T. Roots, Connersville, Ind.

Waddy. White pointer bitch, 4yrs. old (Sleaford-Lady), by Mr. John Bohs, Wooster, O., to Mr. D. L. Sanford, Lodi, O. Marmion. Mastiff dog, whelped March 4. 1834 (Nevison-Brenda), by the Strawberry Hill Kennel, Leicester, Mass., to Mrs. A. L. Joslin, Oxford, Mass.

Shot. White and liver pointer dog, 4yrs, old, pedigree and given, by the Strawberry Hill Kennel, Leicester, Mass., to Mr. A. Kilburn, Rutherstrawberry Hill Kennel, Leicester, Mass., to Mr. A. Kilburn, Ruthand, Vt.

Chico. Brindle with white points, colling dog, whelped Lyng, M.

land, Vt.

Chico. Brindle, with white points, collie dog, whelped June 11,
1881, pedigree not given, by the Strawberry Hill Kennel, Leicester,
Mass., to Mr. Stephen Slingsby, South Wellington, Conn.

Luttle, Liver and white pointer bitch, age not given (Caro—Juno),
by Dr. Otto Moebs, Rowland, Ala., to Mr. S. McCuen, New Orleans,
La.

La, Sam Sterrett White, black and tan English setter dog, age not given (Gladstone—Lavallette), by Mr. Chas. Tucker, Stanton, Tenn. to Mr. S. McCnen, New Orleans, La. Scamp. Sable and white collic dog, whelped May 25, 1884, by Kilmarnock Bruce (A.K.R. 1425) out of Winnie (A.K.R. 1431), by the Kilmarnock Collic Kennel, Dorchester, Mass., to Mr. E. W. Taylor, Pope's Hill, Mass.

Hill, Mass.

Gun—Peurl Blue whelps. Black, whitcand tan English setter dogs, whelped June 2, 1834, by Mr. Charles York, Bangor, Me., two to Mr. H. W. Durgin and one to Mr. Charles F. Danforth, same place.

Bertie. Lemon and white pointer bitch, 25yrs, old (Rah—Bellona), by Mr. J. C. Schuyler, Lehighton, Pa., to Mr. R. deB. Smith, New York.

YOR.

DEATHS.

See instructions at head of this column.

Bow. Liver and white pointer dog, flyrs, old (champion Bang—Luna), owned by Mr. Edward Odell, New Orleans, Lu, Aug. 9.

Deborah. Black, white and tran imported beagle bitch (A.K.R. 1119), owned by Mr. W. H. Ashburner, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13, in parturition.

turition.

Bessie. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped May 24,1880
(Dash III.—Conntess II.), owned by Mr. Luther Adams, Boston, Mass.,
Aug. 15; killed by the cars.

Grace Beaufort. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped June 1,
1884 (Beaufort—Grace), owned by Mr. L. Gardner, Mount Vernen, N.
Y., Aug. 15.

Five to Ten Dollars a Year for all ordinary employments secures .00J insurance with \$5 weekly indemnity in the Travelers, of Hart-di, Conn. Paid accident policy holders \$864,00m in 1883.—./dv.

### Bifle and Tray Shooting.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

Following arc the prize winners and the scores:	
Creedmoor Match.	
William Dennison, Merrimac25 2	
W Charles, Boston.         25         2           C A White, Worcester.         25         2	
C A White, Worcester25 2	
O M Jewell, Lawrence	
C D Palmer, Manchester23 2	
A B Dodge, Manchester	
G A Leighton, Manchester	
D Breivogel, E B S Corps	3 23-70
F W Perkins, Maplewood	
C E Tayntor, Brooklyn23 2	
E B Souther, Quincy24 2	3 22-69
G H Wielfert, E B S Corps	3 22-69
Man Target.	
August Bigero, Newark20 20	0 20-60
William Hayes Newark	0 20-59
J D Marks, Thompsonville	0 19-59
H Oehl, New York	9 20-58
H Oehl, New York	0 19 58
C M Gueth, E B S Corps	0 19-58
F Huebner, New York	9 19-57
Charles Judson, New York	
C G Zettler, New York	9 18-57
P G Fenning, Newport	
J P Delahanty Pittshurgh	0 17 56
J P Delahanty, Pittsburgh         19         26           L Vogel, New York         16         15	
Charles Rein, New York	
W W Tucker, Hartford	
W Dorrler, New York	
A C White, Worcester'	
W Klein, New York	
O M Jewell, Lawrence	
D Breivogel, E B S Corps	
W Charles, Boston	
D Miller, Hoboken	
H Gray, Nashua	
J Schneider, New York	
J. D. Man don Homet Dulrimone 10 96	10_49
HR Von der Horst, Baltimore	A 20
William Harry Mounts 29 A Biggrow Newark	108
O M Cueth R D C Compa 71 C F Tayptor Brooklyn	67
William Hayes, New York. 71 C E Tayntor, Brooklyn. Henry Oehl, New York. 71 D Breivogel, E B S Corps	00
Obveries Judger New York 11 Directoger is by Corps	62

tal. 514. Settler Rife Club, No. 2—M. B. Engel 91, B. Zettler 101, C. Judson 96, Miller 93, T. Fitz 93. Total, 474. Sewark Shooting Society—H. R. Von der Horst 102, J. Copper-ith 89, A. Bigerow 86, W. P. McLeod 76, William Hayes 107. Total,

mith 69, A. Bigerow 86, W. P. McLeod 76, William Hayes 107. Total, 39,
Massachusetts Rufe Association, Team No. 1.—O. M. Jewell 101, J. .
Wellows 91, W. Charles 97, H. Gray 74, R. Reed 91, Total, 454.
Massachusetts Rufe Association, Team No. 2.—J. Francis 86, F. W. erkins 116, R. Davis 93, W. Fisher 74, E. C. Barnes 83, Total, 451.
FORT SNELLING, Minn., Aug. 14.—The annual shooting contests the men and officers of the Department of Dakota, U. S. A. always raws good crowds to this range. The shooting attracted a large treated of spectators, including a number of ladies, who were especially treested in the slitmister's match, which took place in the atterson. A refreshing, steady breeze blew over the range all day, and te riflemen eagerly availed tremselves of the favoring conditions of hed and atmosphere, so that some fine shooting was done. In the world of the contraction of the sum of the state of the contraction of the sum of the

Capt S E Blunt, Ordnance Department	64
Sergt G Woodburn, Co E, 15th Infantry	64
2d Lieut Corwin Sage, 17th Infantry	64
1st Sergt J. Unger, Co F, 5th Infantry	63
2d Lieut J F Kerr. 17th Infantry	68
1st Lieut G Andrews, 25th Infantry	65
1st Sergt F Muraszko, Co K, 1st Cavalry	63
Sergt W Chatman, Co H, 25th Infantry	62
Capt L M Mans, Medical Department	62
2d Lieut F P Avery, 3d Infantry	62
Private C H Dorsey, Co B, 25th Infantry	82
Musician J Corrie, Oo H. 15th Infautry	62
Private D McKenzie, Co D, 1st Cavalry	62
Sergt G W Dougherty, Co M, 1st Cavalry	61
2.1 Lieut C L Steele, 18th Infantry	61
Private M. Lynch, Co F. 15th Infantry	61

Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ordinance Department 1	9
2d Lieut, J. T. Kerr, 17th Infantry	3
2d Lieut, W. H. Sage, 5th Infantry	
2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, 11th Infantry 1	
1st Sergt. F. Muraszkok, Troop K. 1st Cavalry	
Corporal E. B. Gillett, Co. A, 5th Infantry	
1st Sergt. T. Rogers, Co. D. 5th Infantry	
Private M. Lynch, Co. F, 15th Infantry	
Sergt T. W. Stafford, Troop H. 1st Cavalry	ă
	š
Corp. G. Zobel, Co. G, 3d Infantry.	Š
Sergt. L. Drugan. Co. C, 5th Infantry	S
1st Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., 11th Infantry	S
1st Lieut. G. Andrews, 25th Infantry.	8
Private C. H. Dorsey, Co. B, 25th Infantry	č
Corporal C. F. Miller, Co. K. 15th Infantry	3
Sergi. J. W. Umphrey, Troop E, 7th Cavalry	ć
Sergt. C. Elwell, Co. E, 17th Infantry.	-
1st Sergt. J. Unger. Co. F. 17th Infantry	6

Wheeling Team.																		
Shirk	9 11	11	10	7	12	10	11	11	6	10	11	11	9	11	10	10	9 10	10-199
Stewart	9 11	11	6	11	10	11	9	11	10	6	11	11	11	10	8	8	11 10	12-197
Jarger	9 11	11	9	7	9	11	11	9	11	7	8	8	12	11	11	11	10 9	6-191
Cox																		
Dwight	10 11	6	3	6	10	9	8	9	11	11	10	8	11	9	7	7	7 11	9-166

					941
			Team.		
Hodgdon 11 10 9	9 6 11	10 11 10	10 810	8 8 10 12	7 11 11 00 - 102
Huggins 11 12 7	9 8 10	0 10 11 11	988	10 10 11 12	6 6 12 10-191
Sutch 9 7 9	12 910	0 10 8 8	3 9 9 8	9 10 11 11	11 10 11 10 - 190
Smith 7 7 8	10 7 8	3 9 9 8	10 10 8	9 9 12 9	10 12 9 12-175
Stott 4 10 7	11 91	0 7 91:	1 11 10 4	7 8 10 10	5 9 9 10-171

winders:	200 vds.	300yds.	Total.
John Smith, 9th regiment, New Jersey		30	60
Frank Stewart, 69th regiment, New York	29	29	58
J S Shepherd, 23d regiment, New York	28	29	57
G W Munson. 7th regiment, New York		27 26	57 54
J F Klein, N. R. A	28	20	04

., Aug. 16 —The weather conditions at Bridge-ere a very bright light and light 6 o'clock wind. 11 11 11 7 10 6 11 8 6

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-quested to write on one side of the paper only.

#### THE CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.

THE CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.

A CCORDING to announcement, the interstate clay-pigeon tournament, under the auspices of the Ligowisty Company, was held in this city on the three closing days of the past week. In some respects the affair was a success, in other sa disappointment. There was a fair attendance of out-of-town clubs, but an almost entire scarcity of New York city shooters.

Among the entries were some of the best trap shots in the country, including J. Von Lengerke and F. W. Pfaender, of this city; F. G. Feldhaus and C. A. Rockfeller, of Brooklyn; F. M. Eames, Bay Ridge; M. W. Bull, C. M. Spencer, E. A. Folsom, of Windsor, Conn.; Harry Nichols, Bridgeport; J. Harvey, Buffalo; W. M. Brunner, Rochester; Stephen Washer, Greycourt, George C. Luther, Syracuse; Henry B. Whitney, of Phelps, N. Y.: Coryden Wilbur and W. H. Allen, Brockston, Mass; C. H. Dekochmont, Newburyport; O. R. Dickey, J. Nichols, G. H. Wurm, Boston; E. H. Law, Cambridge, and J. A. Rowell, Amesbury: James L. Smith, Hackettstown, N. J.; S. Brown, Wm. Sepler, Mon clair; D. H. Terry, Pl-infield; G. C. Townsend, Englewood; E. W. Thiker, George W. Cary, M. B. Cornell and George J. Crandall, Providence; Charles B. Payne, Pawtucket; C. H. Gerrist, Exeter, N. H.; the Massachusetts Rifle gressented from the Narragansett Gun Stark, Dunbarlou; O. J. Jenhus, Epping; F. Miller, Norristown, and W. A. M. Scholler, C. S. Gressen, C. Stark, B. Gornell and George J. Crandall, Providence; Charles B. Payne, Pawtucket; C. H. Gerrist, Exeter, N. H.; the Massachusetts Rifle presented the Ersey City.

The arrangements on the ground were excellent in many respects, from Wishington, Boston and Jersey City.

The arrangements on the ground were excellent in many respects, from Wishington, Boston and Jersey City.

The arrangements on the ground were excellent in many respects, from Wishington, Boston and Jersey City.

The arrangements on the ground were excellent in many respects, from Wishington, Boston and Jersey City.

The arrangements on the ground were excellent

1	-5 ,		mand to box come
classified:			
G H Wurm	11111111—7	G G Tidsbury	
H Nichols	10100103	C B Payne	0111000-
F G Feldhaus	10101111-5	A F Cooper	1010111
M W Bull	11011111—6	O J Jenkins	1101010
E A Folsom	11111111-7	WS Perry	
C M Spencer	1101101-5	Wm Wagner	1011010—
G W Cary	1101011-5	H B Whitney	
C Wilbur	01111111-6	M B Cornell	1001000
C H DeRochmont	0110011-4	F W Pfander	
J A Rowell	11100014	C Green	
EW Law		M M Brumner	
W H Allen	01111110-5	C M Stark	
G J Crandall		Dr Gerrish	1111100-
FM Eames	0100101-3	C H Seymour	
C A Rockfeller	0100100-2	S Washer	0100000—1
O R Dickey		J Nichols	
J Harvy	10110008	W Seigler	
C C Townsend	0111101-5	J Van Lengerke	0011111-
E W Tinker	11111111-7	F Miller	
C Baldwin			
Warms Walness Win	how and White	more divided flust Or	00. Deall 377111

single ciay-pigcons, acc of two oar	
count one-half, rise 21yds., four me	oneys, 40, 30, 20, and 10 per cent.:
G H Wurm1½10½00-3	H B Whiting 0 0 w.
JRles0 1 0 0 1 1 0-3	E W Tinker 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-6
W S Perry1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7	G J Crandall 0 0 16 1 16 1 1-4
A F Cooper1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7	W Cary 01/81 0 01/61-4
FG Feldhaus0 0 1 1 1 1 1-5	W H Allen 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-51
H Nichols1 1 0 1 1 1 1-6	G D Seib1 1 1 1 1 1 0-6
C Townsend1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 61-616	G Tidsbury1 1 1 1 1 1 0-6
Wm Wagner0 1 1/41 1 1 1-51/2	Dr Gerrish1 0 1 1 1 1 1-6
J Von Lengerke.1 1/2 1/2 1 1 1 1-6	O R Dickey 1 0 0 0 w.
E 4 Folsom\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	J A Rowell 0 1 1 0 13/41-41
CM Stark%1111161-6	E W Law 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 -4
O Jenkins 0 0 1 1 0 1-4	W B Coruell0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1
S Pfander1 0 0 0 11/21-31/2	C B Payne0 0 0 1 1 0 0-2
H C Wilbur	P Kelly1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
T Seigler31 1 0 1 1-5	A Watkins0 0 1 0 0 1 1-3
FEames0 1 0 0 0 1 1-3	C Baldwin 1 0 0 w.
G C Luther1 1/20 1 1 1 1-51/2	
	\$74 58 Townsond mon second

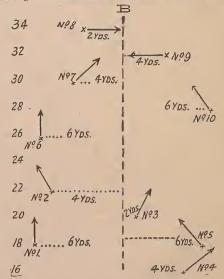
Gerrish0111011	01 01 11- 9
Cooper0111111	10 10 11-10
Stark1110101	00 11 11- 9-28
Narragansett Gun Club, Providence,	D T
	10 10 11 8
Finker0111010	00 10 11- 5
Payne	01 00 10- 9-22
Crandall1111111	
Jersey City Heights Gun Club, Jersey	City,
Towusend1000100	10 10 00-4
H Von Lengerke1111111	10 11 11-12
J Von Lengerke1101111	01 01 11-10-26
Spencer Gun Club, Windsor, Conn	L.
Folsom	10 01 01-8
Bull110001I	11 00 10-7
Spencer	00 10 10- 7-23
Massachusetts Rifle Association, Team	No. 1
	11 11 11—18
lidsbury1111111	11 00 00- 7
Rowell	10 10 11- 9-29
Perry	
Massachusetts Rifle Association, Team	No. 2.
Dickey1111111	10 11 00-10
Law 1001111	10 10 10 - 8
Wurm1111011	00 00 11- 8-26
Massachusetts Rifle Association Team No. 1 too	ok first, \$18.05; the
Exeters second, \$48 83. The tie for third, \$29.22, re	esulted as follows:
Jersey City Heights Gun Club. Mass, Rifle Ass	soc'n, Team No. 2.
Fownsend011 10-4 Dicky	110 11-4
H Von Lengerke110 00-2 Law	110 11-4

	J Von Lengerke111 11-5-11 Wurm011 11-4-1
1	FRIDAY, AUG. 15.
	Match No. 4.—Purse \$250, individual sweepstake, entrance \$5,
	singles, 18yds, rise, use of 2 barrels, breaks with second barrel t
	count one half, three moneys. 50, 30 and 20 per cent.:
	W S Perry
١	O J Jenkins 0 0 0 0 0 w. F Miller 0 0 1 1 w.
	Dr Gerrish 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1-6 A Maddock 1 1 1 1 1 1/2-63
	DeRochmont 1 1 0 1 1 d 1 -6 CM Stark 1 0 0 w.
	A F Cooper 0 1 1 1 1 1½-5½ O R Dickey 0 0 w.
	J A Rowell 0 01/20 01/2 w. G C Luther 11/21/21 w.
	GH Wurm 1161000w. CH Yerrington. 0116110-4
	TT DU LA

De Rochmont 1111100—5 Dickey	5 Fo 8 Ro 8 Wa 8 Va 3 H	errish  ooper  olsom  ill  owell  urm  rdly  n Schick  Von Lengerke  vitage	.0110011—4
Wilbur	S J	m Schick Von Lengerke Von Lengerke	.1101111—6 ( ° .1111011—6 ) .1101110—5 ( 11
Jones	Se Se	ib,	.1100111-5 8

	Cooper		11	11	10- 9 >-49
	Wilbur	.1110111	11	11	11-12
	Jenkins	11111111	10	10	11-11
	Massachusetts Rifle	As ociation	1.		,
	De Rochmont	.0111111	00	01	11-9)
	Rowell		11	10	01-9
	Wnrms	1110111	10	01	11-10 -52
	Dickey		11	11	10-11
	Tidsbury	1111111	11	11	11-13
i	Algonquin Gun C	luh N V	**	11	.1 10)
1	Lordly	1011000	10	00	00-41
ı	Van Schaick	1101000	00	01	11-6
1	Saur		01	00	10- 41-26
ı	Glazier		01	11	00- 5
ı	Brown.		01	11	00- 7
Į	Jersey City Heights			-11	00-1)
ł	J Von Lengerke		10	11	11-12)
ı	Seigler		11	10	11-10
ı	H Von Lengerke		11	11	11-12 -49
ı	Seib	11111111	10	11	10-8
K			00	11	
ı	Townsend	.10000101	00	11	11- 7]

	Ties for second money:	
١)	Exeter Gun Club.	Jersey Cltv Heights Gun Club.
.	Gerrish,110 11-4)	J Von Lengerke101)
9	Gerrish,	Seigler 011
,	Cooper	H Von Lengerke 101   Withdrew.
1	Cooper111   10-4   -19     Wilbur111   10-4   -19	Seib100
Ł	Jenkins011 10-3	Townsend010
3	Jenkins011 10-3 Massachusetts Rifle Association	n, first, \$42.50; Exeter Gun Club.
9	second, \$25.50; Algonquin Gun Clu	
, I	Second, 523.30; Algoridam Gun Cit	μο, υπια, φπ.



### ARRANGEMENT OF TRAPS

### 12 Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Field Contest.

10	Trap No.	ı.	Straightaway Birds.	) .
	**	2.	Left Half Quartering.	P
8	"	3.	Straightaway.	Field
0	4.6	4.	Right Half Quartering.	st
	4.4	5.	Left " "	] -
в				
	6.	б.	Straightaway.	) .
,	44	7.	Right Half Quartering.	무
4	4.1	8.	Right Quartering.	\ <u>i</u>
	+¢	Q,	Left "	2d Field
2	41	10.	Left Half Quartering.	1
			A	
n		_		
U			COORE	

occurrent divides that, 42.30 end of two, entrance \$7, 7 stantially as indicated on the angular court. The angles of the traps of moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.;

arrows (but if a bird from any cause takes a different direction it shall not be considered a "No Bird").

All indicates the general direction along which the shooter will walk-the "score" or starting point being at A (the distance of the furthest trap therefrom being about 38 dvs.

"Taps No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall constitute the "first field," traps No. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, the "second field."

Two single birds shall be sprung in the first field, and one single and one pair of double birds in the second field, nse of both barrels being allowed for all birds, but a hit with the second barrel to be scored ½ only.

The respective traps to be pulled and time of pulling'same will be determined of follows: For the first field, balls No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be placed in a bottle, and a duly appointed judge will draw two therefrom (for instance. Nos. 2 and 4); for the second field, balls No. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will be used—the judge drawing one ball, which shall indicate the trap for the single bird, and then drawing two more to micate which traps shall be sprung together for the doubles (for instance, No. 6, and Nos. 7 and 9.

To determine the three of pulling, place pool balls, Nos. 3 to 13, inclusive, in the bottle, the judge drawing four balls (for instance, 4, 6, 8, 10), the lowest two will indicate the number of steps from the score which these shooter must take before the traps in the "first field" are pulled, add the number 5 to the highest two, and the results (summations) will indicate the number of steps from the score which the shooter must take before the traps in the "first field" are pulled, add the number 5 to the highest two, and the results (summations) will indicate the number of steps from the score before the traps in the "second field" are pulled.

The judge records these numbers as they are drawn in a record book, which is placed before the trap-puller for his guidance; the shooter shall not be allowed to see same until he has finished his score, under the penalty of having all his "birds" score

Ties of 5.—Gerrish, 1, 1, 1, 11—5; Stark, 0; Luther, 0; Tidsbnry, 1, 0. Gerrish wins first.

Ties of 4.—DeRochmont, 0, 1, 0, 10—3; Longden, 1, 1, 1, 00—3; Remington, 0, 0; Jenkins, 1, 1, 1, 00—3; Seigler, 1, 1, 1, 01—4. Seigler wins

ington. 0, 0; Jenkins, 1, 1, 1, 00—3; 100—3;

ACME ROD AND GUN CLUB.—Monthly match at 1	Dexter's 1	HIK
L. I., Aug. 12, for club badge, live birds, one barrel. S	chottier,	Kne
bel and Schmidt 25yds., Keppel 28yds., others 21yds.;		
A Harnard 11101111111-9 G Stark	01011110	10-6
C Munk	00111011	01—€
M Schottler ,1111001111-8 C Schmidt	00001111	11—€
H Knepel, Jr1110011011-7 G Bitz	11011100	₩00—8
J Lendsdeadt01011111011-7 J Link	00111000	11
M Buchman0111110110-7 C Keppell	00011011	00-
M Crest		
Tie-A Harnard 111-3, C Munk 011-2.	H.	K.
TORRINGTON ROD AND GUN CLUBTorrington.	ConnF	Regu
lar shoot. Aug. 13. Conditions-10 clay birds, 15vds.	rise, 10 1	balls

	Captain Butler's Side.	
	Pigeons,	Balls.
F W Bntler	0101001010— 4	0000100001 2
F Haves	8 —1011111110	1100101101 6
OR Luther,	01100111111— 7	1001111000 5
F Briggs		0010011011 5
C Rhodes	4	1011010110 — 6
A P Hine		
A Whiting,		0000001111- 4-28
	Captain Allen's Side.	
	Pigeons.	Balls.
H J Allen		0100011100 4
E Hotchkiss	8 —1110101111 8	0101011100 - 5
L E Dewey		11111111111—10
W H McCarty		
D L Ballad		1110100101 6
C Wells	, 6	00101000000— 2
J N North		0010010010- 3-30
Captain Butler's s	side wen by a score of 72 to	68, F. Briggs taking

third.

Seventh event, five birds—Adams and Hopkins divided first, Dutton second, Brown third.

Eighth event, five birds—Pratt first, Saunders and Snow divided second, Adams and Scott divided third.

Ninth event, five balls—Hopkins and Pratt divided first, Scott and Brown divided second, Goodnow third.

Brown divided second, Goodnow third.

LOWELL, Mass, Arg, 16.— Last Thursday the Rod and Gun Club had n test of the merits of 10s and 12s, but it was, as the Times of this city remarks, really an excuss to get the members ont and have some practice at shooting. As a test the trial amounted to comparatively no.hing, for uniformity of conditions was impossible. There were ten men to each team, and each man had 30 shots, 10 at single glass balls, and 10 at double balls. Of course one side claimed the other side had selected the best marksmen. Undoubtedly the elemens of different degrees of skill, varying qualities of guns, aside from the matter of bore, difference of charges, changing light, and various directions in which the balls and pigeons were thrown, all rendered, such a thing as a test impossible. The occasion was one very much enjoyed. A large attendance of the club was present, and also a good representation of other spectators. An incident of the day was the shooting of a rabolit by E. A. Smits within a few rods of the shooting grounds. The rabolit had been started by W. A.

Lang's hound and ran through the brush just in time to be intercepted by Mr. Smith. The victim of this unseasonable and indecent shooting proved to be a female, with three umbors young. In the shooting match the ten-bores were finally trimmphant by ten points, although the other side say if some of their men had shot as well as they have been known to do, they would have left the big bores out of sight. Following are the events and scores of each mannle. Ten clay-pigeons, 18yds.:

_	1611-00163.	TWELVE-OULES!
•	Downs, captain6	Lovejoy, captain9
3	Hartford, E6	Jones 8
ı	Dexby, A J	Smith 5
3	Richardson, C W W5	Favor 5
	Partridge2	Brown8
	Moore8	Derby, L A
	Faulkner6	Young
	Knowles7	Runels
	Dr Fiske7	Greenwood4
	Frost9	Owen, W A
,	Ten glass balls, 18vds.;	Olivery II and I the control of the
9	Ten-bores.	Twelve-bores,
	Downs6	Lovejoy3
_	Hartford, E5	Jones9
	Derby, A J	Smith 6
	Dr Fiske7	Favor6
1	Partridge5	Brown8
3	Moore9	Derby, L A
R	Faulkner8	Young5
1	Knowles	Runels3
	Richardson	Greenwood6
	Frost6	Owen1
9	Ten donble balls, 15yds.:	0 11 0 11 0 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
1	Ten-bores.	Twelve-bores.
ŝ	Downs	Lovejoy5
	E Hartford3	Jones
e.	A J Derby 6	Smith8
e	Dr Fiske5	Favor
0	Partridge	Brown8
r	Moore 8	D A Derby8
1	DIOOTE	D A Derby

Knowles8	Runels
hichardson2	Greenwood
Frost	Owen
Following are the total scores;	
Ten-bores.	Twelve-bores.
Pigeons	Pigeons53
Single glass balls	Single glass balls53
Doubles 58_178	Double hells 69_1

3 traps:				
Gond, C1010102120				1 00-10
Fulier				0 10- 9
Lagergan	10	01	10 1	0 01- 91/2
Gond, A Q				1 11-14
Hall,2111201112	01	01	10 0	1 11-131/2
Henry 2111101112	11	11	10 1	0 11-16
VEW VODE STATE ASSOCIATION I	FOR	TITT	DDC	VERCUTTON

STARK vs. WURM.—A match will be shot by these crack marks nen within 30 days. Conditions, 50 clays, 21yds., 1 trap, 5 angles.

### Canoeing.

CANOEISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canocable waters, and other commu nications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Streem their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

#### THE ASSOCIATION MEET.

THE ASSOCIATION MEET.

HOME again; back to desk and counter, to hot and dusty sidelife for another year, with a pleasant but tantalizing memory of last
week; idling under the trees; the glorious stir and excitement of
racing; pleasant hours by the evening camp-fres; the bright green
waters, clear and beautiful, of the St. Lawrence; the deep blue sky,
half American half Canadian; free from snoke, except the light blue
of the camp fire; free from noise, except the distant whistle of
steamer, too far off to be unpleasant—until the drone of the city, the
rattle of cart and omnibus over the stones subside into a refrain of
"Alonette, gentil Alouette," the brief or ledger fade from view for
a moment, and we have a glimpse of the camp again, only to wake
with a start to the claims of business.

What a holiday it has been; meeting friends old and new, talking
boat and drawing pictures until the veriest cance maniac was tired
doors each year at the "Open Sesame" of "A. C. A." for a brief
two weeks of pleasure; and home, rested and refreshed, full of new
plans, wrinkles and ideas, new rigs, new sails, grand devices for
making our canoe superior to any, and, best of all, with the autholpation of next year at Grindstone, which, with the memory of the last
two weeks, will carry us through the coming year.

Many who have met us before at Lake George or Stony Lake were
absent, and to us it belongs to tell them, as best we can, of what they
missed. The surroundings of the meet have been all that could be
desired, perfect weather nearly all the time, an excellent tocation
good food supply and transportation facilities, and good feeling on
all sides.

The preliminary steps of this meeting have already been given in
Fourser Ann Stragam, the selection of Grindstone Island by Messrs.
Neide and Without last fall, the surveyor. Dr. Neide revisited the camp ground in July, cruising there with Mr. Newman, or
the N. Y. C. C., and at once wen' into camp and began the labor of prep aration. Underbrush was cleared up, a fook for stea

to canceists, and where many take their meals, the charge being but twenty-five cents per meal, and the food very good. Meals could also be had at the mess shed at forty cents each, a great convenience to

to canoeists, and where many take their meals, the charge being but twenty-five cenes per meal, and the food very good. Meals could also be had at the mess shed at forty cents each, a great convenience to many.

Our canoeists have several times been ridiculed by canoeists as well as woodsmen for not cooking for themselves, but in a camp of this kind time is too precious to many. Nearly all are provided with a cooking kit, many cooked for themselves, some large parties employed a cook, and all were perfectly well able to take care of themselves; but a man who races several times a day, attends to such business of the meet as must be imposed on many, has little time to spend over pots aud pans, however much he may like it, while all desire to see and do the most possible in a limited time, visiting other islands, inspecting other canoes, and some even straying at times to Squaw Pont. At the same time, any one who visited the earlier meets must notice here the general improvement in camp kits, cooking kirs, and the cooking itself over previous meets.

Passing from the farm to the north shore of the island the prettiest part is found. The hill here slopes rather steeply to the water, ending in a low bluff, the slope being thickly wooded as far as the northeast point. The first tents met with are two containing the Uhique Club, a party of campers from Canada, all members of the A. C. A., but not canoeists. A little further on the Descronto C. C. are camped, with three tents, and a shed of boards for a kitchen with au iron stove set up. The prestling genius of this department is a French Canadian, cook of a lumber camp, and no less celebrated in camp for his excellent bread than for his songs by the camp-fire. The process of bread baking is very intere-time, and worth a halt to examine it. The plant consists of two cast iron bake kettles, each about 24m. In diameter and 8in, deep, with tiph-firth goovers, a log fire, and a hole in the ground. The bread is put in the kettles, seven loaves in each, the lids are put on,

pole, at its end the mess sneu, and used by the steamers from Clayton, Gananoque and points on the island land their passengers.

At the head of the wharf is the Hartford camp; below this is Springfield's, with flags in front, the Commodore's above all, and next Monican's three tents, including Sob's, both having a row of canoes with tents over them in addition to the club tents. New York occupies a large tent just beside the Modicans, the front being ornamented by a huge watch, the sign of some old watchmaker, besides several flags.

Mr. Rushton's tent, a large one, is next in order, then several smaller tents; a large one belonging to the Rochester C. C., several tents from Peterboro', Brockville, Warren, Pa., Pittsburgh, and a large tent with fly in front and a big inscription, "Knickerbocker Canoe Club." The bank along this portion of the camp is low, so canoes may be easily hanled up. Rough landing stages have been laid down, each consisting of three or four saphin's a right angles to the beach, across which several boards are nailed, making an inclined plane, on which cauoes are easily drawn up, and on which rigging may be easily done.

This portion of the camp is not shaded and, facing the east, was very warm at midday, but the evenings were pleasant all over the camp.

About half a mile to the south of the main camp was a group of a

laid down, each consisting of three or four sapining at right engise to the beach, across which sauces are easily drawn up, and on which right of the control of the main camp was a group of a dozen tents on the edge of a grove, and in front of them a large sign on two poles with the inscription, "Squaw Point," Here were camped Vice Commodow Munroe and wile; Mr. Mr. Mr. Molecus, search of the main of the main camp was a group of a dozen tents on the edge of a grove, and in front of them a large sign on two poles with the inscription, "Squaw Point," Here were camped Vice Commodow Munroe and wile; Mr. Mr. Mr. Molecus, search of the main of the beach were the old Psyche; the Hiawatha, a large open Peterboro' cance handsomely decorated, and at almost any time a string of visiting cances from the main camp.

This year many of the larger clubs wore uniforms; the Rochesters a neat suit of high gray; Knickerbockers, dark like; Moliccus, gray cances from the main camp.

This year many of the larger clubs wore uniforms; the Rochesters a neat suit of high gray; Knickerbockers, dark like; Moliccus, gray cance from the main camp.

This year many of the larger clubs wore uniforms; the Rochesters are neat suit of high gray; Knickerbockers, dark like; Moliccus, gray cance from the main called their own sweet will, adding greatly to the picturesque effect. The headgear was in all cases the most strik, ing feature. Many wore huse peaked straw hats decorated with prize flags, feathers and ribbons, white sailor caps, blue Scotch caps. Change of the clubs had badges of their own, most of which. like the former, found their way lithrately to Squaw Point. One in particular, and a. C. A. badge, was given by a canoest who was to one of the clubs had badges of their own, most of which, like the former, found their was lighted on the hill, and all met around it or song and story. On Thursday right the Gananout C. A. came was a second of the week canoeists

Neide. The snar ances, it is pretry certain from their reasons of anything like equivalence ances, it is pretry certain from a sneakbox of anything like equivalence size.

The first of regular races were set for Tuesday morning, and at 9:30 the bingle sounded the assembly for race No. 1. Class II., paddling, I mile, 8 entries. Johnson, of Toronto, took the lead, holding it throughout with Weller, of Peterboro, second. Weller and A tanniused single blades, all the others double. The books entered were: Open cances, fillerest 16:28, Zulin 16:28, 4da M. s 16:27, de deed, Pixie 14:27, D'amond 14:25, Idler 19:28:95, Muriel 13:27, Germanne As the decked cances were much heavier, besides being snorby

Name.	Owner,	Dimensions.	Club.
	G. A. Thatcher		Mob.
Zulu	J. L Weller	16 ×26	P. B. C.
Tarantula	E. G. Rand	14.6×30	Har.
Evora	A. H. Mason	14 ×30¼	T. C. C.
Gyp.,	J. P. Jefferson	14.4×30	Wairen.
Day Dream	W. G. Van Dalfsen	14 ×27	Newburg
Kaie	W. A. Fraser	16 ×80	Ubique.
Minx	M. V. Brokaw	14 ×80	N. Y.
Argo	B. H. Nadal	16 ×30	K. C. C.
	E. C. Delavan, Jr		N. Y.
	T. Westcott		Phita.
A little puff s	at the start cent all well	off but soon died or	rt and ther

which was started	d at 11:59:15:		
		Dimensions.	
Hillcrest	.M. F. Johuson	16 ×28	T. C. C.
ldyl	.J. C. Wilson		Watertown.
Margucrite	.E. C. Griffin	14.6×30	K. C. C.
Evora	.A. H. Mason	14 ×30¼	T. C. C.

After the long distance race, two extra races for paddles, offered Mr. Rushton, were paddled, Classes A and B. 3 was started first with 8 entries, at 6:25 P. M., distance, 1 mile. on hy Evora in 12min., Nellie fouling the buoy. The Class A race was won by the Lark, no time being taken, there ing 5 entries.

The first race on Thursday was for Class I., paddling, 1½ miles th 3 entries:

The Class A race was won by the Lark, no time being taken, there being 5 entries.

The first race on Thursday was for Class I., paddling, 1½ miles with 3 cutries:

Owner.

Dimensions.

Time.

Name.

M. F. Johnson.

M. F. Johnson.

18×25:

14 48

Zulu.

J. L. Weller.

16×26:

17 50

In this race Mr. Weller used the double blade for the first time, Adams using the single. The order was as in the previous rest.

It was intended to sail race 4 on Wednesday, but the calm still continued, so at 4 F. M. Race 7 was called, 5 miles for cances not under 27m. or over 16ft., there being 4 entries:

Name.

M. F. Johnson, T. C. C.

16×28

Kazzo.

M. F. Johnson, T. C. C.

16×36

Ada, M. S.

J. L. Weller, T. B. C.

16×37

Johnson, T. C. C.

16×36

Ada, M. S.

J. L. Weller, T. B. C.

16×37

Johnson took the lead at once and kept it throughout well well as the color of all from the bill. Johnson took the lead at once and kept it throughout. Weller soon taking second place.

Hillerest.

15 40 38

Race No. 9 was also a paddling race for Class IV, cances, distance one-half mile. Four boats entered: Manie, M. F. Johnson, T. C. C., Nellie, W. F. Kipp, St. Lawrence; Idyl, J. C. Wilson, Watertown, Evora, A. H. Mason. Johnson won easily, with the others in the above order. In the afternoon there was a light wind from southwest, and race one-half mile. Four boats entered: Manie, M. F. Johnson, T. C. C., Nellie, W. F. Kipp, St. Lawrence; Idyl, J. C. Wilson, Watertown, Evora, A. H. Mason. Johnson won easily, with the others in the above order. In the afternoon there was a light wind from southwest, and race fleet of cances ever entered in a race. The entires for Class Bundler 15, and for Class A. 2. Of the former 19 were from 14 to 19½ft. long, 4 15ft. and 3 16ft., while 13 were of 30in. beam, 8 of 31, 20 to 25 and 10 6 38in. Of Class A. 7 were Hift. long, 6 of 27in. beam, 5 of 28in.

Division B started at 11:15 A. M., Aurora being first over. The wind was very light abaft the heam to first buoy, making a run to second buoy and a beat home

The fight					Venture	and	Girolla,	was also
very close.	The '	winner						
Name.				ner.		Ciub.		iensions.
Glück		8	5. M. Bo	wles, Jr	S	. U. (	J. 1	$4 \times 30$
Ct t		1	3 737 /	Alexander	The	1 /1 .	r1 4	31/1/01

Name.	Owner.	Dimensions.	Club.
Helena	.G. Van Deusen.	14 ×28	N. Y. C. C.
Zulu Psyche	C. K. Munroe	16 ×28	P. B. C. N. Y. C. C.

In this race the Venture, approaching the Snake on port tack, did not see her and ran her down, striking hearly amidships, and the bow of the Venture running clean across the deck of the Snake, fortunately doing no damage.

The next race, No. 11, was omitted for want of time, No 12 being called instead, for Classes A and B without ballast, and the large cances with heavy boards. The wind was still too light to make a quick race, but lhe boats, coming in in pairs, made a rather exciting finish:

Name.

Owner.

Dimensions,

Club.

2 By. W. West.

1.3.38314

L. G. C. C.

SnakeI	R. W. Gibson .	15 ×31	L. G. C. C. M. C. C.
Dot	C. B. Vaux	14,4×30	N. Y. C. C.
Name.	Owner.	Dimensions.	Club.
Zulu	J. E. Edgar, J.	15×28	P. B. C. Newburg.
Ada, M. S	F. Adams	16×28	P. B. C.

the mast tubes, turned somersaults and stood on his head; then turned the boat over, dived underneath and created a laugh by working the rudder from below. In. Weller upset his open canoe, righted her again, shook the water out, and climbed in over the side, a most difficult fest in an undecked boat. This exhibition concluded the late of the control of the control of the control of the late of the l

#### RACINE CANOES.

RACINE CANOES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reply to inquiry of "F. S. C.," Theg to say that three years' experience with facine canoes of different models leads me to recommend for all-round cruising the Birdle Kane (27-inch beam), with rudder added and cockpit tengtheaet to 5 feet. She paddles quite as easily as a 180b Roy and salls vastily better, going very close to the wind. In matter of rig I prefer the usual form of lateen, with yard and boom joined, to the disjointed recfing style seut out. Spars may also be made lighter.

As a believer in the Racine system, and in the interest of fair play, I must also be permitted to enher a protost against the slins directed at these canoes from time to time by members of certain clubs. The manufacturers are gentlemen and cultiled to be treated as such, while their canoes as now built fully sustain all that is claimed for them.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 13.

CANOEING IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—Keene Valley, Aug. 14.—Disappointed in not being able to go to the A. C. A. meet at the Thousand Islands, I concluded to take a cruise of two days on the picturesque east branch of the Au Sable River, which takes its source from the Au Sable lakes. The upper part of bits river is but a small trout stream. In its course through the pleasant Keene Valley, it sottles down to a very smooth running stream, with here and there by it to break the monotony of too much quictiess. On the athere by it to cruiso I floated lazily down stream under greaten the course in the course of the course o

### Wachting.

#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of proposed matches and meetings.

Aug. 11-25.—Quaker City Y. C., Annual Cruise in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

Ang. 23.—Besterly Y. C., Third Club Match.

Aug. 23.—Beverly Y. C., Open Match.

Aug. 25.—Beverly Y. C., Special, Marblehead.

Aug. 26.—Quincy Y. C., Fourth Match.

Aug. 28.—Quincy Y. C., Fourth Match.

Aug. 30.—Hull Y. C., Second Championship Match.

Aug. 30.—Beverly Y. C., Open Sweepstakes, Marblehead.

Sept. 3.—Hull Y. C., Third Championship Match.

Sept. 4.—Selem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match.

Sept. 4.—Beverly Y. C., Matblehead, Special Match.

Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Matblehead, Special Match.

Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Matblehead, Special Match.

Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Last Race.

Sept. 11.—Quincy Y. C., Last Race.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladlack' Day.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladlack-Bay.

Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cruise.

Oct. 5.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cruise.

PODGERS CRUISES ALONGSHORE.—III.

NEWPORT, Aug. R.—Wist manner of weather shall we have to morning. It was a comparing that brought forth various opinions, morning. It was a comparing to the was a first thought of every yachtsmun as he avoke the morning, followed by westerly winds later. It was enoughing to know that there was to be wind from the was a breeze, from northeast, and quite a frequency winds later. It was enoughing to know that there was to be wind from the steam cutter of the common for was so on seen swiftly gliding around among the yachts delivering notes, premably orders. As a charm and things began to look life business.

The order was given by signal to get under way. Soon the smaller packing on the point of departure. The ting towed out the Wanderer and one is two of the largery yachts that were limited for room to get under who is the largery yachts that were limited for room to get under longs and that grey yachts that were limited for room to get under longs and whore, we was the was a first was a first larger yachts that were limited for room to get under longs and whore, we was the was a first was a first larger yachts that were limited for room to get under longs and whore, we was the was a first was a first larger yachts that were limited for room to get under longs and whore, we was a first was a first larger yachts that were limited for room to get under longs and whore, we was a first was a first larger w

mant of the day. The great increase of the number of yachts within the last three years is an evidence of how rapidly it is growing in favor. Yacht property formerly was considered sirietly a fancy in vestment from which uo man ever expected to realize one-third of the cost, but it is quite a different affair now, as any one will find who sets out to buy one cheap. Of course, there are always yachts for sale at much less than cost, but on examination they will be found that sale as the sale at the sale as the sale at the sale at

#### BAY OF QUINTE Y. C.

		Finish.	Actual.
Norah		4 37 00	3 39 30
Verve	12 58 26	5 29 28	4 31 02
Garfield		5 37 04	4 35 28
Aileen	1 01 44		4 11 42
When the second class yachts	started there	was rather	a better
breeze, and the light craft went	away yery ra	pidly, their	times in

prise 1m. 43\(\frac{1}{2}\)s. Or time allowance the Surprise wins first prize by about 3m. and the Iolanthe wins second by 73\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.

Mr. N. M. Cauldwell, a devoted yachtsman of the Quaker City Y.
C., Philadelphia, thoroughly enjoyed the creatta from the Dauntless,
Commodore Pitcenthly, whose guest he was, together with a few other friends.

In the evening the visitors were entertained at the Dafoe House,

Commodore Fitching, whose guest to the friends.

In the evening the visitors were entertained at the Dafoe House, where a very handsome spread was laid.

Vice-Commodore Roy will lengthen the Gracie's bow and give her a sharper entrance. With this afteration her speed will, no doubt, be increased.

nereased.

A number of young yachtsmen propose to build during the winter a second class craft from a model by W. S. Drenry, a local amateur.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 13.

PORT TACK.

### BUNKER HILL Y. C. ANNUAL MATCHES.

BUNKER HILL Y. C. ANNUAL MATCHES.

THE Bunker Hill Y. C. were unfortunate in their choice of Saturday I gast for their annual matches, as many of the boats were entered in the races of the Hull Y. C., and there was but little wind for those that started. The schoeners were becalmed and unable to reach the start in time for the race, and the first class for sloops did not fill, owing to lack of who. The second class brought out four boats and the third the same. The courses were, for second class, from the judges' boat, leaving west head of Long Island to nort, Rainsford's, George's and Lovell's islands to starboard, and Gallop's Island and Nix's Mate to port, Sonnd Point beacon to the starboard, Spectacle Island and Sculpin Ledge to port, to judges' boat, and for third class, from judges' hoat, leaving Spectacle Island, buoy No. 7, Castle Rocks and Sculpin Ledge to the port, to the judges' boat, passing between it and the wharf. Time limit, five hours. The start was made at 11:30 A. M. The times of the yachts were as follows:

SECOND CLASS.

Langth, Actual, Corrected.

	Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Edith	25.06	Withdra'n	
Lilian		4 04 07	4 04 10
Rover			
Celeste			
THIRD			
Kit, Wilcox & Rich,	18.03	3 06 00	2 49 04
ZetesG. H. Morrison		3 30 00	3 20 00
Romp G. W. Lennell,		3 17 00	3 02 00
EvaJ. W. Parkman		Withdraw	n.
After the finish the fleet sailed for		re the meml	ers foined
in the entertainment of the Hull Y.	C.		

#### BOSTON Y. C. CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

THE second races for the Connor and Pfaff cups were sailed on Aug 9, in a heavy breeze. The starters in the first class for the Connor Cup were Tempest, Adrienne, Shadow, Nimbus, Ella May and Lillie; and the Pfaff Cup, Rehus. Echo, Sunbeam, Sara 33, Wide awake, Kitty, Seabird, Aida and Eva. All yachts above 33ft., in the first class, were rated at 33ft. The summary of the race is as follows:

PINOT CHASS.		
	Length.	Corrected.
Adrienne, J. Pfaff	64.02	3 55 52
Tempest, H. F. Whittier	56.09	4 16 01
SLOOPS.	,.50.00	1 10 01
Shadow, S. P. Freeman	94 06	3 50 23
Nimbus, R. Jenney	24 04	4 16 65
Time W T Colo	00 11	4 10 16
Lillie, W. H. Gale	, 60 , 11	
Ella May, G. H. Tyler	88.00	4 17 11
SECOND CLASS.		
Seabird, G. S. Forbash	23.00	2 56 04
Eva, D. Sargent		8 00 12
Saracen, W. P. Fowle	24.00	8 28 45
Suubeam, W. L. Wellman	25.02	3 22 09
Echo, B. W. Putnam, Jr	25.05	3 30 03
Rebus, J. R. Phinney	22 00	3 14 21
Wideawake, C. J. Wright	18 00	Withdrew.
Kitty, E. H. Tarbell	28 11	3 04 11
Aîda, W. H. Wilkinson	94 01	
Adrienne wins the Connor Cup, Shadow takes	nocould on	3 11 00
Tempest third, \$20. Seahird wins the Pfaff C	second pr	1z , \$10, and
Saracen \$20. Each of these cups has to be t	aken thre	e times by a
yacht hefore she can hold it, and with but one	race each	ı year it will
be long before the matter is settled. Last year	the Shao	low wou the
Connor Cup and Frolic the Pfaff.		

#### BEVERLY Y. C .- 89th AND 90th MATCHES.

THE eighty-nith regata was sailed at Monument Beach on Ang.

15, being the third race for Buzzard's Bay pennants. It was oper
only to sloop class and third class carboats; wind northeast, moderate at start, very light at finish. Judges, Jumes M. Codman, Geo. H.
Elchards; Judges' yacht, Mande, B. Y. C.:

SLOOP CLASS.

Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Curlew, C. L. Robinson	2 42 03	2 33 34
Nomad, J. S. Fay, Jr	2 51 01	2 43 42
THIRD CLASS CATS.		
Eleanor	1 45 40	1 86 21
Dolly, A. H. Hardy	1 54 51	1 44 42
Mystery, Vice-Commodore Stockton. 21.11	2 18 21	2 07 31
Wide Awake, F. Tudor, Jr	Did not	go course.
Wink, Moses WilliamsNot men	sured.	().

SLOOPS. Length. Actual. Corrected. 20 02 25 31

Curiew, J. W. Mooinson	2 00	UU	2 20	<b>51</b>
Nomad, J. S. Fay, Jr	2 37	20	2 30	01
FIRST CLASS CATS.				
Violet, George H. Richards27.06	2 30	21	2 20	05
Mattie, Vice Commodore Stocktou 28.10	2 30	55	2 21	56
SECOND CLASS CATS,				
Tantrum, J. M. Codman		26	2 24	21
Flirt, George H. LymanNot meas.	Did	not fir	ish,	
THIRD CLASS CATS.				
Eleanor, Richard Codman	1 57	17	1 47	58
	1 49		1 49	01
Wink, Moses WilliamsNot meas.	Did	not fir	ish.	
Atalanta arrived as hoats were abreast of W	ing's	Neck.	she s	ailed
halance of course with them and came in just a	head	of Vio	let.	
Cumloss Wielet Montana and Element toler				

Curlew, Violet, Tantrum and Eleanor take first prizes; Dolly second prize. Curlew and Eleanor win and hold pennants, and Violet wins pennant, tieing with Mattie and Atalanta.

BLUE WITH A GOLD CASTLE.

#### HULL Y. C. OPEN MATCHES.

HULL Y. C. OPEN MATCHES.

BOSTON may well he proud of the fleet that turned out on Saturday last to sail in the open matches of the Hull Y. C., a fleet that no other yachting port in America can equal. Keels and centerhoards, sloops, cutters and cats, 57 of them crossed the finishing line, the race from start to finish being without a foul. The race was sailed under following conditions: The start for all classes was from anchor. Yachts were allowed to carry one man to every 5ft, and fraction thereof, sailing length. The measurements were made on water line, with one-fifth overhang. Shifting ballast was not allowed, under penalty of heing debarred from further entry at participation in a race given by a club stilliated with the New England Acht Racing Association. There were no restrictions in regard to sails. The club table of allowance was used. The limit of time in the first and second classes was five hours, and that of the third, fourth and fifth classes, four hours. Two or more yachts had to compete in a class to insure one prize being given, three or more to insure two prizes, and four or more to insure three prizes.

The yachts were divided into feven classes, as shown in the following table, the courses being:
Second Class—From judges' line to Black Brush Buoy No. 1, half a mile south, leaving it on the starboard, through Hull Gut, leaving Toddy Rocks and Point Allerton buoys on starboard, to bell buoy on Harding's Ledge, leaving it on por; returning, leaving Toint Allerton and Toddy Rocks and Point Allerton buoys on starboard, to bell buoy on Harding's Ledge, leaving it on por; returning, leaving Toint Allerton and Toddy Rocks buoys on the por; returning, leaving Toint Allerton and Toddy Rocks buoys on the por; returning, leaving Toint Allerton and Toddy Rocks buoys on the por; returning, leaving Toint Allerton and Toddy Rocks buoys on the por; returning having leaving Toint Allerton and Toddy Rocks buoys on the por; returning having leaving Toint Allerton and Toddy Rocks buoys on the por; returning h

starhoard, then back to black huoy on Wilson's Rock, leaving it on the port, through Hull Gut to the judges' steamer, passing between it and diagboat. Nine nautical miles.

Third Class—From judges' line to steamboat barrel off Seal Rocks, leaving it on the port, to yellow harrel marked H. Y. C., off Strawherry Hill, leaving it on starboard, to yellow barrel marked H. Y. C., off S. E. end of Petrick's Island, leaving it on starboard, to yellow barrel marked H. Y. C., off S. E. end of Petrick's Island, leaving it on starboard, to yellow barrel marked H. Y. C., off Petrick's Island, (Cleverly's), leaving it on starboard, passing between the judges' steamer and flagboat. Five marked miles.

on starboard, passing between the judges' steamer and lagboat. Five nautical miles.

To start so many yachts together is a matter of no small difficulty, but it was done successfully in this case by an anchor start. The fleet was grouped close together, making a beautiful sight as they swing to their cables, but as the signal was given at 2 P. M., the pawls ratted, blocks creaked, cables came in, and halliards set taut, and the fleet were soon inder way without accident. The steamer W. H. Clark accompanied the race with the judges on board, while the Rose Standish carried a large number of guests. Near the finishing line the Transit had a very narrow escape from being run down by the steamer Twilight, which bore down on her at full speed as she was on the line, missing her by a fow feet, the steamer never slowing. The New York boat Cruiser was in the fourth class, taking third place.

,	SECOND CLASS CENTERBOARDS.	
27	Length.	. Corrected.
- 1	Length	2 18 03
,	Shadow John Bryant 38 06	2 23 12
	Mobel F T Clerton 29 08	drawn.
,	CECONE OF A SE TERE	arann.
į l	Hara C G Wold SECOND CLASS RAMES.	9 32 20
-	File May C H Tyler 21 08	2 32 20 2 38 40
	Lillio T P Colo 26 02	2 40 86
d	TITIED OF AND CENTED DO ADDO	W 10 90
	Son Rind C S Forbuch 95 00	1 87 43
	Froite W S Chamberlain 28 09	1 43 03
	Folly J F Shenard 26 04	1 46 03
- 1	Pambler I I Houry 96 00	2 30 40
	THIRD CLASS KEELS	10 00 10
-	Transit, E. H. Ingalls	1 50 55
-	Payen G H Williams 25 60	2 17 28
	FOURTH CLASS CENTERROARDS.	W 11 NO
	Posev H. J. McKee 21.01	1 39 35
1	Black Cloud, Brown & Cunningham . 22 00	1 47 44
^	Cruiser, A. B. Alley	1 48 44
	Thishe A. S. Freeman	1 52 32
	Lizzie Wamer, T. Lutted	1 56 57
	Queen Mah, Burwell & Litchfield	2 02 03
	Amv. E. W. Baxter	2 07 38
	Alda, W. H. Wilkinson 23.02	2 10 09
d	Pearl, J. F. Lee	0 00 00
-	Kittiewake, C. F. Cunningham	2 15 24 2 15 42 2 17 57 2 18 55 2 22 24
e	Herald, W. B. Smith. 20.02	2 15 42
Ĭ-	David Crockett, H. Putnam	2 17 57
	Eagle, F. L. Came	2 18 55
	Greta, J. W. Hill	2 22 24
	FOURTH CLASS KEELS.	
	FOURTH CLASS CENTERBOARDS.   POSCY, H. J. McKee	1 40 07
	Kitty, Tarbell & Adams	2 06 47
	Saracen, W. P. Fowle	2 16 53
	Vera, J. Carter 20.00	2 20 05
	Vesper, R. M. Binney	2 24 00
	Witch, B. B. Crowningshield	2 27 06
	Ibex, Williams & Knowiton	2 27 30
	Mahal C D Hama	0.44.05
	Madel, G. R. Howe	0 44 25
	VIVA, P. M. DOHO	0 40 23
	Tolson C. Coffin	0 40 82
	Chidan W Abbatt	0 40 02
	Choowreter W. M. Mowell 17.08	0 49 07
	Wildfing H A Waith 17 Ag	0 40 08
	Nicha F I. Dunna 19 06	0 40 46
	Hornet Harding & Merrill 18 11	0 49 55
d	Rocket, B. F. Boss 18 01	0 50 25
d	Myrtle C H & B. C. Poor 18 06	0.51 19
a	Scamp, F. Hray 17,09	0.52.01
11	Kismet, H. N. Curtis 17 10	0 52 39
e	Elf. W. P. Baker	0 52 42
-	Guenn, W. L. Dearborn	0 52 44
	Peri, H. Parkman	0 53 26
	Alice, P, Lynch	0 53 43
	Spray, H. A. Faxon	0 54 06
	Cadet, Belcher & Dunham	0 54 10
'n	Phallas, A. A. Martin 19.07	0 54 86
-	Charlotte G., G. G. Garroway	0 54 58
Ε.	Parole, H. Bowers	0 55 04
	Elsie, C. F. Harwick	0 55 50
	Nonpareil, E. Lansing	0 55 50
l.	Jewell, W. E. Sheriff	1 02 10
١	The judges were: C. V. Whitten, W. L. Lockhart, C.	F. Loring, H.
	Eagle, F. L. Came   22, 00	Palmer, Z. T
	marrington, A. E. Crowell.	
	THE DIES IN THE UITEFEHT CRASSES WEFE:	

Harrington, H. B. Crowen:
The prizes in the different classes were:
Second class, centerboards—First, \$35, Magic; second, \$25, Shadow.
Kecls—First, \$35, Hera; second, \$35, Ella May.
Third class, centerboards—First, \$25, Sea Bird; second, \$15, Frolic;
third, \$10, Folly. Keels—First, \$25, Transit; second, \$15, Haven.
Fourth class, centerboards—First, \$20, Posy; second, \$15, Black
Bird; third, \$10, Cruiser. Keels—First, \$30, Banneret; second, \$16,
Kitty; third, \$5, Saracen.
Fifth class—First, \$15, Mabel; second, \$10, Viva; third, \$5, Flora
Sec.

See.

After the races a ball was given by the members at the Hotel Pembertou.

bertou.

BEVERLY Y. C. OPEN SWEEPSTAKES.

NCOURAGED by the great success of their open regata in 1883, to the which they turned out the largest fleet of yachts ever gathered together in American waters, a fleet notable not only from its numbers, but from the general high standard of excellence of the boats present, the Beverly Y. C. have decided to hold a similar meeting a Aug. 30, at Marblehead. While the entries will probably he less in number than last year, there is no doubt but what there will be plottly, and with a good breeze, a most exciting contest may be expected. Many of the yachts are old rivals of nearly equal ability, and they will make a hard fight for first in their respective classes. It is such meetings as this and the previous one that show clearly the great advance yachting has made in Eastern waters. But a few years since it would have been impossible to gather together a fleet of half this size, saying nothing of the quality of the boats or the general standard of seamanship, but to-day it is no rare spectacle to see fifty or sixty small yachis in a race, able, speedy and safe, all of them, and each manned by a crew of amateurs who know their business.

For this result in the East, the Beverly Y. C. are largely instru-

general standard of seammiship, but to-day it is no rare spectacie to see fifty or sixty small yachts in a race, able, speedy and safe, all of them, and each manned by a crew of amateurs who know their business.

For this result in the East, the Beverly Y. C. are largely instrumental, and the whole yachting fraternity owe thanks to them for their encouragement of small yachts.

The races of the 30th will be open to all yachts not over 40ft, waterline, prizes to the amount of the entrance fees with \$400 added by members and friends of the chib, divided as follows: Second, third, fourth and fifth prizes will be given only where three, four, tive, six or more yachts, respectively, start. Schooner elass, first prize, 50 per cent.; second prize, 50 per cent.; third prize, 30 per cent.; second prize, 40 per cent.; third prize, 30 per cent.; fourth prize, 10 per cent. Third, fourth and fifth classes same as second. The fifth boats in fourth and fifth classes to save their entrance fees. In addition to the above \$30 will be added to every first prize, and \$10 to every second prize. A \$5 cutrance fee will be charged for boats in the first, second and schooner classes, \$4 fee in the third class, a \$2 fee in the fourth and fifth classes, the sart will be figure by yachts crossing a line between the judges' yacht and statehoat moored off the Eastern Y. C. hones. Race will be sailed under the rules of the N. k. Y. R. A. and the time allowance of the Beverly Y. C. Time allowance will be based on waterline length. As soon as the courses are decided on, white flags bearing their numbers will be displayed on judges' yacht. Six guns will be formed the start is follows, all classes having ten minutes in which to cross the line: 12:00, first or preparatory gun, five minutes before the start as follows, all classes bring them intuites in which to cross the line: 12:00, first or preparatory gun, five minutes before the start, when a hine flag will be holsted: 12:05. second gun, when blue flag will be displayed on judges' yacht. Six

band, Holf-way Rock on port hand, black bnoys 3 and 5 on port hand, to Judges' yacht, 2006 miles. 3. From starting point, leaving black bnoys Nos. 5 and 3 on starboard hand, Half-way Rock on starboard hand, Whisthing Buoy off the Guayes on starboard and, Pilg Rock bnoys Nos. 3 and 3 on port hand, to judges' yacht, 20% miles.

Schoouer and secend classes. 4. From starting point, leaving black bnoys Nos. 5 and 3 on starboard hand; from Nore's Rock, it is a starboard to the port of th

mmittee are, George H. Riebards chairman, John Dane, Gorden exter, George B. Inches, W. Lloyd Jeffries, Secretary.

AMERICAN Y. C. CRUISE AND RACES.

THE American Y. C. have at last held their races, the first for bout as satisfactory and of as much value to science as those of stees abroad have been. We know now that the Atalanta steamed yer a certain course in less time than the Yosemite by 29 minutes, and that the Vedette won in the second class, though in what time is to clearly determined; but what did it all, bull or engine, boilers, theel, fuel, water, firing and running—all most important factors in earn vessels—or how to utilize the meagre knowledge gained, no he has yet told us.

While steau yacht racing may open up a new and certainly excitablity exhibitant on of a sailing contest, it is very hard to see what rood results can come from it. The many factors necessary to speed a steamer cannot be properly tested by a mere trial of speed over given course, especially with yachts of widely different design in ull and engines, and the attempt to classify them by an empurical pruntla has failed most signally. The qualities of a steam vessel can nigb e estimated by carpful tests, requiring a knowledge of her hull, no fines, boilers and grates, quality and quantity of fuel and water, not of course, of all dotails of her wheel, and stook data have been of course, it is a difficult, in fact an impossible task to give each sproper value in a race; such value can only be obtained by the areful experiments of experts, and then often but approximately, and without them the results of any trial of speed are baseless. Formare and the companion of the such as a steam results of any trial of speed are baseless. Formare and the content of a fatal ending.

Those interested in their yacht will find a field wider than their will fettine, full of facts yet unknown but of the greatest value to cionee, in the study of the vessels they command. Steam engheering apart even from the no less intricate questions of hull and procu

on.

In the day set for the race, Thursday, Aug. 7, the yachts, to the hier of teu, were anchored at Larchmont, enveloped in a fog. ough which a dismal drizzle fell, lasting all day. The entries re divided into two classes:

Yacht.	Owner.	Allowance.	Tidal Wave.
Vozemite	John Roach		Varuua
Atalanta	Jay Gould	0 13 06	Estelle
Attendentes,	SECOND CLASS.		Clio
Widotto			Madeleine
Cophie	C. H. Osgood	0 39 40	Wanderer
Notalia	O. F. Timpson	1 14 57	
Cabine	H. A. Taylor	1 34 39	Bedouin
Spuilla	F. Brandreth	2 04 06	Mischief
Cantula	De Condern	2 07 51	Ileen
Promise			Weuonah
Magchta	T NE CO.	0 95 98	Vixen
Rival	J. M. Seymour	1t 17 = ================================	
At 10 o'clock the	e Cygnus arrived from New York wi	in the regarda	
committee and g	ruests on board, and at 10:21 the sec	cond class was	1 WILLIAMBER

started, Sophia being first away and Vidette last, at 10:24:45. All were soon lost to view, and the spectators spent a tedious hour walking for the first class to start. At 11:20:15 Atalanta crossed the line, and 15 seconds later Yosemite followed, the latter leading for a few miles and then taking second place.

Those on board the steamer saw nothing more of the race, as the two big ones steamed quickly out of sight, and the smaller ones were far away by this time. At 6 P. M. the Cygnus reached New Londou. to learn that Atalanta had arrived at 4:05 F. M., with Yosemite at 4:34, and that no time had been taken in the second class. Vidette whis the second slass prize, and Rival the prize for first boat in.

On Friday, instead of a second race to Newport, races were held at New London for yachts' boats, in which the boats of the Atalanta were victorious. Several yachts left quietly during the night, and on Saturday the squadron was disbanded.

#### NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE.

NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE.

In spite of the week that was wasted in idleness at its beginning the cruise of this year will take a place in our yachting annals, on account of the victories of Bedouin, three firsts out of four starts, to say nothing of Wenonah, Ileeu and Oriva.

After three days of dreary waiting, the Goelet Cup races were flually sailed on Friday, Aug. 8, the result being a complete victory for the cutters. The weather on Friday morning was such as to justify a start, though far from pleasant, and at an early hour the committee were aboard of the Lucaenbach, and had hoisted the signal for the Block Island course; start from Brenton's Reef Light, to and around tho buoy on the north end of Block Island, leaving it on the port hand, thenee to and around a mark 3% miles W.S.W. from West Island Light, leaving it on port, to the starting point, about 45 miles, No limit of time was set. The prizes were roups, of the value of \$1,000 for schooners, and \$500 for sloops, presented by Mr. Ogden Goelet, Tho yachts were ready at the start by 11 A, M., a number of steam and sailing yachts being also on hand to witness the race, and at 10:55 A. M., the first whistle was blown. At 11:10 A. M., the starting whistle followed, most of the boats going over within the time limit. The full list of starters was as follows:

Measure—Allowauce.

	Measure-	Allowauce.	
	ment.	M. S.	Start.
Dauntless, C. H. Colt	112.06	Allows.	11 21 00
Wanderer	Not mea	asured.	
Tidal Wave, Leith & Griswold,	103.09	4 11	11 21 50
Gitana, W. F. Weld, Jr		10 32	11 15 35
Fortuna, H. S. Hovey	94.05	9 20	11 28 05
Montank, S. R. Pratt	94 06	9 35	11 20 40
Ruth, Horatio Hathaway	89 04	12 27	11 16 04
Varuna, G. H. B. Hill		14 01	11 23 07
Grayling L. A. Fish	83.42	16 28	11 15 03
Estelle, J. D. Smith	81 82	17 28	11 13 50
Haleyon, C. J. Paine	81 01	18 10	11 19 53
Clytc, A. P. Stokes	80.08	18 82	11 19 58
Nirvana. E. M. Brown	70.83	26 84	11 17 10
Clio, E. E. Chase	68 08	28 27	11 19 48
SLOOI		MO 101	11 10 40
Gracie, Joseph P. Earle		Allows.	11 13 17
Bedouin, Arch. Rogers		2410 115.	11 16 40
Ileen, A. Padelford	65 55	5 48	11 23 50
Mischief, J. R. Busk		6 01	11 18 08
Wenonah, James Stillman	69 04	7 53	11 19 20
Wenonan, James Sumban	00 04	14 40	11 16 45
Whileaway, G. F. Randolph	01.00		
Athlon, J. S. Barron	20.03		11 18 25
Isis, A. C. Canfleld	09.21	18 55	11 22 30
Eclipse, E. H. Wales	52.26	21 38	11 1 45
All went down with the tide under	spinakers,	to port or s	tarboard,
and little wind. About 1 P. M., wh	en near P	oint Judita,	the wind

times being:		
Bedouin	4	18 10
Ileen3 48 05 Grayling	4	22 10
Gracic4 00 40 Mischief	4	23 17
Wenonah 4 03 05 Varuna	4	23 20
Bedouin was soon away under spinaker for a run of	21 miles,	down
wind, the others well astern in a string, except some w	ho had t	urned
for home, the time of her turning the second mark bei	ng 7:40 P.	M.

Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Grayling	11 20 15	12 05 12	11 48 44
Varuna11 20 10	11 54 35	12 34 35	12 20 33
	SLOOPS.		
Bedouin	9 33 20	10 16 40	10 16 40
Athlon	11 15 25	11 57 00	11 40 54
Wenonah	10 22 12	11 02 52	10 54 59
Heen	9 49 00	10 29 45	10 23 57

•

Finished. Elapsed. Corrected.

п	Montauk 23 44		09 44	0 00 99
I	Grayling	5	36 38	5 26 33
ł	Clytie	5	45 07	5 35 07
ı	Fortuna	5	86 34	5 25 34
1	Water Witch	5	48 89	5 36 39
ı	Water Witch		43 25	5 29 25
ł	Meteor2 83 25		48 20	5 38 20
ı	Nirvana			5 28 05
1	Rambler		43 05	
1	Norseman		40 25	5 18 25
H	Tidal Wave 28 18	5	38 13	5 15 13
ı	Varuna	5	43 25	5 13 25
ł	Estelle	5	45 18	5 10 18
ı	9 21 AT	5	41 41	4 55 41
U	Clio 2 31 41			
ı	Madeleine, Not times	I.e	50 10	
ı	Wanderer	U	90 10	
ı	SLOOPS,	_	WC 40	P PD 10
ı	Bedouin		56 48	5 56 48
5	Mischief,		32 16	5 19 16
ı	Ileen	5	48 88	5 28 43
	Weuonah	5	46 10	5 26 10
	Vixen	5	40 58	5 13 53
ı			39 11	5 04 11
ı	Athlon	U	44 44	0.04.11

Clio thus takes first prize for schooners and Athlon for sloops.

The last race of the cruise was over a triangular course of 60 miles,
starting from Brenton's Reef, the three sides of the course being
from Brenton's Reef lightship to Sow and Pigs lightship, E by \$1,485.,
1734 nautical miles. From Sow and Pigs lightship to buoy off north
end of Block Island, W. 458., 2714 nautical miles. From Block Island
buoy to Brenton's Reef lightship, N. E. 158.,
1494 nautical miles. From Sow and Pigs lightship to buoy off north
end of Block Island, W. 458., 2714 nautical miles.

The prizes, ofered by Com, Bennett were four cups of \$500 value
each for two classes of schooners and two of sloops, without time
all wance, bestless a cup of \$250 for the first yealth in with time allows
ance, this prize to go to the second boat in. If won by a winner of auodor cup. There was no limit to time or salls, and the race was
said fundamentally the years were allowed to the line with a light northeast which, all being ready shortly before II A. M. At 10:52 came the
first whistle, and at 11:67 the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the and at 11:67 the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the sall being ready shortly before II A. M. At 10:52 came the
first whistle, and at 11:67 the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the and at 11:67 the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the and at 11:67 the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the and at 11:67 the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the start, Ileen going over first, then Regina,
Verne of the sall being bight, making a beat to Sow and Pigs.
The diet sow the sast, and the south first to sufficient the sast.

The wind, which has paraded into two divisions, one stan ing inshore to
the north, the sparaded into two divisions, one stan ing inshore to
the north, the sparaded into two divisions, one stan ing inshore to
the north, the

Montauk, Varun	a, Bedouin and	t Oriva take tl	ne cups in the	heir classes.
as shown below:				
	SOHOONEI	RS OVER 90FT.		
	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Montant		8 31 43	9 14 48	8 19 49
Montauk				
Fortuna		9 05 00	9 48 00	9 33 31
Dauntless		Withdrew,		
	SCHOONER	SUNDER 90FT.		
Varuna	11 13 07	9 30 15	10 17 08	9 55 21
Social		Withdrew.		
2001411111111111111111		FT. AND OVER.		
Dadonin		8 39 37	9 22 37	8 42 11
Bedouin				
Reen,		8 50 00	9 38 50	8 50 00
Mischief	11 14 18	8 46 10	9 31 57	8 42 10
Athlon	11 17 00	10 11 00	10 54 00	9 48 32
Oriva		9 37 20	10 23 11	9 11 04
Regina	11 11 40	Not timed.		
Vixen	11 17 00	10 04 00	10 47 00	9 24 19
Troubon	77 75 00		10 41 00	0 04 10
Hesper		Not timed.		

Oriva has scored another victory over her old antagonist Vixe Varuna wins her first cup. Heen comes in for third place on time a lowance. After the race the squadron was disbanded, as few care to continue the race to Marblehead, some cruising about the Soun-and many returning to New York.

#### SHARPIES ONCE MORE.

SHARPIES ONCE MORE.

Editor Forest and Streum:

I see in the issue of Aug. 14, a letter from Mr. Thomas Clapham, in which he apparently wauts to get up a controversy with me about something or other, he don't seem to know what. The only wonder is that a man could have built the sharpies he has and know so little of real value about them. What would a race between sharpies as he proposes prove? You might as well race a parcel of 'scows. The only thing the sharpie does not possess is speed. As for my proposing to make the Heartscace 16 or 17ft, wide, I am not sure she would not have been better for it, and besides, it was merely discussed as were many other matters. The yawl rig was then wholly experimental and not on any vessel of light draft and fair size, and as for he Roslyn yawl, as he absurdly calls it, for it is nothing new, it is on a par with the balance rudder, a monstrosity unhandy, unmanages able, and entirely unseaworthy. The only question about sharpies is whether they can be made safe, comfortable, and handy; as to speed, in a race which implies of necessity work to windward, nexperience or misdirected enthusiasm would aloue expect a boat all out of water to beat one mostly under it.

I have found the sharpie all that I expected of her and more, comfortable, safe, and now that the balance rudder had been removed and a skag added, pleasant to handle. She holds her own with the fastest of the working sloops and beats them when she gets a slant of wind, but as to putting her in a race against heavily-sparred yachts I have not the time to waste in such follies. Even as to them I believe it is at last getting to be understood that the racer and the cruiser are two different types which cannot be united. In studying up the sharpie question I found an unwillingness among the men who have a sharpie. There must have been some reason for this, and I suspected that they were not to be trusted in rough work or would not last. Still, mine is as sound, watertight and perfect to-day as she was when launched. She

TRY "HARVEY SAUCE" WITH IT.—The result of the race for the Goelet cup, and in fact of the entire cruise o the N. Y. Y. C., has been to put the cutter model well ahead of the sloop. The race for the Goelet cup is always one of the most desperately sailed yacht races in this country, and the winner is one of the fastest botts on this coutent, so that its winner holds a very high place. In this case it was sailed in a light and shifting wind, which was not accompanied by smooth water, however, but the advantage of the wether was with the sloops. Fourteen schooners, including the flyers Daundless, Fortuna, Montauk, and Varuna, and mhe sloops got away, among which were sloops Gracle, Mischief, Abhon, and the cutters Bedouin, lleen and Wenonah. The Bedouin led almost from the start, and the good speed, while the sloops were simply jerking up and down. The first part of the race was dead before the wind, and the cutters won; the second was dead against the wind, and the cutters won, the sheep and Wenonah coming in the leaders of the lieet. This was one of the most remarkable yacht races ever sailed. It is now in order for the yachting oditor of the Spirit of the Times to eat the Hoen as he promised he would if she proved to be a fast sailer. Well, he has acknowledged that the Wenonah is fast, after she forced that recognition from him, and as the Heen has beaten the Wenonah, she, too, must be fast. Mr. Padelford, therefore, must be prepared to see the Heeleville middlegneer, Aug. 13.

A FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YACHTSMAN.—The races of the Hull

A FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VACHTSMAN.—The races of the Hull Y. C. on Saturday last was followed by a very sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Geo. H. Tyler, of the cutter Ella May and Fleet Captain of the club. After the ball, which followed the race, in which his yacht had been a winner, he went down to the whart to go about his yacht, whistling for the boat. It is supposed that he missed his footing in the dark and fell, striking an iron rail on a tugtost telow in his fall, as his body was found some hours later in the ware near the tag, the skull heing badly crushed. Desides his reputation as a yachtsman, Mr. Tyler was well known throughout the country as an actor and manager, having been for some time manager of the Bijou Theater, of Boston. His many good qualities made him bost of friends, especially among yachtsmeu.

A SLOOP YACHT WRECKED.—One of the largest sloops of Jersey City Y. C., the Linda. Commodore H. C. Roome, was lost Aug. 10 on the outside of Sandy Hook. She was on her way to M mouth Beach with a fishing party, having left Jersey City on the p vious evening, and when running down the heach in the dark shor after midnight, grounded on the point of the Hook. As it was for to be impossible to get her off in the sea then running, her crew stores were landed, and the vessel stripped as far as possible. Es in the morning she went to pieces, her crew staying by her to sall they could. The spars, sails and furniture were safely broughton. The Linda was built by Jackson & Mathews, at Greenpin 1874, and was of 15 tons measurement. Her length on water was 43ft., beam 16ft., and draft 3ft. 6in.

### Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

E, J. B.—New York law forbids shooting and fishing on the Sabbath.

oredit.

N. W., Lancaster, Pa.—The fish hooks mentioned are not advertised and we do not know who is the agent. Apply to any of our advertising tackle dealers.

ing tacks dealers.

F. BrookLYN.—I. When does open season for black bass and North-ern pike close in this State? I refer more especially to waters of Raquette and Long Lake, Adirondacks? 2. If legal to take bass juring September will they take fly during that month? Ans. 1. The

season closes Jan. 1. There is no law affecting the pike. 2. Occasion ally they will but are uncertain. Try them.

G. L. L., Cleveland, O.—You will do well at the St. Clair Flats or in the neighborhood of Henry, Marshall county, Ill. But we know of no place where you shoot ducks for a month and sell the game to pay all your expenses.

all your expenses.

W. B., Denver, Colo.—1. Which in your opinion is the best length and weight of a gun for duck shooting, a 33-inch 12 pound, or 34-inch 12 pound? 2. Is there any difference in the shooting of the two guns, 32 or 34-inch 10-gauge? Ans, 1. Depends on the size and weight of the man using it. 3. Practically none.

R. W. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.—I. To use huckshot in a chokebore you hould insert a wad into the barrel at the point of most constriction not then by trial determine the proper number of buckshot to place in a layer. Then load accordingly. 2. The threadwound carridges is fit the chokebored guns provided care is taken to select such is fit the choke.

W. C.—Does the salt-water striped bass occur in Lake Caddo, 367

miles inland from New Orleans? Ans. The salt-water striped bass (Roccus lineatus) is not identical with that of the Great Lakes and Mississippl Valley. The "white bass" (Roccus chrysops) is found in fresh water exclusively, in the Great Lakes, Mississippl Valley, and northward. It is of a golden color below the lateral line and has four to five dark longitudinal lines above the lateral line. (Our striped bass has seven or eight.) Other lines, variable in number and more or less distinct, appear below the lateral line. It has fourteen rays in soft dorsal fin while lineatus has only twelve. Another fish, R. interruptus, has interrupted lines below the lateral line and twelve soft rays in dorsal.

"SEE here, my friend, that dog of yours killed three sheep of mine last night, and I want to know what you propose to do about it." "Are you sure it was my dog?" "Yes." "Well, I hardly know what to do. I guess I had better sell him. You don't want to buy a good dog, do you?"—Merchant Traveller.

## THE MILD POWER CURES.— UMPHREYS' OMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

#### FISHING. MAINE



We have given particular attention this season to the manufacture of Rods, etc., for Maine fishing, and we have taken great pains to obtain the most KILLING FLIES for the different waters in that State, including the celebrated patterns of the late LORENZO PROUTY.

We also beg to call the attention of sportsmen to our new light-weight Fishing Jackets, made of a new and absolutely waterproof material. Price \$7.00.

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send us 50 cents for our 180-page illustrated catalogue.

#### IMBRIE, ABBEY esc.

Manufacturers of every description of

### Fine Fishing Tackle,

48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

### SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 35 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

## Fishing Tackle.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

#### Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

### APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hook.



Whereas, It having come to our notice that some unprincipled house, to gain their own unworthy ends, and to attempt to damage our good name having spread reports to the effect that the manufacturers of the above hooks are defunct, we now take this opportunity of informing the American and British public that such reports are utterly false. The same efficient staff of workpeople is employed as heretofore, and we challenge the world to produce a fish hook for excellence of temper, beauty and finish in any way to approach ours, which are to be obtained from the most respectable wholesale houses in the trade. Signed, R. HARRISON, BARTILEET & CO., Sole manufacturers of Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hooks, Redditch, England.

Manufacturers also of Fishing Tackle of every description. Sewing and Sewing Machine Needles.

### JOHN MOORE,

## Carriages and Harness Of all Descriptions. Substantial, Serviceable Work.

Acather Top Bugries and Phaetons. \$100 up Rockaways and Depot Wagons. 100 up Elegant Jumpseat Carriages. 185 up Jands ome Surreys, Lawrences, etc. 100 up Joupes and Coupe Rockaways 250 up Top Delivery Wagon. 125 up Road and Village Carts, Road Wagons, Sulkeys, etc.

Excellent Light Buggy Harness. \$10 up Grocers' and Delivery Harness. 18 up Light Double Harness. 25 up Farm Harness. 22 up And Horse & Stable Requisites of all Kinds.

#### Wanted.

TO SPORTSMEN.—A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN OF I large experience in the Scottish salmon rivers, a first-class dresser of salmon and trout flies, and good shot, desires situation under gentleman given to above pursuits, or in good sporting business. Has first-class stock of material for making files of all kinds, and would travel anywhere. 1001, Forest and Stream Pub. Co., New York. 2012,13t

#### for Sale.

Referee's Sale of Desirable Lands in the Adirondack Mountains.

A tract of land, bordering on the northerly and westerly shore of Raquette Lake, in Hamilton Co., N. Y., comprising 7,000 acres, will he sold in two parcels by a referee, under a judgment of partition and sale, at Bennitt's Hotel, on Raquette Lake. July 9, 1884 This property is not only valuable for its lumbering interest, but essentially so for private camps and hotel sites, being located on one of the most beautiful lakes in the Adirondacks, and affords the best of fishing and hunting grounds. For particulars address F. E. Wadhans, Albany, N. Y., or H. D. Waldo, West Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y.

Dated Albany, N. Y., June 20, 1884.

F. E. WADHAMS, Referee.

OR SALE.—FORTY-SIX ACRES OF LAND ON the shore of Bass Lake, 12 miles from Florence, county seat of Florence county. Wis. This is a delightful location, being in the heart of the fine-tishing and hunting grounds of the Upper Peninsula, and to the lovers of penuine sport affords an opportunity of securing a location which for many years will prove unrivalled as a select summering point. Will be sold with or without mineral reserve. WM. SOMERVILLE, Menominee, Mich. aug7,5t

FOR SALE.—IMPROVED WINCHESTER RIFLE in perfect condition; has been used but twice, Address W. N. CALLENDER, Albany, N.Y. jy3l,ti

### Trout Farm For Sale.

Trout Farm for Saie.

I will sell at low rates a very productive farm of 150 acres, or simply 10 acres, which include '55 rods of one of the best trout streams flowing from the Admondacks. On these 10 acres are 9 large, cold, boiling springs, emptying into the brook, thus afording a superior opportunity for trout culture. The whole is situated on the Northern Adirondack R. R., and only five miles from the 0. & L. C. R. R., giving quick and cheap access to the New York and Boston markets. Address or visit JOHN MOSIER, Alburgh, Franklin county, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A NEW HARRINGTON & BICH ardson hammerless B. L. shotgun, 12, 30, 896, 5150 grade. A good shooter. Price \$80. F. W. WOOD, Burlington, Vt. aug14,2t

FOR SALE.—ONE FIRST-CLASS RUSHTON canoe of the Ellard model, has only been used a few times. Price \$85. Address F. L. SAFFORD, care First National Bank, Springfield, Mas. aug21,2t

FOR SALE.—A SINGLE EVERSON SHADOW cance, sails, paddles and a complete camping outfit. Address CANOEIST, Evening Post, Hartford, Conn.

### Best Reversed Winged Trout Flies

### JAS. F. MARSTERS.

55 Court Street. Brooklyn.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

### Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reals with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.25; 120ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.35; 500ft., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Drags, 25 cts. extra; nickel plated; 50 cts. extra. Brass Click Reels, 20yds., 50 cts.; 690ds., 57 cts.; 690ds., \$1.00; nickel plated, 50 cts. extra. Marster's celebrated Hooks snelled on gut, Limerick, Kirby Limerick, Sproat, Carlisle, Chestertown, O'Shaughnessy, Kinsey, Aberdeen, Sneak Bent, and all other hooks. Single gut. 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per doz; put up one-half dozen in a package. Single Gut Trout and Black Bass Leaders, 1yd., 5 cts.; 2yds., 10 cts., 2yds., 15 cts. Double, 20 cts. per doz. Trout and Black Bass Hess, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bait Rods, 6ft. long, \$1.25 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Flies, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bait Rods, 6ft. long, \$1.25 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Piles, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Glack Bass Piles, \$1.00 per doz. Strout Flies, 60 cts., per doz., per

Established 20 years, Open Evenings, J. F. MARSTERS, 55 Court St., Brooklyn.

### KYNOCH'S "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin phable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as wing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any has sheet, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with too sheet and the control of the crimping tool also effectually crimped with two sizes when will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shell will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and price quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.



We offer a better spread in guns this year than ever before, consisting in part of the Parker Trap Guns (for which we are sole agents), the Colt Club and other Colt Guns, Harrington & Richardson's Guns and Revolvers, Enos James & Co.'s Invincible Triumph Trap, Never Miss and other grades. The Great American Single Gun, called the Field, with top lever and all improvements. The Field Gun costs but a trifle, and is designed for boys or men who cannot afford to buy fine double guns. Besides the above we have a small job lot of guns of Webley, Hollis and other makes which we offer at less than half price. Send stamp for catalogue. H. & D. FOLSOM, 15 Murray Street (P. O. Box 1114), New York.

### Wear. Sportsmen's No. A 1, Barnard Capvas Shooting Coat, No. 1, """ "" "" No. 2, "" "" "" "" No. 3, "" "" "" ""

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them; see that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carrya I Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bagr, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sporismen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free on application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager,

### PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE

Jultiplying Reels with balance handles, first quality and fine finish, 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.25; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.55; 600ft., \$2.50; 750ft., \$2.75; 900ft., \$3.00. Nickel plating extra. Brass Click Reels, 25yds., 50 cts.; 40yds, 175 cts.; 60yds., \$5 cents.; 80yds., 100. Kiffe's Hooks belied on gut. Single gut, 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per e Gut T. out and Black Bass Leaders, 1yd., 5 cts.; 2yds., 10 cts.; 3yds., 15 cts. Double Twisted length, 5 cts.; 4 length, 10 cts.; treble, 3 length, 10 cts.; 12 cts.; 10 cts.; 12 cts.; 2 cts.; 2

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Between Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.



The rifle is perfectly accura L. C. SMITH, Maker, Syracuse, N. Y.

UPTHEGROVE

### UP & MC'S FISHING SUIT,

DARK LEAD COLOR,

AND THE

HOLABIRD

#### SUITS SHOOTING

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Enstian and Imported Corduroy.

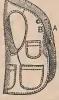
ASSORTED COLORS.

Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship.

Write for our new Catalogue and Samples.

THISE

Is our Skeleton Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but 15 ounces.
Can oe worn over or under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material dead grass color, and will hold the game of a successful day without losing a hair or feather. We will mail it to you, postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.



### Elastic Heel-Plate for Shotguns, Hunting & Military Rifles



SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SOLD BY ALL GUN DEALERS AND WHOLESALED BY HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York City.

#### ACKBIRD" TARGET. THE

The "Blackbird' is thrown by its central hub, and has a flight similar to a clay pigeon.



'BLACKBIRDS"

\$20 per 1000.

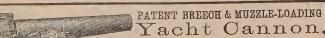
TRAPS,

\$5.00 each.

Regularly organized gun clubs furnished with our trap FREE with first order for one thousand "Blackbirds."

ASK YOUR GUN DEALERS FOR THE "BLACKBIRD" TARGET.

NATIONAL FLYING TARGET CO., Knoxville, Tenn.



Sizes, 17, 24, 28 and 32 inches in length. STRONG FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

of Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrels, Combination Sights and Cartridge Grooving Machines, Send for Catalogue and Price List.

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

THE NICHOLS Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for exceedance more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.





OUTSIDE.

**GUNNING COAT.** 

Edge of game pocket turned up to how the net bottom, which permits entilation, drip and distention. Right and left sides alike.

Corauroy Coat	510	U UU
" Vest	2	8 00
" Trowsers		5 00
Linen Duck Coat	:	5 00
" Vest	5	5 00
" Pants		3 00
Cotton Duck Coat	4	4 00
" Vest	5	2 00
" Pants	5	2 50
Cap of Corduroy	5	5 00
14 Duck		1 00
Gaiters of Leather		3 00
" Duck,,,,,,	!	2 00

Sent everywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

### HENNING, CLOTHIER

410 Seventh Street,

WASHINGTON CITY.





### JUMEOUFARIE

A Lotion for Sportsmen, Excursionists & Others.

Protects persons using it from the attacks of MOSQUITOES. BLACK FLIES, and other insects, and from SUNBURN and the disagreeable effects of exposure to the weather.

It is beneficial to the skim, and has no disagreeable odor; is colorless and cleanly, not staining the finest linen, and washes off readily on the application of seap and water.

MANUFACTURED BY

THOS. JENNESS & SON, 12 West Market Sq., Bangor.

Sold by the leading dealers in sporting goods throughout the country
Price, 50 Cents Per Bottle.
N. B.—When ordering please mention this paper.

## Bargains that should be in every Sportsman's Hands.

"WING SHOOTING"

Left, and will be sold for 50 cents each.

Methods for cleaning and loading the modern breech-loader; practical hints upon wing shooting; ections for hunting snipes, woodcocks, ruffed grouse and qualis.
Illustrated: Bound in cloth, sent by mall prepald on receipt of price, 50 cents; formerly sold for \$1.00.

T. G. DAVEY, Publisher, London, Out.



Fragrant Vanity Fair Cloth of Gold

CIGARETTES.

Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.

13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.

LOCKPORT.

## TARGET BALLS AND BALL PIGEONS. New and Superior to all others.

Sample barrel of the New Ball and a handsome silver adge sent to any address for \$3.00. The Moyer "Ball Pigeon" and trap will he ready about April 15. Trap, \$15: Pigeons, \$18 per M. Any cluh desiring to test the new ball horoughly we will send 1000 for \$5, after which the regular rice will be inflexible at \$9 per M. Card's latest ball trap, he only one we guarantee and recommend, and 1000 balls for 14. The trap in exchange for your old ball trap and \$6 50.

TARGET BALL AND BALL PIGEON CO., Lockport, N. Y.





### THE PETMECKY



GUN CLEAN F.R.

The only Cleaner that will thoroughly clean a gun arrel, doing the work equally well in choke bores thout adjustment. Will do the work quicker and ster than all other implements, for the purpose, mibined. Price, \$1.25. By mail, 10 cents extra. Ack our dealer for it. Discount to the trade. Circular etc., Wholesale Dealer in Guns, Fishing Tackle, etc., Ausn. Texas.



peck & SNYDER, 126, 128, 130 Nassau st., N. Y.

### FERGUSON'S

### Rust Preventer

Specially adapted for Arms, Cutlery, Tools, Etc. Superior to all other preparations.

A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer, Office, 65 Fulton st., N.Y. (with T. J. Conroy).

276 and 278 Division street, Detroit, Mich



Manufacturer of Decoy Ducks of all kinds. First quality, \$9 per doz.; second quality, \$7: third quality, \$5. Also geese, brant, coot, swan and suipe decoys. Duck and turkey calls. Decoys made like any pattern furnished, without extra charge. Large stock.

#### BILLIARD AND 10-PIN BALLS CLOTH,

Cnes. Cue Tips, CHALK, Etc.,



CHECKS, Chessmen, Dice, Keno, DOMINOES.

PLAYING CARDS, Etc.

Ivory, Shell, and Pearl Fancy Goods, TOILET SETS, CANES, FANS, Etc.

Repairing done. Ten-Pin Alleys huilt and estimates furnished.

F. GROTE & CO., 114 E. 14th st., N. Y.

For the Walls of Your Rooms.

THREE NEW HUNTING SCENES.

IN WATER COLORS.
By the author of Tight-Shell and Double, viz.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTHS. \$2

NEW YORK, AUGUST 28, 1884.

Guardsmen will be seen at the meeting. Several of the

city regiments have teams in training with envious intent

YOL, XXIII,-No. 5. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re garded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents,

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross,

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words in twelve lines. Againg notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

Address all communications.

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

NEW YORK CITY.

CON1

EDITORIAL.

New Methods of Angling.
The Creedmoor Meeting.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Salmon Fishing in Sweden.
"Podgers" Cruises Back Again.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Fruit-Eating Birds.
The Catbird Speaks.
"Our Birds in their Haunts."
GAME BAG AND GUN.
THE Opening Day on Woodcock,
The Ruffed Grouse.
Goose Shooting on the Platte.
Bullet versus Buckshot.
Sandhill Venison.
Maine Game.
Rail Birds.

Sandhill Venison.
Maine Game.
Rail Birds.
Bear Hunting in the Backwoods.
The Prairie Chickens.
Sea AND RIVER FISHING.
An Invalid's Resort.
Tim and Seven Ponds.
A Morning on Salt Water.
FISHOULTURE.
The Decrease of Lobsters.
THE KENNEL.
To Inagurate an Era of Peace.
Treatment of Poisoned Pogs.
Importations from Greenland.

ELVIE.
THE KENNEL.
English Kennel Notes.—XII.
English Kennel Notes.—XII.
Sporting Dogs and Dog Shows.
The Champion Rule.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Creedmoor Fall Meeting.
The Trap.
The Alabama State Shoot.
CANDENIG.

The Angustia State State Anguerican Canoe Association.
American Canoe Association.
A Boy's Home-Made Canoe.
Buffalo C. C.
Racine Canoes.
Canoeists and the Salling Rules.
The Galley Fire.
Broiling Small Fish.
VACHTING.

Broiling Small Fish.
YACHTING.
Another Singlehahder.
Yachting on Cape Cod Bay.
Milwaukee Y.C. Annual Matches
Races at Mattapoisett.
The Battle of the Sharpies.
Hull Y. C.

Hull Y. C. Lights on Small Boats, Beverly Y. C. Toledo Y. C. Annual Matches. After the Battle, ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

### THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

THE programmes for the annual fall meeting at Creedmoor are now out, and it now depends upon the riflemen throughout the country whether or not the affair be made a grand success. The Board has been urged into making more than the usual perfunctory effort, and with such enthusiasts as make up the committee on the meeting, it is quite certain that marksmen will have no cause to complain of any sins of omission. Creedmoor has, without doubt, been in a season of decline of late. It has not been a place of busy activity, but rather an out-of-the-way nook, where soldiers under orders were compelled to go, and to the allcomers matches a few lovers of target sport found their way.

The Board has shown its belief that there are plenty of riflemen over the country, and has made a bid for their at-tendance during the second week of September to take part in the several matches mentioned in another column. It is an attractive list. No class of shooters can justly complain of neglect. From 100 to 1,000 yards every range may be fired over. Each and every style of rifle known to the rules may find employment, and there is no room for the civilian growlers to say that the programme has been made up in the exclusive interest of the men in uniform. There is promise of plenty of pool shooting, and the committee should see to it that this promise is amply filled.

Cash prizes are offered in fair abundance, and winners in important matches, while they may not carry off any great fortune, will at least have a substantial recognition of their The Prize Committee has made a good showing, and has secured the co-operation of a large number of business houses, whose names appear in the official list of conditions and prizes. In comparison with such stupendous bills of prize fare as are spread before the marksmen at Wimbledon, the list at Creedmoor may not appear a very heavy one; but it is large enough to show that the present members of the Board are not inclined to let matters drop into a hasty de-cline. They have done as well as could be fairly expected under the largely deserved want of encouragement which

has of late been shown by riflemen toward the N. R. A.

There are assurances that a good attendance of National

upon the military competition, and ye old time water cooler grab games. About the regular army there may be some doubt, for the best shots of the several departments are just now pretty busy in preparing for the Division and general eompetitions. If the two sets of engagements do not clash, there is good reason to look for a liberal showing of Uncle The meeting as a whole is an inviting one, and the Board

has a right to expect that organizations and individuals will come forward and take part. There is work ahead for American riflemen in defending the championship in small-bore shooting and in doing something toward redeeming our present very much draggled record in the matter of military

#### NEW METHODS OF ANGLING.

N conversation with anglers on the streams, or in reading their views on the many different questions concerning their art, as given in the columns of Forest and Stream, one cannot help remarking the wide differences of opinion which they hold on several subjects. This is not at all to be wondered at when we consider the number of those who angle and their wide diversity of temperament, and consequently of opinion. It is too much to expect that they should agree upon the proper color for leaders, the correct bend of a hook, the best make of rod, or the best points in the several excellent reels now made. These things are largely determined by individual preference, judgment, or prejudice, and may safely be left to be decided by the individual. They are a fruitful theme for friendly argument, and probably never will be decided to the entire satisfaction

There are questions, however, which would seem to demand the earnest thought of all lovers of angling, and which should be settled by some such body as the National Rod and Reel Association, the St. Lawrence Angling Associa tion, or other organization having the respect and confidence of the great body of unaffiliated anglers. One of these questions, and it may be called a question in the ethies of angling is, may an angler properly follow the customs sanctioned by long usage in other branches of field sports and train the socalled lower animals to assist him in the capture of his game?

Since the days when fair ladies sallied forth with falcon on wrist in the pursuit of sport, it has been usual for sportsmen to call in the aid of animals having superior sight, seent, or fleetness to aid them in the chase. Even the ferret, an ani-mal possessing none of these qualities, has been domesticated on account of its perseverance, which has become a proverb. Now, if the horse, the hound, the falcon, the pointer, setter, spaniel, elephant, leopard and ferret have been used to assist in the eapture of birds and mammals, why should not the sportsman whose game is fish seek aid from outside sources also? It is true that the fisherman of China trains the cormorant to capture fish for him, but then the Chinaman is a heathen and we may not look to him to instruct us in sport. It is from our own glorious land that we receive the new code of angling, and we hasten to enlighten a benighted world in order that all who now own expensive fishing tackle may cast it into the fire and begin with the latest appliances. cost to individuals will be small, but it will be the ruin of the large fishing tackle factories; yet they must submit to the changes consequent upon human progress as others have

done, and they have our sympathy.

The new apostle of angling is Lonoon Druilliard, and, according to the Lockport (N. Y.) *Union*, he lives at Dog Point. Mr. Druilliard has unfortunately found that his desire to improve on the present method of angling does not meet with the instant recognition which it deserves, and that an unsympathetic constable claims that his methods are wrong and cites him before an equally obdurate justice of the peace, who holds that he is liable for fishing without a

The fact is that instead of fishing with either a rod or a hand line Mr. Druilliard utilizes his flock of thirty geese. "To the legs of these fowls he has lines and baited hooks The geese are driven into the water and are followed by Druilliard's two sons, who drive them up stream, thus making them troll. As soon as a goose gets a bite, it becomes frightened, and, with a great flapping of wings and squaking, flies to the shore, where the fish is taken from the The hook is again baited and the fowl placed back among the others.

We have read of "jug-fishing" and also of tying a line and hook to the leg of a goose, but it was reserved for the genius

of a Druilliard to take thirty geese and affix a line to each leg, thereby improving sixty fold on the dullard who fished with a line on a single leg of one goose. If Mr. Druilliard had owned a hundred geese at the time when he first conceived the idea of breaking the noble fowl which saved Rome to be the servant of man in his sports, our admiration for his genius would have been greater, but, had fortune favored him with a thousand of these birds, it would have been unbounded.

If in the past we have looked up to the men who have written of the pleasures of rod and reel as deserving well of their fellow man for making him acquainted with the possibilities of sport, so in future will we sound the praises of a Druilliard, who will henceforward occupy the niche of the now dethroned Walton. For the next month the ocean steamers will be taking American rods and reels to countries which are not blessed with a Druilliard, and our great fishing tackle stores will be busy in buying and selling live geese. The question as to the proper color of geese to be used for black bass, and why the hue that is the correct thing for that fish should be varied for pickerel, while a darker or lighter shade ought to be employed for trout, is the topic which will absorb the angler of to-morrow; and no doubt Mr. Wells is already experimenting in that line.

That other points of difference will arise there is no doubt; and "Kingfisher" will labor to convince "Al Fresco" that the style of goose most successful in Florida will not do at all in Michigan, while "S. C. C." will advocate a new breed for coast fishing. We expect to hear "Piseco" arguing with "Nessmuh" as to the proper place to attach a line, whether above or below the knee, and N. A. Cheney may go so far as to insert swivels in each web of the bird's foot and so get six lines on each goose. Surely the world moves, and in the right direction, and we have little doubt but the next flyeasting tournament will be turned into a match of goose swimming, and the "true angler" will be known as one who is sound on the goose.

PAYING THE FIDDLER.—If the occasional confessions in the editorial columns of the daily press are to be taken as correct reflections of public sentiment, this nation is waking up to certain facts connected with its Indian policy, to which it has been strangely blinded in the past. After years of skin-hunting warfare waged upon the buffalo, elk and antelope of the West, until extermination has ensued, it has suddenly been discovered that the tens of thousands of carcasses which have been left to rot on the plains and in the gulehes might have been utilized as a constant supply of food for the Indian tribes. What with Indian rings and public land rings, and grab and greed at Washington, the Government has looked idly on while the hide-hunters have com. pleted their work. The large game, which under a wiser system could have been made to yield sustenance to the savage wards of the nation, and could thus have reduced the Government expenses for Indian supplies, has been killed off to swell the coffers of the fur traders. To day we are paying for all this unseemly fiddling at a dance of death by the Congressional appropriations for Indian rations. As we have said, the people are beginning to see this, but its recognition is tardy. It is too late now to repair the reckless damage. The bones on the prairies are useful for sugar refinery processes, but they cannot be reconverted into

MICHIGAN DEER are now being killed out of season by wholesale. The very excellent law is of no service, for no one seems to care much about it. The notorious Clare county dwellers indulge in venison at their own sweet will; and some other parts of the State are not one whit better. and some other parts of the island are not one with content.

Why do not the right-thinking citizens of Michigan put some one into the Legislature who will make it his business to urge the appointment of a game warden, paid by the people, to protect the interests of the people?

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY CONGRESS will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga, Tuesday, Sept. 16. The topics for discussion will include the mercantile significance of the Adirondack forests, hydraulic influences of forests, methods of reforestry and other allied subjects. The secretary of the Association is Mr. B. E. Fernow, No. 9 Pine street, New

THE SKETCHES OF INDIAN FOREST LIFE will be con-They are fresh from the pen of a writer who has successfully undertaken to describe for us the incidents of a forestry official's excursions for recreation,

### The Sportsman Tourist.

#### SALMON FISHING IN SWEDEN.

SALMON FISHING IN SWEDEN.

The king of fish is the salmon. The most royal of sport is his pursuit. That is when you pursue him as a true sportsman—with rod like steel spring, with taper line, leader of single gut and feathered hook that darts like an arrow through the summer air and drops as a snow flake on the swirling pool beneath the rapids.

So being in Sweden I was bound to have some salmon fishing. I made a study of it all through the winter, and big is the package of letters I have on file answering my questions on the taking of this silvery fish.

I found that although the salmon are fairly plenty in nearly all the rivers of Sweden, yet no salmon will take the fly in any river flowing into the Baltic Sea or the Gulf of Bothnia. That is the whole cast coast of Sweden. On the west coast of Sweden and on the whole west coast of Norway the salmon have a much keener appreciation of the desires of the sportsman and rise freely to the fly in every suitable stream.

River after river I wrote about, only to get the unvarying reply: "The fishing it this river is let for a term of years to some English gentleman," etc. At last a ray of light broke in, and fishing could be had on the Laga River in Sweden. It was described to me in a letter as "the right to fish with rod, line and hook from Kasafors to Hofmülle, as far as the Uddekulla estate extended," and was represented as abounding with salmon. The bait took. I immediately secured the lease of the river, and one fine summer's day found me on its banks.

It was a river of fair size, with plenty of rapids and some good pools. It looked well. I put together my split bamboo rod, placed a tempting "Jack Scott" on the leader, and cast faithfully over the first pool. No rise. On approaching the next pool, what should I see but a stalwart Viking, with rolled-up breeches, standing knee-deep in the stream, fishing with a mighty pine of the forest and a red fly the size of a partridge.

"What does this mean?" said I. "This man is fishing in the waters I have leased."

"What does this mean?" said I. "This man is fishing in the waters I have leased."

"Oh," said my lessor, "it is all correct. This man has also the right to fish here. If you will read your lease carefully you will see that it gives you the right to fish, but not the explosive right

exclusive right.

"Ah! I see. And are there any more?"

"Only one more, and I hope you three will get along nicely

"Ah! I see. And are there any more?"

"Only one more, and I hope you three will get along nicely together."

About this time there appeared on the top of the hillside opposite a band of men, each armed with a pole that seemed to reach the heavens. I counted them—the men, not the heavens—they numbered seventeen, and made a most imposing appearance as, with their mighty poles on high, they began to execute a movement, single file, down the hillside toward the river.

"What army is this?" quoth I.

"Oh, these are only the farmers that have the right of fishing on the opposite bank of the river. If you will read your lease carefully you will see that your right goes only as far as the Uddekulla estate extends, and the Uddekulla estate does not extend across stream. You see?"

"Yes, I see too late." And I reeled in my line, wiped my brow, sat me down on a stone and meditated upon the power of language if adroitly used in a lease.

Well, I was in for it. There were salmon in the river, and although I had only one-twentieth of the fishing, I still had a right to cast a fly, and cast it I would, and cast it I did. For ten days I swung my rod over the stream, with one joint proprietor above and another below me, while seventeen mighty rods brushed the air opposite. What made it all the worse was that these Swedish peasants, with their unwieldy twenty-foot rods and home-made tackle, threw an excellent fly, and every now and again landed a fish.

On my fifth day I hooked a salmon that flashed down stream like an arrow, cut around a jagged roek in the shoal rapids, and broke my leader like tow. On the seventh day I hooked another, or perhaps the same fish over again, for he went through the same evolution with the same result. This sort of salmon fishing began to get monotonous.

Last summer Dr. Oscar Dickson, of Gothenburg, had casnally remarked that he should invite me to fish in the Atran. What if he were to invite me now! Would not that be glorious! I eagerly watched the mails, but no letter of invitation came. I do be

"Dr. OSCAR DICKSON, Gothenburg: Could you kindly telegraph me about when I may fish the Atran?"

About when I may fish the Atran?"

And I went back to the village hotel, settled myself in a chair, cocked up my legs and read a newspaper with great determination. In about two hours there was a rap at the door, the little girl from the telegraph office came in, dropped a courtesy, and gave me this message:

"The Atran is placed at your disposition for a week.—Oscar Dicksoo."

"The Atran is placed at your disposition for a week.—OSCAR DICK108."

I gave a "whoop," jumped out of the chair, ordered
horses and at noon was rattling along the dusty road to the
north. Fresh horses were harnessed in at Halmstad, and at
8 o'clock of a bright northern evening we drove over the
stone bridge across the Atran, and drew up at the door of
the hotel in the little town of Falkenberg.

Next morning I was early at the river bank with Nilsson,
the gaffer. In the second pool I hooked and landed my first
Swedish salmon. A little further down I landed a second
fish. From a boat in the center of the lower rapid I took a
very bright salmon, fresh run from the sea, and weighing 13
pounds, and crossing to the opposite shore landed two more,
the largest 12 pounds. At 9 o'clock I reeled up and went
home to breakfast with five salmen. I began to think I
would sell out my lease on the Laga at a very considerable
reduction on the original cost.

In the evening I whipped the right bank without a rise.
Crossing the river, I soon landed a twelve-pounder, and then
hooked the heaviest fish of the day, that shot down stream
like a rocket, and ended his grand first rush with a leap four
feet in air. But the hook held fast. I played him gingerly,
and in a quarter of an hour towed him alongside the rock
whereon stood Nilsson with his mighty landing net. The
old man slid the net under, scooped up the salmon, and held

him some three fect in air, when with one big flop the salmon broke through the meshes of the rotten net, and tumbled back into the river. The fright gave the fish new life. He shot across stream like a flash; I yelled to Nilsson, he held up the landing net as the clown at a circus holds up the paper balloon for M'lle Victoria, "the champion bareback rider of the world," to jump through, and with line running through the torn meshes of this wretched net, I played the salmon till he was perfectly quiet and had gone to bottom in mid stream. Then slowly recling in as I advanced the rod, I thrust the tip into the rent in the pet, passed the whole rod quietly through, and breathed easy again. When Nilsson land mended the net, I towed in the salmon, now entirely spent and lying on his side. Again Nilsson scooped him up. Again he flopped, and horrors! again he broke through that infamous net and tumbled into the river. Immediately the air grew hot and heavy with the admonitions I could not refrain from administering to the old man upon the enormity of his using a net of such an exasperating degree of rottenness. Wonderful to relate, the hook still held—I shall always swear by double hooks, hereafter, if not at rotten nets. Again old Nilsson assumed the role of the circus clown. Again I played the salmon through the rapids till the life seemed drowned out of him. Not till he turned up his pearly breast did I bring him into the rocks, when old Nilsson, having thrown away his worthless net, grabbed master salmon by the gills with his sure talons, and lngged him flopping ashore—a sixteen-pounder.

I immediately sent Nilsson to the lotel for my gaff. Reclining on the grassy bank I watched the fast flowing river. Between tree-embowered banks the Atran ripples and rushes, surges and swirls in its rocky bed. These rapids are about a quarter of a mile in extent and furnish six or eight good pools on either side the river. Five minutes' walk down stream brings you to the stone bridge; five minutes further is the salt water of t

"The husbandman sits on the banks of the river, And waits for the stream to flow by, But the swift-flowing river flows onward forever, And will flow eternally."

And waits for the stream to flow by,
But the swift-flowing river flows onward forever,
And will flow eternally."

A light laugh behind me wakes me from my reveric.
Turning my head, I see three pretty Swedish maidens sauntering along the Doctor's Way. Each has a flower in her hand; but the flowers were not sunflowers nor lilies, and the maids were not asthetic, only three blue-cycd, golden-haired, pretty girls of the South of Sweden.

Smiling, twirling their flowers, they seat themselves on a bench close to me and wait to see me fish. It was 9 o'clock and the shades of evening were slowly falling, even in this sunny north, but I felt the honor of America was at stake. Slipping on a silver doctor I commenced casting over the stream. Gradually lengthening my casts, I at last, under the inspiration of my pleasant company, threw my fly to a spot I had made at least a half a dozen failures to reach during the day. Swift and true as a lance, the feathered, glittering hook flew to the swirling edge of that far sunken rock. A silver flash, and a leaping salmon catches the hook in air and dives into the flord. The maidens clap their hands. Now he darts across stream. Again he leaps, now here, now there, and almost at the same instant, way yonder, so quickly the leaps flash one upon the other, you can scarcely believe it is the same fish. Slowly his strength is spent, and as I draw him near the strand, a young man with a quick jerk of the gaff flings the salmon quivering upon the green sward.

I turn and take off my hat to the maidens three. They rise and all drop a courtesy. Then waving their flowers they slowly pass down the Doctor's Way toward the town.

The young man that so opportunely appeared with my gaff was Nilsson's son. He remained with me as guide and gaffer during the rest of my stay. The old man never reappeared. Can it be that he was a strict constructionist, and took exception to certain language addressed to him, as our statesmen say, "in the heat of debate?"

Casting out again I landed another salmon, an

The second day I caught six salmon. The third, fo and fifth days I took it very leisurely and landed four The third, fourth

and fifth days I took it very leisurely and landed four fish each day.

The sixth day I arose at 3 o'clock and landed four salmon before breakfast. In the forenoon I caught seven finc fish, one of them weighing 16 pounds, and wound up in the evening with three more, making fourteen salmon for the day, and forty-one for my six consecutive days' fishing.

As bounteous as the river is its honored proprietor, Oscar Dickson. He is the Vanderbilt of Sweden, but he is not only a merchant prince. He is the benefactor of every good and great work that commends itself to his judgment, or enlists his sympathics. Whenever his heart goes out toward an object, be it in the interest of science or humanity, his great wealth flows forth as freely as the rushing waters of the

Wealth flows forth as Artes,
Atran.

It was the princely generosity and signal executive ability of Oscar Dickson that enabled the great Arctic explorer Nordenskjöld to circumavigate, for the first time in history, the continent of Asia. The merchant philanthropist of the Northland! Long may he live to swing the salmon rod or fit out expeditions to the North Pole!

MARSTRAND.

"PODGERS" CRUISES BACK AGAIN.

IF THERE is any hole or corner of the earth where a telegrame can't reach a man out on a pleasure trip. I want to other. To attempt to the community and the control of the

followed the consumption of that pie, and I cherish the memory of that young woman in the refreshment saloon and her spit curls.

My vacation was up and I had nothing to show for it ex-

her spit curls.

My vacation was up and I had nothing to show for it except my dyspepsia.

Now, won't somebody tell me where I can go and have a little fishing where no confounded telegrams can reach me. Does any good fellow want a companion for a camp out in the woods or on top of some inaccessible mountain? "Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

PODGERS.

## Hatural Distory.

#### FRUIT-EATING BIRDS.

FRUIT-EATING BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

What "Byrne" says about the cathird in your issue of Aug. 7 is only too true, as I have learned to my cost. I, also, am engaged in growing small fruits for market, and if "Wilmot" had been on my plantations during the berry season this year I think his mind would have undergone a change. Here he would have seeu the robin, cathird and thrush in their glory, and in flocks of 20 to 60. From the tone of his remarks I will venture the assertion that he never saw 40 or 50 robins in a single flock. Had he been here the 2d of July I would have proved to him that the robin can scent a patch of ripe raspberries nearly a mile, and that they will come up the wind, plunge among the bushes and devour the fruit with a voracity and heedlessness of their surroundings that would exasperate the most sentimental naturalist in the world if he were depending upon his fruit crop for a living. For the edification of "Wilmot" I present a table showing the result of my investigations of the contents of the crops of 30 birds shot at different hours of the day during the months of June and July.

The method of investigation adopted was to open the erop, pick over the contents and divide them into two masses—fruit in one and all other materials in the other—then the percentage of each was estimated.

Insects, worms and vegetable matter were not separated and classified, the principal object of the investigations being to ascertain what percentage of the whole food consisted of fruit. Sand and gravel were set aside and not included in the estimates.

			Cont	ENTS.
DATE.	Hour.	BIRD.	Insects, Etc.	Fruit.
June 5 June 7 June 10 June 10 June 11 June 11 June 11 June 14 June 19 June 28 July 3 July 3 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 15 July 16 July 19 July 19 July 19 July 19 July 19 July 28	6 A. M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 10 A. M. 10 A. M. 10 A. M. 11 P. M. 14 P. M. 16 A. M. 10 A. M. 11 A. M. 11 A. M. 11 A. M. 11 A. M. 12 A. M. 13 A. M. 14 P. M. 16 A. M. 16 A. M. 17 A. M. 18 A. M. 11 A. M. 10 A. M. 10 A. M. 11 A. M. 10 A. M. 11 A. M. 11 A. M. 12 A. M. 13 P. M. 14 P. M. 15 A. M. 16 A. M. 17 A. M. 18 A. M. 19 A. M. 10 A. M. 10 A. M. 10 A. M. 11 A. M. 11 A. M. 12 A. M. 13 P. M. 14 P. M. 15 P. M. 15 P. M.	Robin, Robin, Thrush, Catbird, *Meadowlark, Robin, Robin, Catbird, Thrush, Robin, Catbird, *Robin, Robin, Catbird, *Robin, Robin, *Robin, *Thrush, *Robin, *Sparrow, *Catbird, *Sparrow, *Catbird, *Sparrow, *Catbird, *Thrush, *Robin, *Robin	4 2 5 1 9 2 2 2 4 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 0 1 6 1 2 2 2 3 3 9 2 2 3 3 1 1 2 2	6 8 5 9 1 8 8 8 6 9 9 10 8 0 10 7 9 9 9 10 9 9 10 9 9 10 9 9 9 10 9 10

\*On strawberry patch about fifteen minutes.
†Shot among raspberry bushes.
‡Was among raspberry bushes all A. M. Was recognized by loss
f portion of tall.

[Was among raspberries over an hour.
§Shot among raspberries; was there about fifteen minutes.

The fruit found in crops consisted of strawberries, rasp-berries, blackberries and cherries.

There were a few wrens and bluebirds nesting about the place, and I am so fond of them that I had not the heart to kill any of them; but close observation convinced me that they are among the most valuable insectivorous birds we

have.

During the past fruit season, in my endeavors to save my crops, I killed 123 robins, 32 thrushes and 44 catbirds. I have fully determined that if I raise a crop next year I will get the benefit of it. I shall make such arrangements with sundry youth in this vicinity as will insure the destruction of 1,000 robins, thrushes and catbirds if they pour in upon me as they did this year.

"Wilmot" may stand aghast at this statement, but he cannot alter cold facts. My fruit crop is of vastly more importance to me than the vaporings of a sentimental person who is in nowise injured by the pests he defends.

PICKET.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, Ill.

Hornets and House Flies.—Boston, Aug. 21.—Reading the note in your paper of the 14th, about bees and hornets killing flies, I thought that perhaps the writer of the article might be interested to learn that in some parts of Eastern Massachusetts, if a colony of hornets build their nest near a farmhouse, the occupants never disturb them. The hornet will never sting a person unless provoked, but will cruise around the whole day, seizing flies and carrying them to a convenient resting place, where the juice is sucked out and the remnant discarded. If a person is attacked by hornets, the best thing he can do is to throw himself on the ground and keep perfectly quiet. The hornets will buzz around spitefully enough, but if no movement is made they will never sting, and will soon go off. I have tried this plan many times, and always with success; though once it was about as much as I could do to remain still, while a "yellow-belly" huzzed around inside my shirt, having gone in between my neck and collar.—H. J. T.

Sparrow Testimony.—The committee on the English sparrow question will make its report at the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists! Union, Sept. 26, in the Muscum of Natural History at Central Park. The chairman, Dr. J. B. Holder, reports that an abundance of testi-

mony against the bird has been received, indeed, so much that he has felt obliged to appeal to the sparrows' friends for reports on their side of the house. Communications should be addressed to Dr. Holder at the Museum.

#### THE CATBIRD SPEAKS.

THE CATBIRD SPEAKS.

DEDICATED TO HIS RIVAL, THE TOMCAT.)

WILL you?

Won't you?

If not, why don't you
Listen to me?

While out of the bushes

My melody rushes,
And be dream-drowned
In a musical swound?

Ah! hold your breath

While you suck the peth
Of my song through your ears
(If they're long enough). Sobs, tears.
Laughter, cackle, gossip, sneers,
Just as good as any of the beers,
Small or strong, brewed by Bass.
Or in wood or in glass,
And a great deal cheaper; see?

Haw! Haw!

And a great deat cheaper; see:

Haw!

That from the jaw

Of the crow, you know,

With his parson's coat and nose so long,

Sartainly his'n aint much of a song.

I can sing it but he can't mine;

Not as a singer can he ever shine,

I mind me of once he tried it with me,

And the very next day he hung by the heels

To frighten his friends from a farmer's fields.

Perup! Purup! Ferup! Purup!
That is the robin,
I wish 'the 's in Europe
With the one we was nursin'
But now are a cursin'.
'Twas he stole Byrne's cherries,
And all his nice berries;
He was always a robbin'.
One bird of his name
And others of game
(The worms (The worms That squirms), And folks of their fruit, Him let Byrne shoot.

Where blows Where blows
The Yankee nose
In autumn, I heard one holler,
As loud as a dinner horn,
Acrost a feller,
The whites he husked a shock of corn.
I mixed his call
With the frost of fall
By Suckermuck,
And Tuckernuck,
And whined it. And whined it,
And signed it
With my name;
And the same
Was worth 75cts. or \$1.00.

When he whisper'd The cedar bird I heard: And I like him first rate And I like him first rate
For the reasons I state.
He keeps still, as the shy do,
And don't eat what I do;
A sensible chap
Who keeps shut his trap
For all things but cherries
And seeds and berries.
Who ever heard
Of a cedar bird
Who tried Who tried To eat a fly that flied?

The frog. Ker chog!
Off a log,
And then "Keberlong!"
His not long song.
Now who could expect
A bird of self-respect
And feathers, would attempt
To vie with one skempt
To vie with one skempt
of wings, though with two legs
More than my two pegs?
If myself I know
Never so low,
Will I
Try to fly.
But then Ker chog But then I ken, And so do you, I'm quite a fellow. And so do you. I'm quite a fellow. No thing With wing doth sing, But what I try to imitate, And with his note my throat dilate. Hen hawk, bobolink, Robin and chewink, Song sparrow and thrush, Bird in hand, bird in bush, Their songs I try to tell you, And if I don't make out Nor say dod rat it! Nor say dod rat it!
But up again and at it.
I'm not purpled nor purviled,
Nor snordid nor snurviled
(Which are words known only to poets and birds),
But only a brown-coated creature.
Nor care a snap for the past, nor a fly for the future,
But only to be a cathird to-day,
And in my way
Have my say.

HORACE MUMPSON,

HORACE MUMPSON, Schoolmaster in District No. 13, Town of Danvis, Charlotte county, Vt.

#### "OUR BIRDS IN THEIR HAUNTS."

THE AUTHOR'S OPINION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your critic, in his brief and rather summary review of "Our Birds in Their Haunts," has made some very amiable remarks. For instance, that it is "pleasantly written," that as a rule, the accounts of the habits of the different species are excellent, so far as they go; "that the author has a great admiration for nature and a pleasing style;" that, "on the whole, the book is a good one," etc.; but he takes special pains to relegate it beyond the pale of scientific value, and backs up his conclusion by saying, that "the book does not in any sense profess to be scientific." This last point of criticism is very emphatic, and certainly very important in its bearing; since, if true, it would sink the book forever beyond the notice of a very desirable class of renders, namely, those who read, more or less, for scientific information. Fair criticism should never be shunned by any author. It may help him to find his reckoning in a literary career; and it is certainly due to the reading community, as a leading and educating in literature. But a misleading criticism may be a great damage to an author's literary reputation; and what is certainly not to be overlooked, will surely limit in every way the results of what may have been very important labors, such as, at best, can never be compensated.

After a central examination of the review in question, the author of the book under review (notwithstanding his high esteem for the character of your journal) is under necessity of regarding it as decidedly inadequate and misleading. The main point of issue to be taken is in the too restricted with the content of the state of the character of your journal) is under necessity of regarding it as decidedly inadequate and misleading. The main point of issue to be taken is in the too restricted with the content of the word "scientific." Very true, "Our Birds in their Haunts" does not claim to be an authority on the order of classification of case is a substitute of the primaries and rectrices, etc., and very properly call this science

would seem to be a cornering point of several of the great geographical areas of distribution, the local study of which has changed the record of habitat in the case of a large number of species.

Some years ago Prof. W. E. D. Scott, of Priuceton, N. J., was not a little surprised to find that the hooded warbler breeds abundantly in Western New York, even to the shores of Lake Ontario. A little later Dr. C. Hart Merriam wrote a second time, to assure himself that the above rather sontherly species, and so northerly a species as the Canadawarbler, could be found breeding in the same locality, as stated in my private letter on the breeding of birds in Orleans county, N. Y. The article on the horned lark, in the book under review, is most noticeably different from any biography given in book form heretofore. Before going to Georgian Bay three years ago I searched the books on American ornithology in vain for a glimpse in anticipation of what I might expect to find there; and the results of my investigations were not all what my previous general readings had led me to expect. On going to Nova Scotia, still more recently, I had nothing but the reports of inexperienced workers and the rumors of fishermen to guide me in my studies. The important link between the avi-fauna of New England and Labrador, furnished by this province and also Georgian Bay, are somewhat extendedly noted in my book. It also contains the first account of the nidification of Bicknell's thrush, that late and interesting acquaintance of the cornithologist, and the first well-authenticated account in book form, I think, of the ring-billed gull.

After all this we are virtually told for our encouragement that the work has no scientific value. A book of more than 600 good-sized pages, in which completeness and compactness of the essential knowledge of the birds of Eastern North America was made a specialty, is consigned to the honor of being a "primer," an "A B C" in "bird lore," useful only for those who love our birds, indeed, but of no special val

the result of somewhat mistaking the mere technicalities of science for the facts which they represent—the mould for the metal, the ear for the corn—an exaltation of the mere form above the spirit and essence of knowledge. "Our Birds in their Hannts" is not designed to take the place of the ineom parable analytic pages of the "Key," by Dr. Coues, or the voluminous pages of Baird, Brewer and Ridgway. It is designed to occupy a new field, in which the general reader and the scientist may find some community of thought, may enjoy together the freshness and fragrance of knowledge directly from nature.

The manner in which the critic refers to the second-hand illustrations in the work, and more particularly to the "appalling" portrait of the cedar bird—no picture of that bird being in the book, however—will not do much, we fear, to bring about the "golden age," when our Americau readers will sufficiently patronize a greater expense in publishing scientific works. By the way, was not the sentence about the "glimpses of cloth" designed to be a little stinging—not to speak of the rather slangy character of its phraseology? Perhaps, however, the sting and poison-bag are somewhat squeezed out by the after thought contained in the last clause of the sentence: "These, however, are not very obtrusive."

We are quite at a loss to know what the critic means by "rough descriptions of the nests and eggs," since these descriptions, while they avoid being wordy, contain all the essentials and details, unless it be the exact dimensions of the several nests; an item which, to say the least, is very variable and of little nse in our case for identification. As to the adequateness of the descriptions of the birds themselves and their life-history, we appeal to the book itself, and ask the candid reader if the former are not quite as full and exact as those given in our smaller ornithological works generally? And whether the latter do not compare favorably in extent and substance with those which are given in even our most extended wo BUFFALO, Aug. 25, 1884.

### Game Bag and Gun.

#### THE OPENING DAY ON WOODCOCK.

THE OPENING DAY ON WOODCOCK.

THE woodcock season opens in Vermont on the 15th of August, nominally. Practically, it opens at any and every time when the illegal shooter chooses to have it. This year woodcock have been shot in this vicinity ever since the last week in July, and the Insillade has gone on increasing until, about a week before the 15th of August, it reached its culminatiou and then ecased, for the sole reason that the greater part of the birds had been destroyed. A few law-abiding sportsmen held off until the 15th, and then sallied out to see if they could pick up a stray bird or two which had escaped the onslaught of the early shooters. Such is a faithful picture of the game laws of Vermont.

On the morning of the 15th I rose to find the world bathed in that smoky, copper-colored mist which betokens intense and scorehing heat. The prospect was anything but an assuring one, but as I had been counting for so long on the pleasure of going woodcock shooting the moment the law was off, I dared the smoking wrath of Old Sol and made my preparations for starting with a light heart. An early breakfast, and my ecompanion and I bundled our traps into the buggy, called the dog to jump in after us and were off.

We drove for about two miles, and then stopped at a right

made my preparations for starting with a light heart. An early breakfast, and my eompanion and I bundled our traps into the buggy, called the dog to jump in after us and were off.

We drove for about two miles, and then stopped at a right pretty hole for the brown beauties—a winding swale near an old deserted railway; the swamp of alders sereening a rich bed of black loam, through which a small stream oozed, while the warm banks on either side, wooded with pine, hemlock and birch, afforded a choice place for the birds to lie during the day. Our dog, a small field spaniel, was quickly sent into the covert, while we walked slowly along the edge, waiting for the appearance of the evasive cock. Scareely had we prepared ourselves to shoot, when—twitter, twitter on our right, and a little behind us rose a woodcock. We wheeled in our tracks and saw a brown gleam winding swiftly through the pines overhead, now dodging a thick limb, now mounting higher to overpass the dark tip of a hemlock. Bang! bang! We had both fired before we knew it almost, and the flickering ball of brown feathers was just disappearing over the top of the opposite covert. Out leaped the spaniel from the swale, his eyes shining with the light of excitement, his stern vibrating like mad, and his tongue dripping blood where he had scratched it in the briers and blackberry thorns. Away he went at the wave of hand into the opposite covert. Now, be ready! Don't miss again. See! there go two of them over the railroad—bang! bang! That last one dropped in the young birches. But what is the matter with the dor? Is he shot?

The poor little spaniel started back as if somebody had struck him in the face, staggered, and fell struggling on the ground. For a moment I thought that one of us must have hit him; but the foam lying from his mouth, and the convulsive nature of his struggles coon convinced me that it was a fit, brought on by intense excitement, over-exertion, and the terrible heat. He was not in condition—nor were wentered to the spaniel of the provide

the bnlly. Still, I must confess that as we sadly took our departure from that familiar little covert, which I have watched and shot over unmolested since boyhood, I could uot resist something like a feeling of resentment against the rich city sportsmen who eome up and buy the right to monopolize our native game. How can we help feeling a prior right in it, who have always lived on the ground, and taken our legal share of the people's game in a friendly, unselfish way, like gentlemen, no man ousting his brother out. True, the land is the property of private individuals, but the game is the State's and the people's, and when a man buys the right of trespass on a certain piece of land because it is a game covert. he robs the people of their right and prohibits them from their legal privileges. He buys, not the right of trespass, but the right of shooting; not the privilege of the land, but the privilege of the game. In this sense, the act is morally, if not actually, illegai. The object of purchase is the game, which is not purchasable under the law. So far as the act is legal, it is legal by a subterfuge.

But where am I? not arguing a case in court, let it be hoped, on the 15th day of August, when woodeoek are free to the people in general, and certain individuals in particular. No; I have just been ordered off a choice piece of covert because a Mr. C. has bought the right to shoot bere, and unay choose to do so at some future time. I gracefully submit. I am off.

A Blocal dose of cold water, administered both externally

may choose to do so at some future time. I gracefully submit. I am off.

A liberal dose of cold water, administered both externally and internally, has brought the little spaniel out of his agony. Poor fellow! he is weak and dazed enough. He must do no more work to-day. We take him with us into the buggy, drive on to another covert, known to your humble servant—a covert five miles away from the first, for we are bound to get outside the jurisdictiou of Mr. C. if it takes a week. Dinner is caten under a cool clump of trees on the edge of the woods. The horse has his bag of oats and his nibble at the grass, while we are enjoying our lunch. Then we push into the covert, the little spaniel at our heels. He is too weak to push ahead, but is bound to go with us when there are birds in the wind.

Searcely have we struggled through the thick brush on

push ahead, but is bound to go with us when there are birds in the wind.
Searcely have we struggled through the thick brush on the edge of the swamp when from among the tall weeds—behind us again, for we have passed him a few feet ou the left—rises a woodcock, the whistle of his wings making delightful music in the breathless stillness of the swamp. Bang! A miss. Bang again. There he falls twenty roks away. See him flutter down; he is badly hit, but not killed. Mark the spot as well us you can; the spaniel is so dazed and stupid he does not seem to mind the shot at all. We drop in more shells, and make our way as nearly as possible to the place where the cock seemed to fall. Back and forth we work, treading the weeds aside, and looking carefully for the wounded bird. If the spaniel was only lively enough to take the seent; but he only pokes around a little, and comes panting to heel. The bird has evidently run off and given us the slip, probably with a broken wing. We are forced to give up the search. On we struggle through the weeds and tangled vines, now tripping over a fallen tree, now plunging into an unseen hole. It is hard work. How we long for a dog! There—who would have thought that bird was right under our feet? He got away nieely, but it didn't look as though he went far. Be ready now this time. We walked right over the spot where the coek seemed to pitch down, but no bird could we find. The heat was intolerable.

"Let's go back to the edge," I suggested, "we ean't stand

pitch down, but no bird could we find. The heat was intolerable.

"Let's go back to the edge," I suggested, "we ean't stand this; it's too much of a good thing without a dog." We turned, and suddenly, right from between my two feet, as if I had kicked him into the air, rose the cunningly hiding cock. The barrels glimmered in the heat as I brought them to my face. The cock's flight was obliquely across the line of vision. I covered him as well as my demoralized nerves would permit and pulled. Down—silent, instantly, as if beaten direct to earth by some unseen force—he fell. No flutter, no death throe, no sounding thump as with the grouse, but noiselessly he disappeared in the thick greenery. If the smoke had been between me and him I should searcely have known whether he was mine or not. I parted the leaves and saw him lying on the brown earth beneath—a fine, plump fellow, beautiful in death. The light charge of No 9. had searcely ruffled his feathers. He was the first bird of the season, and I sat down on a log and smoothed his plumage and admired the gamy look of this typical game bird for several minutes. But the bloodthirsty mosquitoes and stifling heat soon admonished me that the edge of the swamp was the only suitable place for a human being on such a day, and so, leaving the rest of the covey for some cooler day, when better prepared to do myself and them also justiee, I returned to the team with my companion, and was soon bowling homeward over the hard road. One bird! a big bag for two guns, was it not? But what of that. It was well earned and all the more precious. We had smelled powder, the opening day was inaugurated and there were was soon bowing nomeward over the hard road. One bind a big bag for two guns, was it not? But what of that, was well earned and all the more precious. We had smelle powder, the opening day was inaugurated and there we feathers in the bag.

PAUL PASTNOR. We had smelled BURLINGTON, Vt.

#### THE RUFFED GROUSE.

THE RUFFED CROUSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"G. W. A.'s" article in Forest and Stream of Aug. 14, bringing up the grouse question again, leads me to contribute my mite. In the central part of New York State, where I resided until the spring of 1880, we attributed the decrease of grouse to the most natural cause (as we thought), the shotgun. There were so few in that section that when we did find them in bunches, we held the idea that we got there before some one else had scattered the covey. My first season's shooting in Michigan was in the fall of 1880, and ruffed grouse were quite plentiful at that time. The winter of '80 and '81 was very severe, and the next season there were no grouse to be found in their usual haunts. Were they shilled by the cold or did they go to thicker cover, where they could get better shelter and more food? Some might have been starved and frozen, but I think the larger number went into the tamarack swamps and dense thickets; at least these were the only places they could be found, All the grouse I found in the fall of '81 were either at the edge of some tamarack swamp or in thickets that a dog could hardly penetrate; and those at the edge of swamps or thickets would invariably, on being flushed, fly into the thickest places, where they were safe from gun or dog. Does it not seem reasonable that they were driven to such places during the cold weather of the winter proceding?

If this is a fact, are there not other causes which would lead to this same thing? For instance, a continual "banging" at them might have the same effect. I use the word "banging" in this connection advisedly, for in every community, besides the ever-increasing number of sportsmen (who

should wait until October before taking many tramps), there are countless numbers who catch the hunting fever about the 1st of September, and think that because the law is up it is time to go hunting; they borrow a gun and start for the first woods, and for a week or so there is a perfect fusillade on every side; not much game killed but a great deal of danage done. I mention this, not that I would deny any one their sport, but that it may have something to do with the grouse question; for this much I do know, while during the summer months grouse may be heard drumming in the woods, and oceasionally one is flushed in our rambles, that after this early September fusillade we can only find them in the swamps and thickets, where the first of September hunters never go. Quail do not suffer much by this class, for they "take to the woods" for all kinds of game. I could relate many incidents which have strengthened my belief that grouse will not stay where they are continually hampered; but I think sportsmen generally will agree with me that their disappearance is greatly due to their moving to better shelter, to better feeding grounds, and "far from the madding crowd."

In recapitulation, game is searce, sportsmen do not bring in enough birds to show up, and novices are not filled with enthusiasm by the sight of a good bag; there will not be much shooting done this year. Next year game will be more plenty, but it will not be generally known. The third season course, everything has been favorable, birds are plentiful; the first good bag is paraded up and down the streets. "Hurrah, boys, let's go hunting." The next few days the "woods are full of 'em." How is it with the grouse? If there is a jungle within five miles, can you wonder that they silently steal away to its seclusion, where man or boy eannot enter?

Lansine, Mich.

#### GOOSE SHOOTING ON THE PLATTE.

Wy HILE sauntering along O street, down in the business accosted by U. S. District Attorney Lambertson:

"Bello, Polk! You are the very man I have been looking for, Get your traps ready and go with us up to Central City after geese. "Scip" was up there last week and reports them there by the million. He will be up from Palls City on the first train and wants us to meet him at the depot."

Looking at my watch I found I had barely an hour and a half in which to run up to the house, load a few extra shells, back in windt, tell the folks good-bye, and get down to the depot in time for the northward-bound train. So I expressed some doubis about being able to accomplish all this in time.

"Oh, pshaw, you can do it. I have heard you were always ready. I will see to your pass. We can't do without you, as it is important that we have your big flock of deeosy, so hurry up and get ready."

Ordinarily I am ready on eall. But here was a call for a "right smart" virp for spring shooting of geese at a point where it was reported they were congregated by millions, and I knew I would be ishort on shells unless I loaded a few. Then I had my traps to pack. Still, on hasty reflection, I thought I could do it, and told my friend I would meet him at the depot on time. And I did it; I was ahead of time. "Seip." whom I have already mentioned, is properly named E. S. Dundy, Jr., the son of Hon. E. S. Dundy, Sr., Judge of the U. S. Court for Nebraska, Seip being deputy clerk of said court. Both are enthusistic sportsmen, generally spending their summer veaction among the deer and antelope further West. I have several times listened with much interest to the Judge's humorous and entertaining recitals of his experiences of his party while on these exhilarating humts. But I doubt if he loves the sport more than his boy, if he even loves it nearly so well.

Well, when the train pulled in from the South, there was 5eip and his dog Joc. Helping him make the transfer, the two were snugly ensonced in one of the comortable cars of the B. & M., a

feed" when he sat down to the table at Central City. After supper we smoked our cigars in the office, eliciting, during the time, that geese were fairly numerous but not so abund ant as they had been the week before. We then arranged with a local teamster to call for us early in the morning and haul us down to the river. The wind had whipped around to the north and the mereury had run down near the freezing point, so that when we were turned into the room assigned to us for our stay, we found a cheerful fire blazing away in the store, quite a luxury.

We got up early next morning—people out with use have a habit of doing that—and by the time breakfast was announced we had on our hunting clothes and our outfit made ready so we could start when the wagon should call for us Breakfast did not fall behind the supper in quality, and Seip lent a willing, helping hand, as before. The programme was to stay out all day, so we had the folks prepare a stout lunch for us to carry along. It had turned colder during the night and a crust of ice had formed over the mud and water, which made it rough work on the horses that hauled us down to the river. But we got there in time, and were dumped out in a willow thicket on the margin of the unsightly Platte, our driver showing us the route he thought shallow enough to enable us to wade well out in the stream There were great flocks of ducks to be seen in every direction, flying about here and there or sitting in the water, no doubt greatly discommoded both by the swift rolling river and the young gale that was sweeping down from the north across the stream. The geese had mostly gone out to the fields to feed.

The absorbing question now was how were we to get ourselves and our traps out to good bars near the center of the river. The prospect did not appear at all inviting. Lambertson and Scip had only hip boots, while I had wading pauts, but I am a very light weight, and the swift water and numerous quicksands infimidate me.

"Well, we've got to try it," said Scip, and, gathering

way. The water was ice cold and the animal must have suffered no little, though he never shrank from it when ordered to go in.

We first put ont on decoys, and then began work on our blind. A few creatic geese were maneuvering around, and one cin a while set sail for our outfit, but shied off again when they got near enough to ascertain there were a couple of buccaneers about. This, of course, threw us into consternation, and we labored like Turks fighting to complete the work. It seemed an age before the blind reached a point that gave us any satisfaction. Lambertson was so awfully tall that nothing short of a hay stack would hide him unless he would lie down and submit to being covered up with sand, which he persistently declined doing. Now and then, when we thought the thing had cost labor enough, I would walk back to the towhead and take a look at it. It loomed up large enough to scare a goose a mile away, but for all that I could see my companion as plain as day. And so we kept on building, stopping a crack here, plugging a hole there, increasing the height in this place and that until near 10 o'clock, when we threw up the job and swore we would not put another lick upon it. In the meantime, Scip had made a pilgrimage or two to the towhead after more brush and had, at last, erected himself a fair blind, but rather "open" for a real wild fowl. He had succeeded in picking a sandhill crane out of a flock at long range, which, up to that hour, constituted our entire bag. The hour having arrived when the gees usually begin returning from the fields to rest and drink and fuss with each other as they congregate in flocks on the bars, we made ourselves as comfortable as possible by sitting down in the blinds, Lambertson and I using for seats the two decoy boxes and Scip a box he had that morning brough tout from town. The morning had been cold and blustery, with the wind square from the north, the sky being overcast by augrylooking clouds hurrying southward, as I in haste to reach Florida that they might there war we first put ont our decoys, and then began work on our

out flatter on the water. At last I claimed my own and started back toward the bind. While going up there, and when near it as a while brant coming in with wings set when near it as a while brant content in which wings set in the set of the bind and the brant rolled over on his back and began a series of flopman to two a pull of a moke rolled out of the blind and the brant rolled over on his back and began a series of flopment of the bind with the blind has been and a water of the brant rolled over on his back and began a series of flopment of the blind he beat of the blind he beat and began a series of flopment of the blind he beat and began a series of flopment of the blind he beat of the blind he beat and began drifting away when he tried his legs on a chase, His bird being dead was soon overhauled and brought back, but as the hunter neared the blind the womded braut arose from his recumbent postion, cook wing and his out for the north apparent effect. On coning up myself, nearly fagged out, I found some of my decesy knecked into smillercens, two of them each having nine holes through them, mostly in the head and neale its escape.

I found some of my decesy knecked into smillercens, two of them each having nine holes through them, mostly in the head and neale its escape.

I found some of my decesy knecked into smillercens, two of them each having nine holes through them, mostly in the lead and neale its escape.

I found some of the control of the service of the sea of the

hearty foot race. In one of Lambertson's pilgrimages after a wounded goose he got into quicksands, sank into water nearly to his hips, and came back utterly out of wind and without his fowl. We both failed so often to kill, we grew desperate and shot wider still. At last four geese came and hovered over our decoys. I put my sim dead on one, saying, "Now, confound yon, he me see you fly away." So I banged away at that one and then at another, Lambertson doing the same. They did not drop at one, and we stood there speechless with annazement und watched three of them tumble dead in the river half a mile away.

In the meanthme Selp was doing much better work. The geese eame up to his decoys from the south between two towheads, near which he was located, and when a goose or a flock once started for him they seldom changed their course. The young man was evidently cool about his work, much more so than we were, for it seemed to us as the game came in, they were often nearly on line before his No. 10 himbered up. He made but few bad shots. Two puffs of smoke, two unshapely objects falling through the air, two splashes in the water, and faithful Joe rushing out to retrieve the dead fowl, was what we generally witnessed when a flock sailed in to Selp. During the day he brought down thirty-two, twenty-eight of which Joe brought in, the others either falling too far away or outswimming Joe in their race for life. The flight having ceased near sundown, we signalled Selp to pull up and come in. When he brought his first load over to the towhead, which had been our rendezvous, we met and congratulated the young man on his day's work. He said he had never in all his life had such royal sport, or learned so much as to how to kill geese. He had secured just twice as many as Lambertson and I both together, our score for that day being only fourteen.

The muscle of every one of us was thoroughly tested before we succeeded in getting our outfit and gaine to them as having come with waders on, and rendering us all the side he could

"I told you so," she said.
"Oh, yes," I replied, "that is what the woman said to her sband, when he told her the cow had eaten up the grind-

stone."
My doubts as to that goose being tender will never be set at rest until every member of Charley's household, including the cook then in charge, is put upon oath and swears it was not tough.

BURR H. POLK.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 18, 1884.

### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT,

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

While the "Bullet versus Buckshot" war is raging, the writer can look on with equanimity, and will be on the winning side no matter how the battle ends. The fact is, my deer gun has two barrels, one a shot and the other a rifle barrel, so you see—to use a political phrase—I can "straddle" on this question. I do not wish to join in the war of "Bullet versus Bneksbot" for obvious reasons, but am a seeker after information on a subject which is closely connected with the question at issue. I would only remark en passant that the hunting ground in this country is so diversified, the shots at deer so few and far between, and life is too short to throw away any decent and lawful chance to bag a deer. The question which puzzles me, and which I would respectfully ask "Wells" or some other gentlemanly veteran of the shotgan is, "Up to what distance will a buckshot gun be reasonably certain to kill or thoroughly disable a deer, the gun to be a good one, properly loaded and held right?"

I had a little recent personal experience which I give to show why this is to me a puzzling question. I had a gun made to order with two sets of barrels. With shot barrels the gun weighs 8 pounds, and is a 12-gauge clokebore; with the other barrels the gun weighs 9\frac{3}{2} pounds, right barrel .45-caliber chambered for Government shells, left barrel 12-gauge cylinder. With shot barrels, after careful trials at target, I obtained very satisfactory results with Nos. 6 and 8 shot. With the rifle at the ranges tried, from 80 to 150 yards, with 300 grain bullet and 85 grains powder, was also well pleased. Now came what I had considered the casiest of the experiments—to make the buckshot barrel do its duty. Put up a target 3 feet by 4 feet and measured off 60 yards, loaded shells in accordance with the usual methods of loading, tried various sized shot, also wire cartridges, but could not get anything even remotely resembling a pattern. It then began to dawn on me that the deer that are kil

target, and with first shot, loaded with nine buckshot (128 to the pound) loose, put seven pellets nicely distributed into the target. I am not entirely without experience, having not only drawn blood but brought meat to camp killed with buckshot, but must eonfess that my chances were eonsiderably nearer than 40 yards, and the brush too thick to see a deer at that distance. Have fully made up my mind not to throw buckshot at a deer outside of what I consider a reasonably sure distance to kill or quickly disable. Now, what is this distance? Please don't theorize, gentlemen, but give us facts.

WILLIAMSPOET, Pa.

#### SANDHILL VENISON.

SANDHILL VENISON.

OLD FRANK ELIAS went to Missouri in '40, and has killed more deer than I ever saw. He is now nearly seventy years old, but I am told still keeps a few hounds, and can ride a horse "ou a dead run through the prairies, sitting straight as a boy," and "that reminds me,"

Deer had become searce about 1871 in Old Frank's neighborhood. One Saturday his son John and myself rode down into what was known as the "Moffitt Bottoms," but we saw "no sign." Returning in the evening we saw several sandhill cranes feeding in a cornfield, and I drew my guu to my face and at the report one of the cranes fell. I galloped over, picked it up, tied it to my saddle, and as we went on homeward proposed to John that we cut steaks ont of the bird's breast and persuade John's wife to fry them for our supper. John readily acquiesced and the plan was carried out. We had finished our repast when Old Frank came in. His face wore a look of nuwonted pleasure, and he snifted the fumes of the steak delightedly.

"Boys, ye got a deer unless my nose deceives me. Where'd ye get him?"

"In Moffatt's bottom," said I.

"Tve thought there were deer there for some time, and this proves it. We'll have to put in a day in that bottom," said he.

"Sit up and have a slice of the stake; Anna, bring father and the of it," said John. Old Frank canted himself and

proves it. We'll have to put in a day in that bottom," said he.

"Sit up and have a slice of the stake; Anna, bring father a plate of it," said John. Old Frank scated himself and evidently enjoyed the tender "vcuison," which he praised inordinately.

His supper down the old man said: "Now, boys, I must see your deer."

John led the way to the smokehouse, opened the door, and — nothing was to be seen save the huge crane hanging by the head to the beam, while its feet touched the floor. "Where's the deer?" said Old Frank.

"There it is," said John.

"That thing?" said Old Frank, "You don't tell me that after killing more deer than you have both seen, I've eatin' a sandhill for venison, do you?" After a long pause he added, "Welt, the old man's getting old, and bless me, but it was good anyhow. From this time forward I declare war on sandhill craues."

I must add that I never saw any on his table.

Somerset, Pa., Aug. 18.

AMATEUR.

them. The gun of the other one failed to arrest the fieree onslaught of the infuriated animal. He dashed upon them. One of them drew his hunting knife, and with a well directed blow, pierced the animals breast. So the fable reads. The true story probably was: Two dudes from Boston hired guides to drive a deer with hounds into the water, and perhaps with a dozen shots they succeeded in killing the poor ereature. Such lunting makes one disgusted, and the mawkish sentiment which tells of it in the newspapers is unworthy of the present age of a struggle to save a vestige of our noble game animals.

Bostox. BOSTON.

#### RAIL BIRDS.

RAIL BIRDS.

THERE is nothing whatever at present in the shooting line to occupy the attention of our city sportsmen, unless it may be the grass plover, which are moderately plentiful on the upland fields of the near counties of our State. The woodcock—non est. Hid away in his moulting quarters and will not show himself again until October or November, Rail shooting will be the next on the carpet, and from the crop of reeds growing on the borders of our river and creeks it is loped a good season will be had. One by one the old rail shooters of Philadelphia are deserting Tinicum and Chester for lower grounds down the Delaware and Morris rivers. Cohansey Creek and Port Penn are points nowadays that attract, but it requires a big tide to work these places and get a "big boat." My advice to all who intend trying these grounds is to wait for a full moon, and an atternoon tide about the middle of September. There is published by the United States Government a record of the tides as they will be for the entire year, and it would be well if the book were consulted by persons coming from a distance for rail shooting. Reed birds are now flying over our eity at night, making their way toward the marshes. Their flight will continue for two or three weeks.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.

TABLE OF HIGH TIDES.

#### TABLE OF HIGH TIDES.

New London.						PHILADELPHIA,							
	Septe:	mber.	Octo	ber.		Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.				
1	A. M. h. m., 16 14 17 02 17 46 8 27 9 07 10 35 5 8 6 07 6 5 9 08 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	P. M. h. m. 6 399 7 255 8 094 9 30 10 13 11 47 0 14 1 12 2 15 3 4 33 4 33 4 33 4 33 4 33 6 84 10 19 11 47 7 24 15 11 47 7 24 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	A. M. h h h c 6 30 6 30 7 16 8 42 9 26 9 26 11 10 14 11 59 0 28 4 4 49 2 6 6 37 7 22 3 86 6 37 7 7 22 3 86 6 37 7 22 3 14 0 3 12 1 21 2 14 0 4 0 7 5 0 2 6 6 6 44	P. M. h. m. 4 6 54 9 50 10 89 9 04 9 50 0 50 11 31 1 10 10 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 11 10 10	1	A. M., h.	P. M. h. m. 10 53 111 46 0 12 0 157 1 38 53 4 43 4 52 282 282 3 08 4 6 28 6 2 11 4 6 6 2 11 36 6 2 11 4 6 6 2 11 4 6 6 30 7 5 6 5 6 30 7 5 0 11 4 6 6 10 14	A, M., h.	P. M. h. m. 11 1.0.0 20 21 13 3 21 24 8 8 3 28 8 4 30 00 5 25 5 25 5 6 10 22 21 11 18 10 22 21 14 8 2 21 14 8 2 21 10 30 11 12 10 30 11 12 3				

MAINE CAME.

THE prospects for fall shorting in Maine may be considered flavorable, on the whole—in some directions very good. On ducks and grosse, the principal game birds and average of the control o

orchestm in the grand theater of wild Western life, telling a tale of adventure in our Western forest.

It all of adventure in our Western forest.

It has been been to be the structure of the Missishpil River on the normal small lakes and the structure of the woods of the structure of the woods pastures with his does, and bear, while along the open woods, covered with verdure, the anthered monarch of the woods pastures with his does, and bear, while along the open woods, covered with verdure, the anthered monarch of the woods pastures with his does, and bear, while along the structure in the profile of his beauty. Here, when the first fresh the the profile of his death, I am annually accustomed to meet in camp two backwoods muters, renowmed for their skill and provers in encounters with bear, punisher, and other denizens of the forest. One was a grazuled old man of stay, with a complexion never was a grazuled old man of stay, with a complexion never was a grazuled old man of stay, with a complexion never was a grazuled old man of stay, with a semple stay as the bad a well-knit frame, and muscles in his arms like corded steel. His name was Ass Edwards, but he was better known by the ostropted of 'Old Asa, the bar hunter.' The other was younged by fifteen years, tall, broad-shouldered, been fair had it not been tunned by hartships and exposure, a step as light as the panther's tread, an eye as bright as the been side of a backwoodsman, an untutored son of the forest, who would stack his life on any hazard for the with our usual stuces, killing a number of bear, panther young. Their dens are easily found by the marks of the tree. Wash had found a bear tree, and only slightly the had a little fan in store for me. He had found the den of a she bear. About the last of danuary they den in the face, the contract of the stamp to the ground. They dense the stay is a stay as a stay of the work of the tree. Wash had found a bear tree, and only while for my partial that the stay of the stay of the stay of the stay of the st

killed." I attempted to rise, but was too weak; the hunters gave me a swallow of whisky, and in a few minutes I revived and was able to get on my feet. I threw my arms around old Lawyer's neck and cried like a fool; I couldn't help it. We skinned the bear, and old Asa went back to the den for our horses and brought back with him two very small cubs, that seemed to be all head and no body. I saw them a couple of months afterward playing with Wash Dye's children, and they reminded me so forcibly of the old she bear, as her hot breath seem to burn my eyes, I shuddered. My dear cousin, John Bull, having introduced myself in my odd way, if you like me I may continue to correspond with you. I have had many adventures, and bear on my body scars imprinted by the claws of both panther and bear; but that 'old she bear' gave me the worst scare I ever had, But, bless the dogs, can you blame me for loving them, and believing that the best part of our animal nature is the dog that is in us?

Proves of Mexicold Market and the property of the low of the lo

PONTOTOC, Mississippi, U. S. A.

#### THE PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

THE PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

INCOLN, Nebraska. It turns out that prairie chickens in this section of the country are quite "thin." Parties who were out on the 15th, after hard work all day over fair dogs, did not average over twelve or fifteen birds to the gun. Many of these were the old ones, or very young ones. Late burning of the old grass in the spring destroyed large numbers of nests, and the hens laying again accounts for the predominance of quite young birds. The law in relation to chickens seems to have been pretty generally disregarded in this region, as the farmers encountered on the 15th stated that hunters had been shooting for nearly three weeks. Some coveys had been thinned down to the mother and one-chick. As corn seems to enter largely into the question of one's success in chicken shooting here—for in over half the cases every bird not brought down on the first rise darts into a field of this grain and is seen no more that day—let me say the prospect was never near so good as in Nebraska to-day. It looks as if the State would produce enough for the world.

BURR H. POLK.

Game About Pittsburgh and vicinity are cleaning their breechloaders, loading more than the usual amount of shells, and patting their pointers and setters with more than the usual degree of affection, and well they may, as game seems to have run the gauntlet of a severe winter and army of pot-hunters far more favorably than the most sanguine might expect. Without, I believe the exception of a single species common to our locality, game is more abundant than it has been for several years. I have had information from about ten different and reliable sources, every one of which assert that game is abundant, and that in Washington county squirrels which have immigrated, are so plentiful that they are actually a nuisance. I hope to take the dimeusions of that nuisance about the first week in September, and it will not be my fault if I don't read the rule of subtraction to those squirrels. I hope soon to see individually what the quail prospect is, and if it magnifies itself to me, as it did to poor "Almo," the being with over three thousand quail waiting to be erammed into his game bag, and a gun that will puncture the moon if need be—I'll just "drop you a line."—C. A. R.

SHORE BIRDS. FISH, AND A CHANCE TO GO FOR DEER.—Belvidere, N. C., Aug. 22.—I have just returned from a week's sojourn at Nag's Head, where I went in quest of sport after shore birds. I found the flight poorer thus far than for many years. The oldest hunters declare they have never known so poor a season. Where, only two years since, I shot curlew, willet, brown-back and yellow-shank until it almost ceased to be sport, I this season found the birds very searce and extremely shy. The fishing, however, was and still is excellent. Any Northern sportsmen wishing fine sport at little cost can find it at Nag's Head from this time until the last of September. The flight of birds will probably be much heavier in September than at any time during the present season. Should any sportsman (who doesn't miud taking things as they come and a little roughing it) wish to shoot a deer before a good pack of hounds, and at the same time make the trip as economical as possible, apply to me before the 1st of October, I may be able to "get his name into our party," which will probably start for the Alligator River country about that time. Deer are abundant I learn.—A. F. R.

Game in Pike County.—Some of the readers of Forest and Stream may be interested in learning that grouse promise to be more plentiful than usual this fall in some parts of Pike county, Pa. Quite a number were started one day last week on the side of one of the hills that border the pretty village of Milford, and reports from the vicinity of this place indicate increasing numbers of this gamy bird. Quall also in larger number than usual are seen on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, opposite Milford, and even within sight of the village itself; while from the back townships deer are appearing in increasing numbers. However, any of the readers of Forest and Stream who desire to know more about these things and what their chances of success might be, can learn them by addressing a letter to the proprietor of Glen Cottage, Milford, Pike county, Pa. It is possible that the appearance of deer this summer in Pike county in larger numbers than for years past is owing to the forest fires of last spring in the adjoining county of Wayne, but old sportsmen attribute it to a better enforcement of the game laws and less hunting with dogs.—A. H. G.

A Venerable Sportsman.—Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Editor Forest and Stream: Of the many remarkable and interesting shooting matches that are recorded in your pages, there can be but few, if any, surpassing in some of its features one that took place in this city a few days ago. The contestants were James Palmer and George W. Crouch, Jr., who sustain the relations of grandfather and grandson. The match was shot on Mr. Palmer's eighty-fifth birthday, and his score was six elay-pigeons out of ten. The shoot took place in the evening after the parties had hunted a woodcock cover in the vicinity of Mr. Palmer's residence. Among the spectators at the contest were the son, grandson and great-grandson of the hale old sportsman, who still enjoys a day in the brush with as much zest as do younger meu. In the above contest, which Mr. Palmer lost by two birds, one of his shots was challenged, and he broke another bird, and then had the first one picked up, when it, too, was found fractured,—E. R.

Iowa.—Mount Vernon, Aug. 22.—Last year, about the 1st of August, I found a woodcock under a small bridge on the prairie, ten miles from the nearest timber. I went there every day for a week and never failed to find him within a few rods of the place where he was first flushed. The 10th of the present month, while out exercising my dogs, they put up one quite near the same spot. I visited the place for three days and always found him close by. I wondered if it was the same bird. Have hunted in this part of Iowa for the last twenty years and never found woodcoek before. Chickens did well here this scason, but so many have been shot since the middle of July that it will nearly spoil the sport for those who observe the law and wait till Sept. 1. I was told by a man who had six live wild geese and one white crane in his wagon that the old geese could not fly in the month of July, but as all that I ever saw in that month had good use of their wings I did not believe the yarn. What is your opinion?—Rand.

Game in Michan.—Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 18.— Woodeoek are somewhat scaree when we compare with previous years, but this season seems to meet with considerable good will and less grumbling thau former times. The boys have been out and we have secured as an average bag from six to seven birds. Quail are very plenty in this vicinity. One cannot ride any distance into the country without coming across a covey of the little birds. Ducks are but seldom seen nowadays. Last fall the largest bag made only consisted of eight woodduck and one mallard. Prairie chickens for the last two years have been lanted but none have been shot. Grouse are strangers here, and geese are seen only as they pass by.—J. S.

COLORADO GAME.—A cousin of the writer, who has just completed a journey on horseback of over 500 miles in twenty-four days—from Denver to Meeker, Col.—in a recent letter states that game of all kinds is plenty, and that the Grand River is full of trout from two to three pounds in weight, while in the White River they are very plenty and run in weight as high as seven and eight pounds. While on a three-days' ride from Meeker to Hayden he came across several bands of Ute Indians, who taunted him and tried to produce a quarrel, but being alone he paid no attention to their insults and rode on unmolested.—Buckeye.

Salem, Mass., Ang. 22, 1884.—Shooting in this vicinity has not been over lively yet. Of the different species many have been seen, but fewer shot. Woodcoek have been seen, one party got ten. Uplands are now quite common, and if one can endure the mosquitoes, Plum Island sand hills is a good place to seek them. Peeps and ringnecks have been pretty plenty. Scattering "black-breasters" (C. virginianus) have been shot, but the flight has not yet passed. Quite a good number of quail and partridges are found.—X. Y. Z.

An Adirondack Resort.—Indian Point, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At this place there is an inexhaustible supply of grouse and a good supply of deer. One day last week three deer were killed within a short distance of this point. As they say out West, the woods are full of them. Plattsburgh is our central mart, then via C. Q. O. Co. R. R. to Lyon Mountain, then to Ralph's, Any one favoring me with inquiries will receive information with pleasure.—Old Guide.

## Sea and Biver Hishing.

### AN INVALID'S RESORT.

AN INVALID'S RESORT.

NORTH Creek, the present terminus of the Adirondack railroad, is one of the gateways to the woods and lakes of Northern New York, through which hundreds of the readers of Forest and Streem annually pass. The village contains two hotels, one sole-leather tannery, where about 15,000 South American hides are tanned annually, a Roman Catholic, a Free Will Baptist, and a Methodist church, one or two variety stores, a drug store, several work shops, a post-office, a few substantial residences and farmhouses, and a large number of shanties and inferior dwellings seattered for a mile and a half along the uneven west banks of the Hudson River and North Creek. The creek rises among the mountaiss seven or eight miles to the west, and empties into the Hudson a little below the depot, nearly equally dividing the village. The views from the village of wootled hills, mountains and river are fine, although not extended, yet from the hills near by with a field glass I have had some magnificent distant views of monntains and sunsets. Tonrists, sportsmen and invalids rarely stop here but take stage or private conveyance for Blue Mountain Lake, Long Lake, Indian Lake and other places. This is my second season at the ereck as an asthmatic sufferer, and I much prefer the climate to that of the woods or more mountainous region. The air here is dry and invigorating, the soil and sand absorbant, the water soft and pure, and miasma and malaria are unknown except when brought here from other sections. I am thus particular in describing the village and its advantages for the benefit of the invalid sportsman and others who may desire to regain lost health, and still indulge mildly in hunting and fishing; for there are plenty of partiridges and squirrels almost within the village, the brooks all supply a limited number of trout, and deer are oceasionally shot ten miles up he river in Essex county and at the Thiteenth Pond, While bear are plenty in almost all the mountain passes, nine of the bruit species having been ca

tains. After a refreshing dinner of native berries, milk that seemed to be cream, and the substantials of the farm, at the boarding-house of Mr. George Bennett on the eastern shore, a row of two miles and a half took me to Inlet Brook, where in the dense forest I caught trout enough for breakfast. The large luscious red raspberry, now in its prime in the woods, hung temptingly by the water's side, but did not lure me from the rod. Fresh deer tracks were often seen, and the whirr of the frightened partridge was about the only noise that disturbed the solemn silence. This lake (why eall it a pond?) is more than 2,000 feet above tide water and must be a healthy location for people suffering from pulmonary diseases. At Shanty Point I met Mr. M. Tebbutt, an old angler and charming story-teller from Albany, and a friend of the lamented George Dawson. Mr. Tebbutt said George always prayed and talked the best in the Baptist conference room soon after one of his fishing excursions. E. W. North Creek, Warren County, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1884.

#### A MORNING ON SALT WATER.

THE discussion on salt-water fishing that has appeared of late in Foreser AND STREAM, onght to call the attention of angles to some of the remediable defetiencies in that branch of their art. It is an undoubted fact that there are many persons very fond of the sea, but whose methods of fishing in it are such as do not deserve the name of angling. One serious rout, is also been mentioned before in the discussion, it is the little attention to tackle which is paid by a support of the property of the serious of th

fishing tackle, a smattering of boatcraft and a little money When the morning eame, twenty-five eents of the latter purchased a half dozen crabs, and fifty cents more secured a sneakbox for the day. At seven we were all together at the wharf, my resources and I. We were going to hold by each other as long as we could. The bay, which was the biggest, held the boat, and was not likely to drop it. The boat held me and would not drop me, at least while I kept on the right side of it. Finally I held the tackle. The crabs were given ample opportunity to take eare of themselves.

Where should we go? Two or three people had strongly advised me to go some two miles down the bay to the Cove. I had passed the place the day before, and knew the way there, and was soon expecting to go to it. But the last man I saw, he who gave me the boat, said I had better go to the Point. I would have fair wind and tide going, and the tide back also. Now, I wanted to go to the Cove, but who was I to offer my opinion against the advice of an experienced bayman. So I deferred to his judgment, and asked for more explicit directions. "Don't you see that point of land?" he said, indicating the direction with his finger "Yes," I answered, for I saw half a dozen straight lines of shore, any one of which might have been a point if seen from above. "Well," he returned, "you just sail right up here, and then bear away to the left, and you have a straight course and a fair wind." So I put up the sail, started off, but with many migivings; for I knew by former sad experience how impossible it was either for an inland man to understand the directions of a waterman, or for a waterman to appreciate the ignorance of a stranger. The further I went the more were my fears of losing myself increased. Right down on the water level, I could not tell island from shore, point from bay. I never before had found a new place, and I was not likely to now. Gradually the wind swung more and the water became so shallow that my centerboard scraped, and if I took it up t

and if I took it up the boat would not sail into the wind. So I gave up the Point and turned round and went toward the Cove.

With some effort, for I now used my oars, I retraced my course, though by a different channel, and after I had been on the water nearly an hour, I was just opposite my starting place and only an eighth of a mile out from it. Here the wind failed entirely. The rowing was very laborious, because the boat was so fixed that I had to row backnaded. The tide was running strong against me, and in short, choppy waves which bumped all the life out of my rowing. There was a dead treetop anchored in the mud to mark the channel. A careful observation of it indicated my rate of speed to be about an eighth of a mile in a quarter of an hour. A little calculation showed that the morning would be gone at that rate before I covered my two miles, and my feelings told me that my strength would long precede the morning.

I surrendered unconditionally. The elements might have their own way, I was tired and discouraged; even more, I had a suggestive feeling of sea siekness. But now my last resources came to my aid. I had tackle and balt, and was in the deep channel. Letting the boat drift, I sought comfort in holding my rod, cherishing the hope that some few fish had, like myself, been unable to decide whether to go to the "point" or the "cove," and were still just between the two places.

My pole was soon rigged, a crab partitioned and one part

My pole was soon rigged, a crab partitioned and one part placed on the hook; the bait was fast sinking to the bottom, when lo! a few sharp jerks infused new life into me more quickly than ever galvanie shocks did into a fainting man. Yes, it is a bite and no mistake, and that quick jerk hooked him, and he tugs manfully at the line as I reel up the surplus so as to lift him into the boat. Now he is in, and as I contemplate his fifteen inches of mottled side and drop the hook again into the water, I forget weariness, I lose disappointment, and wonder whether I really did feel sea sick. Scareely has the bait again reached the bottom, before another jerk is felt and another, and in two minutes the second fish is flopping about the boat.

And so we proceed for three-quarters of an hour, adding

felt and another, and in two intraces of an hour, adding ping about the boat.

And so we proceed for three-quarters of an hour, adding one or two fish every five minutes. Then they stopped biting. Meanwhile, we had drifted a mile or so toward the Point, where a small forest of masts showed that a great many boats had found the place if I had not. But what matter, I mused, as I took out the oars to help the tide, if we did lose our way. How like many another experience in life. We are baffled in one direction then in another, and give np just when we are in the right place. The poet was right when he said:

"Yet on life's current he who drifts Is one with him who rows or sails

"Yet on life's current he who drifts
Is one with him who rows or sails."

Few amateurs at either Cove or Point have eaught more than fifteen fish thus far. Still, I am tired of drifting now, and as I cannot sail for lack of wind I settle down to harder rowing. Soon a sudden coolness strikes my face, and the surface of the bay is all ruffled. It is the breeze again. In a minute the oars are stowed away and the sail filled with the wind. The philosopher is certainly right, a boat under sail is a much more beautiful thing than one laboriously urged by the oar, especially in the eyes of the boatman. Fisherman as I am, it is hard to say which is the most delightful, to pull the struggling fish from the water or to lean back with tiller ropes in hand and watch the bending sail and the uearing objects, listening meanwhile to the gentle ripple of the water that is parted by the prow of the boat. To have the two alternated is as much as any one could ask. The sensation of passing from handling the oars to handling the rudder is one to be appreciated only by the experienced. And yet in semblance, that is what most of the human race are waiting for. The majority of men are toiling for their living, bending their backs over their work; but they are hoping for the time when they can cease from the muscular labor and lay their hands to the helm, guiding either the strength of other men or the energies of nature. Toward the same cond the mass of all mankind at large is tending. Once they rowed or pushed their own boats, then they caught other men and made them row for them; next their sails caught the wind, which then drove their vessels, and finally they part the waters by the force of imprisoned seam.

steam
Did I think of all this as I sailed down to the clustered
fishing boats? Some of it perhaps. But I was more concerned to place myself near some boat whose occupants were
fishing successfully.
I had reached the Point at last. I had no doubt about it,
for my director had said that there would be plenty of boats
there. But the place where the boats were was far from being a mathematical point. It was just the reverse of one.
It had magnitude, but no position. For the boats were

spread over a space a quarter of a mile in diameter, and were all drifting with the tide.

For au hour and a half I drifted and rowed and sailed from place to place, dropping my line here and there, and added slowly to my eatch till it numbered twenty-two. About noou I put up my tackle and turned homeward. The tide was now in my favor, but the wind blew a stiff breeze, right from the landing to my boat, which was over two miles from it. It was an even tack either way, and my boat being a sneakbox, with a round, smooth prow, would not go as close to the wind as did the yachts. But it was a peculiar pleasure in sailing against the wind. It seems like making headway against opposition. Any thing can go before the wind, a log or a board, but to go really into its teeth is a matter of philosophy and skill. So I felt it, as seated in the very bottom of the boat to catch as little air as possible, I kept my hand on the tiller ropes and my eyes on the sail, and took the air on my check, first one and then the other, as I tacked.

the san, and took the air on my eneck, first one and then the other, as I tacked.

I finally drew up to the wharf, gave the boat to its caretaker, and hunted np some dinner, more than ever impressed with the virtues which the Jersey coast shows to those who are willing to wear blue flannel and rough it a little.

#### TIM AND SEVEN PONDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

TIM AND SEVEN PONDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Friday morning, Angust 1, we left Boston en route for Tim and Seven Ponds. Our party consisted of a gentleman friend, myself and wife. We eame by the Boston and Mainc R. R. to the Portland transfer station, thence by the Mainc Central R. R. to Farmington, and from there the Sandy River R. R. couveyed us to Strong, where we were provided with a good supper at Porter's. After tea we proceeded by stage to Kingfield, a distance of thirteen miles, where we were made comfortable for the night at the Mt. Abraham House. The next morning we took the stage again, and after stopping at a farmhouse and enjoying a good country dinner, we reached Smith's farm at 3 o'clock P. M. The honse is situated on a high hill, and from it a most wonderful view of the country can be had. There we doffed traveling suits, donned fishing rigs and started on our way into the genuinc wilderness. My wife and friend had saddled horses, but I walked most of the way, not liking horseback riding, occasionally mounting the buckboard which conveyed our baggage. A little way from the farmhouse we turned into a pasture and soon passing over the last cleared land this side of Cauada, we found ourselves in the primitive forest. After a rough but interesting ride of six miles we reached Tim Pond. The snug log cabins with their pleasant porches and neat surroundings, standing on ground sloping to the edge of the lovely pond, which lies encircled by the hills, closely wooded from the summit to the water's edge, form a most delightful scene for the tired traveler's eye; and we at once felt that 'our lines were cast in pleasant places." Our log cabin, which was only finished the night before, was as neat and comfortable as one could wish. The attentive steward had a cheerful fire in the Franklin fire-place, and it really scemed confortable although it was Aug. 2, and his excellent wife soon had a good supper on the table in the camp dining room, introdneing ns at once to that delicacy, fried trout. And when we

bough beds, but never on such restful ones as at Tim and Seven Ponds. No aching bones in the morning from sleeping on ridges.

We at once decided that only one thing more was needed to complete our comfort, and that was to have good luck fishing. A few trials of after-supper fishing showed us that Tim Poud is indeed the angler's paradise. We have spent one week at Seven Ponds since our coming here, and were just as much delighted with the place and camps as we were at Tim Pond. The distance from Tim to Seven ponds is a little over thirteen miles, but the first mile can be made easier by crossing the pond and joining the buckboard as it turns off the beach and winds around and over hills, and through valleys, with not a trace of man's presence or handiwork, except the road, which is a continual reminder of what an earnest man can accomplish when he tries. The seenery is even grander than at Tim Pond. The Boundary Mountains, as they are called, loom up in the northwest and form a grand background for that gem of waters, Big Island Pond. Then there are L. and Rock ponds within easy distance of the camps, and scattered about a little further off are five or six other small ponds, all available as fishing grounds. You are within four miles of Canada when at the camps at Seven Ponds. The fish in these waters are somewhat larger than those at Tim Pond and equally gamy. Large strings can be taken, but all true sportsmen will stop when the needs of camp are supplied and not catch to waste.

We know by the tracks of large game on the shores, the flutter of partridges frequently started up by our party as

waste.

We know by the tracks of large game on the shores, the flutter of partridges frequently started up by our party as we rode through the woods, and the glimpse of wild dueks as we fish in the various ponds, that both Tim and Seven Ponds must be an ideal retreat for the hunter in the buuting

These camps are more than 2,000 feet above the sea, the These camps are more than 2,000 feet above the sea, the air is dry and pure, and guests are supplied with water from clear sparkling mountain springs. There is fly-fishing during the entire scason. I hope this letter may influence some sportsmen who are acquainted with this region to visit it this falt, and try its hunting and fishing facilities, for I know they will not be sorry. They will probably say as one party did who visited this place by my advice last July: "I only regretted that I couldn't stay longer. It is one of the few places where they do not promise more than they fulfill."

We are still at Tim Pond, and at the close of August shall regretfully leave this charming spot, only comforting our selves with the thought that a year will soon roll away, and if all goes well we will again visit Tim and Seven Ponds.

G. H. P.

TIM POND, Me., Aug. 18.

The Posted Connecticut Streams.—The editor of the New Haven Morning News is an angler, and even when flying across the country behind a locomotive his thoughts turn to the trout streams. Here is what he thinks about the posting of streams: "During a recent trip up country as we passed various trout streams on the flying railroad car, we were struck with the number of creeks and brooks which in technical phrase were 'posted.' Along almost all of them, nailed to some riparian trees or capping a stake was the ominous sign which warned anglers away from the piscatorial joys of the banks. The change set us a thinking.

Not a quarter of a century has gone by since scarcely a stream was posted in Connecticut. In those days fishing, so long as the anglers did not trample down the farmer's grass lot, was free as air. We nursed a sort of popular prejudice against any invasion of the fisherman's traditional rights. The notion of 'protecting' fish had an alien and foreign savor, smacking somewhat of the exclusivenees of British landholding. As boys we were allowed to eatch trout just as we had the privilege of going chestnuting or crossing the bucolic pasture lot; and the man was deemed mean and narrow who ordered the angler away from his brook because he wanted to catch more fish himself. From some motives this growing system of private posting of streams may be defended. It is certain that the trout in many of our streams where he used to abound has become a rare and transitory visitor. The clear waters still dash on, sparkle in the snn, pour in foam-crested torrents into their old basins, or break into the long ripples which the trout loves. The old habitations are there, but the finuy natives have gone long ago to the angler's ereel. 'More fishermen than fish' has been the terse and blunt explanation of the change. Yet in many country streams remote from the cities, even now, the trout is more than an occasional phenomenon. He breeds freely, and with proper protection all our splendid streams could be restocked. With a comparatively small supply of the fry by the State, coupled with general prohibition for a few years, we might yet find the old times restored, when the angler with a few hours' sport could fill his basket. But to compass such an end the law would have to be very general, very restrictive, and what seems almost impossible with sporting laws in this State, very rigidly enforced. Private 'posting' by individual owners of riparian lands sometimes protects the fish but oftener defeats its end. The reason of this is because our streams are seldom posted from any metive but the selfish spirit of profit. 'With a \$5 bill

BLUEFISH IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Huntington, L. I., Aug. 25.—For years the bluefish have declined to come into Long Island Sound very far. True the young fish, of the size of a man's hand, locally called "snappers" or "snapping mackerel," come as far west as Whitestone, and possibly go clear through the Sound, if not killed by the vile compounds emptied into Newtown Creek at Hunter's Point by the Staudard Oil Works. It is unusual to find the large fish of two to four pounds as far west as this place, which is about the middle of the island, and near the line between the counties of Queens and Sulfolk. Here they are, though, and are being taken in fair numbers. I heard of them at Port Jefferson and at Smithtown, but did not expect to find them here, where I came for rest to a sprained wrist, and not for fishing. I learn that I am within two miles of the hatchery of the New York Fish Commission at Cold Spring Harbor, and will run over and see it soon. The hatching of fish has always interested me, but I have never seen the apparatus, nor met the well-known superintendent of this fish factory. Should I learn anything new I may drop you a line on the institution.—Poke-0'-Moonshine.

Best Color for Leaders.—New Haven, Conn., Aug. 21.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have been very much interested in Mr. Wells's series of articles in your paper, and sincerely hope he will continue them during the fall and winter. In regard to the best color for leaders I think it depends a great deal on what kind of a day it is, and what kind of a stream you are going to fish. If it is a clear day, and the edges only of the stream are overhung with bushes, allowing the sum to strike the center of the stream, I should use an azure, or greenish blue, leader; but if it was a cleudy day, with trees overhanging the stream, over the center and everywhere, I should use a greenish mist-colored leader. If Mr. Wells will take the glass bottom off from his box and substitute a wooden one with a hole in it large enough to let the tube of his camera (I suppose he has one) slide into the tube and then putty all around it so as to make it water-tight, put the bottom on his box, fill with water, draw the leader across the top, adjust the focus, and take a photograph of it, if he wishes, I think he will see how the leader appears to the fish, as near as it is possible for us to find out.—SALMO. pears to Salmo.

SALMO.

The West Island Club.—Newport, R. I., Aug. 25.—
Fishing for striped bass has been exceedingly poor here this season. It is said to be better further east, about Martha's Vineyard, and Cuttyhunk and Pasque Islands. President Arthur is at the West Island Club and did not come in today to review the North Atlantic squadron, which arrived at noon. Report here says that the bass have struck in and this may be the reason why the President has postponed the review until Friday. If so I hope he is having the success he deserves as a patient and persevering angler, and he shows his nsual level-headedness in preferring bass fishing to reviewing anything. Up to the present time the bass have been small and scarce.—Roccus.

MAINE TROUT.—Machias, Me., Ang. 20.—I send photograph of twenty-four trout caught in Cathume Lake in the town of Cooper, by Warden E. H. Smith and E. E. Stoddard, of the Eastern Hotel, average weight a little over two pounds each. I regret my business would not allow me to cast a fly with them. Who will not say there is not a mine of wealth, pleasure and health in our forests and lakes?—S. B. H.

DELAWARE PERCH.—Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—Perch fishing is now very good at Betterton; the fish bite better off Grove Point than any other, and are being eaught in numbers there.—Homo.

Large Trout.—Stanley, N. J., Aug. 24.—Editor Forest and Stream: I notice in your issue of the 21st, an item by "Knickerbocker," in which he mentions some trout of remarkable size, ranging from eleven and a half to twenty-four pounds; the veracity of which statement he has taken pains to verify. There is one trout on record, the weight of which was eleven and a half pounds, of which there is a cast in the Smithsonian Institution; another, which weighed ten pounds three weeks after capture, having been taken from the Rangeley Lakes to New Jersey, and was considered by both Profs. Baird and Agassiz to have lost two pounds in captivity. If I am not much mistaken, trout of this size are stated to have reached a great age. Now, probably all interested in such matters would be very much gratified if "Knickerbocker" would kindly inform us of the source from which he obtained his statements, and give them here, for if they are correct they will be of great interest. In the meantime, perhaps, we will be justified in considering that some one has been "stuffing" "Knickerbocker."—Harry DeB, Page.

Catesia with a Fly.—San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 9.—We are always glad to hear from our friend, Rev. Myron W. Reed. From Denver, Col., to San Antonio, Texas, via New York City is a roundabout way of sending information, but the Forrst and Stream made the connection without any mishap. By the way, we have not missed a copy during the past two years, and should be grievously disappointed to lose our regular Tuesday evening entertainment. The paste of Limburger cheese and flour is O. K. Catfish do like it; but our last capture was made with a yellow fly. The fish weighed four pounds and seven ounces, and it took thirty-five minutes to land him with our five-ounce rod. By the way, Mr. Reed's four-ounce rod is a split bamboo, but it is to our certain knowledge machine made. We rise to inquire if he still uses that rod fishing for pickerel and continues to use a live eel for bait?—Gringo.

### Hishculture.

NOTES ON THE DECREASE OF LOBSTERS
[A paper read before the Fishcultural Association.]

BY RICHARD RATHBUN.

NOTES ON THE DECREASE OF LOBSTERS.

[A paper read before the Fishcultural Association.]

WY.RICHARD RATHBUK.

ONE of the most important of our sencoast fishcries is that afforded by the American varies of the term of the activation of the British coast provinces.

Its great abundance and rure flavor are not unfrequently mentioned in the early annuls of New England, and the southernmost of the British coast provinces.

Its great abundance and rure flavor are not unfrequently mentioned in the early annuls of New England, and it probably formed an important element in the food supply of the seacoast inhabitants of colonial times. As a separate and distinct industry, however, the lobster fishery does not date back and it appears to have been first developed on the American and it appears to have been first developed on the Mental State of the British of the State Stat

In so far as it has been possible to make the observations, it is supposed that the different schools of lobsters, if we can so define them, return to about the same shallow places every spring, and do not journey northward or southward along the coast to any very great extent, although there may be a gradual interchange of ground in the conrse of time. If this supposition be correct, as appears most natural, and there are many facts to substantiate it, each geographical region is more or less independent of all others, and not influenced by large and frequent migrations from them. This division into distinct schools, and defined geographical regions, while an arbitrary one, not strictly existing in nature, serves to simplify the argument which we desire to make, and which is to this effect: That continued overfishing in any one region will tend to eventually reduce the stock of lobsters in that region, without the hope of its being replenished by early accessions from neighboring regions, and that the almost total depletion of that region is, therefore, quite within the bounds of possibility. This is not the case with such truly migratory fishes as the mackerel, menhaden and herring, and the laws which govern the movements of the latter cannot be applied to the lobster. In support of this proposition there are several well-authenticated instances of the almost entire extinction of lobsters in what were formerly regarded as exceedingly rich regions, and since lobster fishing has been more or less abandoned in those regions, the abundance of lobsters has never perceptibly increased.

Another strong proof of the continued decrease in abundance

govern the movements of the latter cannot be applied to the looster. In support of this proposition there are several well-authenticated instances of the almost entire extinction of lobsary in the over formerly regarded as exceedingly rich regions that one was the continued decrease in the abundance of lobsters has never perceptibly increased.

Another strong proof of the continued decrease in abundance of lobsters has been the gradual decrease in the average size of those brought to market. It is not rational to suppose that lobsters grow less rapidly now than in former years, or have been overfishing, restricted by legiclation which property the convertishing restricted by legiclation which property the young, and influenced by the higher prices paid for the larger individuals in the fish markets which has caused the greater diminution in the supply of large lobsters. A strict observance of existing laws may prevent the total extinction of the species, but it cannot maintain the average size of those taken for market much, if any above the limit prescribed by those the size of the young female just beginning to spawn, and, therefore, with absolutely no protection for the spawning female, excepting in the closse season, during which there is but little spawning, it is doubtful whether existing legislation is of much avail. A careful consideration of all the facts available certainly indicates that a marked decrease in the size of baseless the proof of an equally great, if not a greater diminution of the best illustrations of the great decrease in the brief statement of some of our evidence must here suffice. One of the best illustrations of the great decrease in the brief statement of some of our evidence must here suffice. One of the best illustrations of the great decrease in the brief statement of some of our evidence must here suffice. One of the best illustrations of the great decrease in the brief statement of some of our evidence must here suffice. One of the best light was a sufficient of the proof of

Carried on in depths of twenty-live to thirty-live latinoins. The facts of these changes were furnished from many places in this section, between Cape Small Point and Pemaquid Point.

The canneries have undoubtedly largely influenced this result on the coast of Maine, as all sizes of lobsters large enough to pay for the handling are consumed, and the ready market thus afforded has tempted the fishermen to save every specimen that enters their traps. It is unquestionably this extensive destruction of the young that has hastened the decrease; but that the decrease is not solely due to the presence of canneries is evidenced by the statements we have already made regarding other sections of the coast.

In the Saco district, although there are no canneries located nearer than Portland, a smack trade between the fishing grounds and the canneries to the eastward has recently been started, and several witnesses have testified to a marked falling off in the proportionate catch since it began. The average catch per man is now about one-third what it was twenty-cars ago, and while, in 1876, a barrel of lobsters averaged 5 by count, an average of 80 lobsters is now required to fill a barrel.

On the New Hampshire coast the decrease for twenty years is stated to have been from 50 to 75 per cent.

From Rhode Island and Connecticut we have complaints re-

garding a decrease in abundance and size of lobsters similar to those already noted fron the more Northern States; but the statements we have given constitute but a small proportion of the evidence we have obtained.

That this evidence is unimpeachable as to a general and lasting decrease, we would not now affirm, but to our minds it has been conclusive. To press a definite and unfavorable opinion, however, regarding so extcusive and valuable a fishery after the meager returns of a single investigation extending through only one or two years would scarcely be justifiable, but it has seemed to us that public attention should be now attracted to the subject, as it appears in the light of the tenth census.

The fishery has had such a rapid growth, and the demands upon it have so exceeded its capacity, that the problem of weighing evidence has been somewhat difficult. The total catch of lobsters has increased from year to year, but so has the number of fishermen, and the number of traps used, even in greater proportion; and the grounds have been enlarged until they now cover an exceedingly broad area, and extend into deeper water than was ever dreamed of formerly in connection with this fishery. The decrease in the average catch per trap and man, in the yearly earnings, and in the average size of lobsters has kept pace with the increase in the fishery; the inshore grounds in many places have been nearly depleted, and in some of the deeper areas the lobsters are so much scattered that it is no longer profitable to set the traps in trawls. If a continuous and rapid decrease should be proved, what can be done to stop it and insure the future prosperity of the fishery! The task of remedying the cvil will be much more difficult than the proof of its existence, and the question is one regarding which we have as yet no definite ideas.

Past legislation has certainly not been very effective, nor can any laws avail much until the true character and extent of the evil has been determined. Neither near we have a set of any fi

point, a plan of the work can be easily sketched out, and the figures there given may serve as a basis for future calculations.

THE NEW YORK OYSTER COMMISSION.—Mr. Engeue G. Blackford, State Fish Commissioner in charge of the oyster investigation, has prepared a series of 156 questions, addressed to those interested in the production of oysters. The circular may be had on application to him at No. 80 Fulton Market, New York. Experiments in artificial propagation have begun at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and the work of investigation into the needs of the oyster industry will proceed with vigor. A circular, which accompanies the questions referred to, says: "You will herewith tind inclosed a series of questions relating to the oyster work in the waters of this State, which you are very earnestly requested to read over carefully, and then answer with as much fullness as you are able to do and your time will allow. The questions have been prepared as preliminary data in an investigation which was authorized by the last Legislature of the State, regarding the present condition of the oyster traffic and oyster beds in our waters. The information obtained from the answers to the questions will be summarized in a report to be made to the next Legislature, and such legislation will be recommended as will best protect the interests of all concerned in this important industry. The results of the investigation will therefore accruenticity to the advantage of the oystermen of the State, and it is to be hoped that each one will accordingly see that it is for his interest to assist in, so far as he can, expediting the work and making the results as complete as possible. It is not expected that you will answer all of the questions, but only those that you can, and even if you find that there is only one or two, you will kindly answer those and forward the same to me. Trusting that you will give the subject your immediate and considerate attention, I remain, respectfully yours, Eugene G. Blackford (Commissioner of Fisher

### Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

H. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Feb. 8, 1883. We can furnish it.
E. G. B., Hartford, Conn.—We have tried the merino wads and like
hem, but have not noticed the diminishing of recoil.
J. R. H., Watsontown, Pa.—Ross is by Leicester and out of Yieress. The correction will appear in Américan Kennel Register next

month.

R. B., New Haven.—There is no limit of age for memhers of the A. C. A. Cedar is worth \$15 to \$80 per thousand, according to quality. The amount of ballast depends on the model and amount of sail carried; 14x30 cances carry from 100 pounds or more for racing, down to no ballast at all in light winds with cruising rig.

PADDLE, New York.—You can cruise up the Hudson; down the Passaic, if in a small cance—see Forest and Stream Dec. 27, 1883; down the Connecticut—see Forest and Stream Dec. 21, 1833. Or a pleasant trip would be from New York to Peruh Amboy via Kills and Staten Island Sound; thence to Sandy Hook, atlantic Highlands, Naveshik and Shrewsbury rivers, and home via Lower Bay and Narrows.

Narrows.

Stanog, Springfield, Mass.—The "dobson" is the larva or pupa of the helgramite ity, Corpidate committe. It is an excellent bar for black base either in the larval or pupa stat. The larva has many fanciful names in different parts, such as "kill devil," "conniption bug," etc. They are found under stones in swift brooks where the water turnbles over the stones. A net is placed below the stone before it is lifted. No one keeps them for sale. They are difficult to keep from any length of time. If you know of a locality where they can be found you can usually get boys to capture them at a fair price, say from fifty cents to a dollar per hundred.

#### WE DON'T NIBBLE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us this little incident:

"I haven't had a single bite since I've been here,'
pleaded a chap who was caught fishing on a posted stream.

"Well, you'll get one now,' replied the irute farmer, 'here,

"Wen, your sold a second of the way it has already been printed in the Sun:
"I haven't had a bite for two days," pleaded a tramp.
"Is it possible" answered the woman with sympathy. "Fill see what I can do for you in the way of a bite. Here, Tige—Tige—"

lige—"
The tramp broke a two-dollar gate getting away.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WERE LOST by men who were accidentally in-ired in 1883, and not insured in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., he wise ones insured and drew \$864,000 in cash benefits.—4dv.

### The Hennel.

#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.
BENCH SHOWS.

Sept. 1 to 6.—Bench Show of the Lancaster County Fair Association, Lancaster, Pa. Entries close Ang. 30. J. B. Long, Secretary, 6 West King street, Lancaster, Pa.

Sept. 2, 8 and 4.—Bench Show of the New England Fair, Manchester, N. H. Entries close Ang. 28. C. A. Andrews; Superintendent, West Boxford, Mass.

Sept. 6, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Kennel Club. Entries close Sept. 1. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent, J. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Box 1,246, Montreal, Canada.

Sept. 61, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Field Trials of the Ontario Collie Club. Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 23. Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philagal to Club. Club. Club. Lincol. Show of the Philagal to Club. Club. Club. Lincol. Show of the Philagal to Club. Club. Club. Lincol. Show of the Philagal to Club. Club. Club. Lincol. Show of the Philagal to Club. Club. Club. Lincol. Show of the Philagal to Club. Club. Club. Lincol. Show of the Philagal to Club. Club

tary, Toronto. 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel as. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite,

Club. Chas. Lincoln, SuperIntendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary, Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn. Oct. 21, 32, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westmister Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Mr. Chas. Lircoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbinsh, L. I. Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Cauton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early, Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1490. Volume L, bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

### TO INAUGURATE AN ERA OF PEACE.

TO INAUGURATE AN ERA OF PEACE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Lask that you and all other sporting papers urge that the national convention to meet in Philadelphia under the call of Mr. Elliot Smith and Major Taylor; be the epoch of peace and good feeling between those interested in the canine race. If those petty contentions and criticisms that have filled the columns of our sporting papers for the past year continue, bench shows and field trials will soon be things of the past. To establish good feeling all individual caprice must be controled. Should delegates come to the aforesaid convention with their cyes and ears closed, and determined in their own minds to push individual standards, etc.. for their own notoriety, the result of the convention will be on a par with that reached by some sporting papers of this country, which is a disgrace to journalism.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 32.

#### TREATMENT OF POISONED DOGS.

TREATMENT OF POISONED DOGS.

Editor Forest and Streams:
Your correspondent of Aug. 14, in speaking of chloral hydrate in cases of poisoning in dogs; covers over entirely too large a field. To use this drug indiscriminately in all cases of poisoning would cause more harm than good. In cases of strychnia poisoning it has been of some use, but take for instance a narcotic poison. In such a case chloral hydrate would be simply adding fuel to the fire, as it would keep the animal dull and sleepy, and allow the other drug to be fully absorbed and get its full action.

As regards hypodermic injections of chloral hydrate, it is not to be used in that way, as it invariably causes violent crysipelatous inflammation of the parts surrounding the place injected. This is followed by a slowly healing ulcer, which leaves a bad scar, a thing not very desirable in a fine haired dog. In giving a hypodermic injection to a dog, always take the inside of the thigh, as any drug, if injected; is liable to cause au abscess, and there it is not seen. With chloral, if the animal cannot swallow, give an anal injection; it is almost as prompt.

The sheet unchor in all cases of poisoning is an emetic, as it will remove all the unabsorbed portions of the drug from the stomach, the best emetic is tepid water and a half teaspoonful of either mustard or common salt, the former preferred. Let there be plenty of water, as in such a case it is to wash the stomach; then treat the symptoms as they appear. If they are spasmodic or irritant accompanied by pain, give sedatives—chloral hydrate, opiates, etc.; if they are narcotic in character, as dullness, sleepiness, give stimulants—often repeated dossos of sherry or port.

Alexander Glass, V.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

of sherry or port. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

#### IMPORTATIONS FROM GREENLAND.

IMPORTATIONS FROM GREENLAND.

VER in the navy yard the members of the rescuing party who receive the most attention seem to prize it least. They roll around the deek of the Bear, trying to keep out of the sun, and only become animated when the cook begins frying something savory in the galley. Then they poke their long noses in at the door, and wait until something is thrown to them. They are three Esquimaux dogs, taken out by the relief expedition and brought back to enjoy life where there is pleuty to eat. But the sailors say the dogs did'nt seem to look at the matter in a pleasant light, and grew more and more uneasy as they got further south. They seemed to entertain a horrible suspicion that they were being inveigled into a trip to the equator, and awaited with dread the time when reindeer, fish and leebergs should give out, and warnth and starvation stare them in the face.

Five were brought from Greenland, but two were given away at Portsmouth. The joyful demonstrations which took place there convinced the remaining three that the equator had been reached, and, thinking that it could not get any hotter, they began to adapt themselves to circumstances, and to devote their exclusive attention to antagonizing two Newfoundlands who were taken on at 8t. Johns. They fought the Newfoundlands portty much all the time, and this kept them occupied and cheerful. Occasionally, the Newfoundlands got tired and refused to fight, and then the Esquimaux fought among themselves. But the sailors noticed, with great admiration, that, no matter how bitter they might be against each other, they suspended their animosities and became brothers with one accord as soon as a row broke out with the new comers.

A little way out from Portsmouth five young Esquimaux

with one accord as soon as a row broke out with the new comers.

A little way out from Portsmouth five young Esquimanx were born, and this created a great commotion among all the dogs on board. The big Esquimanx knew that the little ones couldn't stand the heat, and were very much worried about it, and the Newfoundlands failed to understand the half-dozen fat little hairy, chunky animals that had come among them, and showed a tendency to investigate the matter by biting little pieces out of the pups. This led to constant war and a long succession of bleeding ears and scratched noses. It only ended with the death of the little Esquimanx. The heat, combined with overeating and the persecution of the Newfoundlands, was too much for them, and they dropped off one by one, in spite of the care of the sailors, who kept them as coal as possible and kicked their enemics at every opportunity.

When all but the last pup was gone the mother didn't know what to do. She kept it all day between her paws, and bit at

everything that came along, without discrimination. At last it died too, and then she became inconsolable. She wandered around in the sun, and lay down recklessly near the furnaces, as though courting death. Her long yellow hair has all fallen out, and she is very thin. Visitors to the vessel look at her and laugh at her poor appearance, without perceiving the equatorial tragedy going on before them. But the sailors understand it all, and are very sorry to see that she is going to die.

equatorial tragedy going on betwee them. Due the sahors understand it all, and are very sorry to see that she is going to die.

The other two dogs seem, however, to get along very well. They are sleek and fat, and the hair is growing out on the places that had been rubbed bare by the sledge harness. Accustomed to ill treatment and abuse at home, they are treated like heroes and experience all the agreeable sensations of an imported second-rate English actor. But, like the latter, they appear to take all for granted, and seize every opportunity to show by their actions that they consider the north pole far more comfortable than anything in this country.

But in spite of their fine appearance now it is feared that they will not live, and Dr. Ames, who takes a great interest in them, is going to take them to the Metropolitan ice house in Brooklyn, where they will wander up and down the cool corridors until the winter comes on, when they will be exhibited in Central Park beside their compatriot, the polar bear.

Ensign Harlow, of the Thetis, when spoken to about Esqui-

Ensign Harlow, of the Thetis, when spoken to about Esquiman dogs, said:

"I had the finest dog in Greenland, and one that had been nearly 1,000 miles further north than any of the rest. He had come down from Sander's Island, with a lot of other dogs, hitched to a sledge, and I picked him out from among the lot. He was a beauty, and I got him cheap. I made a trade with the Esquimau lady who owned him. I gave her a paper of needles, a spool of thread and a fruit knife. It was a good bargain for her, but the dog died, went overboard just before we arrived at Portsmonth. Some of the boys thought it was a case of suicide, but I don't believe it. Probably he thought it was not enough, and he wouldn't go any further down. He didn't realize how far we were from shore when he jumped."—Sun.

#### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XII.

I READ in the papers that the thermometer was 124° in the sum one day this week. Phew! I wish I had not seen it. I have felt an inch of clothing hotter ever since. How the poor dogs feel it! Nature is a queer creature at most times.

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night," said Pope in the course of his blasphemons epitaph on Sir Isaac Newton. We should require a dark lantern to illuminate Nature's object in keeping masses of thick coat on the much-to-be-pitied rough dogs in summer time. Poor collies, setters, Maltese spaniels, poodles, etc. What must they think of great and glorious nature with 124° of heat in the sun.

I have been spending a peaceful week at a charming little coast village and have had interesting opportunities of studying that most forlorn canine, the "seaside dog," He belongs to nobody and nobody belongs to him. Of an evening he wanders about the town, you meet him sitting idly in the middle of the pavement, placidly contemplating with envions eyes the cool, moist fish, reclining by blocks of crystal ice on marble slabs; from there he will pensively wend his way to the pastry cook's, and wait by the door and regard with expectant gaze the children coming out with buns and bags of biscuits. All children love dogs, and he usually gets a mouthful or the very odors of cooking meats and batter pudding have tempted him to venturesomely enter and out of which the "steel" thrown at him has precipitated his departure. Where he sleeps nobody knows. Next morning he will greet you with a wag of his stump as you come down on the beach with your novel. If you look cheerful, he will tempt you to a game and bring stones and lay them at your feet for you to throw for him. Examine his mouth and you will see his teeth have got worn to the gum in this pastime. If you want to lie on your back and read, he will slouch off to the nearest boat and throw himself down in its shadow. For some time he will go to sleep with one eye, keeping the other fixed on you. Hearing a noise that

richer, and they listen again to the words the waves throw up.

There is a deal of sentiment in a "seaside dog," but I am sorry to admit their attachment can sometimes become an embarrassment. I remember such a case years ago. A dear old ruffian, a thoroughbred mongrel, a sad dog only in appearance, took a fancy to me on my arrival at his ozonic birth place, and like Poe's raven, he left me nevermore, that is to say till I had to leave him. Dear old Dash was a ragged, wiry, grizzly gray dog, and everything else that ends in "y," but his eyes, big and black, shone bright with intelligence and gratefulness. His father may have been a lurcher, his mother, but no, I respect the sex too much to give the lady a bad name, and why should I reflect upon the gallantry of my friend's parent. This Dash literally dogged my footsteps. He bathed with me, he drove and rode with me, he pretended an interest in the sights of the neighborhood that I am sure were dreadfully stale to him, and hy the countesy of the landlord and the muttering toleration of the landlady he slept with me.

were dreadfully stale to him, and by the contresy of the landlord and the muttering toleration of the landlady he slept with me.

So violent became his affection that he would spontaneously attack passers-by that in his zeal he suspected of intent to assault me. I had to pay for several pair of trousers and in time found that in my walks abroad stones came unpleasantly whizzing by me that were hurled at Dash by boys he had tasted on my behalf.

Our parting was pathetic, I dreaded the day. I am sure Dash had his suspicions that I was going. He ate the kidney I handed him from the breakfast table mournfully, I am sure he thought it was a bribe for his good behavior in the approaching trial. He knew all when I shut the door of the car, but he didn't whine, he only looked at me but with such reproachful swimming eyes. The station master and porter were there looking on, they knew me and Dash, the porter patted him, the train moved. "Here, look after him," I called to the porter throwing him half a crown; as the train quickened Dash's composure broke down and he came after it barking, but the pace was to the engine and poor Dash sat down and howled his last adieus to "Lillibulero." I can still see him sitting there and hear his sad voice. There is a deal of human nature in adog and I wish often there were more of dog's nature in man. I must risk the madhouse certificates of Doctors Winslow and Sydney Turner when I shake hands with Mrs. Welden and maintain this canine vagabond had a soul.

I mentioned bathing with Dash. I will write a word or two on that head. I was sitting on the sands last week watching the bathers when a sweet vision "of the flesh," in a captivating costume that neither prudishly hid nor immodestly displayed, tripped down the steps of the machine, and after a few pretty, hesitating gestures at the freshness of the water, boldly plunged in and struck out. With a bark of excitement, a splendid Newfoundland bounded past me and dashed into

the water after its beloved mistress. With vigorous strokes he swam out to her, she saw him and called him to go back, but he thought she was drowning, so he made grabs at her hair and gown to pull her in, then he swam over her and paddled her under the water; she tried to escape, and very soon he would have effected the opposite of his good intentions. I sprang to my feet and shouted at the top of my voice "Tread water and hold on to his collar." She heard and comprehended, and brave Sailor swam to shore with her, where I received the bashful thanks of the dripping maiden who was saved in spite of herself.

Care should also be taken when boating accompanied with dogs. Small dogs are the best to take, as a large dog puts the boat out of "trim" by his movements. And anybody who has had a dog in a rowing boat knows how they jump from side to side to salute their confreres as they pass. Never throw a dog out of the boat, doing so splashes everybody, and spoils the temper of others who are not doggy, and not "over kind" to their "faults." Then your dog will try to get back into the boat, and sometimes succeeds in turning it over in his frantie, unreasoning endeavors. Don't either let your dog swim behind attached to a rope, for he will stand a good chance of entangling himself and getting nearly drowned. The best is to let them run along the bank and take a swim when they like.

Above all, a doggy man should avoid making his pleasure another man's mistrane.

imeasoning endeavors. Don't either let your dog swim behind attached to a rope, for he will stand a good chance of entangling himself and getting nearly drowned. The best is to test them run along the bank and take a swim when they stand they are another man's misance.

I don't think the Darlington Committee are satisfied with the results of their "ratting." For several years their slow has been held under their own rules, and I think they were wrong to yield their independence in the face of the small-minded boycotting of Kennel Club members, associates, secretary, steward, porters, etc.

Darlington hartered away their freedom for a miserable increase of sixty entries. The Kennel Club is good enough for its own purpose, but it is a broken reed to lean on for small shows. I am glad that so much attention was paid to the well-filled foxhound classes. I want to see sportsmen and fanciers at our shows.

Stroud wisely held its show in conjunction with the agricultural society, and so reaped a handsome profit from the "gate." A fox-terier was objected to for having had his coat tampered with.

An idea can be formed of the way in which shows are being overdone by the list of those held in the last few days: Dunskirk, Durham, Darlington, Buxton, Strabane. Pontefract, Pickering, Redruth, Cardiif and ad nausean. How can they be expected to pay?

An ably-written letter has appeared on Great Danes and German mastiff. The Great Dane he describes as a "high elegant dog," the German mastiff "head artather short, heavy in slape." Some points he treats fanefinly and with too much detail, but he properly sums them np. "The Great Dane, clegant and powerful, and the Ulmer dog heavy and sullen." He says little about color, but I have read that the Great Dane sare usually black or blue, motively, the first occasion that has come under my notice of a club honoring its form and the first occasion that has come under my notice of a club honoring that heave of the specialist clubs has presented its lon. article 1 will endeavor to defen

#### SPORTING DOGS AND DOG SHOWS.

SPORTING DOGS AND DOG SHOWS.

TWENTY years have now passed since dog shows were first thought of in this country, and after the experience of the most scientific men has been brought into play, the question arises, "Have exhibitions been of benefit in improving the various breeds of sporting dogs?" There is a wide margin of old-fashioned sportsmen in England who maintain that the institution of dog shows has had the contrary effect, one gentleman affirming, in a letter to our contemporary, the Field, a few months back, that, previous to their establishment, "gunshy" dogs were never heard of, which seems to show that there has been something in the subsequent breeding which occasions the weakness. He gave as his reason that, in the mode prizes are awarded, it is impossible to test the working qualities of the wimers, and many dogs receive honors which have defects totally unqualifying them for their duties, such heing transmitted to their offspring through breeders running after stud dogs that have been so distinguished, without first ascertaining their fitness to produce. The correctness of this statement admits of considerable doubt; in fact, onr experience, dating back to long before shows were inaugurated, is that gun-shy dogs always were to be found, and we cannot accept the theory that if the fault did not previously exist it could, under any circumstances, be reproduced in procreation. It is possible that occasional cases may occur that dogs which have won prizes have been gun-shy; but we look upon it as the exception rather than the rule.

There is, however, room for consideration whether in show yards sufficient care has been taken to ascertain the working qualities of sporting dogs, and in this the Americans have set an example, as at the more recent bench shows held in the United States, classes have been made for candidates showing the best records in field trials, thus bringing the best working dogs and the most perfect animals in conformation together, and giving breeders the opportunity of exercis

Horses qualified for races confined to bona fide hunters are compelled to obtain a certificate from the master of the

hounds with which they have been hunted, stating that they have been regularly hunted during the present or past season. In some such way certificates might be given to sporting dogs. For so plausible a purpose, and one which would be productive of so much advantage to breeders, there would be no difficulty in finding gentlemen who would undertake to see the dogs tried, and award a first, second, or third class certificate according to the merit displayed by the candidate. These judges might be appointed by the Kennel Club, and consist of members of the club and others residing in different districts, who would be prepared to see a dog worked on application being made by the owner; after which, a dog appearing as a prize winner without a certificate, would be marked as a doubtful sire.

made by the owner; after which, a dog appearing as a prize winner without a certificate, would be marked as a doubtful sire.

In the critique on a dog show held lately when a special judge awarded the prizes in the greyhound classes, a statement was made that the judge selected the winners more from a racing than a show bench point of view. Surely there should be no distinction between the two, or how can dog shows be of any benefit in improving the breed of greyhounds. The animal that is formed for the greatest speed combined with endurance, with a lengthy neck to pick up its game, is the one that should gain the prize, whether judged by a coursing man or one of the regular show yard judges. So with pointers and setters. After allowing for coat in the latter and intelligence of head in both, the man who has shot over either knows that like all animals that are required to gallop, they must have sloping shoulders, with plenty of heart room, short muscular backs, with strong loin and powerful, lengthy quarters, hocks well set under them, and straight legs and feet. The dog that possesses these points in the greatest perfection is the one which, from his point of view, should obtain the prize.

To please most sportsmen, a dog must be level all through, not with one good point exaggerated and others defective. It is the favoring of the latter class of dog by judges which have kept many good and well-trained dogs off the show bench. Hunting with hounds, shooting over pointers, setters, or spaniels, and killing vermin with terriers, are sports which were engaged in long before dog shows were thought of, and the old generation of sportsmen must die out, before exaggerated head properties can be accepted, in preference to straight limbs and well-carried sterns in the hound, or shooting-dog. Be this as it may, to the impartial observer it cannot but he evident that in many respects the institution of dog shows, and the rules which regulate them, have been the medium by which cannine cultime has been greatly advanced. —

#### THE CHAMPION RULE,

THE CHAMPION RULE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have received a copy of the rules and regulations of the Philadelphia Kennel Club bench show, article third of which reads thus: "To enter the championship class a dog must have won three first prizes in open classes, or first prize in a champion class, when there has been at least one competitor in any recognized bench show." It seems to me that white this might be an excellent rule under some circumstances, under existing circumstances in this country, it amounts to virtually barring out of the champion class all dogs excepting those who have aheady established their claims as champions under different ruling. I believe I am right in stating that in all bench shows held in this country up to the present time, a dog having taken one first prize in any recognized bench show has not only been entitled but obliged to enter the champion class at any subsequent show at which his owner might wish to exhibit him, thereby rendering it impossible for any dog to have taken three first prizes in open class. I do not find any fault with the adoption of the rule at what I would consider a proper time, but my idea is that before requiring a dog to take three first prizes in an open class, to make him eligible for the champion class, the open class should be thrown open to dogs until they had taken three first prizes, otherwise I cannot see the sense of requiring of a dog that in order to enter a certain class sho must first have accomplished something which the rules of all recognized bench shows have rendered impossible, even though he were perfect in every particular.

T. C. Faxon,

In the rule quoted, if adopted by the managers of all future bench shows, will accomplish just the result desired by our correspondent by throwing open the open classes to all dogs which have not won three first prizes. We believe the rule to be an excellent one and hope that every bench show association in the country will adopt it. The reform is certainly needed, and there is no time like the present for commencing the good work.]

POINTERS AT NEW YORK.—Mr. John W. Munson has published a letter in which he alleges that his recent communications sent to the FOREST AND STREAM were altered in this office before they were published. The changes of which he complains consisted of the elimination from his letters of (1st) a column of advertising matter setting forth the performances of the progenitors of the dogs Maxim and Meteor in England, and which we are quite ready to publish at any time and at the usual rates, in the pages devoted to advertisements; (2d) purposeless personalities, among them the statement that the gentleman against whom Mr. Munson was contending "lied;" and (3d) profanity. We will do Mr. Munson the credit of believing that when he recovers his temper he will quite agree with us that the puffs, personalities and profanity were not essential to the argument.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.—New specials are the "Mayor's prize," a silver cup given by Mayor Smith, to be competed for by setters of any strain bred in the United States or Canada; case of stufied birds for best dog or bitch, Irish setter, in open classes; year's subscription, FOREST AND STEEAM, for best couple of beagles, regardless of sex, owned by individual. Dr. J. S. Niven will judge Gordon setters and spaniels. The express companies will return free all dogs on which regular rates have been paid to show. The judge for greyhounds, deerhounds, Italian greyhounds and whippets will be Mr. Joseph R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER SHOW. - This is a great year for dog shows in this country. There have been a baker's dozen already, and our list of fixtures shows the dates for seven more. Now comes news of a second Philadelphia show, to be held October 16, 17 and 18, a month later than the Philadelphia Kennel Club's exhibition. The secretary of the Philadelphia Kennel Club writes to explain that the October show will not be given by that club. We are not at present advised who is back of it, but understand that it will be under the auspices of a number of well-known breeders.

THE FASTING DEGREE.—Spencer, Ind., Aug. 21.—The Masons meet monthly. At the last lodge meeting one of the members was attended by a favorite dog. The man went home and wondered what had become of his dog. Inquiries were made, but no one had seen or knew anything about the animal. The jamitor of the lodge, three weeks after, went up to see about something and opened the property room, when out popped the starved dog, running out through the hall, down stairs and into the street, and made for the ditch full of water, where he lay all afternoon, and drank enough water to swim a horse.—A READER.

PEDIGREE WANTED.—A correspondent wishes the pedigree of Baldwin's Don or Nieger Boz.

THE ILLINOIS KENNEL CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting held in Chicago, Aug. 23, the Illinois Kennel Club was formed with the following officers: President, Mr. Henry Miller, Chicago; Vice-President, Mr. Timothy Donoghue, La Salle, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John H. Naylor, Chicago. Applicants for membership must be residents of Illinois. Further particulars may be had by applying to the secretary, John H. Naylor, 3182 Archer avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

7. Sive with the

ticulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Age, or

5. Date of birth, of breeding or

of death

All names must be plainty writeu.

Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED

ENTER CLAIMED.

Note: See instructions at head of this column.

Dush, Jr. By Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, Bostou, Mass., for English setter dog, color and age not given, by Dash III. out of Hardy's Elsa.

Dush, Jr., By Mr. J. F. Hutchinson, Eostou, Mass., for English setter dog, color and age not given, by bash III. out of Hardy's Elsa.

Sandy. By Mr. J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenn., for lemon and white English setter dog. whelped Feb. 27, 1884, by Count Noble out of Countess A. (Dashing Lion—Armida).

Congo. By Mr. Win. Loeflier, Preston, Minn., for fallow red dachshund bitch, whelped June, 1884, by Scamp (Kaiser—Waldha) out of Thora (Frust—Frieda).

Koiser, Crown Prinz, King George, Prinz Ernst, Prinz Lee and Prinzess Aidee. By Mr. Wm. Loeflier, Preston, Minn., for dachshunde, two olack and tan and three fallow red dogs and one fallow red bitch, whelped May 26, 1884, by his Waldmann II. (Faust—Flora) out of his Gretchen (Unser Fritz—Waldine).

Mink, Martha, Cora-and Grace. By Mr. Wm. Loeflier, Prestou, Minn., for dachshunde, one fallow red dog, one silver and tan, one black and tan and one chestnut- and tan bitch, whelped July 6, 1884, by his Waldmann II. (Faust—Flora) out of his Babette (Waldina—Bock).

Slow, Clyde, Phil, Belle, Else and Clara. By Mr. Wm. Loeflier, Preston, Minn., for red Irish setters, three dogs and three bitches, whelped May 22, 1884, by Don (Cherry—Sandy) out of his Kesmid.

White Dasisy. By Mr. Joseph E. Lord, Gildersleve, Conn., for white, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped June 17, 1884, by Ringwood (Ranter—Beauty) out of Gipsy Queen (Briar—Bush).

Woodcraft, Little Doll and Tully. By Mr. C. H. Lounsbery, Providence, R. I., for black, white and tan beagles, one dog and two bitches, whelped May 6, 1884 (Smurgler—Little Beauty).

Nomes CHANGED.

\*\*NAMES CHANGED.\*\*

\*\*NAMES CHANGED.\*\*

\*\*Names CHANGED.\*\*

NAMES CHANGED.

\*\*The Community of the Column.

\*\*Don Gus to Don Gladstone.\*\* Black, white and tan English setter dog, 8yrs, old (Gladstone—Juno), owned by Mr. E. S. Hawks, Ashfield, Mass.

BRED

BRED.

\*\*Pose instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Nellie—Young Bill.\*\* Mr. D. S. Gamble's (New Haven, Conu.) bull-terrier bitch Nellie (Clipper—Fly) to Young Bill (A.K.R. 195), July 18.

\*\*Little Nellie—Young Bill.\*\* Mr. Frank F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch Little Nellie (Paddy——) to bis Young Bill (A.K.R. 196), July 28.

\*\*Scarlet II.—Young Bill.\*\* Mr. Frank F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch Scarlet II. (Randall—Scarlet) to his Young Bill (A.K.R. 196), Aug. 4.

\*\*Rosy—Young Bill.\*\* Mr. J. Barnard's (Boston, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch Rosy (President—Scarlet II.) to Young Bill (A.K.R. 196), Aug. 7.

\*\*Princess Pearl—Rocket.\*\* Mr. W. R. Traver's (Washington, D. C.) English sotter bitch Princess—Parce of the Flyde. Mr. Thomas H. Terry's (New York) collie bitch Zulu Pruncess (A.K.R. 396) to the Kilmaruock Collie Kenne'l's Bruce of the Flyde (A.K.R. 1465), Aug. 8.

\*\*Lady Bub—Benedict's Boy. Mr. H. F. Schellhass's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Lady Bub (A.K.R. 998) to his Benedict's Boy (A.K.R. 180), Aug. 21.

\*\*Dolly Dale—Foreman.\*\* The Blackstone Kenne'l's English setter bitch Dolly Dale—Foreman.\*\* The B

Kennel's Bruce of the Flyde (A.K.R. 1415), Aug. 8.

Lady Bub—Benedict's Boy. Mr. H. F. Schellhass's (Brooklyu, N.Y.)
cocker spaniel bitch Lady Bub (A.K.R. 998) to his Benedict's Boy
(A.K.R. 130), Aug. 21.

Dolly Dale—Foreman. The Blackstone Kennel's English setter bitch
Dolly Dale (Waters's Grouso—Daisy Dale) to their champion Foreman, July 29.

Betty—Mack B. Mr. James Lawton's (Westerly, R. 1.) English setter bitch Betty to the Blackstone Kennel's Mack B. (Dick Laverack—
Twilight), July 39.

Opal III.—Mack B. Mr. R. J. Sullivan's (Providence, R. I.) English setter bitch betty to the Blackstone Kennel's Mack B. (Dick Laverack—
Twilight), July 39.

Opal III.—Mack B. Mr. R. J. Sullivan's (Providence, R. I.) English
Setter bitch Opal III. (Blue Dan—Opal) to the Blackstone Kennel's
Mack B. (Dick Laverack—Twilight), Aug. 2.

Bolle's Pride—Foreman. Mr. Hugh Hill's (New York) English setter hitch champion Belle's Pride to the Blackstone Kennel's champion
Foreman, Aug. 5.

Daisy—Mack B. Mr. Samuel H. Crawford's (Pawtucket, R. I.) English setter bitch Daisy to the Blackstone Kennel's Mack B. (Dick Lavcrack—Twilight), Aug. 6.

Nottle B.—Foreman. The Blackstone Kennel's (South Attleboro,
Mass.) English setter bitch Nettio B. (Mark—Rose) to their champion
Foreman, Aug. 6.

Fidge—Chill. Mr. Charles G. McKenzie's (Hudson, N. Y.) cocker
spamel bitch Fidget (A.K.R. 30s) to his Click (A.K.R. 133), July 31.

Jules—Jimmie. The Knickerbocker Kennel Club's (Jorsey City, N.
J.) pointer bitch Jule (A.K.R. 1042), to Mr. L. Livesey's Jimmie (Start
—Maud), Aug. 19.

Figuracy—G. Mr. J. A. Long's (St. Louis, Mo.) collie bitch
Flyaway—A.K.R. 237) to his Rob Roy (A.K.R. 334), Aug. 21.

WHELLPS.

—Maud), Aug. 19.
Flyuway (A.K.R. 537) to his Rob Roy (A.K.R. 334), Aug. 21.

WHELPS.

\*\*E\*\* See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Juno.\*\* Mr. James B. Blossom's (Morrisania, N. Y.) Gordon setter bitch Juno (A.K.R. 294), Aug. 11, six, by champion Turk (A.K.R. 717).

\*\*Crum.\*\* Mr. J. R. McKinley's (New York) red Irish setter bitch Crum, Aug. 8, one hitch, by Patsey.

\*\*Lady Stubbs.\*\* Mr. Thomas J. Zimber's (Rochester, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Lady Stubbs (A.K.R. 853), Aug. 7, five (two dogs), by Fritz (A.K.R. 850); all liver and white.

\*Netta.\*\* Mr. John E., Graham's (Wilmington, Del.) red Irish setter bitch Notta (Spy—Reeta). July 7, nine (seven dogs), by champion (Hencho.

\*\*Bessie A.\*\* Mr. J. M. Aveut's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.) English setter bitch Bessie A. (Dashing Lion—Armida), July 8, seven (two dogs), by champion Gladstone.

\*Forest Dora.\*\* The Blackstone Kennel's (South Attleboro, Mass.) English setter bitch Forest Dora (A.K.R. 500), July 18, nine (seven dogs), by champion Foreman.

\*Jessie.\*\* The Blackstone Kennel's English setter bitch Jessie (Blue Dan—Flake), Aug. 3, nine (two dogs), by champion Foreman.

\*Maude.\*\* Mr. W. H. Higgins's (Pawtucket, R. I.) English setter bitch Maude (Sam—Smut II.), Aug. 11, Four (three dogs), by the Blackstone Kennel's Mack B. (Dick Laverack—Twilight).

\*Pet Berwin.\*\* Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin. Mr. W. B. Peck's (Central Falls, R. I.) English s

SALES.

\*\*SALES.\*\*

\*\*SALES.\*\*

\*\*SALES.\*\*

\*\*Syren. Red Irish sctter hitch, 6yrs. old (Elcho—Rose), by Mr. O. B. Shreve, Salem, Mass., to Mr. A. S. Guild, Lowell, Mass.

\*\*Elcho V. Red Irish setter dog (A. K. 1207), by Mr. Frank Windholz, New York, to Mr. J. H. Maury, New Orleans, La.

\*\*King George. Fallow red dachshund dog, whelped May 26, 1884 (Waldmann II.—Gretchen), by Mr. Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. Wm. Lee Howard, Hartford, Conn.

\*\*Prinz Ernst. Fallow red dachshund dog, whelped May 26, 1884 (Waldmann II.—Gretchen), by Mr. Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. A. Schoen, Rochesten, N. Y.

\*\*Shonz.\*\* Red Irish setter dog, whelped May 22, 1884 (Don—Kesmid), by Mr. Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. H. C. Reed, Hudson, Wis.

Stonx. Red Irish served by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. H. Chyd. Red Irish setter dog, whelped May 22, 1884 (Don-Kesmid), by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. Wm. Localler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. White Mr. M. Rust, Washington, by Mr. White Mr. M. Rust, Washington, M

by Mr. Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Mann, and D. C.
Phil. Red Irish setter dog, whelped May 22, 1884 (Don-Kesmid)

by Mr. Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to Mr. Al Culbertson, Whalan,

Minn.

White Daisy. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped June 17, 1884 (Ringwood—Gipsy Queen), by Mr. Chas. F. Kent, Moutfeello, N. Y., to Mr. Joseph E. Lord, Glidersleve, Conn. Flyavog. Sable and white colle bitch (A.K.R. 537), by Mr. James Watson, Philadelphia, Pa., to Mr. J. A. Long, St. Louis, Mo.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Spring. White bull-terrier, 2yrs. 10mos. old (Sefton—Bess), owned by Mr. Geo. W. Moore, Pittsburgh, Fa., Aug. 15.

Daisy Starlight, Black, white and tan English setter butch (Lelaps—Starlight), owned by Mr. H. W. Durgin, Bangor. Mo, Aug. 19.

## Rifle and Tray Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

#### THE CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

THE CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

THE National Rifle Association has issued the programme for the 12th annual fall prize meeting to take place at Creedmoor, commencing Sept. 9, and closing Sept. 13.

The Association intends to make a special effort to attract competitors to this annual meeting by largely increasing its prize list. In addition to the numerous and valuable prizes received from the State and others, it offers itself \$1,500 in money, and other amounts are confidently expected from its friends. The whole prize list will exceed \$7,000 in value, and be much beyond what has been offered in any previous year. The last meeting was not financially a success, and the Association has had some doubt what course it stould adopt. It has adopted the above in the belief that it will induce such an attendance as will enable it to meet the expresses of the meeting. There will be a large attendance from the army, ard a number of teams are expected from the Natioual Gnard of the different States. The committees having charge of the meeting is an excellent one, consisting of Mr. J. H. Brown. Lieut, E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., Capt. W. W. beforest. The general regulations of the meeting provide that entries will be received at the office of the Association, 102 William street. New York, until 6th of September at noon, and at Creedmoor during the meeting. All entries received after the 6th day of September will be considered post-entries, and must be accompanied by an additional charge of fifty per cent. Entrance money will be refunded to all persons who notify the Secretary of the Association, in writing, twenty-four hours before a particular match is shot, that they are unable to be present at the shooting. The restrictions abovementioned do not apply to continuous marches.

Scorers shall write upon the blackboard the names of the competitors each squad or file in the order in which they are to fire; shall enter each slot upon the blackboard the names of the competitors until a proper authority has verified the tickets with

ogs.

2. Tickets (entitling the holder to one shot at any bullseye target) if the sold at the office of the finaucial officer, upon the range, at we've for \$1, or ten cents each.

3. Each competitor making a bullseye will receive a bullseye ticket.

4. The pool receipts (less one-half retained for expenses) will be ivided pro rata among those making bullseyes, on presentation of earl tekets at any time after noou of the day following the pool booting.

8. Each competitor making a bullseye will receive a bullseye ticket.

4. The pool receipts (tess one-half retained for expenses) will be divided pro rata among those making bullseyes, on presentation of their teckets at any time after now of the day following the pool shooting.

The list of matches runs as follows, the prizes are not given since a supplementary programme will be issued about the date of the meeting giving many in addition to those now offered.

No. 1.—"Directors" Match, 2007ds—Open only to Directors of the N.R. A. Rounds five. Position, standing, any military rifle. Entrance fee, \$5. Prize—The Directors' Champhonship Gold Badge, shot for annually, and held by the winner durling the year. To be shot at any time during meeting.

No. 2.—"Judd" Match—Open to all comers, any military rifle, 2007ds. Position standing, rounds seven. Entrance fee, \$2 each, or three for \$5, but only the highest score to count, and only three entries allowed.

No. 3.—"Winbledon Cup" Match—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States, 1,000yds. Thirty shots, any rifle within the rules. Position, any without artificial rost. Entrance fee, \$2 Prize—The "Wimbledon Cup," presented by the National Kifle Association of Great Britain to the N.R. A. of America. Won in 1876 by Major Fulton, in 1876 by I. L. Allen, in 1877 by Dudley Selph, in 1878 by Frank Hyde, in 1879 by C. H. Laird, in 1889 by W. M. Farrow, in 1881 by F. J. Rabbeth, in 1882 by W. Budworth, in 1883 by H. T. Rockwell. No. 4.—President's Match for the Military Championship of the United States, or the National Guards of any State. Rifles, Remington, New York State model. Springfield service, and Sharps military. Position, standing at 200, any at 500. Entrance, \$2 to, \$3 to book stages. Socond Stages: 600yds, number of shots, 10; position, any Rifles, same as in first stage, but, 50-cell Remie poins show and in the rules; Sollow, and the control of the rules of the Amora of the control of the rules of the N. A. A. Prince of the control of the rules of the

four from any company or battery in Second Division. Each organization may enter as many teams as they wish, but no competitor to be a member of more than one team. Remington ritle, State Issue. Seven rounds each at 200 and 500yds. Position, standing at 200, prone at 500yds. Entrance \$5 per team.

Prize of plate to be held one year by the winning team in the company's or officer's room, as they may decide, and to become the property of the organization whose team shall win it three times.

No, 10—"Hilton Troppy" Match.—Open to teams of twelve from the following: 1. The United States of America—A, the army of the United States, one team from the troops stationed willin each of the three military divisions—Atlantic, Pacific, and Missouri—(three teams in all); E, the United States Navy (one team); C, the National Guard or ununiformed militia of the several States and Territores, including the District of Columbia one from each State or Territory). 2. Other Countries—England, Ireland, Scotland, and each of the Provinces of Great Britain, each of the Provinces of Canada, and all other countries, one team each from the following: A, the regular army; B, the militia; C, the volunteers (separate teams may be sent out only when the organizations are separate); D, the navy of any country. The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men and active members of the corps or erganization which they represent, and to appear in the anthorized uniform thereof. They shall be selected in such a manner as shall be prescribed by the military authorities of the compry or State they represent, and shall, if required, be certified to by them as being their authorized representatives; 200, 500 and 600yds;, rounds, seven at each distance; position, standing at 200yds., prone 500 and 600yds;, rounds, seven at each distance; position, standing at 200yds., prone 500 and 600yds;, rounds, seven at each fidd during the year by the head of the corps or organization whose team may win it, to be returned to the N. R. A. at the explication

ouri, U. S. A.; in 1881 by State of New York; in 1882 by State of Pennsylvania; in 1883 by State of Michigan.

No. 11. The Jones Match.—200 and 507yds. Rifle, Remington State model. Position, standing 200; prone 500yds. Seven shots in distance. Open to teams of four from any company or battery in the First Division, N.G. S.N.Y. Any number of teams may enter from each organization, but no competitor may shoot in more than one team. Entrance fee, 35 per team.

No. 12. "Inter-State Military" Match.—Open to one team from each State and Territory in the United States, consisting of twelve members of the regularly organized and uniformed national guard or militia of such State or Territory, chosen in such manner as skall be prescribed by the military authorities thereof. Each team must be provided with a certificate from the Adjutant-General of the State to represents, certifying that each of their number is a regular member of their uniformed militia, in good standing, and was such on the first day of June. 1892. They shall appear in the uniform of their corps. Distances, 200 and 500yds. Position, at 200yds, standing; at 500yds prone. Any military ritle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or government. In cases where the State is 500yds prone. Any military ritle which has heen adopted as an official arm by any State or government. In cases where the State of their states, and the state of the stat

in 1875 by N. Y.; in 1876 by County, in 1875 by N. Y.; in 1882 by Penn.; in 3 by Mich.

70 by N. Y.; in 1880 by N. J.; in 1881 by N. Y.; in 1882 by Penn.; in 3 by Mich.

70, 13. "Inter-State Long-Range" Match.—Open to teams of four in all rifle associations or clubs in any State or Territory in the ided States. Members of the various teams participating must, the time of shooting he residents, and must have resided in the after presented for at least three months prior to the date of the iden; 800, 900, and 1,009yds; fifteen shots at each distance. Any le within the rules. Suntrance fee, \$10 each team, Prize.—A pply, to be held for the year by the successful team, which shall deposited in some central place in the State whose team may win, or in 1877 by Amateur Rifle Club, N. Y.; in 1878 by Massachusetts (le Association; in 1879 by New Jersey State Rifle Association; in 80 by Empire Rifle Club, N. Y.; in 1881, 1882 and 1883 by Hon Rifle ub.

tifle Association; in 1879 by New Jersey State Riflé Association; in Seo by Empire Rifle Cluh, N. Y.; in 1881, 1882 and 1883 by Ilion Rifle Inb.

No. 14. "New York State National Guard" Match.—Open to teams f twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of frantry of the national guard of the State of New York, each man eine certified by his regimental commander to be a regularly enlisted nember; in good standing of the regiment, battalion, or separate company he represents, and to have been such on June 1, 1883, 200 not 500 year. Position, standing at 200; prone at 500 yes, Remingtou iffe, State model. Rounds, five at each distance. Entrance fee, \$1 nech man.

No. 15. "First Division National Guard" Match.—Open to teams of welver from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of fiantry in the first division of the national guard in the State of few York. Remingtour rifle, State model, 200 and 500 yds. Five shots t each distance. Position, standing at 200; at 510 yds, prone, intrance fee, \$1 each mian.

No. 16. "Second Division National Guard" Match.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of fantry in the second division of the national guard of the State of few York. Other conditions as in No. 15.

No. 17. "Junior National Guardsmen's" Match.—Open to teams of the first prometal parad, who have never won a prize in open-air rifle hooting, 100 and 300 yds. Five shots at each distance. Position, tanding at 100 yds.; kneeling at 300. Entrance fee, \$1 each rice the national guard of the State of twe York. Other conditions as in No. 15.

No. 17. "Junior National Guardsmen's" Match.—Open to members f the Duried States array when you have not a prize in open-air rifle noting, 100 and 300 yds. Five shots at each distance, Position, tanding at 100 yds.; kneeling at 300. Entrance fee, \$1 each, ye-entries showed.

No. 18. Latlin & Raud Powder Company Match.—Open to members f the United States array when you have not an additying them to shoot for New York State marksme

nor club in the United States. Any military rifle. Reamneton, cal., to receive one point allowance; 203 and 500yds. Position, noding at 200; prone at 500. Rounds, seven at each distance, evictors winners not eligible to win first prize. Entrance fee, \$2, entries allowed.

6. 19. "Gen. Sheridau's Skirmishers' Match."—Open to teams of from the regular army, navy, marine corps, national guard, volungs, or militar of any country, State or Territory. Any number of this may enter from each organization, but no competitor may not in more than one team. All competitors to be regularly composition of the regiment, tadion, corps, troop or company they represent, and to have been the or Ang. 1. 1843, and to appear in the uniform of the organization by represent. Distances 600 to 200yds. and return; second-class gets. Weapon, the military rifle with which the organization has on regularly armed, upless such be a magazine gun, in which cave y military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any tac or government. Competitors form in single rank in teams, in or of 600yds, firing point opposite the target to which they are asmed, each having his ammunition in his cartridge box or best, and a numbered from the right. At command of the officer in charge men, in each team whose numbers are called, advance to the ng point, 600yds. and load. At the bugle call or other signal, the competitor from the right and the recommendation of the officer in charge in the interest of the competitor of the advances at quick time toward his target, the commendance of the competitors arrive at about yots, from the target, the signal 'stirring are sounded, when he halts (assuming y position) fires and continues loading and firing at his discretion if the signal 'decase firing' which will he given twenty seconds are the command "commence firing," when he halts (sommence in the y lease, not to exceed twenty whost in light of the signal to case firing' is sounded, when the narkers examine the targets of sease firing' is sounded, when the n

e right is reserved after that less are made to change ooting: Tuesday, Sept. 9—Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18. Thursday, Sept. 10.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18. Thursday, Sept. 11.—Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Friday, Sept. 12.—Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 10. Saturday, Sept. 13.—Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18.

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB, Aug. 21.—The New York Rifle Club shot the Donaldson military match at Creedmoor yesterday. Condi-tions—T shots off-hand at 200yds., any military rifle. Sporting rifles handicapped 3 points. The following were the best scores made out of a possible 35:

F W Perkins (mil)4554435444-42	J Ba	inet.				.543	1333	435-37
C TV Hodgdon 3454844355-40	JES	tam	on (r	nil	)	.514	3343	124-26
W C King	H Dc	ckm	an (	mi)	)	.588	3234	44334
Victory Me	edal M	atch						
R Reed 6	9 6	5	5		10			10-77
H Cushing 6 1		9	8	8	9	5	7	6-76
J A Styles 9	9 9	10	5	5	8	9	6	6-76
R R Allen10	8 6	5	6	9	5	10	8	8-75
S R Jacob 9 1	0 8	8	6	3	10	6	7	7-74
Rest	Match.							

G C Canfield11	11	12 07	11	12	11	10	10	07-102	
G A Lemmon1	1 10	7 10	11	12	12	6	11	12-102	
G C Gilbert10	7	11 11	9	12	9	10	11	10-100	
W H Dunbar1	1 9	7 10	11	10	9	10	11	11- 99	
C L Alling1	1 6	10 10	12	10	8	9	11	9- 96	
E A Douleine	0	9 0	11	0	44	ñ	0	11 05	

THOMASTON, Conn., Aug. 23.—The weather conditions at Bridge noor range to-day were alternate sunshine and shadow, with a light o'clock wind:

A Perkins...
P North...
Carr...
F Williams
Fox... 9 9 8 9 11 9 11 9 9 11—95 9 9 7 9 11 12 9 10 9 8—93 9 9 12 6 11 9 10 8 6 12—92 8 9 9 11 10 10 9 7 11 7—91 9 4 9 4 8 5 9 7 8 11—72

FOX.... The third and last of the matches between the Empire Gun Club and ae Canton Rod and Gun Club will be shot Saturday, Aug. 30, at the ange of the latter club near Collinsville.

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

### THE ALABAMA STATE SHOOT.

MOBILE. Aug. 19.—The fourth annual meeting and tournament of the Alabama State Sportsmen's Association opeued here to-day, with good prospects and under excellent management. The first day was a very successful one. There was a fair attendance and much pleasant rivalry. The following are the scores:

was a very successful one. There was a fair attendance and much pleasant rivalry. The following are the scores;
First match, 5 single birds, 269ds, rise, \$5 entrance:
Tunstall. 1110-4 Carre. 11111-5 Functs. 11110-4 Carre. 101000-2 Scale. 00111-2 Katon. 11110-4 Lanc. 11111-4 Land. 11111-4 Land. 11111-4 Land. 11111-4 Land. 11111-4 Land. 11111-5 WVass. 11111-5 Stroupe. 11111-5 WVass. 11111-5 Stroupe. 11111-5 Carrell 1111-5 Lanc. 11111-5 Lanc. 1111-5 Lanc. 11111-5 Lanc. 1111-5 Lanc. 111-5 Lanc. 1111-5 Lanc. 1111-5 Lanc. 1111-5 Lanc. 1111-5 Lanc. 111-5 L

Stroup first money, Ladd, Jr., third money. Ties for second—Marshall, 0 1 1; Alstou, 0 1 0; Ward, 1 1 0. Marshall and Ward divide.

Boltz..... Stewart... McDonald.. Ladd, Jr... 10011 11000 11100-10111 11111 11111 11111—30 

## NEW JERSEY STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION. NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream;

It has been decided to hold a convention and tournament of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association on Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1884. The convention will be called at the rooms of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club, Ruempler's Hotel, 538 Newark avenue, right opposite the Court House, Jersey City Heights, at 2 P. M., on Sept. 16, to elect new officers, receive propositions for new memberships and transact all necessary business. One or more delegates from all clubs members, of the organization, are expected to be present. The tournament will beheld at the Jersey City Heights Gun Club grounds are the forest of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club grounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club grounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club grounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club arounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club arounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club arounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club arounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club arounds are received to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club arounds are requested to at once send their present address to the undersigned as above.

Respectfully,

Sec'y N. J. State Sportsmen's Association, No. 14 Murray street, New York City.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 23.—The return match hotween the Wappingers Falls Guu Cluh and the Poughkeepsie Gun Club resulted in a victory for the home club. The weather was magnificent and the shooting ground all that could be desired, having a clear view of the balls in every direction. The fresh wind made the donble-ball shooting very pleasant, as the smoke from the first barrel cleared away almost immediately and gave a good view of the second ball. Match at 18yds, rise, Card's standard trap, 10 single balls rotary and 5 pah doubles:

doubles:					
Poughke			Wappinger		
	Double.	Total		Double,	Total
E Decker 9	7	16	W Baxter 7	5	13
J M Godinez 9	6	15	C Clapp 6	5	11
M Condit 8	6	14	Van Dyne, Jr. 4	6	10
M Jones 9	4	13	T Crozier 4	5	9
PEAckert 6	6	12	Wakeman 5	2	7
Talmage 6	4	10	C Van Dyne 3	4	7
Mills 5	5	10	H Crozier 5	1	6
W Seary, 6	2	8	Page 2	2	4
			-	-	
58	40	98	36	30	66

A shoot at the new "blackbird target" was quite interesting, and demonstrated that they are not so easy to "get on" as clay-birds its flight is more like a quail's, and after leaving the trap continues about the same rate of speed until it alights on the ground 50 to 60 ds away.

But one target was broken in trap in the above match

But one target was Irroken in trap in the above match.

TENNESSEE.

A PROPOSED NEW YORK CLUB.—To all sportsmen in New York City and vicinity: During the Inter-State tourcament at the Metropothan Base Ball Grounds last week, a number of local sportsmen spoke to me with reference to obtaining said grounds throughout the year for the use of local shooters. With this object in view I addressed the managers of the grounds. I think the same can be obtained when not in use for base ball matches (which will be very seldom as the grounds are too small for this purpose), at a yearly rental of \$500, and a fixed sum per day when tournaments (with admission charges) are held. Sportsmen hereabouts should not lose this opportunity. We suggest that they form "The Metropolitau Clay-Pigeon Club," to secure the grounds on the following basis; if sufficient is not thus realized at once to pay the rental, we will guarantee same: Membership open to any shooter per annum, \$5; shooting privilege per mouth, \$1; single admission to shoot, 25 cents. All profits to go to club. There will probably be four or five shooting days per week on an average. Any gun club already organized can make arrangements to shoot on fixed days at about \$150 per annum with this new proposed club. All sportsmen interested are requested to send their names and addresses to the editor of the Forker any with this new proposed club. All sportsmen interested are requested for complete organization. These grounds are so accessible, there is no reason why shooting should not be "kept up" here throughout the winter,—J. E. Bloom

EMERALD GUN CLUB.--New Dorp, S. I., Aug. 21.—Regular shoot

the rest 21yds.:			
Wm Turner	11001100-4	M Cherry	10100111-
N Measel			10100111-
J Watt			
H Veidt			01000100~
I Codey			
C Measel			00010111-
H Rubins			
R Regan			
T Counor			01001000-
J Glaccum			
J Measel			
C M Grainger		71 KKITOLESIK TTTTT	
Dr. Hudson won firs		, miss and out;	Grainger (30yds,

3. Ties of 6; Measel (25yds. asel killed 2 and Cody 1. Day

TRENTON, N. J., Aug.	18	ð.—	- A		rei	'V	ex	CI	$\mathbf{m}$	g	m	at	ch	W	as	si	10t 1	at
Trenton at the mouthly show	ot	of	ti	lie	T	reu	rtc	11	Gt	in	CI	ul	) . 1	111	g.	14.	Cor	u-
ditions: 20 clay-pigeons eac	h	, 1	54	ds	. г	ise		tra	ap	S	cre	eei	aei	d	ar	id :	set a	at
4th notch:		•	-						•									
Wm Miekel	1	0	0	1	0 :	1 1	1	0	1	1 (	0	0	1	1	0	0 0	1-	10
J Dumount	ī.	1	1	0	1	1 1	0	1	1	7 '	1	0	0	ĩ	0	0.0	0-	12
CP Barwis																		
C H Allen	.1	()	1	ō.	1	1 1	1	0	1	1	i	Ö	1	1	1	0 1	1	15
D Cubberley	.0	0	1	0	1 (	0 0	0	1	0	1	) 1	1	1	1	0	1 1	ñ-	10
A S Leigh	. 1	0	1	1	0 :	1 0	0	î	0	0	ii	Ô	i	î	0	ô ô	1-	10
H Loveless	.1	0	0	0	0 6	1 0	1	0	1	0	) 1	7	0	0	1	1.0	1-	9
W Barwis	0	1	1	ŏ	1 (	ìî	õ	ŏ	ô	ŏ (	0.0	Ô	1	1	î	îĭ	0-	9
F Arrend	.1	1	0	0	î :	1 1	1	1	î.	1 1	) (	7	0	ō	î	ô ô	1-	12
J Stragling	.0	1	0	0	1	1 0	0	0	ì	0	1 1	ĩ	7	0	Ť	0 1	ō-	10
J Dumount	1	Õ.	0	ŏ	î	0 0	ĭ	ŏ	î	11	) (	î	9	Õ	ô	1 1	1	10
D Cubberley	ō	1	0	1	î i	1	ô	1	ô.	ñ i	7	3	1	Ť	1	11	Ô-	14
Wm Mickel										٠,		^		•	•			
J Stragling																	_	
o was a property of the second		•	•	٠,			v	-	•						C	7.1	. A.	
															~	e Aut.	. 47.	

and Gun Clay, say, say—the Brst regular shoot of the Massillo the Guly. Twenty clay pigeons, 3 traps, 15yds, rise and fourth: Sharpmack 12, 8, Bare 9, Loeffler 8, E. Bare 7, Dobson 7 to 8, Bare 14, Bare 14, Bare 14, Bare 15, Bare 16, Bar

Among the incidents of life in Central India are the visits of peddlers of live game. They are miserable, unkempt dwellers in the jungle, and a whole family will go peddling together, bearing on their shaggy heads large round baskets. Inside quail and partridges are fluttering about, the former piping their complaining notes, and outside may be a splendid peacock and two or three pea hens, a monkey, a couple of crow pheasants, a large blue and salmon colored kingfisher, some jungle fowl, cocks and hens, and perhaps an iguana two feet long. All the birds will have their eyes stitched up, according to the brutal Indian custom, and will sit placidly in utter darkness on the top of the basket, hungry and thirsty, for the poor things will never eat or drink when thus cruelly treated. The woman, moreover, may have a basket of panting, palpitating hares, and her child—a wild looking gypsy impayong jackal in her arms. The prices are low; but the buyer, at any rate, would get the worst of the bargain since the taste of the flesh of most eatable animals is ruined by this kind of treatment. Nevertheless these junglers learn nothing, but persist, according to their ancient notions, in keeping alive as long as possible any wounded or snared animals that may come into their possession.—Foreign paper.

### Canoeing.

Canoeists are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canocable waters, and other communications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and recent and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and filtings, and all items relating to the sport.

CANOEISTS AND THE SAILING RULES.

LTHOUGH no disputes arose over the late Association races, it was by no means because no occasion was given in the shape of als, as there was an abundant crop of them; but as few or none of em affected the first and second prizes, no notice was taken of em. The entries were more numerous than in any previous races, d as in the sailing races two classes were started together, there re sometimes over 30 canoes on a course of 1½ miles. Under such uditions, it is of course to be expected that some fouling will occur; t with a proper knowledge and observance of the rules of the road, st off it can be avoided. Although the rules have been before canoeists for three years, it is very plainly to be seen that many were still unfamiliar with em, especially the two most important, Nos. 16 and 17; or, if they ew the former, they did not know which tack they were on. Those one did know were forced in many cases to give way to avoid a col-

lision, so of course were fully entitled to a protest, though none were

lision, so of course were fully eutitled to a protest, though none were lodged.

For the benefit of the novices we will give the following, with the advice to learn it thoroughly before sailing a boat again: "The windward rail denotes the tack." Port tack always must give way to starboard. Port wine and port light are both red. These three items will fix the main points firmly in mind, as Jof course every one who uses a boat knows that port is the left and starboard the right side, facing the bow.

The other rules of the Association are few and easily learned, and should be studied until they are thoroughly understood and will not be forgotten.

Another important point to which sufficient attention is not paid, is the size of ca. oes. Both canocists and builders are going over the limits by a few inches of length, or a fraction of beam, and then think it very hard if they are shut out from the races on that account, but the rule cannot be too strictly enforced.

It is not fair to the majority who comply with the rules that one or two should have an advantage given to them, and the measurement should be adhered to to the smallest fraction. One club already has admitted the bad precedent of allowing boats built over the limits to enter on time allowance, and if this practice becomes general with the clubs it must make the rules of no use. All who exceed the limit, builders or owners, should be rigidly excluded from club and association races, and this evil will soon cease.

CANOEING has taken a start in Buffalo, as will be seen from the following letter, and we congratulate the Buffalo C. C. ou their successful beginning, and hope next year to see the buffalo at Grindstone with the turtle, snake and other animals:

Editor Forest and Stream:
The Buffalo C. O. organized July 1, has eight active members and the following cances: e following cances: Eloise, a Rushton Stella Maris; the property of the captain; luteen

roll centerroare and hig Communications of this city, from designs of Eff. 14,20, built by Hingston & Son, of this city, from designs of her owner; has metal air tanks and all modern improvements. This model we call the "Niagara." Rig balance lugs of 45 and 20ft. Louise, 155,36, canvas, built by her owner from lines by Capt. S. D. Kendall, Anclote, Fla.; sharple rig, with balance lug mainsail for

teing.
Elgiva, 14×26, Racine St. Paul, lateen rig.
Surf, 15×31, 3-inch rockered keel carries 150 pounds ballast and two
alance lugs of 70 and 25ft; built by Hiugston, this city.
Another Niagara, 14×30, is to be out Aug. 15, and a tandem is
alked of.

Another Niagara, 14×30, is to be our Aug. 15, and talked of.
At the first meeting the following officers were elected: Captain,
Williams Lansing: Mate, E. P. Hussey, M. D.; Purser, A. H. Allen.
A bison in the peak of the mainsail was adopted as a salling device.
The club are all enthusiastic cruisers, a Saturday afternoon run to
Point Abino and camp over Sunday being a regular feature. Two
boathouses, one on the river at Black Rock, the other near Fort
Porter on the lake, afford ample accommodations for the fleet.

Surf.

#### A BOY'S HOME-MADE CANOE.

A BOY'S HOME-MADE CANOE.

AS I read the canoeing articles in Forest and Stream, with their description of fine boats, I often think of the thousands of boys and young men to whom these seem as a delightful vision of things materialable because of their cost. And I think also how it is perfectly possible for very many of these to realize their wishes if they were only a little wise. If I had known at lighteen what I knew at thirty, I would have had a canoe twelve years before I did have one. From my own experience in boatbuilding, I am convinced that any boy who bas access to a workshop and can use a few common tools, can make for himself a canoe that will afford him infinite satisfaction in its use, and be all that he needs till he can make or buy a better one. Because some horses can trot a mile nu 2:10 there is no reason why great pleasure cannot be derived from a horse whose average gat is six miles per hour. Neither does the fact that there are canoes of almost faultless style and shape prevent other boats of small pretensions from bringing to their owners a great deal of enjoyment.

I propose in a few paragraphs to tell how cheap and serviceable

son why great pleasure cannot be derived from a horse whose average gait is six miles per hour. Neither does the fact that there are canoes of almost faultless style and shape prevent other boats of small pretensions from bringing to their owners a great deal of enjoyment.

I propose in a few paragraphs to tell how cheap and serviceable canoes can be made, hoping that a good many boys read the Forasar AND STIBAM, and that older readers may, in some cases, show the article to their young friends who are interested in boating.

In the first place, boys, do not be discouraged because we are talking about canoes. You may never have seen a canoe, and imagine it to be some very wonderful affair. You may think a boat possible to compass, but that a canoe must surely be beyond your reach. Not at all. What is a canoe but a small, light boat, sharp at both ends? In fact a canoe is an ideal small boat.

Many boys have thed to make boats for themselves, and some have succerded pretty well. But one serious trouble is to get them tight. Most boys can do fair carpenter work, but to make water-tight joints requires a steadiness of work which none but the most skillful can do. Now the boats which I am going to presentse for will be light, and can be unade entirely water-tight without any very exact carpenter work. Aguin, it often happens that those who do own boats find that they are used by every one else and are soon worn out, unless the expense of a boat house be added to that of the boat. Now a canoe is so light that two boys can easily carry one a short distance, or wheel if on a wheelbarrow or truck half or three-quarters of a major that they are used by every one else and are soon worn out, unless the good boat that good and the properties of the standard when they have been added to that of the boat. Now a canoe is so light that two boys can easily carry one a short distance, or wheel if on a wheelbarrow or truck half or three-quarters of a major that the control of the standard water-tight joints, and the properties of

to say nothing of the fact that nearly all the work bad to be gone over twice.

After the model is selected the material must be procured. Probably the best kind of wood for the bottom and side boards is white cedar. If this cannot be procured, tuilp-poplar wood will do quite well. Perhaps linden or basswood would answer. The tuportant points are that it be light, easy to work and not much inclined to split. In thickness the boards should be not less than one-quarter of an inch nor more than one-half. Five-sixteenths or three-eighths will generally be best.

Everything being now ready, let the young builder proceed to make his boat, getting it as strong and firm as the material will allow. If the boat is to go on sait water all the screws and rivets must be of brass or copper. Iron will rust too much if exposed to sait.

When the wood work is all done the canvas must be tacked on. For this get heavy sail cloth of such width as will go on most economically. If the boat be round-bottomed, without the canvas is very wide or the beat very narrow, it will take two breaths. These should overlap an inch and a half along the keel. Lay one piece along the bottom so that the edge reaches three-fourths of an inch over the middle line of the boat, putting in a tew tacks to hold it in position.

over the middle line of the boat, putting in a tew tacks to hold it in Position.

Now apply a good coat of thick white lead paint to the under edge of the canvas, reaching under about two inches. Tack this edge down with tacks two or three inches apart, then lay on the piece covering the other side, overlapping the middle line three-fourths of an incb. Apply a coat of white lead to the apper side of the lower canvas and to the lower side of the upper piece and tack this down with tacks half an inch apart. Double pointed ones are very good for this, and for all other tacking where quite small tacks are not needed. When the pleese are thus fastened along the keel, stretch the canvas over the sides of the boat, putting in temporary tacks

here and there. Then fasten down the pieces to the stem and stern posts in the same way as on the bottom. The canvas must now be securely tacked to the gruwale, folding it over on the inside, and the covering is dene. Now give it one heavy coat of boiled hisseed oil, painted on with a brush. When this is well set give two coats of paint and the boat is ready for water. It would be better if the woodwork were well painted before being covered with canvas. If the canoe he flat-bottomed the canvas should be put on in three pieces. Cover the two sides first, then the hottom, Let the canvas on the sides just come down to the bottom, but not overlap it. In covering the bottom cut the canvas so as to project over the edge two inches all round, then turn the edge in an inch and tack the remaining folded inch of canvas against the side. Let a liberal coating of thick white lead be applied to the under edge of this fold as it is being fastened down.

As the thim boards of the boat will not be strong enough to hold the tacks it is necessary to run half or three quarter inch strips around the hiner side of the gnuwale, and around the inner edge of the bottom of the boat. These are not only needed for holding the tacks but for giving the canoe sufficient strength.

Boats thus covered with painted canvas are absolutely watertignt. They have fhis further advantage over all wood boats that no amount of shrinking can open any seams. You can keep them in a hot loft for a month, and they will come out a little wrinkled perhaps but as tight as whom new.

I have some fear that these minute directions are yet too indefinite. But I do not propose to give a full description of the work. In fact I have already discouraged the builder from trying to follow written directions. These suggestions bere are to he taken merely as hints, the real directions are very brief, and I will here repeat them: Make the best shaped double-ended boat that you can, out of thin, light wood, with no attempt at water-fight joints, and cover it with heavy

the best shaped double-ended boat that you can, out of thin, light wood, with no attempt at water-tight joints, and cover it with heavy canvas.

A word now about the advantages of such canvas over ordinary hoats. They are so light that they can be lept at home when not in use. They can be easily carried around dains, or taken in wagous to any distant piece of water. They are light and durable, though they be warped or shrink or cracked. They do not leak. No ordinary rock or suag can hurt them. When they are torn by any unusual mishap, they can be easily patched.

A cance 12ft, by 30m, will easily carry two people, with considerable additional weight of baggage. It will be a good plan then, in many cases, for two boys to build a boat together. They will get along more than twice as well in the making and have more fun in the using.

I have been writing chiefly for "big boys," but I believe that many who are well along in the time of life when they are called young men, can with profit follow these surgestions. I can but hope that some one who has been content with the heavy, lumbering boats so common on most ponds and streams, may be incited to a desire to possess all to himself a light, easy cance, in which he can go where ever there is five inches of water. If he wishes solitinde, and, the seeking of his own pleasure, he can go alone, without any farigine from doing all the work. If he desires to share the labor and pleasure, so as to double it, he can seat a lady in the bow, and give her as delicious pleasure as see ever enjoyed. If is always pleasart a water with water scenery, but sti in the stern of a cance and urge it with double paddle along some narrow river, or on an islanded lake, while in the center of all the changing beauty is a fair friend, in whose glowing face is mingled enthusiasm for the scene, and gratitude for the wong man's lot.

Stryourselves my young friends, and let no questions of expcuse or regrets for the unattainable any longer keep you away from the growing ranks of enthusiastic can

#### RACINE CANOES.

RACINE CANOES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Aug. 8 "F. S. C." asks about Racine canoes. The best all-around Racine model for river and small lake work is undoubtedly the Birdie Kane. These canoes can carry very comfortably more sail than the manutacturers rig them with. They have done so here on Lake Michigan. I made a cruise this summer, in company with a Birdie Kane, on a rapid, wild river. She stood the "racket" well. Striking rocks in rapids, hauling over log jams, and sleeping m her at night affected her not the least. The only drawback was her weight—severely fclt on the portages. I am informed by Mr. Green, the genial head of the canoe department, that the Racine Co. will soon put on the market a Birdie Kane weighing not over sixty pounds. If they do this there will be little left to be desired; for a Racine Birdie kane will staud more hard usage than any other wooden canoe made, is a beauty to look upon, is finely finished to the smallest detail, paddles easily, sails well, is a good sea boat and a life boat in the bargain. Reduce her weight to sixty pounds, so that she can be comfortably carried on a yoke, and no better cruiser for narrow waters need be wished for. Mr. F. H. Pullen, a veteran canoeist of Lowell, Mass., will, I think, indorse my remarks concerning the Birdie Kane, one of which moves to the dip of his own blade. For sailing a centerboard Childs's or similar is a visable, but not absolutely necessary.

I. F. Weer.

#### THE GALLEY FIRE.

#### BROILING SMALL FISH.

BROILING SMALL FISH.

To broil the small fish which you catch, either in fresh or salt water, clean them and fasten them by the head to a slender, flexible, birch branch. Stick the other end of the branch into the ground at an angle that will allow the fish to hang just in front of the fire, where it can get the most heat. Put a piece of pork on the head, so that the pork fat will run down and baste the fish. Turn and watch it carefully that it may be cooked evenly. Serve and eat at once. Beefsteak and mutton chops may be cooked the same way, and they will be so juicy and nice that you will never miss the gridron. Of course, the blaze must be clear, and the meat must be at a distance to get the most intense heat without any smoke. You must be watchful, remembering that ofernal vigilance is the price of something else beside liberty. If you bave a shad or a bluefish that you wish to cook quickly, and in a less time than it would take to bake it, you may plank it. The way to serve planked fish is one of the easiest in the entile its of camping out dishes. Clean the fish, take off the head and split it the entire length. Nail it to a smooth piece of board, set it in front of a hot fire and broil until the fish is browned and is cooked through. Remove it from the board, spread it with butter, satt and a little cayenne pepper, and serve. If you are short of platters, you may serve it on the plank on which it was cooked. It will not hurt the flavor of it at all.

If any of your party have been fishing, and bave commonly successful trip, you may like to keep the fish not wanted for immediate use, and this you may do by spicing it. Dress the fish and remove the skin. If it is a large lish remove the bones as well. Out into small pieces, two or three lucles square, and pack them in a stone or granite jar. Cover with vinegar, in which put a tablespoonful of salt and a dozen each of whole cloves, allspile and peppercorns. Cover with a tight-fitting plate or a piece of bread dough, and bake in the hot sand and ashes, prepa

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MEET.—We have received from Mr. S. R. Sjoddard, of Glens Falls, N. Y., a number of views of the camp from various points, giving an excellent idea to those not present of the camp and island. The views of the start of two paddling races are very good, and also the group of canocs drawn up on shore. We expect to publish soon a complete list of all photos taken at the meet. Photography has become a fixed institution with many canocists, as was evident this year in camp, where it was hardly possible to move without hearing a warning cry, "Keep still, you're in a picture," while the unannounced visitor of an evening was apt to be blessed if he opened a tent flap suddenly, for bringing white light with him. Perhaps it would be possible next year to build a small shanty for the use of the photographic members of the Association. The expense need not be very great, and it would certainly be a great convenience to many. All that is needed is a day'r room and a small room for operating. Let those interested take the matter in hand now and push it

#### AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

THE 1884 MEET AT GRINDSTONE ISLAND, AUG. 1 TO 15. OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF RACES,

Tuesday, Aug. 12.
A. M.
1. Paddling, II., 1 mile. (Length not over 16ft., beam not under

26in.).
2. Sailing novices; any class caroe; 1½ miles. (Canoeists who have never sailed a canoe before 1884).
3. Paddling, III., 1 mile. (Length not over 17ft., beam not under 28in.).

4. Sailing, A and B, 3 miles. (No limits as to trim or rig; start 10 minutes apart; two first prizes; A. length not over 16ft., beam not over 18ft., B, length not over 17ft. with a limit of 28-56in. beam for that length; beam may increase ½in, for each 6in. length decreased). 5. Paddling, tandem, I mile. (Flags to both men in the winning

5. Paddling, tandem, 1 mile. (Frags to both men in the annual cause).
6. Upset, any canoe, 14 mile.
Wednesday, Aug. 13.
7. Paddling, long distance, 3 miles. (Not under 27in. beam and not over 16ft, long).

Thursday, Aug. 14.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

8. Paddling, L., 1½ miles. (Length not over 18ft., beam not under 24in.).
9. Paddling. 1V., ½ mile. (Length not over 16ft., beam not under

30in.), 30in.), 10, Salling, A and B, cruising rig, 3 miles, start together. (A, not more than bug, ft.; B, not more than 75sq. ft. sail area; any ballast; two first prizes).

11. Paddling and sailing combined, 1 mile each way, 2 miles.
12. Sailing, light race, 1½ miles. (A, canoes without ballast; B, canoes without ballast, and canoes with heavy boards only.)
13. Hurry skurry race, 220yds. (Entries race 220yds, for choice of canoes, which are drawn up in line on shore, first canoe touched to be used).

cances, which are drawn up in line on shore, first cance touched to be used).

14. Exhibition of cance tricks and gyumastics.

WM. WHITLOCK, Chairman,\*

E.B. Edwards.

\*Mr. Wkitlock uot being present at the meet resigned as a member of the Regatta Cummittee, and Mr. Vaux was appointed by the Commodore to serve as chairman during the week.

NOTICE POSTED ON THE BULLETIN BOARD THE WEEK OF THE RACTS.

\*\*Becord will be kept of the order of finish of every cance crossing the home line in the following events, and from this record the average merit will be ascertained and prizes awarded to the two cances securing the largest and next largest number of points.

The first cance ia each race to receive 10 points and the last cance finishing to get 1. All others to get proportionate numbers between these limits.

It will be noticed that it may not be necessary to win a single race to secure these prizes which are for the best all round cances.

C. BOWYER VAIX, New YORK C. C.

R. W. Gibson, Captain Mobican C. C.

RECORD OF RACES ON THE A. O. A. OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR AVERAGE PRIZES.

\*\*Tuesday, Aug. 12.\*\*

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Tuesday,
1. Paddling, II., 1 mile.
2. Paddling, III., 1 mile.
3 and 4. Sailing, A and B, 3 miles

Wednesday, Aug. 13.
5. Paddling, long distance, 3 miles.

5. Fadding, long distance, 8 miles.
3. Padding, I., 1½6 miles.
7. Padding, IV., ½6 miles.
8 and 9. Sailing, A and B cruising rig, 3 miles.
10. Padding and sailing combined, 1 mile each way, 2 miles.
11, 12 and 13. Sailing, light race, A, B, and heavy boards, 1½ miles.

#### OFFICIAL REPORT OF RESULTS IN DETAIL.

DELANEY POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Event I.—Paddling, Class II., 1 mile, with turn. Length not over 16ft., beam not under 26in.

Canoe.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	No. at finish.	Time.	Record points.
Zulu Ada M. S Pixie Diamond Idler Muriel	M. F. Johnson J. L. Weller F. Adams N. S. Smitb E. O. Finnel E. Gould R. W. Baldwin A. G. Webster	Peterboro. Peterboro. Dock Rat. L. G. K. C. C. Ottawa.	16×28 16×25 16×27 14×27 14×26 12×29½ 13×27 14×27	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	10 84 10 44 11 24	10 8 5-7 7 3-7 6 1-7 4 6-7 3 4-7 2 2-7

M. F. Johnson, first prize flag. J. L. Weller, second prize flag.

Event II.—Sailing novices, any canoe (A. C. A. rules), 1½ mileş. Canocists who have never sailed a canoe before 1884.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.
Tarantula Evora Gyp Day Dream Kate Minx Argo	G. H. Thacher, Jr. E. G. Rand. A. H. Mason. J. P. Jefferson. W. G. Van Dalfsen. W. A. Fraser. M. V. Brokaw. B. H. Nadal. E. C. Delavan, Jr.	Harvard. Toronto. Warren. Dock Rat. Ubique. N. Y. C. C. K. C. U.	14.6×30 14.6×30 14 ×30½ 14.4×30 14 ×27 16 ×30 14.4×30 16 ×30 14.4×30 14.4×30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	32 20 35 55 35 58

Jumper (entered by mistake as Zulu), J. L. Weller not tbe owner, ame in second, but had to be disqualified according to rules, aloolah. R. P. Brock. .. K. C. C. 14×30 Did not start. aloolah. .. T. S. Westcott. Phila. 14×37 Did not finish. Course was triangular, ½ mile on a side, wind very light.

Event III.—Paddling, Class III., one mile, with turn, length not over 17ft., beam not under 28in.

CANOE.	Name.	Club,	Size.	Finish.	Time.	Record points.
Idyl Marguerite	M. F. Johnson J. C. Wilson E. C. Griffin. A. H. Mason	Watertown K. C. C.	16 ×28 15 ×32 14.6×30 14 ×30¼	1 2 3 4	11 20 12 00 12 15	10 7 4 1

Fanita (under limit), E. Gould, K. C. C ,  $14\times27$ , 12min.; time was taken by the official keepers. Started 2min. later to get official time.

Tuesday, no wind; sailed on Thursday.

Event IV., A.—Sailing, Class A. 3 miles, twice round the 1½ mile triangle; length not over 16ft.; beam not over 25in.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.	Record points.
Helena Dido Siren Diamond Psyche Nettie	J. L. Weller G. Van Deusen G. E. Edgar, Jr R. B. Burchard E. O. Finnel C. K. Munroe W. L. Green B. C. Bakewell	Rondout. Dock Rat. N. Y. C. C L. G. C. C. N. Y. C. C. K. C. C.	16 ×26 14 ×27 15 ×28 14 ×28 1454×26 14.6×28 14 ×27 14 ×28	12345678	1 28 44 1 23 49 1 51 18 	8 5-7

Time taken from starting signal. Start made with sails up, 10 minutes later than B Class. Germaine, Mr. Webster; Lalage, Mr. book for this race. If it had taken place, the result of the record westeott, and Murrel, Mr. Baldwin, were entered, but did not finish, would have been quite different.

Eveut IV., B.—Sailing, Class B., 3 miles, twice around the course. 17ft. to 281/21n. beam, 3/2in. more for each 6in. less in length:

CANOE.	Name.	Club.	Size,	Finish.	Time.	Record points.	
Dot. Henrietta. Annie O. Snake Lasca. Sofronia. Isabel. Sadie N. Boreas. Evora. Girofla. Aurora. Freak. Kate. Katrina. Minx Whimbrel.	L. Q. Jones C. B. Vaux WBWackerh gen H. L. Thomas R. W. Gibson G. H. Tbacber, Jr F. F. Andrews, R. Tyson F. M. Nicholson H. Neilson A. H. Mason C. A. Neide C. Y. R. Schuyler C. Fraser R. W. Badley, M. V. Brokaw F. W. Badley, M. V. Brokaw F. W. Bridgman, J. W. Bridgman	N. Y. C. C. Mohican. Mohican. Mohican. Mohican. Mohican. Rocester. Toronto. Toronto. Toronto. Toronto. Springfield L. G. C. C. N. Y. C. C. Ubique. Pittsburgb. N. Y. C. C. Toronto.	14.6×30 14.4×30 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.8×31 14.8×31 14.8×31 14.8×30 14.8×30 14.8×30 14.8×30 14.8×30 14.8×30 14.8×31 16.8×31 16.8×31 16.8×31 16.8×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×31 14.6×32 14.6×32 14.6×32 14.6×31 14.6×32 14.6×31 14.6×32 14.6×31 14.6×32 16.6×32 16.6×32 16.6×32 16.6×32 16.6×32 16.6×32 16.6×32 16.	1 2 8 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	1 08 47 1 05 51 1 07 45	10 91/2 9 81/2 8 71/2 65/2 41/2 31/2 11/2 11/2	

Seven other canoes entered but did not firish; several did not start. Event V.-Tandem 1 mile paddling race, any canoe, two men, 1/2 mile and turn.

CANOE.	Crews.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.
Maggie	M. F. Johnson W. H. Williams. F. Adams J. L. Weller	Toronto, Toronto, Peterboro, Peterboro.	18×24 16×27	1 2	9 31 9 42

Crew of Maggie used two double paddles. Crew of Ada M. S. used two single paddles. Two other crews entered but did not start,

Event VI.—Upset race, ¼ mile. Canoes to be turned completely over at the signal and then finish.

CANOE,	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finisb.	Time.
Zulu	M. F. Johnson J. F. Weller. C. B. Vaux. F. F. Andrews. A. G. Webster G. L. Totten, Jr. L. Q. Jones. F. A. Nickerson. J. E. Millen.	Peterboro. N. Y. C. C. Rocbester. Harvard. Neptune. Hartford. Springfield	18 ×24 16 ×26 14 ×26 14 ×31 14 ×27 14 ×28 14.6×30	1* 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	

\* 20 seconds from signal to first stroke of paddle after upset.
Zulu is an open cance, all others are decked. Weller emptied his
boat while in the water himself, and paddled over the finisb line second, with no water aboard.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Event VII.—Paddling long-distance race, 3 miles, twice around tringular sailing course. Not over 16ft, or under 27in, beam.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.	Record points:
Zulu Ada M. S	M. F. Johnson J. L. Weller F. Adams E. Gould	Peterboro.	16×28 16×26 16×27 16×26	1 2 3 4	31 38 82 42 33 58 34 10	10 7 4 1

All open Peterboro canoes, Zulu and Ada M. S. using single paddles, Hillcrest and Kazoo tbe double-bladed paddle. Johnson's rate of speed for whole 3 miles was better than his one-mile rate in other races, except the tandem.

Thursday, Aug. 14.
Event VIII.—Paddling, Class I., 136 miles, round sailing course once ength not over 18ft., beam not under 24in.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.	Record points.
Zulu	M. F. Johnson J. L. Weller F. Adams	Peterboro.	18×24 16×26 16×27	1 2 3	14 48 14 55 17 00	10 5½ 1

Maggie is a decked canoe. In paddling classes II., III. and IV. can enter class I, races, III. and IV. class II. races, and IV. class III. races, III. and IV. class III. races, and IV. class III. races. In sailing class A could enter all the B races, if started at different times, as the advantage is with the B. In event IV. some of the A canoes came in ahead of the last of the B class, though starting ten minutes later.

Event IX.—Paddling, Class IV., ½ mile straight away. Length not yer 16ft., beam not under 30in.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.	Record points.
Nellie Idyl Evora Elf	M. F. Johnson. W. S. Kipp J. C. Wilson. A. H. Mason. E. L. French. E. C. Griffin.	St La'rence Watertown Toronto. Buffalo.	16 ×81 15 ×31½ 15 ×32 14.8×30¼ 14 ×30 14.6×30	1 2 3 4 5 6	05 16 05 37 05 40	10 8 1-5 6 2-5 4 3-5 2 4-5 1

Slipalong and Glück entered but did not start.

Event X., B.—Sailing, Class B. cruising rig, limit of sail area, 75ft.; 3 miles, twice round regular course.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.	Record points.
Snake Venture Girofla Jap Katrina Dot Sofronia Henrietta Isabel Whimbrel Corinne	S. W. Bowles, Jr. R. W. Gibson L. Q. Jones . F. A. Nickerson E. W. West. R. W. Basley . C. B. Vaux . F. F. Andrews. WBWackerh'gen R. Tyson . F. M. Mason . R. E. Wood . C. Fraser .	Mohican. Hartford. Springfield L. G. C. C. Pittsburgh. N. Y. C. C. Rochester. Mohican. Toronto. Toronto. Peterboro.	14.6×31 14.6×30 14 ×30 15.3×31½	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	57 11 57 24 58 00	10 9 3-12 8 6-12 7 9-12 7 6 3-12 5 6-12 4 9-12 4 3 3-12 2 6-12 1 9-12

Annie O., Lasca, Boreas, Evora, Sadie N., Sapphire, Tarantula, Minx, Freak, Elf, Aurora, Argo and Edna entered, but did not finish. Several did not start.

Event X., A.-Sailing, Class A, cruising rig, limit 50 sq. ft. sail, three miles, twice round.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish,	Time.	Record
Zulu Psycbe Dido	Grant Van Dusen J. L. Weller C. K. Munroe G. E. Edgar B. C. Bakewell	Peterboro. N. Y. C. C. Dock Rat	14 ×27 16 ×26 14.6×28 15 ×28 14 ×28	1 2 3 4 5	1 05 50 1 10 52 1 18 39	10 81/2 51/2 23/2 1

Ada M. S., Nettie, and Siren either did not start or started annot finish. Psyche was handleapped several minutes by not kno that race bad started, and was thus delayed in getting of. Germ upset at start, but started fifteen minutes after the others and pleted the distance in 1h. 27m. 32s. This race was started ten mirafter the B class.

Event XII.—Sailing light race, no ballast, 1½ miles once around sailing course. B, A, and heavy boards. Three first prizes, two second prizes (A and B).

	В,					
Canoe.	Owner,	Club,	Size.	Finish.	Time.	Record.
Snake Dot Glück Girofla Henrietta Katrina Sofronia Sadie N	E. W. West R. W. Gibson C. B. Vaux S. W. Bowles, Jr. F. A. Nickerson. WBWackerb'gep R. W. Bailey F. F. Andrews F. M. Nicholson. C. Fraser	Mohican, N. Y. Y. C. Springfield Springfield Mohican. Pittsburgh. Rocbester. Toronto.	14.6×31 14.4×30 14 ×30 14 ×30 14 ×30 14 6×31 14.6×30 14 ×30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	29 30 33 15 33 17	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 8 2

Four other canoes were entered. Three did not finish, Venture came in second, but fouled buoy and was ruled out.

A.		
Zulu	2 45 48 8 45 46 4	10 8 1-5 6 2-5 4 3-5 2 4-5 1
Lady Jane and Germaine did not finish.		
Heavy Boards.		
Isabel R Tyson Toronto,   14 ×33	1   54 55	10

Sapphire and Whimbrel paddled in to finish.

Event XIII.—Hurry-skurry Race—8 canoes, 8 men. Run 220yds. for choice of canoe. Paddle round a boat and back.

Finish.	Names.	Canoes entered.	Size.
2 3 4 5	J. L. Weller D. A. Burgess T. Gibson (Ubique) G. O. Totten, Jr. J. N. McKendrick E. Gould. E. C. Delavan, Jr. F. Adams, Ontario (birch)	Ada M. S Mosquito Edna Orilla Queen Kate	16 ×26 16 ×27 14 ×30 16 ×30 14 ×33 16 ×30 12 ×29½ 14.6×28
		_	

Event XIV.-Weller and Vaux performed canoe tricks.

Two first prizes, presented by J. H. Rushton. Two second prizes, presented by Ontario Canoe Company. I mile with turn. Extra races, paddling, two classes of decked canoes, a and b. First not over 15th. length or under 28in. beam. Second, not over 16th. length or under 28in. beam. Second, not over 16th. length or under 30in. beam. First and second prize paddle in each race.

CANOE.	Owner.	Club.	Size.	Finish.	Time.
Idvl	A. H. Mason. J. C. Wilson E. L. French W. P. Stephens C. M. Douglas J. P. Jefferson F. W. Mason	Watertown Buffalo. N. Y. C. C. Toronto. Warren,	14 ×30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12 00 12 10 12 20 

Nellie, W. F. Kipp, came in first, but was ruled out for fouling at turn.

a.						
Aquila Fanita Germaine	C. B. Vaux. G. O. Totten, Jr E. Gould A. G. Webster T. S. Westcott	Neptune, K. C. C. Harvard,	14 ×26 16.6×28 14 ×27 14 ×27 14 ×27	1 2 3 4 5	11 17 11 25 11 44	

	Evora and	Idyl in	B, and	Lark and	Aquila in	A, took	the prizes	
			T	HE RECORI	D, ·			
ŀ	Rate. Na	me.		Points.		0	wner.	
	Rate. Na 1Zulu			. 49.47		Welle	r.	
	2Hiller	est		.,39.00.,		Johus	son.	
	3 Snake			26.25		Gibsc	11.	
	4Helen	a		23.32		Van	Dusen.	
	5Dot			23.00		Vaux	Σ,	
	6Isabel			19.75		Tysor	1.	
	7 Ada M	1. S	• • • • • • • •	18.83		Adan	ıs.	
	8Ventu	re	• • • • • • •	18.50		Jones	S.	
	9Dido.			18.38		Edga	r.	
	10 Henri	etta		18.00		Wack	zerbagen.	
	11Girofla	a		17,75		Nicke	erson.	
	12Jap		• • • • • • • • •	17.00		west	•	
	12Glück 14Sofro			14.00		Bown	es.	
	1450IF01	nia		19 40		Andr	ews,	
	15Idyl. 16Katrir	********		10 75		Poils	on.	
	17 Devoh	12		11 88		, Dane	y.	
	17Psych 18Evora			10.60		Mago	0e.	
	10 Maggi	e		10.00		Iohn	gon	
	19Maggi 19Mami	Α	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	10. 00		John	son,	
	21Diamo	and		9.72		Finn	el.	
	22Annie							
	23Nellie							
	24Sadie	N		8.00		Nich	olson.	
	25Lasca			7.50		Thac	her.	
	26 Borea	S		6.50		Neils	son.	
	27Pixie			6.15	<i>.</i>	Smit	h.	
	27 Siren.			6.15	<i></i>	Bure	chard,	
	29 Margi	erite		, 5.00		Griff	in.	
	29Kate			5.00		Fras	er.	
	31Auror	a	*****	4.00		Neid	é.	
	31Whim	ıbrel		4.00		Mase	on, F. W.	

Green. Brokaw. Bakewell, B. C. Wood. Webster. Bridgman. Gould. ize, and Johnson. On the record Toronto Club leads by most entries and paddling points. Peterboro second, Mohican third, but first for sailing. New York C. C. fourth.

egatta Committec-C. B. Vaux, chairman; E. B. Edwards, L. Q.

ones.

Olerk of the Course—W. M. Carter.

Time Keepers—C. H. Waring, F. S. Westcott.

Judge and Starter—Col. H. C. Rogers

Police of the Course—Brockville C. C.

Mensurers—J. H. Rushton, W. P. Stephens.

The clerk of the course and the time keepers were presented with mall paddles (the gift to the A. C. A. of the Ontario Canoe Co.) for heir faithful services.

## Wachting.

#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of proposed matches and meetings.

Aug. 28.—Quivey Y. O., Fourth Match.
Aug. 28.—Hull Y. C., Second Champiouship Match,
Aug. 30.—Hull Y. C., Third Champiouship Match,
Aug. 30.—Beverly Y. C., Second Champiouship Match,
Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Champiouship Match,
Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Champiouship Match,
Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Marblehead, Special Match,
Sept. 6.—Hull Y. C., Third Champiouship Match,
Sept. 11.—Quincy Y. C., Last Race,
Sept. 11.—Punton's Reef Challenge Cup.
Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladies' Day,
Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Fall Matches,
Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race,
Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Harbor Cruise,
Oct. 5.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

#### AFTER THE BATTLE.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

SINCE Bedouin's victories this season have finally decided the long contested question of type in favor of the cutter, it may not be out of place to review briefly the hattles, both on paper and water, of the last four years, that have oulminated in a trumph of honest boats, sailors rigs, and scientific methods in designing, sparring and ballasting. Although it is thirteen years since the old Vindex, a cutter, though only of three beams, first divided the waters of the Delaware opposite Thicum Island, it is less than half ast long since the awful proposition was advanced that any boat, much less a "cuttah," of the quality in the properties of the place was a proposite thicum Island, it is less than half ast long since the awful proposition was advanced that any boat, much less a "cuttah," of the place of the control of the place of the place of the place of the control of the place of the short of the place of the place of the short of the place of the place of the place o

the short time that intervened hefore the races in which she was seen more than once on the bay, was methy sloops, and sad to say beaten. Fast sloops beat her, slow ones salled around her, and shoults of victory went up from the opposite camp, but "the slipper he blew a whilf from his pipe, and a scornful laugh laughed her, and shoult so five the proposition of the new show wet, had no accommodations, could not point with the sloop, clumsy rig, too complicated, etc., the proposition that the sloop, clumsy rig, too complicated, etc., the proposition standing in about this form: that the American sloop was faster in any weather except, possibly, a very Leavy sea, and was dryer, a senter scaload, more westberly and had greater accommodations.

We all remember what followed—a victory in yachting that did the scale of the season of the control of the proposition of the propositio

the disadvantages that weigh on a boat in ber first sosson and sailed resected in right trim and handling the perfection of our boasted slopy resected in right trim and handling the perfection of our boasted slopy resected in right trim and handling the perfection of our boasted slopy resected in right trim and handling the perfection of our boatsed slopy. The continued to he largely in face of the sloopy. Their reputations is an experiment of the sloopy of the sloop o

them. It will avail nothing to say that she has beaten Mischief but not the other three; many will agree with us that Mischief holds first place among our sloops, with Gracie second and Francy third, and besides what Bedouin can do with Gracie is pretty well proved. Oriva's performance in the final race must not be overlooked, as she beat Vixen foiled, and squarely, no flukes or chances.

and badly in all weathers, the compromises, as competitors with the parnow cutters, have proved failures, and nothing remains to be gained by denying eliber fact. Better acknowledge it openly and start in to improve the best boat if possible.

It is not to be expected that, with the present standard of speed which even the sloops have attained, we shall have to score many more such victories over them as Madge did, or as the sloops once promised the cutters: but gaining the position they have after an unequal fight of four years, there is no fear that the cutters cannot hold it with increasing numbers each year, and increased skill in landling them.

The scarecrow held up by some that their use entails the importation of designers, builders and sailors from abroad, is an insult to American skill and ingenuity; we have found it necessary to call to our aid those regularly trained to their professions, whose knowledge and experience have taken the place of that guess work and rule of thumb once too common in all brauches of yacht construction, with already an astonishing improvement in the standard of excellence; but that we alone caunot build and sail cutters, while we can build and sail sloops, is too absurd an idea to be entertained for a moment. The part that Forest AND Stracam has taken in the fight is too well known to need comment. In its columns appeared the first intimation that our boats were not what they should be, but that something better was possible, and ever since it has continued the course then commenced, through a long and hard fight to a successful ending, and in the future, as in the past, its efforts will always be in the cause of honest boats and true yachting.

#### YACHTING ON CAPE COD BAY.

YACHTING ON CAPE COD BAY.

POR some time past there has been a questiou as to the respective merits of the yachts in Cape Cod Bay, and to sottle the vexed question a race was arranged for Monday, Aug. 18. A much desired wholesall breeze was provided in the fresh wind from S. W., and the result was unquestionably convincing.

The start was made from a stakeboat off Brewster Bar, and the course thence was E. five miles to stakeboat aff Orleans, thence N. three miles to Lone Rock buoy, off Eastham, and from there seven miles back to Brewster stakeboat. At 2:10 F. M. the Mattie, Ida Florence and Wavecrest started, followed at 2:11 by the Nelhe and Mamie, Percy Allen at 2:12, and Fawu 2:14. The Mattie led until just before reaching the Orleans stakeboat, when she was delayed a minute by fouling a net. The boats rounded the stake in following order: Ida Florence and Wavecrest together, one-half minute later Percy Allen, Mattie, Nellie and Mamie, the Fawu turning two and one-half minutes after them. Lone Rock buoy was rounded by Ida Florence, Wavecrest, Percy Allen, Nellie and Mamie, and Mattie. From that point the Percy Allen soon passed the Wavecrest and Ida Florence, holding the lead to the finish. There was not nime allowance; all boats were centerboard cats and built for 20tt. keel, except the Fawn, which was a 25ft. sloop. Length of course fifteen miles:

SUMMAHY.

2 19

	SUMMARY.	
Percy Allen, F. S. Allen, B	rewster	
Nelly and Mamie, Commin	gs and Howes, Orleans	2 18
Ida Florence, John H. Swe	et, Wellfleet	2 20
Mattie, Roland Nickerson,	E. Brewster	2 28
Wavecrest, D. L. Young,	Orleans	.Time not taken.
Fawn, Thaddeus Basset, B	rewster	.Time not taken.

#### BEVERLY Y. C.

THE ninety-first regatta was sailed off Nahant on Aug. 23, 1884, being the third championship match. Wind W.S.W., shifting to S.W. light. Judges-Geo. B. Inches, Gordon Dexter, F. d. Bradlee, Judges' yacht, Bluebell, Beverly Y. C. Course for First Class—Leaving Whistling Buoy off Graves and Red Buoy No. 2 off Winthrop Head on starboard and return, 10½ miles.

Course for Second and Third Classes—Leaving Winthrop Head Buoy on starboard and return, 7 miles.

FIRST CLASS.		
Length.	Actual.	Corrected
Cricket, sloop, C. F. Adams, 3d 30.07	3 01.20	2 54 21
Countess, sloop, Gco. B. Chase 31.06	8 25 80	3 19 24
Bessie, schooner, Chas. P. Curtis27.01	Withdrew	
Cruiser, sloop, A. B. Alley	2 28 45	2 19 13
Spider, cat, Walter Abbott20.00	2 34 30	2 21 43
Hornet, cat, H. L. Harding	2 34 45	2 22 59
Rita, cat, H. B. Richardson20.06	Withdrew	
SECOND CLASS KEELS.		
Witch, cutter, B. B. Crowninshield 22.06	3 00 00	2 49 36
Mosquito, cat, E. W. Codman 22.02	Not timed.	
THIRD CLASS.		

Mirage, cat, L. M. Clark THIRD CLASS.

Mirage, cat, L. M. Clark THIRD CLASS.

The wind was very light, too light for Bossic and Countess. Cruiser had a great advantage under the club rules, which were not made for "jih and mainsail hoats," in being allowed to carry a jib while the cats had mainsails only. Witch was late at the starting line, and Mosquito waited for her starting twenty minutes late, when wind was very light; she was six minutes outside the limit of time and it is a prize or not. The rule is: "No prize awarded unless one boath class makes race at rate of 2½ miles an hour." Which and Mosquito in racing for the pennant were in same class as the enthoats, who made race in thine, but sailed for separate prizes with allownee. Prizes were won as follows: First prizes, Cricket, Cruiser, Mirage and probathy Witch. Second Frizes, Countess and Spider. Crucket and Cruiser take pennants, tieing with Thialfi and Countess, and with Witch and Rita. Mirage wins and bolds pennant.

BLUE WITH A GOLD CASTLE.

#### LIGHTS ON SMALL BOATS.

LIGHTS ON SMALL BOATS.

As will be seen by the following extract from the Syracuse Stand-connection with the sad accident of Aug. 15 on the St. Lawrence River, by which a lady was drowned. On the evening in question, a lady and gentleman in a skiff attempted to row across the bow of the steamer Rothesay, but were struck by the steamer, thrown into the water and the lady drowned, her escort being severely injured.

It is without doubt highly necessary for their own safety that small boats should carry a light at nigbt, but a single white light, visible in all directions, as directed by law, will not answer for the reason stated below, that it practically blinds the persons in the boat to all a few feet distant. Many canoes carry a square brass lamp, with red and green sides hut having in addition a lense of plain glass in front, the latter being quite tolk and, as it is of rather poor quality, gring little light to dazzle be eyes, but still powerful enough to be visible as a signal at some distance.

This lamp has been found to answer very well, and although not visible to a boat approaching from behind, it is probably the best yet devised. With any lights more or less trouble will arise in crowled waters, the small hoats take too great visks, and the steamers, as a rule, are unterly indifferent to the danger they put the small ones in as long as they do not render themselves liable. To run so close to a row boan as to swamp her is only a joke, and it is just as tunny to make a sailing hoat go off her course, even wille racing, though a turn of a spoke or two would make no difference. Some samples of this conduct were shown by steamers on the St. Lawrence at the canoe ruet, notally the E. Vanhorne, which deliberately ran down a racing canoe, while the Hero and others ran through the racing deet to give a view of the race to those on board, regardless of the danger and disappointment of the crews. Perhaps if such steamers were compelled occasionally to stop for a rowbeat or Juny the penalty; they would learn to b

served.

"This law is well-meant, and is good in that in extreme cases it might save a single life, but on the whole it is better broken than kept. Had Captain Estes stopped to think he would not have written as he cid, for the law is that skiffs carrying a light have the right of way and steamers are compelled to stop, and if they happen to strike a skiff

they are responsible. If there were but occasional skiffs to be seen pon the river this perhaps could be accomplished, but at the park, ere, for example, where on many evenings lifty or seventy-five skiffs re on the water, it would be utterly impossible for a steamer to stop very time a skiff happened to cross its bow. Again, the stopping of a steamer might endanger the lives of many passengers and cause unto damage, for here, where there are so many dangerous shouls would not be possible to reverse the engines without incurring the ski of grounding upon one of these, especially if a strong wind were lowing. In this way, while a single life might be saved, hundreds of others would be placed in jeopardy. There are many young men to the river of sufficient importance, in their own estimation at least, of the property of

rs inmeasurable amoyance to obey the whims of such egotistical pecimens.

"Another reason urged against this law is that if the lights be placed to the bow of the boat, the person rowing cannot see beyond the light and will be mable to determine his course, thus incurring danger, less and other reasons are niged by boatmen why the law should of be enforced. Upon inquiry atmong them your correspondent warms that all of them think the law absurd, and they declare that they are compelled to observe it, they will so annoy steamers by taking them stop on every occasion that the captains of vessels will sek to have it rescinded. The fine for being without a light is \$300. "People were not so careless there would be no need of so much autton; but many who come here for a few days have a sort of idea that they can row a boat or sail it, under all circumstances, even if acy have never been in one before, and the result is that they take sks that skillful oarsmen would avoid. It has come to be just the hing for brave swains to attempt to shoot across the bow of a passing steamer or row as near as possible to catch the swell. Nothing m stop such except death or marriage. It seems better to all pares concerned that the law is better broken than kept. What the intended will be is not yet known."

#### RACES AT MATTAPOISETT.

TWENTY-FOUR boats took part in the races sailed on Saturday last off Mattapoisett for yachts under 30 and over 15ft. No yachts entered in the first class, but the other three were fairly well filled. The first gun was fired at 10:30 A. M. to prepare, the classes being started in order. The wind was steady from southwest during the race. The entries and times were:

SECOND CLASS.

Length Actual Commetted

	Leugth.	. Actu	al. Co	orrected.
Surprise, C. C. Hanley	24.00	2 54	01	2 10 14
Arvilda	24.05	2 55		2 11 09
Atalanta, T. R. Thomas	26.09	2 54		2 18 22
Mattie, Howard Stockton	25 10	2 56		2 14 36
Myrtle, Phinney	24 02	3 01		2 17 25
Faunus, Perry	94 01	3 03		2 19 15
Alcyone, Phinney		3 05		2 23 11
Violet, G. H. Richards	24 04		taken.	~ 20 11
Whisper, F. Sargent	95 04		taken.	
THIRD		1406	but GII.	
		3 25	40	0.01.00
Dolly, A. H. Hardy	00 00			2 24 06
Zillan, J. Jenney	22.00	3 22		2 34 56
Mascot, F. E. Bacou, Jr	22.03	3 27		2 39 37
Sans Peur, J. A. Barnes	20.02	3 40		2 49 06
Sprite, H. R. Dalton, Jr		3 41	36	2 51 02
FOURTH				
Inez		1 33		0 54 42
Gem, S. A. Bigelow	18.00	1 33		0 56 36
Rarus	16.11	1 43	00	1 00 04
Aggie	15,05	1 43	22	1 01 43
Phosie, B. F. Gibbs	20.01	1 28	15	Not m'd.
Spray, Threidhoff		1 41	09	Not m'd.
Island Belle, Joseph		1 37		Not m'd.
Bessie		Not	taken.	
General			taken.	
Lady of the Lake				
Lady of the Lake Prizes, \$12 and \$6 in each class.	Indepe	Malcolm	Thoma	g and F
E. Sparrows. Reception committee	Macere	Clark At	Princon	Holmon
E. sparrows. Reception committee	, 1108919,	Ciain, Al	MUSCHIA.	Troumes,

HULL Y. C.

Last week we have a modern scale with plenty of sport for all boats down to the smallest. Last week we noticed the races of the Bunker Hill, Boston, Beverley and Hull yacht clinbs, all open to small boats, this week we have as many, and next will come the great even of the season, the turn out of the Mosquito fleet at Marblehead. Last saturday as the date set for the second championship matches of the Hull Y. C. and the sailors shared the lively southwest breeze that blessed the other clubs on that day. Twenty five yachts came to the line at 3:15 P. M., at which fine the first class started. The remaining classes, five in all, followed at five minute intervals, all being over by 3:45. It was 4:55 when Seabird passed the finish, winner in the third class, then the others began to flock in. A curious accident happened to Transit as she finished, She passed too close to the judgest load, and as size heled at the time her topmast struck that of the latter and broke off.

topmast struck that of the latter and broke of	OH,	
FIRST CLASS.		
Length,	Actual.	Corrected.
Shadow, c. b., John Bryant34.04	1 53 41	1 27 29
Lillie k. J. P. Gale	2 05 32	1 41 16
Lillie, k., J. P. Gale	ot return.	
SECOND CLASS,		
Banucret, k., J. F. Brown	2 06 08	1 30 58
Transit, k., E. H. Ingalls27.03	2 05 05	1 32 21
Gem, k., Osgood & Savage 26.05	2 12 30	1 38 51
	~ 10 00	1 00 01
THIRD CLASS.	1 27 06	4 00 00
Sea Bird, c. b., G. S. Forbush,, 23.01		1 08 06
Kitty, k, Tarbell & Adams.,	1 28 56	1 05 30
Thelga, k., A. P. Thayer	2 01 07	1 36 41
Saracen, k., W. P. Fowle 28.08	2 03 56	1 40 25
FOURTH CLASS.	9 00 00	4 00 05
Queen Mab, c. b., Burwell & Litchfield .22.06	1 33 06	1 08 35
Joker, c. b., George Coffin 20.08	1 39 31	1 12 18
Amy, c. b., E. W. Baxter21.04	1 38 08	1 12 29
Niobe, c. b., F. S. Dunne	1 44 22	1 17 59
FIFTH CLASS.		
Wildfire, c. b., H. A. Keith	1 44 44	1 15 44
Kismet, c. b., H. N. Curtis	1 43 40	1 15 37
Viva, c. b., P. M. Bond	1 43 20	1 15 55
Sherwater, c. b., W. M. Merril18.09	1 45 00	1 16 46
Myrtle, c. b., C. H. & R. C. Poor19.06	1 45 40	1 18 15
Spray, c. b., H. H. Faxon	1 46 42	1 18 33
Imogene, c. b., B. T. Wendell18.10	Did not r	eturn.
SIXTH CLASS.	4 40 40	
Charlotte G., cat, Freemau & Ganoway 17 11	1 49 43	1 20 31
Elsie, cat, C. F. Hardwich	1 51 12	1 20 89
Cadet, cat, Belcher & Dunham16.01	1 53 14	1 21 40
Idlewild, cat, H. Taggard17.08	1 58 89	1 23 38
Judges-Messrs. Griffin, Aborn, Kiley, Lori	ing and Miller	

#### TOLEDO Y. C. ANNUAL MATCHES.

THE Toledo Y. C. held their second annual match, open to all lake boats, on Thursday, Aug. 22. The yealts were in two classes, second and third, the first failing to fill; the second being between 23 and 367£, waterline length, the third under 237£. The time allowance of two minutes per foot is made on a basis of the sum of waterline, extreme beam and depths of hold from planking to under side of deck next to mast. One man is allowed for every five feet of such gross measurement. The courses decided on were for second class, from starting line ou north side of Turtie light due east 7 miles, thence southwest by south, half south 7 miles, to starting line, 21 miles; and for third class due east to stakeboat 7 miles, thence due west 7 miles. The time limit was six hours. Five prizes were offered in the second class of \$75, \$50, \$40, \$55 and \$10, and three in the third class of \$25, \$15 and \$10, besides the Machen cup for second class only, to be won at three consecutive annual matches before becoming the property of a yacht. A flying start was ordered at 10:30, boats to cross the line at gunfire with ten minutes limit, but it was 11:08 be fore the signal was given. The water was smooth with a topsail breeze from southwest. The entries and times of crossing were:

No Name. 11 06 45 Peterl. 11 09 52

Zetta	0 Fanchon	C
Minnie		8
Crescent		0
Kate Graham		0
Lulu		0
Corsair		
Charon		0
Stella		9
	5 Jennie J	
Victoria	5 Oberon	0
Several accidents happened to	o the vachts. Charlie H. broke her	r
DOTCHE GOODGODOO DOODGOO	are throat halliand bolt in coffe I pla	4

all such mishaps the races were a success and all were satisfied. The times of finish and elapsed time are given below:

	Measure-	Allow-		
	ment.	ance.		
		M. S.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Scud	50		3 39 00	3 89 00
Lulu	45	8 80	3 49 15	3 45 45
Kate Graham	45	3 30	4 49 03	3 45 33
Fanchon	49	0 42	disabled.	
Gypsy	40	7 00	4 20 03	4 83 03
Stella	. 44	4 12	4 18 57	4 09 45
Oberon	49	0.42	3 52 53	8 52 11
Charon	.42	5 36	4 00 12	8 54 86
Corsair	41	6 18	4 14 18	4 08 00
Ida	89	7 42	4 07 45	4 00 03
Osprey	49	0 42	4 28 13	4 27 31
Crescent	40	7 00	4 12 20	4 05 20
Jenuie J	42	5 36	4 11 25	4 06 49
Ino	JR	1 24	4 41 00	4 39 36
Charlie H	. 95	10 30	1 11 00	1 00 00
Madeline	34	11 12		
Zetta		11 10		
		n CLASS.		
Victoria		1 06		
L Her B	392		8 25 05	8 25 04
No Name	32		4 01 13	4 01 13
Minnie			1 1/1 10	4 01 13
Petrel	31	0.28	3 46 50	3 46 22
The regatta commi	tree were M			
and A. W. Machen.	acce were m	coore. In G.	TIGITICK, W	THE DIONII
aba a w. Machen.				

#### THE BATTLE OF THE SHARPIES.

THE BATTLE OF THE SHARPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Ang. 21, Mr. Robert Barnwell Roosevelt subscribes to the following statements, making at the same time some purely personal remarks to which I do not see fit to reply. He says:

First—"The only thing a sharpie does not possess is speed," and afterward adds that his sharpie has speed.

Second—"That the Roslyn yawl rig is nothing new." Perhaps not. I had the pleasure of designing it, however, Follest and Straam gave been a Nonparell sharpie for anght we know, and if so, was a handy craft.

Third—Mr. Roosevelt says that the Roslyn yawl is a "monstrosity, mihandy, unmanageable, and entirely unscaworthy." My reply to this highly seasoned statement is that when he and his schooner sharpic were dodging through canals and behind sandbanks to reach Florida, one becember, Commodore Douglass's Roslyn yawl sharpie was sailing the open sea course to the same destination. On this trip the latter yacht made good time, proved herself a fine staunch sea boat, and seasoned successively those who sailed her. Her log was much praised by those who sailed her. Her log was more thanked to the same destination on the uniquely builds these sharpie yachts. Are there no wise sharpe owners in the world but Mr. Robert Barwell Roosevelt? That greatenan has declined to practically show wherein lies the superiority of his schooner rig and scow rudder over my rawl with balance rudder, and as my only object in replying to his letter of Ang. 7 was to have this question fairly tested, I row decline to further discuss sharples on any such narriendly personal basis as the tone of Mr. Roosevelt's last published letter suggests.

ANOTHER SINGLEHANDER.

#### ANOTHER SINGLEHANDER.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I send you herewith a general description of a narrow "single-hander;" now under process of construction by an amateur who "got out" the lines, is building and rigging the boat himself, and is doing a fair job considering, and the lines look well:

Length over all	. 2Sft.	
Length on L.W.L	.24ft.	
Beam	. 4ft.	
Greatest draft	. 5ft.	
Least freeboard		
Width of top of keel	.14in.	
Headroom in cabin under beams		
Width of floor	.12in.	
Width of lockers		
Cabin length		
Forecastle		
13 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	- /1 4 - 55°	

#### MILWAUKEE Y. C. ANNUAL MATCHES.

MILWAUREE Y. C. ANNOAL MATCHES.

THE first annual matches of the Milwaukee Y. C. were sailed on Ang. 14. The course was triangular, nine miles twice around, or eighteen miles in all. Although the early morning was quite foggy, a good breeze from the southeast sprang up before the start, increasing during the latter part of the race. Four yaches entered, Adele and Las Campanas keel sloops, and Kate and Idun, centerbourd sloops, the former being a deep Boston boat. The first leg of these miles was a bent, Adele leading as she did all through the race. The times of the first round were: Adele 2:40, Las Campanas 2:51, Kate 2:55, Idun 2:535.

The times of the finish of second round were, Adele 3:10, Las Campanas 3:33½, Idun 2:43, Kate 3:45½, Adele takes first prize, silver cup, Idun takes second place on time allowance.

A SEAT FOR A ROWBOAT.—Central Lake, Mich., Aug. 21, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream: A good many years ago 1 adopted a device in canoeing which I found very satisfactory where portages were short. This was simply a common wooden chair, with the legs sawn oil, and placed in the bottom of the canoe, or sometimes on the top of a backet. When dining, I often inverted it, with the seat resting against a tree, when its served as a small table. In after years, when my wife, who sometimes accompanies me in long boating excursions, complained of weariness, I remembered the old thing. I took a chair and having cut the legs at the back completely off and left the front ones about an inch in length, I placed upon each of the latter an iron cleat, pointing backward. When the chair is placed upon the board, the cleats will retain it in position. A round top or "bow back" is preferable. For invalids, or those who, while not over strong, yet delight in boating, the value of this simple device can hardly be overestimated.

It is within the reach of the most limited exchequer, and I venture to ask that you will publish the description.

If I am not much mistaken, there will be not a few, especially among your lady readers, who will thank you for the before a month is up.—

EXELURE.

exchequer, and I venture to ask that you will publish the description. If I am not much mistaken, there will be not a few, especially among your lady readers, who will thank you for it before a month is up.—KNLPHE.

THE FIRST STEEL VESSEL ON THE LAKES.—The first vessel built of skeel on the lakes was launched on Ang. 21 from the Wyandotte shipyard, at Detroit. Her name is the Albany, and she is 265t to keel 128th, over all, 28tf, beam, 1745th, depth, and was built for the Western Transit Company, of Buifalo, for carrying grain from that point to Chicago. Her engines are fore and aft compound, 23 and 43×48, with boilers 9½×16 to carry 110 pounds. This vessel will cost \$200,000, and was seven months in building, her keel having been laid in February. The same firm will soon launch a similar boat. The Albany was launched beam on, being held, after wedging up, by a shore at the seem and one at the stern, kept in place by ropes. At the signal from Mr. Frank E. Kirby, the company's constructing engineer, both ropes were cut at once, and the vessel gilded sideways into the water, sending a wave that wetted a number of the spectators on the bank.

OPEN BOAT RACE IN THE BAY.—Prizes were offered for a race on the Upper Bay on Aug. 20, over the centennial course. from Capt. Ale Schmidt's float around buoy off Coney Island Point, thence around buoys 18 and 17, making ten miles. Seven boats from 16 to 25tt. entered, but as the wind was very light the course was shortened, the boats turning Fort Lafayette instead of Coney Island buoy. The time allowance was forty-two seconds to the foot. The starters were Teaser, 18ft.; Martha Muna, 24ft. Sin.; Lone Star, 18ft. 2in.; Mand, 18tt.; Fedora, 19ft. 10in.; Comanche, 18tt. 7in. and Maggie, 16ft. The wind died out before the course was completed, so the race was post-poned. A race was also sailed between the yawl loat of the schooner Nokomis, sailed by Capt. Louis, and a sharpie of Capt. Schmidt's, MolLLY.—This yacht was built for Mr. F. S. Mallock, of Hamilton, the course was compl

Stella. 11 09 10 Sprey 11 10 29
Charlie H. 11 10 925 Jennis J. 11 10 30
Several accidents happened to the yacits. Charlie H. broke her spinnater boom and carried away throat halliard bolt in gaff: Libi parted balloon jib halliards; Corsair had trouble with her balloon jib; Fanchon parted topmast backstay and lost topmast, but in spite of in puic, oiled and varnished.

A JUNK RACE ON NEW YORK BAY.—A piece of canvas ten feet square is a more economical motive power than even a five dollar horse. For this reason not all the junismen's carts in New York city are on wheels. Those that are on the water are about nineteen feet long, with one mast in the middle, and are of at least one thousand pounds tomogo, estimated by the weight of cit lead pipe, bursted junkman's scales, many power articles which fate consigns to a cause of much argument between these boats has always been the cause of much argument between these boats has always been the cause of much argument between the consideration of the day of the consideration of having a race was hit upon several years ago. It came off and was a success, and every summer since that time a regatal has been held, the course being from pier 28 East River around Robbin's Reef and back again. Yesterday was the day for this year's race and all jinkdom turned out from West and South streets and congregated on pier 23. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the neighboring piers were covered by the friends of the contestants, among whom, however, not a plumber could be seen. This fact was explained as being the result of an unreasonable prejudice which plumbers entertain against auy man who can tell at a glance weight and cost price of a coff of lead pipe. At 2 o'clock nine boats rocked on the waves at the starting line, with their unmes patinted upon their sterns in green, yellow, the common of the contest of the contest

R. G. W.

JEFFRIES CLUB MATCHES.—On Saturday last the fifth championship match of this club was sailed off Jeffries Point in a good breeze from southwest. The course for first class was the special nthe-nile course, and the start was made at 2.07 P. M., Judith and Una only starting. In the second class, the cat Hard Times had a saliver. Judith won, as below, and as she had won three previous races she takes the first prize and club champions. The starting of the course of t

particulars will be notified to the boats hereafter.

DOUSCHKA.—The iron steam yacht Douschka, formerly called the William H. Vanderbill, which was built in Buffalo in 1879, has been sold to go to Baranquilla, Ceutral America, where she will be used as a yacht. She is 60ft, long, 9ft din, wide, and has a trunk cabin very handsomely fitted and furnished. She has a double engine 8x6, a return tubular boiler which carries 100 pounds pressure per square inch, and she cost when new \$10,000. The Atlas line steamer which sails on Tucsday, takes her in tow to her destination. She will be called now the Carolina.

called now the Carolina.

ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C.—At a special meeting of the club on Aug. 33, it was decided to fund the debt of the club at a rate not to exceed 6½ per cent. The lawn in front of the club house will be raised eighteen inches and drained, and the roof of the house will be raised and improved.

raised and improved.

DORCHESTER Y. C.—This club will meet on Friday, Aug. 29, off
Thompson's Island, for a review and cruise to Marblehead. The
yachts will meet at 1:30, starting at 2:30.

#### POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

A Boston lady advertises for a kind, careful man to look after the house and be company for her dog during her summer absence in Europe.

July 20, O. W. Flecker, farming the Scott Ranch, killed a squirrel, from whose mouth he took 891 kernels of as fine and large wheat as we ever saw, their actual weight being two ounces less two drams. Eight such moutifuls are about equal to a pound. Here is a lesson to a farmer who has a thousand squirrels on his farm.—Santa Cruz (Cal.) Sentinel.

A Mean Trick on a Sparrow.—A small piece of looking-glass was placed in an upright position about a week ago on a picket fence in Leominster, Mass., and for about three hours every day since then a sparrow has been seen litting about the mirror. The bird will stand and peck away at its reflected and forth along the fence, fly about the mirror, then return and peck away again, and this order is kept up until it is completely exhausted, when it departs to reappear the next day.

'Squire Borge, of Bangor, is wealthy and wishes his friends.

pletely exhausted, when it departs to reappear the next day. 'Squire Borge, of Bangor, is wealthy and wishes his friends to understand that he is a wonderful sportsman. Last winter he started up country on a fishing trip, where he met with poor success. The first thing he did on returning to the city was to go to a market and buy fifteen trout. They were beauties, and he told the salesman what he was going to do and asked him where he should say they were caught. "Oh, tell them they were taken from Linus Pond." On his way home the 'squire called and had the largest one photographed. Underneath the picture he wrote; "Oho of the fifteen taken from Linus Pond, January 8, 1884, by Timothy Borge, Esq." In two days he came back to the marketman and said;

"Lookee here, where is Linus Pond, anyway? They asked me where it was and I told them it was up in the north part of Hancock county. Then they got a map and wanted me to show it to them, and for the life of me I couldn't find it. Just tell me where it is and I'll go home and fix them. Confound their hearts, I'll tell them where Linus Pond is, and give them enough of it." Then the marketman led him gently outside the shop and pointed to his sign. It read: "Linus Pond. Fish, Oysters and Game."

A summons has been issued against Loppon Druilliard of

enough of it." Then the marketman led nim gently outside the shop and pointed to his sign. It read: "Linus Pond. Fish, Oysters and Game."

A summons has been issued against Lonoon Druilliard, of Dog Point, for fishing without a license. The manner in which Druilliard breaks the fishing law is rather eurious. Instead of taking a net and fishing he has a flock of 30 gese. To the legs of these fowls he has a line and batted hooks attached. The flock are driven into the water and are followed by Druilliard's two sons, who drive them up stream, thus making them troll. As soou as a goose gets a bite it becomes frightened, and with a great flapping of wings and squawking flies to the shore, where the fish is taken from the hook.—Lockport Journal. George A. Smith, a resident of Wooden Valley, in this county, was in town Tuesday, and had in his possession 80 squirrel and 6 rabbit scalps—the squirrels having been poisoned near his home all in the space of one week. Justice Hunt certified to the fact of the sealps, and afterward, according to law, burned them in the presence of the claimant. The Board of Supervisors allow five cents apiece on squirrel scalps, thus netting Mr. Smith the handsome sum of \$44 for seven days' work. We understand that a war of extermination is going on against those little pests, and thousands of them have been killed since the county law went into effect.—Nupa (Cal.) Reporter.

"A Snort," who is desirous of information on the subject, is

led since the county law went into effect.—Napa (Cal.) provier.

"A Sport," who is desirous of information on the subject, is formed that we do not run what is generally termed a porting" department. Prize-fighters, boxers, and others of at elass call themselves sporting men, and with such we we nothing to do. We believe in, and shall encourage, cent, refined "sportsmanship," such as embraces gunning, ugling, the use of setters and pointers in connection with the mit of low associations—we abhor. No, ours is not a "sportsmartment, as you understand the term, but a sportsman's partment.—Sacramento (Cal.) Capital.

Meissonier, the painter, had a gardener who was a east botanist and a great wag. He knew the seeds of all ris of plants, and Meissonier was always trying and always illug to puzzle him. "I have got him now," said Meissonier some friends at a dinner party, and he showed them a catage of the roe of dried herrings. Then he sent for the ordener. All the guests smiled. The gardener arrived. "Do nu know these seeds!" Meissonier asked. The gardener annihed them with great attention. "Oh, yes," said he at st, "that is the seed of the polypus fluximus, a very rare opical plant." A smile of triumph lighted the face of eissonier. "How long will it take the seed to come up?" he ked. "Fifteen days," said the gardener. At the end of the

fifteen days the guests were once more at table. After dinner the gardener was announced. "M. Meissonier," he said, "the plants are above the ground." "Oh, this is a little too much," said the great painter, and all went into the garden to behold the botanical wonder. The gardener lifted up a glass bell, under which was a little bed carefully made and in which three rows of red herrings were sticking up their heads. The laugh was against Meissonier. He discharged the gardener, but took him back the next day,—Foreign magazine.

The last canine martyrdom to science operated by M. Brownsequard was of a peculiarly sensational character. That experimenter wanted to see whether life after a violent death is susceptible of being recalled in an animal killed in a healthy state. He therefore beheaded a dog familiar with his voice. The blood of another dog was beforehand prepared to be transferred into the arteries of the head. No sooner was it injected than the inert head became animated, the eyes opened, and on the professor calling the dog by his name, an attempt was made to answer by a caressing look. When the arterial blood was exhausted life disappeared. This painful experiment was suggested by one made by Dr. Laborde on Campi's head an hour and a half after execution, and when presumably the cerebral matter had greatly lost excitability. Nevertheless, when arterial blood was ejected into the head the mouth appeared to take a living character, the eyelids were raised, the pupils contracted when light was flashed upon them, and by an orifice in the skull it was seen that circulatiou was momentarily established in the intellectual convulsions. Dr. Lamborde wanted to operate on Campi's head directly it fell in the basket, but the rule in virtue of which the form of a Christian burial was gone through at the Champ de Navets stood in the way.—London Dauly News.

Senator Thurman's Fish Story.—Once upon a time, when erowded about his Presidential aspirations. Mr. Thurman re-

christan burial was gone through at the Champ de Navets stood in the way.—London Dauly News.

Senator Thurman's Fish Story.—Once upon a time, when erowded about his Presidential aspirations, Mr. Thurman replied, "I really have no ambition in that direction." A look of incredulity on every face was the only response. The Judge took in these looks and related a little story. "One summer I was at the Oakland House, Maryland, spending a little vacation up in the cool mountain region. We got telling fishing stories. I related something of my own experience when I was present and saw caught a catfish weighing ninety pounds. When I told the weight there was a general laugh, and I was humorously awarded the prize for telling fish stories. I quietly remarked to my incredulous friends that I hoped soon to convince them of the correctness of my story that in Western waters there were eatfish of ninety pounds weight. When I returned to Columbus I went to the leading restaurateur and instructed him to procure me the largest catfish that could possibly be secured. He reported in a few days that he had one. I walked over, and found an excellent specimen, weighing seventy-five pounds. I had him boxed and carefully packed in ice, and shipped him by express to my disbeheving friends at the Oakland. From the restaurateur I got all the recipes I could for eatfish chowder, eatfish steaks, stuffed eat-

fish, roast, etc., and sent them on by mail. I telegraphed as follows: 'Skin your fish before you cook him,' a catfish's skin being so rank as to spoil the flesh when the fish is cooked with it on. They got my telegram and were puzzled. When the box arrived, dripping from the melting ice, they were more puzzled. The letter, which arrived by the same train as the fish, explained all. They had a fine feast, and at it formally organized with a president and secretary, and passed the following resolution, which was sent to me: 'Resolved, That the truth of Allen G. Thurman's statements should never be questioned; that his fish stories are always absolutely true, especially his catfish stories.'"—Cleveland Fress.

It is cheering intelligence that the London courts have decided that a man is not at liberty to keep in his back yard a dog that barks and howls, and eonsequently that long suffering neighbors have at length a legal remedy against this muisance. The accompanying remarks of the English judge that a small dog inside is a better protection than a large one without, may or may not be borne out by the facts, but in the main point is a genuine and tangible boon to long suffering humanity. No more shall Smith be forced to toss sleepless night after eight irritated to the point of madness by the yelping with which Brown's dog salutes the moon, while from afar the detestible curs of Jones and Robinson join in the inharmonious chorus. No more need he fruitlessly rave and profest, endangering health of body and soul by noctuma curses and daily reeriminations, since the law has tardily eome to his aid against the nuisance which was the bane of his existence. As civilization becomes more and complex and more and more eomplicated, the liberties of the individual are more exchanged for social blessings. Brown may feel himself aggrieved that he is restrained from keeping a deep-mouthed hound melodiously to bay the moon and sonorously salute stray and unwary eats; but Brown must reflect that while called upon to sacrifice t

## UMPHREYS OMEOPATHICARY ETERSPECIFICS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF SES, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs & Poultry. Twenty Years Humphreys' Veterinary clies have been used by Farmers. Stockeders, Horse R. R., Trayel & Hippodromes angeries and others with perfect success.

Medicator.

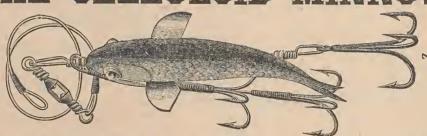
137 These Veterinary Cases are sent free to any address on receipt of the price, or any order for Veterinary Medicine to the amount of \$5 or more. Humphrey's Veterinary Manual (33) pp.) sent fee by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

Pamphlets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.

109 Fulton Street, New York.

#### 4 4 3-CELLULOID WINDOW.



This Minnow is practically indestructible.

Mounted in the most substantial manner on hooks particularly adapted to AMERICAN WATERS. This cut shows the exact size of a No. 7. We keep the following sizes in stock:

Nos. 4 5 6 7 8 9

Inches long 2 2½ 3 3½ 4 4½

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

#### ABBEY IMBRIE, de Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle.

48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

### SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,
Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of
Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmo
Fut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

### Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

### APPLATON & MICHAELL

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass

Decoys SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF THE FINEST DECOY DUCKS IN THE WORLD.

H. A. STEVENS, Manufacturer,

WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

#### JOHN MOORE,

## Carriages and Harness

Of all Descriptions. Substantial, Serviceable Work. 

Grocers' and Delivery Harness. Light Double Harness. Farm Harness And Horse & Stable Requisites of all Kinds

57 & 59 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

#### FERGUSON'S

### Rust Preventer

Specially adapted for
Fire Arms, Cutlery, Tools, Etc.
Superior to all other preparations.

A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer, Office, 65 Fulton st., N.Y. (with T. J. Conroy).



Send for Circular "BUSINESS"

Braided from the very best silk, Manufactured uly by E. J. MARTIN, Rockville, Conn.

### JAS. F. MARSTERS.

55 Court Street, Brooklyn.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

### Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$2.50; 600ft., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with D 25 cts. extra; nickel plated; 50 cts. extra. Brass Click Reels, 20yds., 50 cts.; 30yds., 75 cts.; 60yds., 75 nickel plated; 50 cts. extra. Mirster's celebrated Hooks snelled on gut, Limerick, Kirby Lime Sproat, Carlisle, Chestertown, O'Shaughnessy, Kinsey, Aberdeeen, Sneak Bent, and all other he Single gut 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts., er doz.; put up one-half dozen package. Single Gut Trout and Black Bass Leaders 1yd., 5 cts.; 2yds., 10 cts., 3yds., 15 cts. Do Twisted Leaders, 3 length, 5 cts.; reble twisted, 3 length, 10 cts. Trout Flies, 60 cts. per doz. Black Flies, \$1.00 per doz. Trout and Black Bass Bair Rods, 9ft. long, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Fly Rods, 10ft. long, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Also forty-eight different styles of rods for all kinds of fis Samples of hooks, leaders, etc., sent by mail on receipt of price in money or stamp. Send stamp catalogue.

Established 20 years. Open Evanings. J. R. MA DSUEDERS.

Established 20 years, Open Evenings, J. F. MARSTERS, 55 Court St., Brooklyn.

### KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.



PATENT BREECH & MUZZLE-LOADING Yacht Cannon,

Sizes, 17, 24, 28 and 32 inches in length.

STRONG FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.
Also Mfrs. of Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrels, Combination Sights
and Cartridge Grooving Machines.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

### PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE

Brass Multiplying Reels with balance handles, first quality and fine finish. 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.25; 00ft., \$1.50; 20ft., \$1.50; 20ft., \$2.50; 40ft., \$2.25; 000ft., \$2.50; 750ft., \$2.75; 000ft., \$3.00. Nickel plating d Drags extra. Brass Click Reels, 25yds, 80 cts.; 40yds., 75 cts.; 60yds., \$5 cents.; 80yds., \$1.00. Kiffe's elebrated Hooks -nelled on gut. Single gut, 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per 20. Single Gut Trout and Black Bass Leaders, 1yd., 5 cts.; 2yds., 10 cts.; 3yds., 5 cts. Double Twisted eaders, 3 length, 5 cts.; 4 length, 10 cts.; treble, 3 length, 10 cts.; 4 length, 15 cts.; extra heavy 4-ply, leagth, 5 cts. Trout Files, 50 cts. per doz. Islack Bass Files, \$1.00 per doz. Samples of our goods sent ymail or express on receipt of price. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Between Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.



The rifle is perfectly accu This gun is light and compact, from 9 to 10 lbs, weight. . C. SMITH, Maker, Syracuse, N. Y.



**UPTHEGROVE** 

### UP & MC'S FISHING SUIT,

DARK LEAD COLOR,

AND THE

HOLABIRD

#### SHOOTING SULTS

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Fustian and Imported Corduroy. ASSORTED COLORS.

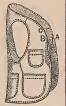
Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship.

Write for our new Catalogue and Samples.

THISE

MCLELLAN,

Sour Skeleton Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but 15 ounces.
Can be worn over or under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material, dead grass color, and will hold the game of a successful day without losing a hair or feather. We will mail it to you. postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.





### Sportsmen's

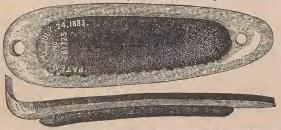
For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them, see that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterp of Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bags, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free upon application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager

### Elastic Heel-Plate for Shotguns, Hunting & Military Rifles



SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SOLD BY ALL GUN DEALERS AND WHOLESALED BY HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York City.



### UMBOLENE

A Lotion for Sportsmen, Excursionists & Others.

Protects persons using it from the attacks of MOSQUITOES, BLACK FLIES, and other insects, and from SUNBURN and the disagreeable effects of exposure to the weather.

It is beneficial to the skin, and has no disagreeable odor; is colorless and cleanly, not staining the finest linen, and washes off readily on the application of soap and water.

MANUFACTURED BY

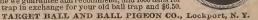
THOS. JENNESS & SON, 12 West Market Sq., Bangor.

Sold by the leading dealers in sporting goods throughout the country
Price, 50 Cents Per Bottle.
N. B.—When ordering please mention this paper.

### BALLS AND BALL PIGEONS.



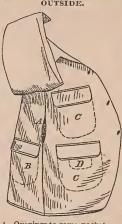




#### GUNS FOR ALL



We offer a better spread in guns this year than ever before, consisting in part of the Parker Trap Guns (for which we are sole agents), the Colt Club and other Colt Guns. Harrington & Richardson's Guns and Revolvers, Enos James & Co.'s Invincible Triumph Trap, Never Miss and other grades. The Great American Single Gun, called the Field, with top lever and all improvements. The Field Gun costs but a trifle, and is designed for boys or men who cannot afford to buy fine double guns. Besides the above we have a small job lot of guns of Webley, Hollis, and other makes which we offer at less than half price. Send stamp for catalogue. H. & D. FOLSON, 15 Murray Street (P. O. Box 1114), New York.



GUNNING COAT.

Edge of game pocket turned up to show the net bottom, which permits ventilation, drip and distention. Right and left sides alike.

Corduroy Coat	0	00
" Vest	3	00
	5	00
Linen Duck Coat	5	00
	2	00
" Pants	3	00
Cotton Duck Coat	4	00
	2	00
Pants	2	50
	2	00
74 Duck	1	00
Gaiters of Leather	3	00
" Duck	2	00

Sent everywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

HENNING, CLOTHIER,

410 Seventh Street, WASHINGTON CITY.

Exit from game pocket,
Entrances to game pocket
Net bottom game pocket

## Bargains that should be in every Sportsman's Hands.

### "WING SHOOTING"

Left, and will be sold for 50 cents each.

Methods for cleaning and loading the modern breech-loader; practical hints upon wing shooting; itelious for hunting snipes, woodcocks, ruffed grouse and quals.
Illustrated: Bound in cloth, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price, 50 cents; formerly sold for \$1.00.

T. G. DAVEY, Publisher, London, Ont.



Fragrant Vanity Fair

Cloth of Gold

CIGARETTES.

Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.

13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.

### Camping and Cruising in Florida,

By DR. JAMES A. HENSHALL,

Author of "The Book of the Black Bass.

## With Forty-Five Spirited Illustrations.

One vol., 12mo., with handsomely designed cover, \$1.50. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

\$1.50. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

In this book the author gives, in his personal experience, a faithful account of two winters passed in Southern Florida, as viewed from the standpoint of an angler, a sportsman, a yachtsman, a naturalist and a physician. Dr. Henshall writes with a free pen, in most spirited style, and his book will serve as an excellent summer companion, for all who are interested in recitals of travel and adventure, while for those who may contemplate a winter's solourn in the delightful regions described, it will be an invaluable and trustworthy guide. The work will certainly commend itself to that already rapidly growing class of sportsmen, who cagerly read arratives of hunting and sporting adventures, as one of the best books yet written; and it will undoubtedly meet from all classes of readers an immediate recognition of generous welcome.

The spirited illustrations are from the pen-drawings of a well-known Cincinnatian, Mr. George W. Potter, a pupil of H. F. Farny, now a resident of Lake Worth, Florida.

### ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Publishers,

CINCINNATI, O.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. rs to The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and The H. W. Collender Co.



WAREROOMS:

860 Broadway, New York.
Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago.
211 Market Street, St. Louis.
1134 Market Street, Philadelphia.
367 West Baltimore St., Baltimore
Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded
the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited. TRIED AND PROVED.

J. N. DODGE, 276 and 278 Division street, Detroit, Mich



Manufacturer of Decoy Ducks of all kinds. Fi guilty, \$9 per doz.; second quality, \$7: third qu ity, \$5. Also geese, brant, coot, swan and sn decoys. Duck and turkey calls. Decoys madel a ny pattern furnished, without extra char,

#### Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hook. Registered.



Whereas, It having come to our notice that some unprincipled house, to gain their own unworthy ends, and to attempt to damage our good name having spread reports to the effect that the manufacturers of the above hooks are defunct, we now take this opportunity of informing the American and British public that such reports are utterly false. The same efficient staff of workpeople is employed as heretofore, and we challenge the world to produce a fish hook for excellence of temper, beauty and finish in any way to approach ours, which are to be obtained from the most respectable wholesale houses in the trade. Signed, R. HARRISON, BARTILEET & CO., Sole manufacturers of Harrison's Celebrated Fish Hooks, Rodditch, England.

Manufacturers also of Fishing Tackle of every description. Sewing and Sewing Machine Needles.



GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

corated Toilet Set. For full particulars address.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 6. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. garded. No name will be published except with writer's consciunt. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$16; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co.. 40 Charing Cross, London, England.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co. NEW YORK CITY.

CONT
The Need of the West.
A Phantom Showman.
The Close Time for Black Bass.
The Sportsman Tourist.
A Song of Selfishness.
Fishing in Norway.
A Sanganae Romance.
Birch and Paddle in New Brunswick Waters.
Natural History.
Animal Life in the Gulf Stream.
Antidote for Snake's Bite.
The Robin as a Game Bird.
Fruit-Eating Birds.
Game Bad ann Gun.
Bullet versus Buckshot.
Camp Bread.
Buck Fever.
The Star Mountain Buck,
CAMP-Fine FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Raugeley Lakes.
Trouting in New Hampshire.
The Seven Ponds.
Spawning Season of Black Bass.
Large Black Bass.
Large Black Bass.
Augling in Kentucky Waters.
Fishculture.
Shellisheries of Connecticut.

THE KENNEL.
The National Breeders' Show.
The National Breeders' Show.
Thiladelphia K. C. Show.
The Exhibitors' Convention.
Pasteur's Sure Cure.
Llancollen Sheepdog Trials.
Great Danes.
S. S. A. Field Trials.
Kennel Notes.
REPLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
RADRE and Gallery.
Tip-Top Shooting.
The Trap.
CANOEING. The 1882 CANORING.
Meet Reflections.
Mobican C. C.
Canoe Cruise on the Mississippi.
The Canoes of 1884. YACHTING.
The Goelet Cup Race.
Ships' Lights and Rules of the Single and thies of the Road, Open Yachts on the Sound.
Open Yachts on the Sound.
Match.
Match.
The Open Races at Marbichead.
The herpterite, 60-ton Outter.
The Cruiser in Eastern Waters,
Answers ro Corresponderers,
Publishers' Department.

### THE NEED OF THE WEST.

REW people understand the difficulty of enforcing laws the protection of game and fish in the Western States and Territories. Most of them have upon their statute books laws that are stringent enough in letter and spirit, but they are non-effective in the great majority of cases for the reason that penalties are not, or cannot, be enforced. They are, as a general thing, very liberal to the informer and to the public; one-half the money penalty usually going to the former and the other half to the common school fund. The theory of the law-makers is, of course, that the large reward offered to the prosecuting witness, or informer, for securing punishment for violations of the law will stimulate the public to extra vigilance. Every man is expected to be a watch upon his neighbor, because he can profit by the latter's violation of law. But such is not the effect, and for two reasons-first, self-interest, and second, fear,

There are, in general terms, two classes of offenders against game protection laws: First, those who have means, and, therefore, hunt for pleasure. They are generally strangers in the regions where they hunt. They remain but temporarily, and disappear before their acts obtain notoriety. To the few with whom they come in contact in the sparsely settled districts they visit, they are good customers; hiring teams, horses, guides and servants; buying supplies of all kinds at whatever price asked. Hence, it is to the interest of such settlers to wink at the offenses of their visitors and customers against the laws of the State.

The other class are mercenary meat or skin-hunters, who destroy game simply for the profit there is in it. They violate the law persistently and knowingly. They are lattered and unprincipled. Regardless of one law they are naturally suspected of disregarding any other law or all laws. Hence, scattered settlers are afraid of them—afraid to report their unlawful acts. The man who with his family lives in the wilderness, far from neighbors, feels that it is not safe to report the offenses of the skin-hunter, because in doing so he would place himself, his family and all his property at the mercy of an outlaw, who might hesitate at nothing to secure revenge. The informant may be waylaid and shot, his

stock may be killed, his range burned over, his hav, grain or improvements destroyed by fire, his spring poisoned, or revenge taken in some other malicious way. And the man whose cunning has been sharpened by the studied pursuit of wild animals will wreak his vengeance in such manner that detection is almost impossible. Only a few days ago a man was waylaid and shot in the night, in Chaffee county, Colo rado, and the only provocation that could be thought of was the fact that a few days before he had lodged a complaint in a justice's court against certain persons for killing trout with giant powder.

The only effective method of enforcing game protective laws is by game wardens, or commissioners appointed by the State. Such officers are responsible to the State, and State becomes the prosecutor. Individual responsibility ceases, and with it all thought of personal revenge. The warden can have no interest in winking at the offenses of hunters for pleasure, nor can he, except in extraordinary cases and at rare intervals, suffer vengcance from the pothunter. The wide field of his service would make that ser vice only the more effective and the more to be feared and respected by violators of the law. Settlers, too, could then become informers to the warden without endangering themselves and their property.

#### THE CLOSE TIME FOR BLACK BASS.

N another column will be found a communication from Mr. A. N. Cheney, on the subject of extending the close season for black bass, which we commend to the attention of our angling readers, and especially to that portion of them which make our laws. We have long wondered why the close season for black bass should be different in different parts of the State of New York, because the exceptions to the general time, which extend it, are in waters not only wide apart, but in some which lie in the southern portion of the State, where the season might be expected to be earlier.

The fact that Mr. Cheney usually fishes in the northern portion of the State need not lead any person to think that he is not competent to speak for the whole State, for he is not only an enthusiastic angler, but one who is greatly interested in the art and its literature, and is in correspondence with anglers not only in all parts of New York, but in most other States. We regard him as one of the best-informed anglers in the country, and know that many of our readers in Southern New York agree with him that the close time is not long enough. If the object of the law is to protect the black bass while they are spawning, and during the time when they are protecting their young, as we suppose, then the period between the first of January and the first of June is not sufficient. As to the fixing of the time when the season shall close, we do not suppose that any one cares whether it shall be November first or March first, because between the dates named nature practically closes the season, and no one fishes for black bass in the State of New York at this time, and if they did the fish would not bite. It is well known that black bass hibernate in the Northern States during the winter, and those fishermen who cut holes in the ice and try to imagine they are having sport in dragging pickerel from a temperature at which ice is fluid to one where it is not, do not capture the bass which lie dormant at

But if the four months between Nov. 1 and Feb. 28 are so cold that it makes no difference whether black bass are protected or not, the following four months ending June 30 are vital because, as Mr. Cheney says, the waters are opening and the anglers are waking up. This fish begins to take food, after its winter fast, as soon as the temperature of the water rises to about 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and not until then does any increase in the ovaries take place. It is a question of temperature entirely. In the Southern States, where the black bass does not hibernate, but feeds all winter, the fish spawns earlier. In the State of New York, the date at which all law-abiding bass should have finished spawning and protecting their young has been fixed at June 1, but we regret to say that the majority of bass are so depraved and have so little regard for law as to delay their family arrange ments for a month later, and the question is: Shall the fish be compelled to change their habits to comply with the wisdom of our legislators, or shall we acknowledge that they know best when they want to spawn and accommodate our selves to them?

Perhaps our abused lawmakers thought that the first of June was as long as they could hold the anglers off, because mankind is so constituted that when it sees a belated angle worm hurrying home over the gravel walk in the morning, after a roystering night of hilarious dissipation, it (mankind) immediately wants to go afishing. Now, suppose that an observant and intelligent angler, in the person of Mr. Cheney, calls a halt and asks mankind to wait another month until the bass has not only brought its young into the world but has carried them through the period of long skirts into that of short dresses and knee-breeches. What answer will he get? A universal shout will go up, "My vacation begins in June and I can't wait." Another question now presents itself: Shall the parent fish be captured and the brood be untimely cut off, or shall the impatient angler be restrained? Is it better to wait and let the fish get through with their domestic arrangements and have some fishing two or three years from now, or is it best to kill the old fish and trust to luck for a future crop?

We think that Mr. Cheney has rather understated the case. Even in Southern New York the black bass are not done spawning by the middle of June, and it seems to us that while his request to make the close season end at that time would be a step in advance we would go still further and make the law for the whole State exempt black bass from capture before July. This may deprive some anglers of capture before July. This may deprive some angiers of their accustomed fishing. If they cannot go fishing later we are sorry for them. These are few, however, and they should sacrifice their pleasure for the public good. The main opposition to such a change would come from summer resorts and country hotels which look for the black bass fishers in June. With them it is a question of dollars, in which we and unselfish anglers like Mr. Chency are not at all interested. The law needs changing.

REGULAR ARMY PRACTICE.—The crack marksmen among the regulars are now busy in a general scheme of the selection of the fittest, and as each department picks out its team. after exhaustive trial these choosen ones are placed in further contest in the division matches until it will soon be known who will make up the champion team for the year as well as the leading individual shots. We have had occasion in the past to criticise the methods of army practice and instruction, but there is such a great advance in the present skill of at least a minority of the men over what it was but a few years ago that the general public will look with satisfaction at the result and not pay much attention to what dangers lie in the future. There is an excellent rule which prevents the making up of a crack team to be brought out on every possible occasion. Rotation on teams is the team rule, and it is a good one, but while the teams are piling up the bullseyes and showing us high percentages, perhaps some officer possessed of the knowledge, will tell us precisely what the bulk of the army can do in the way of shooting, not merely in filling blanks, but in the haphazard, catch-distance methods of actual warfare.

THE NATIONAL BREEDERS' SHOW.—A show under this name will be given in Philadelphia next October. The plan of a show of this kind originated with a prominent breeder and exhibitor, who writes to us privately that it was at his solicitition that the gentleman who is acting as sccretary undertook that task. The names of the gentlemen under whose auspices the exhibition will be given and the names of the judges are sufficient vouchers for its character. The prize list is liberal and the payment of the awards has been guaranteed by a fund of \$1,500 already subscribed. We make no question that the show will receive the cordial support of breeders, owners and exhibitors.

TRAP NOTES.—The New Jersey Association are making preparations for a fall tournament. They have had none since 1880, but there is a good deal of vigorous life left in the society yet; and its secretary thinks that the coming meeting will be well attended. At the late clay-pigeon tournament in this city the New Jersey shooters did some good work, one of them bearing off the honors of the best average. A praiseworthy effort is being made to form a club in this city to secure suitable shooting ground. Boston will soon have a big tournament.

THE NATIONAL SHAME.—After many fatal weeks have gone by, the Indian Commissioner has at last seen fit to provide a food supply for the starving Indians in Montana. The cruel apathy with which the slow deaths of those poor creatures have been regarded is a national shame. Some one at Washington is responsible for the outrageous condition of affairs that has been permitted on the Montana reservations, and when Congress meets we hope to see an investigation that will fix the blame where it belongs.

#### A PHANTOM SHOWMAN.

THE speculative dog-showman is an abandoned wretch who, when discovered, ought to be strung up by the thumbs and treated to a column or two of editorial scornging. We have long had a column of just that sort in pickle to be promptly administered on the very first opportunity. and accordingly, the other day, when the report came to us by way of Chicago that a speculative dog show was to be held in the City of Brotherly Love, we were greatly interested in the story, for here at last promised to be our victim. But our satisfaction was of short duration. Eager as has been our search, we have been unable to discover the slightest trace of when, where, or by whom this speculative dog show is to be held, and the supposed speculative manager has proved as elusive and intangible as a will-'o-the-wisp, an ignis fatuus, the baseless fabric of a dream, an Ichthyophagian nightmare, an opium vision, the uncanny creation of a mind exalted by stimulants, a vanished presidential boom, or finally, as that woodcock we were waiting until the 1st of August to kill, and in the place of whose borings, when that day finally came, we found the print of the hob-nailed boot (not to say cloven hoof) of the gunner who had got in there before us. It has gradually dawned upon us that this speculative showman must belong to the category of the men of straw which enterprising journalists now and then set up that they may be asways ahead of others in knocking them down again. We have also abandoned the fruitless search for the speculative dog show. Any one who has ever tried to recover one lost dog can appreciate what a hopeless task it would be to discover the whereabouts of an entire lost dog-show

We are compelled (and somewhat reluctantly, in view of that column which must be kept in pickle) to conclude that the Philadelphia speculative showman is a phantom.

CANADIAN RIFLE SHOOTING.—The season of fall meetings is at its height in the Dominion, and the successful Ontario meeting of last week is followed by the Dominion matches at the Rideau ranges in the present week. The volunteers of Canada take as much interest in this part of their military duties as do their fellow volunteers in England, The Cana dian meetings are well attended, and there will be many congratulations in this season over the success of the team at Wimbledon last July, when the Kolapore cup was once again captured by Canadian pluck and good shooting. The government lends a discreetly helping hand, but not more so han the importance of the work demands, and the entire subject might serve very well as a guide for our American militiamen who think so much of their uniforms and so little of the work to be done in them. A series of local meetings followed by a recognized national one is what the States stand in rare need of. Pride of locality has much to do with stirring up an enthusiasm in such matters, and the managers of our home guard ought to bear this in mind and at once institute a series of regular State shoots.

WESTERN MARKSMEN.-A glance at our rifle columns will show what has been done in the way of tall scores by our friends in the West during the past week. There is a plenty of shooting talent in almost any section of the country but the men at Western Union Junetion piled up the score in a fashion which showed that they had caught the secret of successful small-bore work. Should another international match fall upon us soon, it is not unlikely that Western men will be called upon to lend a hand in wiping out the British marksmen. Such averages as those shown by this last team match are rarely made, and they speak volumes for the fine team system which must have prevailed. We congratulate the Minneapolis team and think that under good opportunities even better work is possible from them.

CREEDMOOR PRIZES.—There is a liberal out-pouring of gifts from many quarters into the hands of the Creedmoor authorities, and at the meeting of Tuesday afternoon a long list of donors was read by the chairman of the prize committee. It is pretty certain now that with fine weather there will be a liberal attendance at Creedmoor during next week, and it is no more than the committee men who have worked so hard for the affair, deserve.

THE PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB SHOW .- We take great pleasure in acceding to the request of the Philadelphia Kennel Club to editorially notice that the club "cordially invite all breeders to exhibit at their show on Sep. 16, 17, 18 and 19; and to make it a representative and legitimate one."
The entries will close next Saturday. The full list of judges is printed elsewhere,

POSTMASTERS TAKE KINDLY to angling, and appear to have a happy faculty of getting quick responses when they drop a line to the fish. We cannot answer for other cities, but we know that there is a great deal of well-cultivated rishing talent in the post-offices of Boston, New York, Baltimore and Cincinnati.

GENEVA, Switzerland, has a novel society for the protection tion of Alpine plants. It appears that the edelweiss and other beautiful mountain plants have been so recklessly destroyed by the tourists that legal measures have been thought necessary to protect them from extermination.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

A SONG OF SELFISHNESS.

Danvis, Charlotte Co., Vt. Aug. 18.

Editor Forest and Stream:

These lines were found by Mrs. Huldah Lovel in a bag of paper rags which she was emptying to sell to a tin peddler, and are supposed to have been written by her husband, and are supposed to have been written by her husband, Samuel Lovel. She having kindly permitted me to copy them, I send them to you to make such use of as you see fit. Yours, truly,

HORACE MUMPSON,
Schoolmaster in District No. 13.

THINGS AS I LUFFTER HAVE 'EM.

BY A SELFISH CREETI'S.

I luffter see the corn a growin',
Nary weed in ary hill,
When 'taint me 'at does the hoein',
But the corn my ben 'll fill;
An' jes' 's I feel abaout the hoein'.
So I do abaout the mowin'.

I luffer hear a haoun' a hootin',
'N' when the fox comes raound the hill
I luffer hear a gun a shootin';
'N' then everything grow still—
When it's my haoun' does the hootin',
An' it's my gun 't' does the shootin'.

I luffter see a fly a hoppin', On the suffis of the brook, I luffter see a traout a floppin', In the grass when that he's took-When 't was I the fly sot hoppin', An' it's my traout does the fioppin."

#### FISHING IN NORWAY.

when 't was I he fiy so thopin',
An' it's my traout does the hoppin.'

FISHING IN NORWAY.

VERY few years ago Norway claimed no more prominent a place on the map of countries possible to the modern tourist, than it did in the days of the ancient Romans. It was a terra incognita that the external world left undisturbed in its supposed fogs and sanows. The most eccentric of tourists would never have dreamed of searching for pleasure in a land of whole occasional bold adventure who, having delived into its hidden secrets, proclaimed the beanties and interest he had discovered there, was regarded as an aniable lunatic. Gradually, however, as descriptive works of journeys taken in this northern fastness found their way into the hands of readers, and guide books made the path straight for those who need a road well rolled before they venture on it, this feeling of alarm wore off, and a more or less intelligent public, as anxions for a new pleasure as ever Xerxes was, welcomed the fresh field and pasture new. Ten years ago, when I first visited these Scandinavian shores, it was quite an event to meet a fellow traveler on one of the inland roads; now all the world goes there, and each season the number of tourists increases. Of course the main supply comes from England, that being the nursery of the fashion, but many Americans and a small contingent from the Continent help to swell the annual tide.

Nor is there the least reason why so magnificent a country as Norway should have remained thus long unsought. The hand and waterscapes possess a diversity and grandeur beyond compare with anything to be found in the usual haunts of the tourist; it is the birthplace of half the legends and myths which enrich our language, and filled with historic interests which speak our kinds had of traveling is as delightful as it is sufficiently good, especially when one takes into consideration the wild nature of the hand. Railways are necessarily conspictious by whe character of the country, are wonderfully good, especially when one ta

land after his own heart; a region of fjord, river, lake and stream, wherein all things that swim abide. It is a very prardise for a fisherman, and as the best months for hispurpose, namely dipy and Augus, are also the best for travely and with the property of the prope

ginns—a baby Viking, dressed in a pair of trousers which land obviously been made for a larger man, since he and format it expedient to button them, some his best of the control of the expectation of the control of strength between the boy and the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on and half a dozen for the tront, it was about safer on an and half a dozen for the trong the control of the contro

spection. "Blessed are they which expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," and although in such mood I approached that line a touch on it was enough to dispel all moralizing. It was as taut and as obstinate to my pulling as though I had caught the famous bottle with the genii in it, or hooked a mountain at the bottom of the lake. Yet since, if I wished to be consistent in my fishing theories, it was necessary to forego the niceties of playing my catch whatever it might turn ont to be, I pulled with a long pull and a strong pull, and gradually my captive consented to yield.

and a strong pull, and gradually my captive consented to yield.

That was one of the gamest fishes I ever had to deal with. As I had nothing to humor his strength with, save by the constant bending of my arm, my reader may imagine what a lively time of it I had perched in the stern of my flatbottomed drifting Norske craft. Like the Turk of fame, I had eaught a prisoner, but could not bring him along, because he would not let me. Once or twice he leaped over the line in the hope of snapping it, and a great fight he made of it altogether. But the inevitable end came at last, and when his path of glory had led him to reach the inside of my boat, I think that I felt rather ashamed to see so fine a ferox lying glistening in his armor among the muddy ribs of the boat, done to death by so pitiful a sham of Nature's handicraft. There was once a snake in the London Zoological Gardens who, in a fit of absent-mindedness, swallowed the blanket which had been supplied to him for his personal comfort; but of all things that creep or swim, my Fagernoes victim has always seemed to me singularly simple in his tastes. I have met with several such instances of the unsophisticated behavior of Norwegian fish, and I can assure my reader that they are as kind and conrecous in their ways to strangers as the people of that most delightful of northern lands—Norway.

Durten, Scotland, July 21.

Way. Durtech, Scotland, July 21.

#### A SARANAC ROMANCE.

A SARANAC ROMANCE.

ONE of the literary deities, too poeten a magician for me to dispute, once thought it necessary to remark that "an unskillful fisherman is a most unlovely thing," Although he died a full century before my time, he must have been a sort of an astrologer, and had me in his mind's eye as I appeared npon a certain August day long ago, when he penned his loquacious paragraph. I had been in the Saranac regions for a week trying to eatch pickerel and keep my guide sober, without any gratifying success in cither particular. This especial August morning the miserable guide was saturated with whisky to his very collar button, and after wasting half an hour in vain attempts to awaken him. Heft eamp, breakfastless and disgusted, for a day's fishing by myself.

A few nibbles varied the monotony of the forenoon, but I failed to raise a seale. Afternoon frond me dejected, hungry, sullen, completely out of sorts with all creation. I had put away my fishing kit and seated myself in the bottom of the boot, willing to drift wherever it might choose to go. My meditations, though far from profound, were anddeuly interrupted by three of the most unearthly screeches that ever startled mortal ear, and they seemed to come from under the bottom of the boat. I nearly swamped the thing in a desperate effort to look under it for the origin of the racket, when, with a plunge that would have done credit to a hippopotamus, something, to me nuscen, started for the bottom of the lake just behind me. This explained the mystery. The destroyer of my peace was a loon, which had approached very near to the boat because of its apparent emptires. He had suddenly remembered the melody of his voice and had tried it with the most awful effect. My efforts to make him on that been accompanied with a quantity of noise sufficient to alarm him as much as his dulect cadences had alarmed me, so he had prudently sought safety "beneath the wave." Now my blood was np. It was bad enough to leave camp hungry with a drunker funder the loads.

It w

enough sight better than drawing moral comparison between drunken guides and evaporative loons. Upon the bank above the beach was a tent, some camp clairs and a hammock. The Vision gave me a clair and then took one herself, the little maiden still clinging to her.

"We were watching you chase the bird," said the Vision, "and were hoping you would succeed in capturing the provoking thing, when suddenly it came up between you and ns. I was seated in the hammock reading a book when you fired, the bullet glanced up here, somehow, ruined my book, and then went tearing away into the forest. Poor little Nellie thought I was dead because in a moment of fright I tumbled over backward ont of the hammock. It was she who did the screaming," she added with a smile.

I tried to apologize, but was checked. The whole thing was an accident and no one was to blame, she said. Neither would she let me go. "Papa and Jack will be here presently, and they will be delighted to meet you. We haven't had a caller before since we came into the woods; it seems rather lonesome after the bustle and whirl of the city."

Undonbtedly she was right, but as I sat watching her, it suddenly dawned upon me that she was very beantiful, and and I was sufficiently interested in her to wonder who "Jack" was. She was not inclined to allow me much time for reflection, but kept prattling on about books, people, everything but her pretty self, and made me talk whether I would or not. Before the end of the hour which brought "Pa and Jack," I veritably believe that I was very much in love with her, and it was with genuine relief that I learned that Jack was only a brother. I was introduced to the two as "a gentleman who is camping across the lake; he happeued to stumble upon our camp a few minutes ago, and we prevailed upon him to stay and become aequainted with all hands."

The old gentleman smiled me a cordial weleome, followed by a heaaty hand shake, in which contresy his son promptly fellowed him. No albaica was made her the city to the city to the city t

all hands."

The old gentleman smiled me a cordial welcome, followed by a heasty hand shake, in which conrtesy his son promptly followed him. No allusion was made by the girls to the shooting that came so near a fatal terminatiou, while the older one secured the shattered book and carefully concealed it. In the hour that followed I discovered that 1 was being entertained by the family of Mr. Alfred Bronson, and that their names, given in the order of their ages, were, respectively, Jack, Alice, and Nellie. The mother had died when Nellie was a child. Their home was in Boston, They had been a month in camp and intended remaining a month longer.

Nellie was a child. Their home was in Boston. They lind been a month in camp and intended remaining a month longer.

I was compelled—somewhat easily, too—to remain to supper, after which I departed for my own eamp, which was all the more cheerless now because of the attactive little maiden directly opposite. Of course I was pressed upon to call again, and often—"every day, sure," my charmer said. That night I dreamed of nothing but loons and pretty girls. The month that followed was the most delightful one of my life. Alice and I were constantly together; we strolled, sailed, and filled the long hours in a thousand happy ways. Each succeeding day was a repetition of the day before it, except that each seemed to draw us nearer together. A cynical woman-hater all my life before this, I now had happiness thrust upon me in spite of myself. Lucky dog! Father and son seemed to vie with each other in favoring my suit, and Nellie was equally solicitous.

At last breaking-up day came; it had already been delayed two weeks beyond the stipulated time, owing to the fine weather; but now it had suddenly grown colder and camping was ont of the question for lades.

Alice was the last one I bade good-by; the others had crowded in first and then left us to ourselves. I tried to be at ease, but was somewhat choked up and diffident. She let her hand linger in mine as long as I wished. Apparently I had nothing to do but speak and she was mine, but speak I could not. Then I said to myself, "I will wait; it would be aumanly to compromise her without her father's consent. I'll spend this winter in Boston, and settle the whole thing there." Then I felt better.

Her people were waiting for her in the wagon that was to convey them to the railway, and I must not make them impatient by detaining her too long. Both her hands were in mine, and when I stooped and kissed her it seemed to be exactly what she had expected me to do.

I left camp the same day, the wilderness having no further charms for me. Alice and I exchanged letters every two "Who is that gentleman?" I asked as he departed.

"Why, can't you guess?"
I couldn't, but possibilities were beginning to generate cold sweat all over me. She tapped her foot carelessly upon the brass fender and then said, "That is my betrothed husbard"

band."

Then it all flashed upon me that she was a mere maiden of twenty, while I was a staid old bachelor of forty-five, both gray and—bald. I didn't blame her, but I left Boston by the next train.

Lew Vanderpoel.

## BIRCH AND PADDLE IN NEW BRUNS-WICK WATERS.

TO SHELDRAKE ISLAND.

TAND four-square to the world for praise or blame,"
says Sebastian Evans, and we did it, doggedly
enough, when by our appearance in the streets one Sinday
evening, travel-weary, laden with our guns and game bags,
and paddles and trusty birch, we scandalized the devouter
Sabbatarians of the little town of Chatham, on the Miramichi.
I say devouter, because I would have it inderstood that we
also are devout. But a twenty-four hours' trip, with supplies to suit, had been lengthened to forty-eight by an unlooked for heavy gale which our craft could not make head
against, and now our ravening inner men urged us irresistibly toward home and rations. We might, had we been
devouter, have waited on the wharf till darkness should disguise our street parade; but we scorned concealment—and
ruined our reputations.
Sheldrake Island is situated about fifteen miles below Chatham, toward the north shore of the river, which at this point
is, properly speaking, a portion of Miramichi Bay, and fully
five miles in breadth. My friend C. and myself, being fain
to stock our respective larders with duck and plover, had

set out for Sheldrake Island on a Friday afternoon about the last of August, with the intention of returning on Saturday evening. But our plans had "gane agley." The entire manuer of this miscarriage shall be made manifest further on.

My little Milicite birch was looked on very scornfully by the dwellers on the boisterous Miramichi, who were accustomed to seeing only the huge sea going canoes of their Micmae Indians, and who regarded even these outrageously safe craft as little less than criminally perilons. My dainty Milicite, in which they saw me put out in the roughest weather, they consolingly designated as my coffin. No adult native of Chatham, with the exception of one or two young ladies, who were looked upon as recklessness incarnate, could be induced to set foot within its slender sides, and when two or three plucky boys, with the true canoenan's fibre to their spirits, became my disciples and with me danced upon the big waves in the teeth of the characteristic nor easters, a cry went up that I was about to sacrifice the fairest promise of the town on the altar of my hobby god; but my idol called for no such perpetration. It is a gentle god.

For the trip now under consideration, however, I had no

For the trip now under consideration, however, I had no neophyte for eompanion. C. is not a swimmer, nor is he a thoroughly skilled canoeist, but he has ridden the great geen billows of the Newfoundland Banks in his dory, and is therefore not timorous in rough water. We paddled off are about four o'elock of a sunny and windless afternoon, and kept down along the southern shore. Occasionally, when passing likely ground, we landed and bagged a snipe or two. When a light head wind arose, with a salt tang in its breath, caught of the green gulf waves from which it blew, our blood bounded vigorously, and we faced the music with glee, making as good time as before. On the flat benches at Black Brook, as the sun was getting low and the shadows long, we knocked down a few yellow-legs. As we drew under a lofty cliff, from the summit of which projected a thick growth of mingled birch and vines, the laugh of a great crested kingfisher rang out above us, and as we looked up the bird launched itself headlong for the water close behind us. I had just time to prepare for a seornful snile, as I saw C. toss up his barrels, when the splendid bird reached the water—"a mass of fluttering feathers." For the trip now under consideration, however, I had no

### Shall the lake glass her, flying o'er.

as I saw C. toss up his barrels, when the splendid bird reached the water—"a mass of fluttering feathers."

"Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying o'er."

It was a fine shot, sudden as thought, full over the shoulder. C. wanted the bird as a specimen. But I felt a sentimental sorrow for the handsome fisher, which his no way interfered with my fleadidy purpose, or with the accuracy of my aim, when, a few minutes later, we passed under a voyaging duck.

All this time we had been cruising alongshore, but as the sun sank behind the low hills of the Northwest Branch, and the broad patches of rose which overspread the whole sky began to pale into a chilly ashen green, we turned our provioward the island, which hay about two miles below us and then over a league out from shore. Having been for the last half hour or more under the lee of Point Cheval, we had not noticed that the light head wind had developed to a strong gale, but we found out this fact presently. Almost before we had time to realize it we were contending against a wind and sea which gave the tiny birch all she could do, in the direction we were traveling. We felt equal to the context, however, with our canoe well balanced, a lough arm at the bow and a steady wrist at the stern, and got over another half mile without swerving from the course we had chosen. But by this time night had gathered down raw and gray, the wind had greatify increased in violence, sweeping flereely and steadily from the open gulf, and we dared no longerflout the dangerous seas with half our broadside as we had been doing We had to put the craft nearly bow on giving the soas just as little of the quarrer as would enable us to make holms of the stand, thus adding nearly to simplification of the stand, thus adding nearly to simplification of the stand, thus adding nearly to simplification of the stand, thus the diagness of the wave fit and the soas put the bow padde. At one moment of the stand to make the stand the would asset the stand the would have the stand to find that a

higher ground of the island swaying and tossing heavily. And the whole distance between us and the nearer shore, are ach of treacherous shools, navigable only in still weather and for very light eraft, was whipped into a mad ferment of sand and weeds and dingy foam. It was a very poor look out for us, as far as our hopes of sport were concerned; of the wind, we thought, aghast, that possibly it had understeen a whole week's contract. We made an economical steen a whole week's contract. We made an economical contract when the steen a whole week's contract. We made an economical of our—raspberry vinegra. But we intulged in a liberal desert of bituberries, which grew by our very tent door. C., being a Newfoundlander, presisted in calling these harmless little Bereits "funts," when the green we have resed a small reedy marsh, wherein we put up several snipe. C. bagged his birds, but I was a little off my aim and missed two easy shots in succession. But no sign of ducks far or near. A flock of sandrair run before us a pull of feather, a flieter of gray and hown and fleet down the shedhered beach with a soft din of thuy cries. So we moved on the surges, drove seaward a softsark toeonly in our cars. We sense the hord expanse of wild waters which we had excessed the level of the contract of the surges, drove seaward a softsark technyl in our cars. We sense the hord expanse of wild waters which we had excessed the hord expanse of wild waters which we had excessed the hord expanse of wild waters which we had excessed the light before and we congrulated ourselves anew. Between our island and Point Cheval, sparkling like live emeral din the sunlif distance, and thence down as far as the eye could see toward the open gulf, we counted eight square-rigged ships racing in before the gale for Chatham harbor. Then we noade our way back by the windy shore to our starting point, but nothing saw we of game. By this time we desired to set out for home, necording to surginal plans, but the wind and sac derived when the work of the sh

A Bre Buck Sell.—Boston Highlands, Aug. 30.—Editor Forest and Stream: The old adage holds good in many instances, that "One story's good till another one's told." Permit us, through the columns of your valuable paper, to suggest to "Special," your Boston correspondent, that a little investigation would have prevented his indignant remarks in your issue of Aug. 28. On the morning of our return from the North Woods, a short time since, thinking to play a joke upon one of our neighbors, one of us procured a cut or picture of a "buck with budding horns," about an inch in length, and tacking it on the top of a small stick, secured the stick in the center of a large box, which was sent by express to the aforesaid neighbor. He opened the box with glittering eyes and watering mouth only to find himself sold. Hastily donning hat and coat, he made his way down town to the office of our local paper, and after several hours of ardnous labor produced a most thrilling story of our (the dudes') adventures in the Adirondack woods with a ferocious buck. Hoping that "Special" will take our correction in a kindly spirit, we would advise him not to believe all he sees in the papers, especially about election time,—One of the Dudes.

### Matural History.

ANIMAL LIFE IN THE GULF STREAM.

ANIMAL LIFE IN THE GULF STREAM.

DURING the summer cruise of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross many interesting animals inbabiting the surface in the Gulf Stream were encountered. We found cuttlefish in abundance, leaping out of the water as they are chased by swordfish, dolphins and other enemies. We were constantly accompanied by large schools of the animals, attracted by the brilliant lights and food thrown overboard. Swimming backward and forward with equal ease and rapidity, it is difficult to capture them, ordinary squid jigs being of no service. Many devices were tried, and finally we succeeded in capturing them by means of an ingeniously constructed spear. Whenever surprised, its inky fluid was forced into the water, envoloping it in a cloudy, protective mass of water. By means of its finlike tail forward motion is procurred, and by forcing water through a tube opening near the mouth it is propelled backwand. This curious animal is classed by naturalists among the mollusks or shelfish, though, unless carefnily studied, no resemblance between it and an oyster or clam can be seen. There are two large, prominent eves, and its mouth is armed with a horny peak very much like a parrot's bill. With this it can, no doubt, prove itself a dangerous enemy to marine animals. Ten feelers or arms, armed with strong suckers, are arranged around the mouth. Even in this form an embrace from the creature's arms, small though they be, is quite painful. How much more so must it be in the giant squid, or devilifish, of the North, which is often forty feet long. In this case the suckers are sometimes two inches in diameter, and when worked by the powerful muscles of the devilfish, painful wounds can be produced.

From the earliest times fabulous accounts of a creature like this have been eireulated, but it is within a dozen years that accurate observations have been made proving the existence of such animals. Until 1870 it was regarded as a myth by naturalists, even as the seas erepent is regarded by many scientist

when wounded, one case being on record where it struck a vessel twenty times. At times they are quite abundant on all sides, lying on surface with their dorsal fins projecting above.

One day a sailor speared a dolphin, much to our surprise, for, although there had been a school about for days, they seldom came near enough to be speared, staying usually many feet below. Viewed through the deep azure blue water of the Gulf Stream, the different colors of their body reflected in the sunlight, and again in the electric light, were beautiful to an extreme degree. At last, one venturing too near the surface, received its fatal blow, and was successfully brought on deek. I had often heard of the changing colors of a dying dolphin, and now I was to witness it for the first time. No one can exaggerate the weird beauty of the sight, as the fish in its last struggle changes through all its various colors. One can even see the colors disappear to be followed by others. Beginning at the head, they seem to sweep as a wave over the body. Blue gives place to white, then a light yellow, which changes to a golden, this being followed by a copper-colored tint; and so on through all conceivable huse, until the end having come, change is interrupted in its course, and two tints are left in possession of the body, one in the act of disappearing, the other about to spread itself over the body. That portion exposed to sunlight changes more rapidly, the under side being less gorgeons. The power of changing color to adapt itself to circumstances is well illustrated here in the dolphin, where it is well developed.

Cuttlefishes have another enemy, this time belonging to the feathery tribe. Stormy petrels or Mother Cary's chickens follow the outbound vessel in large flocks as soon as it is ont of sight of land, and remain with it until land is again sighted, unless a violent storm drives them away. Flying along the surface they dart down and peek a piece from the body of a crutlefish; but their food is in a great measure composed of refu

points, fastened to thread-like arms, each of whitch is coiled up in a little cell. Whenever it is necessary to use them, they are hurled ont with violence, and the bart striking the object penetrates, for it has the power of working into animal tissues, and being covered with a sort of points in the conjunction with many others, benumbs the prey and renders it harmless. That Physalia possess this property to a marked degree, some of the sailors of the Albatross can testify, for they incautiously placed their hand into a tub of water containing one, and the shock they received was compared to a shock from a Leyden jar, though not at all electric. I have seen a deep sea sea-anemone, six inches in length, by this means kill and afterward swallow a lively fish a foot long, which was placed in an aquarium with it. The fish barely touched the anemone and then seemed in capable of moving further, and after a few struggles became paralyzed. On one occasion we deedged several busiles of an anemone from deep water, together with some rays or skates. The Sharp paines of the skates tore my hands in several places. Upon handling the anemones it found that sharp pains shot through my hands. I continued until all the specimens were disposed of, but the pain still kept or and my hands hegan swelling. Several days elapsed before the pains and swelling crased. These arrow points taked from the during his become many properties and the continued to the properties of the pains and swelling crased. These arrow points taked from the during his becoming the properties of the pains and swelling crased. These arrow points traced from the during his becoming the properties of the pains and swelling crased. These arrow points traced from the during the second of the pains and swelling crased. These arrow points traced from the during the second properties of the properties of the pains and swelling crased. These arrow points traced from the during the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of

#### THE ROBIN AS A GAME BIRD,

THE ROBIN AS A GAME BIRD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am one of those wicked people so often condemned, who are so fond of robin flesh that, regardless of existing laws, they will persist in killing this "harmless song bird." All who have tasted a robin know that it is very fine, equal, in fact, to many of our established game birds, but still we must not shoot it because it is a song bird. Its song usually amounts to a barsh, noisy chattering but little superior to a crow, but when it is mating in early spring it really does have a pleasant song. A quail has a nice voice and, what there is of it, a nice song, but that is never urged as an objection against shooting it. I must confess that I have an intense hatred for robins, because of the many scrapes they have gotten me into in days gone by, when I was very much interested in collecting birds and birds' eggs. Of course I would not touch a robin's nest, because I did not wish their eggs or their nests; still whenever I came within a hundred yards of such a nest the bird would set up a most unmerciful screaming that would bring out all the people who lived within a mile to see what was up. Now sometimes I considered it necessary to stealthily enter a man's orchard for the purpose of investigating its avi-fanna, and if by any mischance I should happen to disturb Lord Robin, precipitate flight was necessary, for although I had a certificate for collecting I always considered flight better than stopping to be turned out. In this connection robins have caused me much trouble, so that I am prejudiced against them, and hence do not feel the mercy toward them that some do.

Another thing that has prejudiced me against him is the

fact that a cherry orchard in which I have an interest is every spring the field of his destructive operations. Flocks of robins, undaunted by scarecrows, gather in the early morning and destroy quarts of the delicious cherries. It has been urged that the few cherries taken from the tree are amply paid for by the destructive grubs it eats, etc. I fail to see it in this light, and am inclined to think that this cherry orchard and other orchards would get along without the robin's aid. From what I have observed it seems that the grubs eaten by a robin will frequently turn out to be earth worms, and these are now admitted to be beneficial to fields. His song being distasteful to me, he himself injuring my cherries without giving a return, and his flesh being agreeable to my taste, I consider myself fully justified in saying that shooting him is no worse, and, if anything, not so bad as killing quail, for the quail certainly does man no harm whatever. In the fall of the year robins are very abundant, and nice shooting could be had. As good sport could be gleaned from robin as from quail or plover shooting. In Massachusetts game birds are scaree, and there is very little good shooting to be had in the eastern part except the autumn sea birds. Why not add the robin to the list?

R. T.

GLOUCESTER Mass

#### ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE'S BITE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

ANTIDOTE FOR SNARES BITE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As a contribution to the discussion of the treatment of rattlesnake bites now going on in your journal, permit me to briefly relate the only case of the sort I have personally treated. My setter, running along the roadside, was bitten just above the right foot. He yelped once or twice when first bitten, but thinking he had stepped on a prickly pear I paid no attention to him until he began to limp, which he did very soon. On examination, the two punctures made by the poison fangs were plainly seen, and the foot rapidly swelled. In a rattlesnake country I always carry a hypodermic syringe and a small bottle of ammonia (aqua ammonia one part in three parts of water). I at once injected two syringefulls (each about a dessertspoonful) of this where the poison fangs entered. For a day or two the dog suffered from the great swelling of the foot, but this and the inflammation rapidly subsided, and within a week the animal was as well as ever except a slight limp, which soon disappeared. This treatment, with, in addition, the free internal use of dilute ammonia or alcohol in some form, is the best as yet known for man or beast. The great point is that it should be prompt, and to gain time it is well, if the person or animal is bitten on an extremity, to tie a cord tightly a little above the bite. Time spent in heating irons is time lost. The hypodermic syringe can be carried in a vest pocket, is easily and quickly used, and is always ready.

I should add that in the case I have described the snake was the comparatively small species found in Montana; the bite of the larger ones found in the South is more frequently fatal.

FRUIT-EATING BIRDS.

#### FRUIT-EATING BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Picket's" table is an interesting one. I presume he will not object to its being used as a basis to figure upon in estimating his loss of fruit. His object (a perfectly proper one) is to realize as much in dollars and cents as is possible from his crop. Let us then reduce the matter to dollars and cents. As a majority of the birds dissected were killed among his raspberries, we will figure on "raspberries." The table shows ten berries as the highest number found in any one case, and although the average as shown is below this, we will call it ten all around.

In his endeavors to save his crops he says. "I killed 123

case, and although the average as snown is below this, we will call it ten all around.

In his endeavors to save his crops he says, "I killed 123 robins, 32 thrushes, 44 catbirds," total 299 birds, say 300. At the above rate of destruction these 300 birds robbed him of 3,000 berries. The usnal market quart of raspberries ("Picket's" may be larger) will contain about 300 berries, so that by killing these birds he has saved ten quarts of fruit, worth at the very liberal price of 25 cents per quart, \$2.50. The number of shots fired to kill them he does not state, say he fired 250, allowing him 50 shots at two birds each, the other 200 one bird each. The cheapest kind of ammunition and a muzzleloader would cost him at least one cent a shot, which just squares the account. If he use a breechloader the expense is increased. The price allowed for berries as above is a full one, too full, we think, but he has had the benefit of all doubts in the calculation.

Brother "P." may stand aghast at this statement, but he cannot alter cold feets, as per his table. This by his own

Brother "P." may stand aghast at this statement, but he cannot alter cold faets, as per his table. This by his own showing squares the fruit account with the birds. The insects are all to their credit, but as "P." has confined his attention to figuring actual loss by damage to fruit we have done the same. In making his arrangements for the destruction of 1,000 birds next season, let him take the above "yaporings" into serions consideration. Further investigation we trust will prove to him that his actual loss is trifling, and that his sufferings are more imaginary than real. We have seen many flocks of robins largely in excess of 150 individuals, but are free to confess that we have never met with the long-nosed species that can "scent" berries a mile. It may be the berries were "tired," which might in some measure account for the powerful bouquet. Wilmot.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I would like to offer a few facts in defense of the catbirds. For several years a pair have nested close to my house, and although within a few feet of the garden, where there are berries of all kinds, I have never seen them destroying any of the fruit. I wish I could say as much for the robius. I have watched the eatbirds by the hour catching bugs, beetles and worms of all kinds, at which they are very expert. They would pick them off the trunks of the trees, under the fence slats, and in all sorts of ont-of-the-way places. The large beetles they would take down to the board walk and break them to pieces before eating them. I connted in one day over thirty bugs of different kinds that this pair of birds killed inside of twenty minutes, and the number destroyed during the season must have been enormous.

WAKEMAN HOLBERTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

EVIDENCE AT LAST.—Central Lake, Mich.—I am pleased to say that I have seen a man who has seen a man who has seen a tree which was killed by the "pizen" tail of the much dreaded hoopsnake. This time it was in Northern Michigan. The snake was going to prod the man, but injudiciously punched the tree instead. Both died.—KELPIE.

A Nest of the Bullook's Oriole.—Fort Snelling, Col., Aug. 20.—I have a pensile nest, found on the 16th, made entirely of hair from black cattle. It is egg-shaped, 7 inches in depth and 15 inches in circumference at its largest part. The opening is 2 inches in diameter, and the bottom lined with down from the cottonwood. From the bottom hangs a tuft of tail hair one foot long. I take it to have been made by Bullock's oriole (Icterus bullockii), as that is the only bird here that is known to build a pensile nest. Yet the shape differs from any nest of that bird I have seen. Its jet black gives it a very peculiar appearance, and I have never seen or heard of one like it. A brood has been hatched in it, but on account of its material its condition is as perfect as when first made. Dead cattle were plenty here in the spring, and about the nesting season of Bullock's oriole heavy rains had made vegetation very rank. Could the bird have used hair because his usual material was not in good order?—T.

The Ground Snake.—I was very much interested in the article on the "Ground Snake," by B. Horsford, in Forest and Stream of July 24. Ground snakes are occasionally seen in this State while plowing or digging up the soil. They are generally about eight or ten inches long, of a dirty gray color on the back, and white on the belly, with a rounded nose and mouth well back like the shark. All I have seen appear to have eyes, but some seem to think, nevertheless, that they are blind. I found one last summer and sent it to the Smithsonian Institute; I asked for information in regard to its habits, what it was, etc., but so far have heard nothing from it. The snake appears to feed on earthy matter, as the last one I found seemed to have been eating dirt. All I have seen have a horny substance on the end of the tail. Can any one give me "more light" on the subject?—Green Wing (Glencoe, Fla.). one give me ". (Glencoe, Fla.).

Transactions of the Linnman Society.—We have received the second volume of the Transactions of the Linnman Society of New York. It contains a frontispiece-plate of Bendire's Shrew, the conclusion of "The Vertebrates of the Adiroudack Region," by Clinton Hart Merriam, M.D., and a description by the same author of a "New Genus and Species of the Sorecidæ (Atophyrax bendirii). Published by the Society, price \$2 in paper, \$3 in cloth. The corresponding secretary is N. T. Lawrence, No. 4 Pine street, New York.

### Game Bag and Gun.

#### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your issue of the 7th inst, at hand, and in it I find my humble article entitled "Bullet versus Buckshot," as published in Forest and Stream of July 24, the subject of severe scoring at the hands of your worthy correspondent "Wells," I feel extremely diffident to open a polemic with "Wells," I feel extremely diffident to open a polemic with "Wells," I feel extremely diffident to open a polemic with "Wells," I feel extremely diffident to open a polemic with "Wells," and the enus probandi rests with us. I am not auxious to cross swords with one whose many felicitous articles display so much logic and acumen as do those of "Wells." Neither do I care to remain tied to the stake while he makes me the subject of a "clean kill" with his good "broadsword at very short range." His many pleasant hits and well-told stories have afforded me intense satisfaction in the past, and I think I recognize in "Wells" a legal luminary of no mean magnitude, one whose commanding abilities have placed him in the front rank of his profession, and whose passion for field sports has gone hand in hand with his professional attainments, until he can safely be taken as authority on all questions relating to both, except the buckshot question.

It says my "views are so extreme that they degenerate into absurdity." Let us see. My idea is to confine the use of the shotgun to birds and small game, whose tenacity of life is slight compared with that of large game, and use on the latter a powerful rifle which makes a deadly and a quick-killing wound. It is true that a buckshot, or, for that matter, a duckshot even, under certain circumstances might produce death in large game quicker than a rifle bullet would under adverse circumstances. For instance, a buck or duckshot pencirating the heart, aorta, or some large artery or veh, would produce death more quickly than a rifle-ball would under adverse circumstances. For instance, a buck or duckshot pencirating the heart, aorta, or some large artery o

S-bore shotgun, and with the former how many I kill. Presuming that no slur was intended, and that he desires information. I will say that an 8-bore shotgun is a weapon that I never owned, handled, or fired in my life, and that in my present collection of six firearms a 12-gauge 8-pound gun is the only representative of the "scatter gnn," the rest being from .22 to .45 caliber and no two alike, and that I hunt ducks about as often with a small caliber (.22 or .32) rifle as with a shotgun; not so successfully, if numbers be the criterion of success, but when occasionally one is stopped when doing his best to escape, that one affords me more satisfaction than a carload of them killed with the shotgun. Pinnated grouse and sage hens I have so far hunted with a shotgun, and often have had the pleasure of a whole day spoiled by having a badly crippled bird to get away to die by inches. The ruffed grouse is not plentiful enough here to hunt specially. Occasionally we find it in the mountains when hunting deer. Then ("Wells's" good opinion of my sportsmanlike characteristics to the contrary notwithstanding) I kill it or miss it with the rifle.

And now my "logic being deficient," and it most certainly is, if "Wells's" "logic" be good, how does it follow that if "my argument was good as to deer it was good as to all game?" Does the contrary proposition hold good that because a shotgun is the most suitable for quail, a shotgun is also the most suitable weapon for deer? Does it follow that because an ordinary rifle shot can readily hit a deer he can as easily hit a grouse? Does "Wells's" "logic" teach him that a rifleman could hit a running elephant or a flying humming bird with equal ease?

By the same "logic," because No. 10 shot is large enough

man could hit a running elephant or a flying humming bird with equal ease?

By the same "logic," because No. 10 shot is large enough for quail it is large enough for grizzlies? a position even "Wells's "subtle ability would hardly maintain in the field, however successfully he might do so in the forensic arcna. Does "Wells" follow out the teachings of his own "logic" and attempt to hunt buffalo with his 12-bore shotguu charged with its regulation quail charge? Does he pursue with his favorite weapon any game that will "strike back" if not at once dispatched! Isn'tit only the timid and harmless that is misused at his hands? Then if my argument applied to deer "should be held as good for all game," so should his as applied to birds be held as equally good for large and dangerous game.

deer "should be held as good for all game," so should his as applied to birds be held as equally good for large and dangerous game.

In the case cited, "Wells" argues that I was not skillful enough to stop the deer with my favorite weapon until it had run a mile. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to confess that I was not the man "who saved the day." Had he looked more carefully he would have seen that the rifle used was a Henry, burning but 28 grains of powder, which he doubtless knows is entirely too light for mule deer. Had my favorite (a. 45-75) or any .45-caliber with 70 to 90 grains of powder, been used, the deer, struck as he was, would not have made a second jump. The case was simply cited to contrast the work of the two weapons. The shotgun champion took a cool, deliberate, standing shot at not over 50 yards. The rifleman, using a light arm under unfavorable circumstances, for the deer was 100 yards away and jumping, grassed him and gave him such a wound that he could be easily followed. The animal died within fifteen minutes from the effect of the bullet, whereas he would have been lost to us and have been a week dying from the effect of the buckshot.

In conclusion, let me reiterate that while a buckshot or a duckshot may, under especially favorable circumstances, produce death quicker than a wound from a large rifle bullet in less vital parts, still the chances for immediate killing by the latter are about ten to one in its favor. For humanity's sake, then, if for no other reason, it alone ought to be used on deer. The skill necessary to handle the rifle successfully on moving objects is a never failing source of pride and pleasure, and would alone more than compensate for its acquirement and for discarding the shotgun on large game. I sincerely hope that "Wells" will resume his rifle practice, regain his former skill, hereafter kill his venison only with the bullet, pay me a visit if he ever comes to the Pacific coast, thank me for pointing out the error of his ways, live to a ripe old age, and contribute an article every week to FOREST AND STREAM as long as I may be a reader of its columns.

And now allow me to suggest to Mr. "Backwoods" and now allow me to suggest to Mr. "Backwoods" that he ought not to have returned to the settlements until the balsamic odors and pure ozone had reinvigorated his liver, reduced his spleen and dispersed his severe attack of indigestion from which he is evidently suffering. I conscientiously attacked what I believed to be a most brutal and barbarous practice, which it seems is a favorite "sport" of his, and he rushes into print with personal innueuda and vituperation in reply.

"O, many a shaft at random sent Finds mark the archer little meant."

Finds mark the archer little meant."

His flutter shows how well the "shaft struck home."
"Let the galled jade wince." If he has any good reasons "for the faith that is in him," let him present them and not his estimate of me personally, which I am sure does not interest the readers of Forest and Stream, and certainly gives me less concern than "the idle wind which I respect not." Had I advocated his position and used a \$3.50" Zulu," I should have received his entire approbation. My present address is not Rome, and were it, one of their customs I should never adopt.

If "he is the noblest Roman of them all," I shall not harry to get there, "I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than such a Roman."

FORT BIDWELL, Cal., Aug. 9, 1884.

"Speak of me as I am. Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in alice."—Othello.

"speak of me as rain. Nothing extendate nor section alignetic malice."—Othello.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I understood "Piute's" position to be that the rifle was the only proper weapon for deer shooting, and he who used any other was gnilty of barbarism. I also understood him to found his remarkable conclusion upon the reasons which he offered for its support. Having used the barbarous weapon which he denounced, and feeling sure that his logic was faulty, I chose to say so through the columns of the Forest and I did so, if I am capable of comprehending the meaning of English sentences. The only question, as I thought, and still think, was whether a rifle was the only weapon [please italicise the words which I underscore] which a sportsman could legitimately use in deer shooting. "Piute" alleges that it is. I reply that it is not. While I do not doubt that one may very properly use the rifle who chooses to do so, I deny, most emphatically, that I am to be regarded as unsportsmanlike and barbarous if I choose to use a shotgun.

The difference between "Plute" and "Wells" is this:

"Piute" denounces "Wells" and all who do as he does as being guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct and barbarous insage. "Wells" makes no such charge against "Pinte" or those who may prefer the rifle, but endeavors to show that the reasoning by which "Piute" upholds his position is not sound, and defends his own practices against what he regarded as a wanton and unjustifiable assault.

I did not object to any man's using a rifle for game shooting if he preferred to do so, whether the game be buffalo, deer, turkey, geese, ducks, Bob White, rail or bobolinks. Nothing in my communication to which reference is made in the FOREST AND STREAM of the 21st, by "Cap Lock," "Tramp" and "C. A. R." warrants the construction made, I repeat that if "Piute" and his supporters choose to use a rifle, even "to crush a butterfly or to brain a gnat," he may do so for aught I care or for aught I have said. I shall not imitate the bad example set me by denouncing such "usance" as showing a want of feeling, or a violation of the laws of gennine sportsmanship. But when any one exhibits the Phariseeism of "dealing damnation round the land" on all who choose to exercise the right to dissent from their standard of propriety, "Wells" will not hesitate to enter his protest against the needless denunciation, but if necessary, in his judgment, say to one and all of his assailants:

"Lay on Macduff,

his judgment, say to one and all of his assailants:

"Lay on. Macduff,

And thrashed be he who first cries, hold, enough!"

"Cap Lock" will take no offense if I say to him that a legitimate inference from his language in paragraph three, of his article dated Aug. 10, is that he thinks grouse, Bob White, quail and woodcock ought to be shot exclusively with the rifle. Is it possible he would mean to convey such an idea? Now, neither he nor any one would get much game of that kind with such a weapon. Doubtless grouse, when eating berries or sitting ou limbs, can be easily killed with a rifle, but when on the wing "scant and small would the booty prove." This would make the trap and the snare, if not sportsmanlike, necessary to supply all persons who are not exceptionally expert rifle shots with any game at all. Surely "Cap Lock" was unfortunate in the use of his language.

Surely "Cap Lock" was unfortunate in the use of his language.

He tells us that hounding deer is "barbaric and unsportsmanlike?" He will not say that. Then why is the use of dogs in hunting deer 'barbaric and unsportsmanlike?' Is "shining" a deer's eyes at night and shooting him standing with a rife civilized and sportsmanlike? Is approaching a deer at feed among the lily pads in a boat civilized and sportsmanlike? The propaching a deer at feed among the lily pads in a boat civilized and sportsmanlike? The propaching a deer at feed among the lily pads in a boat civilized and sportsmanlike? The propaching a suswer. What better chance of escape has a deer under such circumstances than when fleeing before a hound in thick woods, with the probabilities largely in his favor, that he will not come within gunshot, or even in sight of the "barbaria" who is standing in glorious hope? How many deer could "Cap Lock" hit with his rifle in the woods, with thick undergrowth, when on a full run? In an open country like the prairies, or the pine woods of Florida, many score of deer can be killed by stalking or "still hunting." as we call it. A gentleman who resided about three miles from Martin's Ferry told me, some years ago, that he had killed 175 in that style of "sportsmanlike" hunting in two seasons. I tried it with a party of six, of when he was one, in his neighborhood, using the "barbarie" dog, and though we saw scores of deer, no man even got a shot. Now "Cap Lock" thinks hounding "larbarous" and "Wels" does not think so. Having an equal right to form an opinion, I say to him, that stalking in this section would give no addition to the larder, and even with hounds, which have been used "from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," live deer are started and escape to one which is shot at, much less wounded or killed, and we have now as many deer as-can probably be found in the Adliondacks, where the hunnane practice is recommended and observed of stealthily approaching a deer in his "secure hou

it does reach the deer at long range) will cause torture without death, but it will most certainly." That statement is wholly without authority. I said nothing which gave the "shadow of a shade" of foundation for any such opinion. My critic ought not to have imputed to me the ridiculous idea that any puncture of the hide of a deer, however small, would not produce pain, and that some would produce "torture" and even death. It is to be hoped that when he next takes occasion to show his skill in criticising he will fairly represent his antagonist, and not wantonly place him in a false position. No triumph worthy of an honorable ambition can ever come to one who resorts to that method of warfare.

Warrare. I close this article by simply calling attention to the main issue—whether the rifle is the *only* non-barbarous and sportsmanlike weapon. "Piute" and his sympathizers say it is; I and those who agree with me say it is not. All side issues are unallowable in a fair discussion. In no other am I disposed to enter.

Wells.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Aug. 24.

Editor Forest and Streum:

I have been an interested reader of the contest between "Pinte" and his critics. Here are some suggestions drawn from war experience. I was on Grant's staff in May, 1864, and when we got into the Wilderness and ran against Lee's men, we lost so many men wounded that it cansed Gen. Hammond to find out the reason. The soldiers had found it out before; and every captured gun and every Confederate prisoner bore witness to one fact: that a bullet and then buckshot are more deadly than a rifle bullet. I heard Gen. Grant myself give an order to his ordnance officer on May 6 to adopt the buckshot cartridge. Query: If so with soldiers, why not so with game? A man is a noble savage, a brute is a low savage; and lead and iron respect neither. Medico.

Washington, D. C.

#### BUCK FEVER.

BUCK FEVER.

I HAVE seen this mysterious affection of the nerves mentioned in print, and have seen it exhibited by strong, cool men at the sight of game, and I regard it as a most inexplicable form of excitement. I am ntterly mable to account for it. That a man who has stood on the battle-field while the minie-ball sang its song of death past his ears, while the dismal shriek of the shell echoed near him, and who has gone on calmly loading and firing in apparent unconsciousness of the fact that death was hovering over the field, and that agony and wounds were all around him; that such a man should tremble and grow pale at sight of an innocent denizen of the forest fleeing for its life, is utterly beyond man's comprehension; yet, though "strange it is, 'tis true." And how one of these unfortunates will lie. I've heard one swear that he had killed a deer, heard him point out the place where it fell, while all the time he had never fired a shot, but his gun was still cocked as he had set it before he heard the animal in the red brush. Many a sportsman will indorse all this, and could doubtless add much more.

Thereby haves a tale. Life John and Jem Jones were

before he heard the animal in the red brush. Many a sportsman will indorse all this, and could donbtless add much more.

Thereby hangs a tale. Lije, John and Jem Jones were brothers. All had been in the Federal army during the late ampleasantness, and all had heard the ping of bullets, and seen the flash of the sabre. The two first were as thorough sportsmen as ever pulled a trigger, but Jem was feverish.

It was my second deer hunt on Missouri soil. Old Frank Elias had got up the day's sport for my especial benefit. His son John said to me: "Keep as far as you can from Jem Jones, but if you must be near him keep behind him." I did not have time to inquire why, for just then John rodaway. Fortune, however, showed me the reason of John's advice. Jem Jones and I were thrown together to go to a certain crossing. As we rode along Jones remarked: "The boys generally don't like to hunt with me." "Indeed," said I, inquiringly, "that seems a little strange." "O, they say I get the buck' fever, and they never can tell where I'm going to shoot! John Elias swears I'm just as likely to shoot my partner as a deer, but I'll show you to-day that I can shoot as well as any of them, and as you're a stranger I want you to tell them so." I agreed of course.

"John Elias shot it off," was the reply. "John says, though, that I did it myself. I had a short German shotern, and just when I shot at the deer John fired. Job here wheeled and run, and reared and bucked and kicked, till the other barrel of my gun went off and shot a load of buckshot just over old Frank Elias's head, and I'll be whipped if Job didn't fall ir a dead faint. His ear was gone. John Elias claimed the deer hide, because he swore that I shot into the ground and Job's ear; and Lije and John—my own brothers, too—gave lim the hide when they drew the other loads from our guns, and found his gun loaded with No. 1 buckshot and mine loaded with 3s. After that brother Lije swore I must get a longer gun or quit hunting."

A pleasant companion, truly, I thought; but we arri

you please. "I thanked Thin and took the left." Ind you a one."

Jones was armed with a long double-barreled shotgun which he informed me was loaded with No. 3 buckshot. I myself had a rifle. We sat quietly on our horses for some time, when suddenly Jones straightened in his saddle, threw his gun to his shoulder, and fired into the body of an oak some fifty feet away and at least thirty feet from the ground. I caught the rush of a deer, a noble buck with four spikes. My rifle came to my shoulder, and when it cracked I knew that the shot had told. But I had no time to say anything, for Jones exclaimed, "Great Jerusalem! all the deer in the county must be coming into this crossing!" And he rose again erect in his saddle, and again he touched the trigger, and poured another load of buckshot into a tree some forty feet off. I threw my rifle to my face and as the silver drop rested on the spot it cracked, and a mark for the doe was added to the notches on the stock of my gun.

"I got 'em both!" shrieked Jem Jones, "didn't I tell you I'd show John Elias and my own brothers, too, that I could kill deer? You must back me up on these, don't forget now!"

I looked at him in utter amazement, but the rest of the party rode up at that time, and Jem retterated his asseverations made to me. I noticed that the whole party looked very doubtful. "What did you shoot at?" Lije Jones asked of me, "I heard your gun bota times after Jem's, or at least I heard a rifle." "I shot at a deer each time," said I. "Then you missed 'em," said Jem, "for both of mine fell dead in their tracks; I saw 'em kicking before I heard your gun."

We went to where the buck lay and Lije Jones said:

"Jem, if there's a single buckshot hole in either of the hides you own it, if there's only the bullet hole then you have no claim, and they belong to our friend. Are you both content?" We both said yes. The buck was shot through the head with a bullet, and no other mark appeared on his magnificent body. The doe, too, was numarked save by the fatal rifle ball. "Well, I'd like to know where my shots did go," said poor Jem. "Come here, Jem," said Lije, "and I'll show you." Jem went with him, and Lije pointed out the shots. "Climb up, Jem, and satisfy yourself," said Lije, "You must knock under this time, for our friend shoots a rifle, and none of the rest of us are loaded with No. 3s but you, and the shots are fresh." Jem went up and cut out the shot, but when he came down he said, "You're all in a conspiracy to cheat me out of my rights. I'll hunt by myself after this." Poor Jem!

As I write, the buck's head, nicely mounted, by the skill of Lije Jones, looks benignly down on me from the glass substitutes that man has put in the room of deer's eyes.

Somerset, Pa., Sept. 1, 1884.

#### THE STAR MOUNTAIN BUCK.

THE big buck of the season was killed yesterday by Furman Kneeland, of Brooklyn, and his guide, Andrew Rogers, of this place. This is no doubt the real "Star Mountain buck," which the hunters have been after for years. He has given the dogs many a hard race and the hunters many anxious hours on watch posts. Kneeland had gone with Rogers to start the dogs, and when the buck jumped up Kneeland gave him the first shot through the neck. Rogers finished him while on the run by a shot in the back

neck. Rogers finished him while on the run by a shot in the back.

There can be no doubt about the deer, as he was killed on Star Mountain. I have sent the head to J. G. Bell, No. 335 Broadway, to be set up. When done, it will be worth spending a little time to see. The horns have six prongs on one and seven on the other, one prong, next the head, being twelve inches long.

We have killed five bucks this month and not one doe. This we think very fortunate.

Partridge shooting begins next week, and all hands are very uneasy. Guns and dogs all ready.

The laws have been more respected this year than ever, and we have had fish and veuison every day when in season. The trout fishing continues good. The guests of the house catch enough each day for the tables. Most of them are taken by the ladies, trolling with flies.

The first cold storm will start the salmon trout.

A. R. Fuller.

MEACHAM LAKE, Adirondacks, Aug. 27.

#### CAMP BREAD.

CAMP BREAD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Several correspondents of Forest and Stream, who have taken part in the discussion arising from "Nessmuk's" receipt for camp bread, seem unaware of the fact that the best camp bread can be made without baking powder or yeast.

To all campers-out who prefer to eat bread without taking a Scidilitz powder as a part of its composition—and what else is baking powder?—I heartily commend the following receipt, well known in the Middle and Southern States as "Maryland biscuits" or "beaten biscuits":

Take one quart of flour, one tablespoonful of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, enough water—or half water and half milk, if you can get milk—to make a stiff dough. Mix thoroughly and then beat with an axe or club for half an hour, or until the dough becomes light and elastic. Any smooth, thick board, or a smooth stump or log will auswer to beat the dough on. Then mould the dough with the hands or cut with a tin-box lid into biscuits one-half inch thick and two inches across. Puncture the top of each biscuit several times with a fork and put them into a Dutch oven and bake with a moderately hot fire, as any other bread should be baked in camp.

Let any one once eat these biscuit properly baked and he will never again want a "Scidlitz powder biscuit," such as the large majority of campers-out, including the United States Army, now must regard as the staff of life while in camp.

These biscuit have the great advantage of keeping longer

These biscuit have the great advantage of keeping longer in a comparatively fresh and palatable condition than any other bread except "hard tack." Enough might be made at each baking to last the camp a week.

It will be observed that there is nothing that is not nutritious in these biscuit, and the inconvenience and expense that "Nessmuk" mentions, of the immense amount of baking powder needed in the woods, is done away with. Nor will any kind of weather interfere with making beaten biscuits or necessitate any change in the proportion of the ingredieuts.

Eleridge.

CANTONMENT ON THE UNCOMPARGRE. Col.

SMALL-BORES.—Editor Forest and Stream: Small-bore guns are again coming to the front. I find my shooting friends in Europe are getting it down fine; they write to me about 20-gauge now 28-gauge, and the best productions of the celebrated borer, Ford, have got it down to 410, of what we call .41-caliber. I will say that our guns are entirely too heavy. I often come across a friend who has just got him a 10-gauge 10 pound, and paid a good price, that would have justified the weight not over 14 or 8 pounds. My guns in 10-gauge do not weigh 8 pounds, and my 12-bores 64 pounds. They are thick at the breech, and do not appear to jar any more than heavy guns. I have been induced by a friend to get one of these small-bores. He recommends 20-gauge. I took his advice and gave an order for a 16-gauge, 5 pounds. Not that I expect a 16-gauge to beat my 8 on wild fowl, but I do expect my new 16 to be equal to my old 12 ou qual and smipe, and I have lost two pounds weight, which is consider able, when a man not over strong has to keep pace with our dogs, every one of which I get is a little fuster than my last.—Almo.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 30, 1884.—The past week has shown us a few more birds in this vicinity. Among them one bunch of twenty "black-breasters" (C. virginius), one or two curlew, quite a number of summer yellow-legs, some grass birds, and smaller ones. Saw three black ducks (A. obscura) and several loous (C. tirquatus), and one lot of five blue-winged teal, the first 1 have seen this fall. Saw the first meadow sipe (G. wilsonii) last Thursday. I saw recently in Gooddale's store, Boston, a white egret, that was shot at Topsfield. There ought to be some rail and some snipe, as the grounds are in fine order. Monday is partridge day.—X. Y. Z. grounds

Game in Southeastern Missouri.—Probably many of your readers in this part of the universe would like to acquaint themselves of some good place to hunt where game is plentiful and not hunted to death. We pride ourselves on living in the best game country in the United States. The woods are full of it and there are comparatively few hunters. Southeastern Missouri has always been noted as the game resort of central United States, but it is not generally known that wild deer run in large herds and wild turkey in great gamgs within two miles of a city of 2,000 inhabitants. Such is the case here. We are only 160 miles from St. Louis south on the main line of the St. Louis, from Mountain & Southern Railway, aud only seventy miles west of Cairo, to which we are connected by a branch of the same road. If some of your readers would like good hunting and fishing this fall at little expense I would advise them to visit Southeastern Missouri by all means.—E. W. H. (Poplar Bluff, Mo., Aug. 23).

Charleston, Ill., Ang. 25.—On 22d inst., W. A. Jeffries, D. H. Dowling, Douglas McCarty and J. L. Harris were out for a day's shooting eight miles northeast of here. The day was cool and partly cloudy, with a gentle breeze from the north; the gentlemen reported baving a fine time, and bagged nineteen young prairie chickens and one white crane. They report game scarce.—Fox Squirrell.

Aug. 26.—On the 23d a party of sportsmen, consisting of John Swisher, Jacob Pinkney and Arthur Ball, of Galion, O., and C. O. Skidmore of this city, returned from Champaign county, about thirty-five miles north of here, where they had been camping out for four days, and shooting at the pinated grouse over their dogs—Piukney's Heek, Ball's Dan and Skidmore's June. They bagged 113 pinnated grouse, most all of them line young birds. They reported game pleuty.—Fox Squirrel.

Game in Kentucky.—Southern Kentucky, August.—I saw a bevy of nearly full grown quail last week. Have beard of others. The summer has been favorable, and this fall's crop should by odds be the largest found for many years. Wing-shooting has grown very popular, and every boy's ambition is to save up enough to buy one of those magnificent shotguns warranted of finest materials and workmanship, at the fabulously low figure of twelve dollars for next thirty days, to introduce them in your neighborhood. After that time not one of those fine guns will be sold for twenty-five dollars; less than actual cost of the locks. But that we bought an immense stock at a bankrupt sale, or "mine brudder stole 'em," they couldu't be sold for anything near that price. Two flocks of turkeys within a mile, ruffed grouse on every mountain, a few deer in occasional localities; every promise of fine sport soon.—Kentuckian.

ADIRONDACK GAME.—Chateaugay Lake, N. Y. Aug. 25.—Woodcock and snipe and plover are now sought after, and good bags tell of the metal of guns, dogs and sportsmen. In a week from this time ruffed grouse will be ready for shooting; there are quite a number in our woods, all nearly grown. Deer are very plenty this fall. 'There is a beautiful buck's head hanging in the office that was shot at some twenty times by an old hunter; but I think he must have had the fever or a poor gun.—Old Guide.

## Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me.

135.

The morning was cold and frosty. The gray streak of dawn was scarcely yet visible in the eastern horizon; the stars and waning moon shone brightly, and the crisp leaf sparkled with its gems of frozen dew as I left the train at D, and entered the stage coach for S. A few hours' ride in the latter would bring me to the place of my destination, where I hoped to enjoy some rare sport in one of my favorite pastimes, hunting the noblest game that roams through woodland haunts—deer and elk. I had a mania for big horns. Already a fine pair of antlers graced my sanctum, the largest in all the surrounding country; and yet my ambition was not satisfied, for I believed that a larger pair existed somewhere in the tangled forest, and I lived it mortal dread lest some other lucky lunter should capture them and thus exult over me. I fondly hoped that upon this trip I might have the good fortune to secure the coveted prize.

My "trusty rifle" had been carefully stowed away beneath the driver's seat and I took my place inside the coach, wrapped in my camp blanket for protection from the keen mountain air of early morning. I was the only passenger; therefore my camp equipage had been placed inside with me. We had been rattling over the frozen ground for a short time when, upon a high hill overlooking a deep and dark valley, whose depths seemed unfathomable, the stage suddenly stopped and the driver dismounted to make some adjustment of the harness before making the descent from the bold mountain top to the valley below. The horses were very restless, and as the driver turned to remount they took fright, and, bounding forward, they hurled the luckless driver to the ground. Away sped the wild steeds down the mountain side. As soon as I had recovered sufficiently from my momentary fright I essayed to jump from the coach, but on looking out the datk chasn seemed ready to engul me; to jump was certain death. We seemed the life seemed to the proceeded to cut my way through to the front. In this I was soon successful, and to my intense

the dim light of morning, as the moving objects emerge from a narrow gorge, a band of elk, which are going toward the main valley down which to make their escape, and they are led by the very champion of the forest that I had dreamed of—a buck with the stateliest pair of anters I ever beheld; in fact, the grandest pair that ever graced the head of the monarch of mountain or glen. It was but the work of a moment to bring out my rifle and quickly to adjust a shell, and as its sharp crack echoed from rock to rock I had the pleasure of beholding the monster come rolling down to the water's edge. Springing from my seat to make sure of the prize, I found myself—awake by the side of my bed, and my wife complaining bitterly that my elbows had nearly punched her very life out. The horns were gone.

## Sea and River Hishing.

#### THE RANGELEY LAKES.

THE group of lakes known by this name are not so thor-quainted with but that a short account of their advantages in the way of fishing and hunting may prove interesting to your readers.

a oughly set forth by any guide book that I am acquainted with but that a short account of their advantages in the way of fishing and hunting may prove interesting to your readers.

Beginning at the most southern point of the waterway at Lake Umbagog, there comes in the chain next northerly Willekennebacook, Mollechunkamunk, Mooselucmagnuntic, Cussuptic and Rangeley, which last named lake gives the title to the series. To the north of Rangeley and over, a carry good for three miles, very bad for seven miles, lies Kennebago. To the north and-west of this is Lake Parmacheenee. These last two lakes, although separated from the others, are properly a part of the same system. The carries between these two and the nearest other lake in the waterway are longer than any of the others, say ten to fourteen miles, and much rougher and more difficult. They are all, however, furnished with buckboard conveyances, which undertake to convey passengers, provided they can retain their seats over the boulders and boggy places. Any reasonable amount of baggags is transported free of charge.

The lakes are all very excellent for fishing except during the unonths of July and August. In these months lakes Kennebago and Parmacheenee are the ouly ones in which the trout will rise to the fly in the open lake. In the little brooks empty ing into the lakes, fish can be taken any time, with the fly or with bait. Very large fish are taken in Mooselucmaguntic at any time by deep-water fishing with bait. The second week in August an angler from Boston took three very large catches. One of seven trout weighing four pounds, another of eight averaging four and a half pounds, another of five averaging five and a half pounds. The largest fish in any of these catches weighed six and three-quarter pounds. They were caught with the angle worm in water about one hundred feet deep, and were the genuine speckled brook trout (Salmo fontinalis), not lakers. It is advisable to be thus particular, as the natives, and even guides are very sibundant and give

happy man. But he brought his conscience with him, and that a good many forget.

The paturalist will find many examples of the beaver's skill in the way of dams built by them and large trees gnawed down by their sharp teeth. One I saw measured eighteen inches in diameter. Fine specimens of loons, eagles, bears and all other animals of this region may be easily obtained.

eighteen inches in diameter. Fine specimens of loons, eagles, bears and all other animals of this region may be easily obtained.

The lakes are traversed by small steamboats and there is no hardship imposed upon the tourist, save that of walking the carries. Camps abound in all directions, and these are fitted up with all cooking and table utensils, and can be hired at fifty cents a day. Or if you hire a guide at \$2.50 per day, he will generally "throw in" a camp of his own. Sleeping upon one of the beds in the log huts upon the soft spruce twigs, inhaling their delightful fragrance, cloying as an exotic perfume, is a sensation that must be experienced before it can be understood. Why do not physicians prescribe mattresses stuffed with this lung-healing and health-giving substance for their consumptive patients? The hotels, so called, are numerous enough at each of the carries, and contain all the comforts if not the luxuries of life. A few are lathed and plastered, but the great number have bare floors and board partitions, giving you dissolving views of your neighbors' toilet by candle light, and acquainting you with all the different varieties of the human snore.

In addition to these there are several angling associations where you will find excellent quarters if duly provided with letters of introduction through their members. All these details can be easily learned through the guide book and excellent map prepared by C. A. J. Farrar, of Middle Dam, Lake Mollechunkamunk, Maine. I would advise the reader not to attempt a pronunciation of these names except through the aid of one of the spelling schools, which the hotels get up in this region to improve the neglected education of the stiff-tongued New Yorkers. I never knew but one man who could pronounce al! off-hand, and he died within a week after he had attained the accomplishment, of a horrible variety of lockjaw.

As for the different ways of getting to the lakes, one is

after he had attained the accompnishment, of a variety of lockjaw.

As for the different ways of getting to the lakes, one is about as exorbitant in the matter of stage fares as another, except that the most unique swindle is practiced on the route from Cambridge to Bethel, where the charge of \$3 is made for a trip of twenty-six miles, which, although the

road is excellent, the stage 'driver consumes nine hours in accomplishing. And he added insult to injury by stopping half way for dinner at a tavern where the bread gave out in the first round, and when we came up to time in the second round with doughnuts we were gravely informed that we couldn't eat "them thar" until we had got through our dinner. The driver uses two horses without a change for a load of six people with all their baggage, and coolly informed me that he did not propose to arrive at our railway depot until 4 P. M., although our train was due at 8 o'clock. To all my remonstrances his only answer would he, "Now, Cap, that 'ere train ain't never on no time, and I'll get there as soon as she do." However, by dint of incessant "nagging" I got him to gallop his horses for the last four miles, and within about three-quarters of a mile from the station we saw the train roll in. Then, by aid of frantic gesticulations, hat wavings and coat shakings, we drew the attention of the conductor and he kindly waited for us to come sweating and tolling into the depot. Moral: Don't try the Cambridge route.

conductor and he kindly waited for us to come sweating and toiling into the depot. Moral: Don't try the Cambridge route.

The most comfortable method is to go by rail to Phillips, arriving in twenty-four hours after you leave New York, where, at the Elmwood House, you are cared for as well as you would be at any hotel in New York. From there by stage for twenty miles brings you to the head of Rangeley Lake, from whence, after dinner, you can go through the whole system in a day and a half, excepting the two northern lakes, and if you love comfort can return the same way. From Haine's Carry the steamboat will take you to its captain's camp, instead of Upper Dam to stay over night, unless you insist upon being carried through as per ticket. If he will not do this until next morning with an extra fare, then stop all night at Haine's Carry, and get two hours more rest. They practice these sharp little games all through partially opened routes, and a knowledge of them saves time, money, and patience. Or you can try your luck by stage from Lake Umbagog to Andover, or from Errol Dam on the same lake to North Stratford, both these destinations being on railroads. It is a pity that the stage route I have criticised is poorly managed, for the Lake Side House, where it starts from, is well kept, the road is a pretty one, and the driver a well-meaning old fellow, but away behind the age.

As for the scenie beauties of this region, were I to attempt a description I should only indulge in superlatives. Their general feature is one of beautiful varied mountain forms, clad with an unbroken primeval wilderness of birch and pine trees from the mountain tops to the very shores. But few of them have been injured by the lumberman, and the backed-up waters at the different dams have left in a few only a slight fringe of dead timber. Each lake, however, has its individual characteristic. Rangeley has cultivated lands, which in some places give the aspect of some parts of Lake George. Kennebago is a sapphire set in a girgantic emerald

rearer civilization, that it is some degree. But here, above all other places near New York, the brain-tired man can get rest, nature, good fishing and hunting, and be not only "half a dozen miles from a lemon," as Sydney Smith says, but truly thirty-five miles from a post-office or telegraph station. What more can be said?

KNICKERBOCKER.

RANGELEY, Me., Aug. 21, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream;
Your correspondent signing himself "Knickerbocker," from Bemis Camp, Aug. 9, in your paper of Aug. 21, refers to the taking of large trout in the Rangeley waters, and states that he has taken pains to verify some stories about fish, and found them true, and says the weights are appalling. He refers to one trout (Salmo fontinalls) taken by a boy in 1872 weighing twenty-four pounds, and of other trout weighing seventeen, fifteen, twelve and eleven pounds. Permit me to say as a regular frequenter of the Rangeley and Richardson waters for the past twenty-five years, and having a record of about six thousand trout caught in these waters, that I have never known nor heard of a well-authenticated instance of a trout (Salmo fontinalis) caught here larger than the one of eleven pounds caught at the foot of the Mooselucmaguntic Lake Sept. 29, 1880.

Your correspondent also states that earibou, deer, and

Your correspondent also states that earibou, deer, and moose are in season after Sept. 1. The law of this State does not allow the killing until Oct. 1. J. P. Whitney. RICHARDSON LAKE, Me., Aug. 27.

### THE SEVEN PONDS.

THE SEVEN PONDS.

The Seven Ponds in Franklin county, Maine, are some thirty miles north of Rangeley. The writer this spring, prompted by a wish to get fairly into the backwoods, with a friend and Eugene Soule of Rangeley as guide, spent the month of June at the latter's camp on Big Island Pond. In previous years I have fished the Rangeley lakes and Kennebago, but never had any sport to compare with an average morning in this region. The trout are very abundant; they rise readily, and are wonderfully gamy, though they do not run so large as in the Rangeley lakes. The largest one taken by our party weighted two pounds. In June the Jenny Lind was the favorite fly, with the coachman and hackles not far behind.

For autumn shooting, judging from my own observations,

not far behind.

For autumn shooting, judging from my own observations, I should say that this region could not fail to suit the most ardent sportsman. Scarcely a day passed while we were in a camp without at least one deer being seen by our party. Moose and caribou are to be found in the neighborhood, and partridges are abundant.

Big Island Pond is the largest of the group, its length being two and a half miles, greatest width possibly a mile. It is more than 2.000 feet above the sea. The air is pure

being two and a half miles, greatest width possibly a mile. It is more than 2,000 feet above the sea. The air is pure and bracing, and seented with the odors of the spruce forests which cover its shores. It is in the heart of the mountains, and there are charming views of hill and valley on every side. About three miles to the west is the rugged range which forms the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Canada,
Sonle's camp comprises two very comfortable log houses beautifully located at one end of the lake. At the other end Kennedy Smith has a number of log camps which he lets to parties desiring them.

There are three different routes to the ponds—by Rangeley and Kennebago; by Strong, Kingfield, Eustis, and Smith's buckboard road to Big Island Pond, or from Lake Megantic, Canada, which is reached by the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railroads. As regards time, there is nothing to choose, it takes three days to get to the ponds from Boston by any of the routes. The writer has tried them all, and considers the second the easiest and most agreeable. He cannot re-

commend the third. Canned goods and all necessary provisions can be obtained of Kennedy Smith at Big Island Pond at reasonable rates. Letters addressed to Eugene Soule, Rangeley, or Kennedy Smith, Eustis, will elicit any desired information.

To the lover of nature and life in the woods, I can most cordially recommend this region, which I believe to be unsurpassed.

D. I. M.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.

#### TROUTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gibbar Barrington, Mass.

TROUTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A sudden business call to the far South early in July, has revented me from sending you some notes of a fishing and exploring trip to the extreme northern ends of New Hampshire in the latter part of June. I have previously written you about trips to the same region, but this one covevered rather more ground, and was undertaken partially for a business purpose, which was to ascertain, if possible, the result of the attempts to stock the upper waters of the Connecticut, with land-locked salumon, by the Fish Commissioners of New Hampshire in 1879 and '81.

The objective part of the excursion was therefore Uncle Tom Chester's camp at Second Lake, where I found Uncle Tom and his trusty colleague Harding as fresh and bright as ever, and with a camp full of anglers. Some of these anglers, however, were green to the woods and got more bites from black flies and mosquitoes than they did from trout. The business part of the trip was the first thingto be attended to, and I am sorry to say proved entirely unsuecessful, as many hours' diligent casting of a large variety of flies from a well-stocked book failed to get a rise, although one or two beautiful specimens of Salmo-frontinals came in out of the wet.

Unde Tom tells me that in 1880, the first year after the plant, several of these fish were taken in the river below Second Lake, and between that and First Lake, but that none have been heard of since. Now, here comes in the puzzling question: Have these fish all gone down stream to spraw, as they did in Western New York, and been unable to get back by reason of the impassable dams and clintes of the Connecticut River Lumber Company, or have they been destroyed while young by the lake trout Galmo nanaqueuk) while hilbernating in deep water? I ask the latter question particularly, because the plant of 1880 in the eclebrated Diamond ponds, at Stewartstown, N. H., has been entirely successful. Numbers have been accidentally taken from these po

says he did once, put them in my breeches pockets, for I was wading the river in knee breeches, canvas shoes and flaunel shirt.

What can I say of the adventures of the three men from Connectient, who went up to Uncle Tom's upper camp, where he spends the winter, trapping for sable and fishers, spent one night, and fished down the East Inlet the next day, coming out of the woods looking as if they had been parboiled and then skinned?

Enough, however, for Second Lake. After ten days there I came back to Schoppe's First Lake House and spent a Sunday with Capt. Reed, of the steamer Hartford, at his camp at Breezy Point, tried Perry's Stream on Monday with indifferent success, it being fished to death; got a friend to drive me down the river three miles on Tuesday, to a farmhouse opposite the mouth of Cedar Stream, which comes into the Connecticut River on the east side. Found a convenient riffle, waded the river and then up the stream until noon; ate my luncheon on a convenient log, and then wheeled round and fished back, taking sixteen quarter-pound trout from the same hole almost at the start, and filling the big creel again long before I got half way back to the river.

The next day, July 2, back to Colebrook by stage, with good-tempered, genial Ned Merrill on the driver's seat, and out to the Diamonds next day. When I got to Mart Noyes's camp, Mrs. N. said her husband was over on the lower lake fishing with a clergyman from Northeru Vermont, but that I could probably find him easily; gave me the key to a canoe at the lower pond, and I soon pulled across the upper one, crossed the carry and found Noyes and the Dominie just round the point as I swept out from the landing. They had basketed eighteen or twenty quarter-pound trout, and invited me to join them in their boat, which I agreed to do on condition that they should pull up anchor and go with me to the mouth of the indiet onnecting the two lakes. They agreed to the proposition and we were soon in place and at work.

I will not worry your readers with the d

thirty-six, which just weighed twelve pounds, the Dominie's basket was overflowing, and Noyes's pockets were full. So with a heavy load but light hearts we paddled in to shore, climbed the steep carry, which Yankee ingenuity laid over a steep hill because it was the short way between the two ponds, and were in camp to an early snpper at 6 o'clock.

The next morning, July 4, Noyes and I threw the fly for three hours on the upper pond, but did not get a rise, so at 7 o'clock we pulled in to breakfast. Meanwhile his two young men who help him about the camp had gone over the lower pond. Being thoroughly excited by our baskets of the night before, they had struck for the same ground, and when the Dominic and 1 got back there at 9 o'clock had got twenty-one more trout, about the average size—five to six ounces each

I had only an hour or two to fish, for I wanted to drive

twenty-one more trout, about the average size—live to shounces each

I had only an hour or two to fish, for I wanted to drive back to Colebrook and get ready to return home early the next morning, but I spent an hour with my companion on a favorite ground of mine, at the island on the opposite side of the lake, basketing 16 more trout of about the same size, and then he pulled me into shore, we shook hands and parted, and I swung myself over the earry, paddled across the upper pond, and after a trout dinner and a good-bye to Noyes and his warm-hearted wife, was soon on my way to the Parsons House. Genial Frank Bailey, the well-known landlord, had fallen a victim to acute pneumonia a month before my visit, and I missed him sadly, but the woods and waters were the same, and I have never enjoyed two weeks in the woods more thoroughly and with the hope of a repetition next summer.

#### SPAWNING SEASON OF BLACK BASS.

SPAWNING SEASON OF BLACK BASS.

FOR several years the impression has been gaining ground, from personal experience, that the close season for black bass in the State of New York is altogether wrong, and at no distant day will result in depleting our waters of this game fish, unless there is a change made in existing laws. From the examination of local waters, interviews with professional fishermen, and correspondence with anglers in different parts of the State, this impression has resolved itself into a fact as to the present, and the fulfilling of the prophecy must follow as a consequence.

Anglers and writers, while lauding the black bass as the game fish of the future, have deplored the untimely taking off of the brook trout by various means that are illegitimate and contrary to law. Others that have, under profest, accepted the black bass as a substitute for the much loved tront, or put off the cvil day "yet a little longer," have been equally ready to denounce the unnatural means that have been the primary cause of the disappearance from so many waters of the first favorite of most fresh-water anglers; but while mourning the trout the black bass have not, I fear, had sufficient attention given to their welfare. In one sense they are not neglected, for five anglers seek them to-day where there was but one ten years ago.

Black bass are considered a hardy fish, cast in a different mould from the patrician trout and quite well able to care for themselves and their families. So they are, in a great measure. If they are protected at spawning time they can protect themselves during the remainder of the year and their numbers will not be materially decreased; but at spawning time they really require more care than do the trout at their spawning season. The latter spawn in the autumn when the weather is cold and there is little inducement for the angler to east his lures; the fishing season is practically over for the great majority of the brotherhood, and if trout are taken at this time it is not by accident but

of accident to fish not in season than is the case in the antunn.

It is known that black bass deposit their spawn and watch over it until hatched, and afterward care for their fry for a number of days. During this time many bass are caught, really by accident, while the angler trolls the shore for pike. The real angler will return all such to the water, but the gear used in trolling is such that, however much care may be exercised, many parent fish must be injured. The bass will not bite when spawning, but before their young are of proper age to shift for themselves they will accept a minnow or spoon trolled over them. When the guardian is gone the bass fry are at the mercy of a horde of enemies ready to devour them.

I have put this matter in the best possible light and say

devourthem.

I have put this matter in the best possible light and say nothing of those who with premeditation, and foul murder in their hearts, take the spawning bass from their beds. The parental duties of the black bass do not cease with the act of spawning, and it is for this reason that I consider that during the spawning season they require more care than the trout. The close season is intended to cover the breeding time of both species, but in the case of the bass it fails lamentably.

trout. The close season is intended to cover the breeding time of both species, but in the case of the bass it fails lamentably.

The close season in New York is from Jan. 1 to June 1, except in certain waters where the close season extends to July 1 and July 20 respectively. Last year 1 saw bass on their beds as late as August 7, and heard of them with young, from good authority, on the 23d of August. These cases are probably exceptional, but this year 1 went up the Hudson in the middle of June and could find but two bass that had prepared beds. Four days later I went to a pond that is well stocked with these fish, and made the circuit of these shores and found not a single bed. It was not until the latter part of June that the bass came on their beds in the ponds and lakes in this vicinity; and many instances have come under my personal knowledge where bass did not spawn until July.

Data gathered from various sources, both as to running water and still water—i. e., ponds and lakes, for bass spawn earlier in streams than in ponds, and earlier in warm water than in cold water—and all goes to confirm the opinion that black bass do not spawn until June, and in many instances not until early July. At one time I thought this might be the state of affairs only in Northern New York, but I find Southern New York gives the same report. Any angler who is at all observant can see for himself, and seeing, I hope he will urge an extension of the close season. One of the State Fish Commissioners, when I wrote him that I proposed to advecate a change of law for Northern New York was also suffering) wrote me to make no division of the State,

that the law was too early for all portions of it. Two bodies of water near here bear terrible witness against early fishing by being sadly depleted in eonsequence. I hope that our law makers will extend the close season for black bass throughout the State until July 1. Even then, some waters require a still longer time for the bass to spawn. In Maine, Massachusetts and Virginia the open season for this fish does not begin until July 1. In Rhode Island it is July 15, and in parts of Maryland it is as late as Aug. 15.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.

#### LARGE BLACK BASS.

Charles BLACK BASS.

N MONDAY, Angust 18, on East Lake, Daniel S, Burley and Charles G. Fall eaught from the same boat, on one trip, four black bass, whose total weight within five minutes of the time when caught, was seventeen pounds by the seales which were carried in the boat. One weighed 3½ pounds, one 4½, one 4½, and one 5½, an average of 4½ pounds. Mr. Fall caught the fish that weighed 5½ pounds, which is the largest black bass, says Mr. Burley, of which there is any record, and he has won the five-dollar prize which has been for several years a standing offer by the East Lake Club for the first five-pound bass.—Wolfboro, (N. H.) paper.

Lake Club for the first five-pound bass.—Wolfboro, (N. H.) paper.

[A correspondent asks for the largest small-mouthed black bass on record. Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York, had one of eight pounds which was caught in Lake Ronkonkoma, Loug Island.]

The Gleus Falls, N. Y., Messenger, of August 29, says:

"Mr. Reuben Seelye, one of our well-known townsmen, who resides near the outlet of Glen Lake, better recognized as Long Pond, has had much experience and success as a fisherman, having taken with hook and line many large fish from the waters of the lake. But he made the best haul of his life this week Wednesday, when he caught a bass which was 25 inches long and of 21 inches girth, and weighed 114 pounds. This is the largest bass of which we have any record as being eaught anywhere in the country. Mr. Seelye is fairly entitled to the cake."

#### ANGLING IN KENTUCKY WATERS.

ANGLING IN KENTUCKY WATERS.

PRING and summer have not been particularly favorable to angling, especially to us who could not step out and investigate the stage of water. Ripartian residents took some good ones on trawls and "set-outs." When I dropped in on Uncle Joe in May to arrange for an excursion, I found him greatly flurried by the shabby manner in which his agents, to watch and report shoaling of red-horse in the Cumberland, had treated him. Two days before he had gone to his favorite shoal a few miles off, and cold water was thrown on his hopes by those in charge of his 90-foot seine, who had been visiting the river daily. Water was too high, and the fish had moved up to another shoal where they were safe from seiners, etc., but if a prospect of a catch offered a runner would be sent for him.

That morning he had found the markets glutted with red-horse eaught Sunday with his seine, and he knew that his supposed friends had "thrown him off." I accompanied him and his recruits to see the fun, and when we drew up on the bank ten lusty fellows were drawing the seine on the opposite shore, and more than 200 pounds of fish were divided out before a skiff was sent over to us. Not a seale was set apart for the owner of the seine, and the old fellow cut his tobacco rather nervously, but restrained an outburst. He soon had the sche manned, and a mess for each, when the seine was stretched to dry and be brought in next day. I learned that it hadn't dried when pickets reported the owner gone, and the coast clear for a resumption of work. Seining is legal in Cumberland, in and below Pulaski county. But one bass of less than a pound weight was caught. Last year 1200 red-horse that averaged more than 3 pounds were taken off that shoal with a seine.

On my last visit to Central Kentucky, a few weeks since, I found some of the boys jubliant over the opening up of the finest stream bass fishing in the world, by the completion of the Louiville and Knoxville railway. Several years as occarefully protected that to-day it i

MILL SPRINGS, Ky., August.

Where One May Fish for Dinner.—Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 26.—I have just returned from an extended trip to Lake Minnetonka and Wisconsin Lakes. I visited the celebrated Douseman trout pond, said to be the largest exclusive brook trout hatching establishment in the United States. There is nearly a mile of finmes full of trout one and two years old, and in the hatching house a million or two of small fry six months old. You can eatch all you wish at forty cents a pound, or enough for a square meal, and Mrs. Comstock will cook them and get you up a good dinner for seventy-five cents. The establishment is only eight miles from the elebrated Palmyra mineral springs, or four and a half miles from Eagle, on the M. & S. P. R. R.—W. J. B.

Pottsville, Penn., Aug. 28.—The anniversary of the Pottsville Fishing Party is being eelebrated to-day on the top of Shark Mountain near this city. The Fishing Party is a social institution like, though of less antiquity than that, known as "the State in Schuylkill." The festivities were participated in by about 110 gentlemen, seventy of whom are members. Among those present are Attorney-General Brewster, the Hon. Simon Cameron, Gen. Fitz John Porter, and President Keim, of the Reading Railroad.

Dynamite in Pike County.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows: Bushkill, Penn., Aug. 30.—There are over fifty natural lakes in Pike county. They are stocked with black bass and other choice game fish. Lying as most of them do in wild and isolated localities, the pot fisherman has always had the best of opportunities for fishing in their waters without any regard for the provisions of the game laws. Nets, traps, and other illegal means of taking large quantities of fish with little trouble have been used for years, but it remained for this season to introduce the use of dynamite in the lakes. By means of this one of the best of the chain of Pike county lakes, known to fishermen far and wide as Log Tavern Pond. In the been almost depopulated of its fish. A number of sportsmen who visited this lake a few days ago found the shores lined with dead fish of all kinds and sizes. It was at the time supposed that the fish in the lake had been attacked with some disease, but it has since been learned that dynamite was exploded in the lake on three different occasions early in the season. It is strongly suspected that a prominent resident and officer of the township in which the lake is situated was the person who resorted to the deadly explosive to fill his boats with fish. Since this wholesale slaughter anglers have been unable to capture any fish in Log Tavern Pond, although previously it afforded the finest sport. Mud Pond is a favorite resort for anglers in Pike county. It lies high among the bills in Porter Township. A few days ago a man named Rhinehart and a companion whose name is not known sank a heavy charge of giant powder in the lake and expleded it. The explosion took place before they had rowed the boat far enough away, and it was upset by the concussion. Rhinehart seeded in supporting the other man until he could get him to the upturned boat, which was floating some distance away. Leaving the man clinging to the bottom of the boat, Rhinehart swam ashore, and procuring another boat, returne

The Bladderwort.—Office of State Entomologist, Normal, Ill., Ang. 29.—Editor Forest and Stream: While the very interesting fact of the destruction of young fishes by the bladderwort is occupying the attention of your readers, permit me to mention another method than that of direct destruction, by which these plants must often greatly hinder the multiplication of fishes in waters infested by them. In an article on the Entomostraca of Lake Michigan and adjacent waters, which I published in the American Naturalist for July, 1882, I remarked that in ten "bladders" of Utrievularia vulgaris, taken at rendom, I found ninety-three animals, either entire or in recognizable fragments, and representing at least twenty-eight species. Seventy-six of the animals found were Entomostraca, and belonged to twenty species. Nearly three-fourths of both individuals and species were Cladocera. Just one-third of all the animals found in these bladders belonged to the single species Aeroperus leucocephalus Koch. Now, my studies previously made of the food of young fishes, reported chiefly in the third bulletin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, showed that the principal food of all young fishes, with quite insignificant exceptions, consists of the very class of minute animal forms which the bladderwort is constantly engaged in selecting from the water by means of the hundred of bladders with which each plant is covered. It thus not only occasionally entraps the youngest fishes, but likewise habitually and continuously contends with them for food, and may be said to thrive largely at their expense.—S. A. Fornes.

The Late English Tournament.—In our issue of Aug. 21 we gave the scores of the casting at the late tournament at the Welsh Harp, and in an editorial notice said: "We note that our English friends are now easting distances which they discredited two years ago as having been cast in our own tournaments. Mr. P. D. Malloch made the extraordinary cast of 92 feet with a single-handed rod. This was in the amateur class, and the style of rod is not given. Later the same gentleman cast with a single-handed split-cane flyrod 86 feet, while Mr. Marston cast 72 feet. The first cast named appears to beat the American records, but we do not know what kind of a rod it was done with." The mail failed to bring us the copy of the English Fishing Gazette, under whose auspices the tournament was given, and from which we expected the most complete report, but from other journals we learn that the easts were not made along a measuring line, but after the casts were made the line was alid out on the grass and measured. Under such a rule the casts made on Harlem Mere by Priebard, Hawes and Leonard would probably exceed 100 fect. We concluded that Prichard's east of 91 feet had been beaten by Mr. Malloch by one foot, and rather rejoiced at it, because it would incite our casters to greater exertion; but under the circumstances, we do not think that the late English easting should be considered as fairly measured, and it is consequently of no value.

Rockfish in the Delaware.—Trenton, N. J., Aug. 25.—A rockfish eaught here to-day by Mr. Fred Wise, weighed seventeen pounds all but an onnce, the largest ever caught here. Was nearly four feet long and measured five inches across the back. Was caught by trolling with an eel on an oiled silk line, and took one hour to land. Mr. Wise is Trenton's most noted rockfisherman.—J. J. S., Jr.

An Investigation of Spawning Times.—Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, of the U. S. Fish Commission, has been instructed by Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, to investigate and report on the spawning habits of the fishes which inhabit the waters of the south side of Long Island. The work will be begun in about ten days, and it is thought will occupy Dr. Bean about a month.

WHAT ARE SUCKERS?—Editor Forest and Stream: May I, without indiscretion, inquire what sort of fish is meant by "Parson O'Gath" when he writes "suckers"? Of course I have caught suckers with a hook, but so seldom that I supposed they only bit to let me know that they could take a bait if they choose.—Keippe (Central Lake, Mich.).

A BIG HAUL.—The Louisville Commercial sees fun in this: "There was fun in the Ohio River just below the dam last evening. About 5 o'clock the laborers at work on the dam succeeded in getting the gates raised, which, of course, banked up all the water above them and let the water below run off, leaving nothing but the bare rocks, with here and their innumerable small holes. As the water receded all of the fish between the dam and the bridge were left in the shallow pools of water. They numbered thousands and thousands, and were of every description, from the half-pound perch to the fifty-pound buffalo. It soon became noised around among the fishermen who infest the falls that the fish had been left high and dry, and in less than half an hour fully 200 men and boys were wading around in the pools of water gathering up the fish by the armful. Connered as they were, and knowing escape was impossible the fish in some instances made a desperate resistance. Many a man had his lower limbs finned in a dozen places, eansing painful and really dangerous wounds. Armed with clubs and rocks, reckless boys waded in among the fish, slaughtering them right and left, until the pools turned almost to gore. Boatload after boatload of fish as fast as eaptured were sent ashore, and if any-speculator is playing in the bucket shops he had better 'buy short' this morning, for to-day fish in the Louisville market won't be worth a cent a pound."

A PRIZE FOR GOOD LOOKS.—At the annual meeting of the New York State Volunteer Firemen's Association, held at Utiea, the best-looking Chief Engineer was awarded a \$50 fishing rod. Fishing is good for the complexion.

## Hishculture.

THE SHELLFISHERIES OF CONNECTICUT.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

BY DR. WILLIAM M. HUDSON.

BY DR. WILLIAM M. HODSON.

BEFORE beginning to read my paper I think it is fair to state that in view of the papers in regard to the special matter of the propagation of systems, etc., which we shall have from experts, I have thought it best to confine myself, entirely to the relations existing between the State of Connecticut and the shellfisheries of that State, especially the

have from experts, I have thought it best to confine myself-entirely to the relations existing between the State of Connecticut and the shellfisheries of that State, especially the oyster.

The especial object of this essay will be to consider the relations existing between the State of Connecticut and the public and private oyster beds in Long Island Sound, within the boundaries of the State. Until 1855 all the oyster grounds of the State were treated as common land, open to every one, and no one having any exclusive right to any portion of them. In 1855 the Legislature enacted a law providing for the appointment of committees in towns adjoining the shore, who should have the right, for a given consideration, to designate and allot to private individuals plots of ground not exceeding two acres in extent, for the sole purpose of cultivating oysters. Numerous applications were made to these committees, and many acres of ground, mostly in the shallow waters of the bay and coves, were designated for this purpose. The State then passed laws recognizing the right of property in these lots, and punishing depredators and thieves for stealing from them. The business of raising oysters gradually increased in magnitude, new laws were enacted for the regulation of the industry, and finally some of the more adventurous of the cultivators conceived the idea that oysters might be successfully raised in deeper water than had yet been tried. Their efforts were successful and a new impetus was given to the business. An interesting account of the industry up to and including 1880, may be found in the article contributed by Ernest Ingersoll to the tenth census of the United States. During all these years a dispute had existed between the States of New York and Connecticut in reference to the respective boundaries of the two States in Long Island Sound, and also as to that of Connecticut on the west end, and New York on the east; in the former case New York claiming to low-water mark on the northern shore of Long Island Sound, and

passed an Act Establishing a State Commission for the Designation of Oyster Grounds, a copy of which is here inserted.

CHAPTER CLX.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A STATE COMMISSION FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OYSTER GROUNDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION I. The State shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction and control over all shellfisheries which are located in that area of the State which is within that part of Long Island Sound and its tributaries bounded westerly and southerly by the State of New York, easterly by the State of Rhode Island, and northerly by a line following the coasts of the State at high water, which shall cross all its bays, rivers, creeks, and inlets at such places nearest Long Island Sound as are within and between points on opposite shores from one of which objects and what is done on the opposite shore can be reasonably discerned with the naked eye, or could be discerned but for intervening islands. And all shellfisheries not within said area shall be and remain within the jurisdiction and control of the towns in which they are located, under the same laws and regulations and through the same selectmen and oyster committees as heretofore. If a difference shall arise between any town and the Commissioners as hereinafter provided for, as to the boundary line between said town and the area so to be mapped, said town, by its selectmen, may bring its petition to the Superior Court for the county within which said town is situated, to determine said boundary line, and said court upon reasonable notice to the parties shall hear said petition and appoint a committee to ascertain the facts in such case and report the same to said court, and said court shall thereupon make such order as may be proper in the premises.

Sec. 2. The three Fish Commissioners of the State now in office, and their successors, shall also be and constitute a board of Commissioners of shellfisheries, and he empowered to make or cause to be made a survey and map of all

board, and they shall each give a bond to the State with sufficient surety for the faithful performance of their duties, and for the payment to the State treasner of all money that may come into their hands under this act in the sum of \$2,000.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall also be empowered, in the name and in behalf of the State, to grant by written instruments, for the purpose of planting and cultivating shellish, perpetual franchises in such undesignated grounds within said area as are not and for ten years have not been natural clan or oyster beds, whenever application in writing is made to them through their clerk by any person or persons who have resided in the State not less than one year next preceding the date of said application. The said application and the said grant shall be in manner and form as shall be approved by the chief justice of the State, and all such grants may be assigned to any person or persons who are or have been residents of the State for not less than one year next preceding such assignment, by a written assignment, in manner and form approved by said chief justice; and the said Commissioners shall keep books of record and record all such grants and assignments therein, and the same shall also be recorded in the town clerk's office in the town bounded on Long Island Sound within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located.

SEC, 4. When any such application is filed with the clerk of

town clerk's office in the town bounded on Long Island Sound within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located.

SEC. 4. When any such application is filed with the clerk of said Commissioners, he shall note on the same the date of its reception and shall cause a written notice, stating the name and residence of the applicant, the date of filing the application, the location, area, and description of the grounds applied for, to be posted in the office of the town clerk of the town bounded on the said Long Island Sound within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located, where such notice shall remain posted for twenty days. Any person or persons objecting to the granting of the grounds applied for, as aforesaid, may file a written notice with the town clerk, stating the grounds of his or their objections, upon the payment to said town clerk of the sum of twenty-five cents, and at the end of said twenty days the said town clerk shall forward all such written objections are so filed and forwarded to said commission; and in case such objections are so filed and forwarded to said commissioners, or a majority, shall upon ten days' notice in writing, mailed or personally delivered to all the parties interested, hear and pass upon such objections at the town in which such grounds are located as aforesaid, and if such objections are not satained and the area of ground is not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, of unreasonable extent, they may for the actual costs of surveying and mapping of such grounds, and the further consideration of one dolar per acre, paid to the said Commissioners, to be by them paid over to the treasurer of the State, grant a perpetual franchise for the planting and cultivating shellfish in such ground or in any part of the same in the manner aforesaid, and where no such objections are made such grants may be made for the consideration hereinbefore named. At all hearings authorized by this act the said Commissioners may, by themselves or their clerk, subpena

this act the said Commissioners may, by themselves or their clerk, subpeena witnesses and administer oaths as in courts of law.

SEC. 5. The said Commissioners shall, previous to the delivery of any instrument conveying the right to plant or cultivate shellfish on any of said grounds, make or cause to be made a survey of the same, and shall locate and delineate the same, or cause it to be located and delineated npon the map aforesaid, and upon receipt of said instrument of conveyance the grantee shall at once cause the grounds therein conveyed to be plainly marked out by stakes, buoys, ranges or monments, which stakes and bnoys shall be continued by the said grantee and his legal representatives, and the right to nse and occupy said grounds for said purposes shall be and remain in said grantee and his legal representatives: provided, that if the grantee or holder of said grounds does not actually use and occupy the same for the purposes named, in good faith, within five years after the time of receiving such grant, the said Commissioners shall petition the Superior Court of the county having jurisdiction over the said grounds to appoint a committee to inquire and report to said court as to the use and occupancy of such grounds in good faith, and said court shall in such case appoint such committee, who, after twelve days' notice to the petitioners and respondents, shall hear such petition and report the facts thereon to said court, and if it shall appear that said grounds are not used and occupied in good faith for the purpose of planting or cultivating shellish, the said court may order that said grounds revert to the State, and that all stakes and buoys marking the same be removed, the costs in said petition to be paid at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. When, after the occupancy and cultivation of any grounds designated as aforesaid by the grantee or the field.

suelitish, the said court may order that said grounds revert to the State, and that all stakes and buoys marking the same be removed, the costs in said petition to be paid at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. When, after the occupancy and cultivation of any grounds designated as aforesaid by the grantee or his legal representatives, it shall appear to said Commissioners that said grounds are not suited for the planting or cultivation of oysters, said grantee, upon receiving a certificate to that effect from said Commissioners any surrender the same or any part thereof, not less than one hundred acres, to the State, by an instrument of release of all his rights and title thereto, and shall on delivery of such instrument to the said Commissioners receive their certificate of said release of said grounds, the location and number of acres described therein, which shall be filed with the State treasurer, who shall pay to the holder the sam of one dollar for every acre of ground described in said lease, where said sum has been paid therefor to the State. And the said release shall befreeorded by the said Commissioners in their record books, and in the town clerk's office in the town adjacent to and within the meridian boundary lines of which said grounds are located. For all purposes relating to judicial proceedings in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of justices of the peace of the several towns bordering on Long Island Sound shall extend southerly by lines running due south by true meridian from the southern termini of the boundary lines between said towns to the boundary line between the States of Connecticut and New York.

Sec. 7. Said Commissioners shall provide, in addition to the general map of said grounds, sectional maps, comprising all grounds located within the meridian boundary fines of several towns on the shores of the State, which maps shall be lodged in the town clerks' office of the said respective towns, and said Commissioners shall also provide and lodge with said town clerks' office of the s

provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners that any natural oyster or clambed has

been designated by them to any person or persons, the said Commissioners shall petition the Superior Court of the county lawing jurisdiction over the said grounds to appoint a committee to inquire into and report to the said court thall in such case appoint such committee, who after twelve days' notice to the petition-ers and respondents shall hear such petition and report the facts at the committee, who after twelve days' notice to the petition-ers and respondents shall hear such petition and report the facts thereon to said court; and if it shall appear that any natural oyster or clam beds, or any part thereof, have been of the same to remove any shellfish he may have planted of the same to remove any shellfish he may have planted or the same to remove any shellfish he may have planted or the same to remove any shellfish he may have planted or the same to remove any shellfish he may have planted or the same to remove any shellfish he may have planted or the same to remove any shellfish he may have planted or the court.

Sec. 11. Any Commissioner who shall knowingly grant to any person or persons a franchise as hereimbefore provided in any natural oyster or clam hed, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred follars nor more than five hundred and Il moneys paid thereon shall be forfest as the world, and all moneys paid thereon shall be forfest as the world, and all moneys paid thereon shall be forfest as the world, and the said Commissioners shall in no case grant to any person a right to plant or cultivate shellfish which shall interfere with any established right of fishing, and if any such grant is made the same shall be void.

Sec. 12. The Superior Court of New Haven countly, on the application of the selectmen of the town of Orange, and the Superior Court of any count, on the application of the oyster ground committee of any town in said countly, shall applied to committee of three dishinterested persons of the town within their strip there weeks notice, by advertising in a newspaper publish

the court may order that said grounds revert to the State, and that all stakes, and bnoys marking the same be removed, the cost in said petition to be paid at the discretion of the court. On the other hand, section 6 provides that if after occupancy and cultivation of any ground designated, it shall appear that said grounds are not suited for the planting or cultivation of cysters, the grantee, npon receiving a certificate to that effect from the Commissioners, may surrender to the State the same or any part thereof, not less than one hundred acres, and receive one dollar for each acre from the treasurer.

cultivation of oysters, the grantee, npon receiving a certificate to that effect from the Commissioners, may surrender to the State the same or any part thereof, not less than one hundred acress, and receive one dollar for each acre from the treasurer.

Section S provides that all designations and transfers of oyster, clam or mussel grounds within the waters of Long Island Sound heretofore made (except designations made of natural oyster, clam or mussel beds) are hereby validated and confirmed. It is under the authority of this section that so many designations were made by town committees between April 14 and May 1, 1881.

Section 10 provides that if the Commissioners unintentionally designate a natural clam or oyster bed, they shall apply to the Superior Court of the county having jurisdiction over said grounds to appoint a committee of myestigation, and if said committee find that any natural oyster bed has been so designated, the cornt may order said grounds to revert to the State, after the claimant has had a resonable time to remove any shellfish he may have planted or cultivated thereon in good faith.

Section 11 provides that, "Any Commissioner who shall knowingly grant to any person a franchise in a natural clam or oyster bed, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, the grant shall be void, and all moneys paid thereon shall be forfeited to the State." Section 2 provides that the Commissioners shall make or cause to be made a survey and map of all the grant shall be void, and all moneys paid thereon shall be forfeited to the State." Section 2 provides that the Commissioners shall make or cause to be made a survey and map of all the grounds within the jurisdiction of the State in Long Island Sound, which have been or may be designated for the planting or cultivation of shellfish, and also cause a survey of all the natural oyster beds in said area, and shall locate and delineate the same on a map. The same section provides that the Commissioners shall re

#### CHAPTER CXXIV.

AN ACT PERTAINING TO SHELLFISHERY GROUNDS WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE JURIDICTION OF THE STATE.

cauche. All expenses properly incurred by such selectation, and the domps thereundor, and the few of all committees and other theorems. The committees are all the compositions and the committees are all the compositions and the committees of the planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy ation of abelifish, wildin the area is planting or ealthy at the committees of the committees of the towns shall, at the expense of their respective committees of the towns shall the committees, and shall must be a planting to the planting the committees and the planting of the planting the planting the planting of the planting the planting of the planting th

the said Commissioners or their clerk, shall have power to sign and issue subpenas in all matters of inquiry before them. Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 of chapter 70 of the Public Acts of 1870, are hereby repealed, so far as they may apply to shellfish grounds within the exclusive intridiction of the State; and section 3 of said chapter is hereby amended, so far as it applies to such grounds, so ato read as follows, viz.: When any designation of shellfish grounds which are wholly or partially within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State, contains therein a map thereof, or refers therein to such map lodged on the in the town clerk's office, and the owner or owners of the adjoining grounds, so far as they lie within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State, do not agree as to the location of the line fixed by such map, or if the boundary between such owners is a town boundary and they disagree as to the same, one or more of such owners may apply to the Commissioners of Shellfisheries who shall thereupon uotify all parties in interest to file sworn statements of facts and copies of maps as claimed by them respectively, and said Commissioners shall thereupon appoint a surveyor who shall take such maps and statements and lay out and survey the grounds in the various ways claimed, and if any town boundary comes tho question he shall ascertain and report upon such boundary as it appears from the maps and records in the custody of the respective town clerks of such towns. Thereupon he shall report his doings, accompanied with the maps or copies of maps found by him touching the dispute to the Commissioner of Fisheries, who shall thereupon summon all parties in interest before them at a time and place to be located and marked by ranges and bnoys; and the line so established shall be the true dividing line between such be located and marked by ranges and bnoys; and the line so established shall be the true dividing line between such provision of this act and her costs and expenses of the proceedings shall be cqually divided

# The Bennel.

FIXTURES.

BENOH SHOWS.

Sept. 1 to 6.—Bench Show of the Lancaster County Fair Association, Lancaster, Pa. Entries close Aug. 30. J. B. Long, Secretary, 6 West King street, Lancaster, Pa.

Sept. 2, 3 and 4.—Bench Show of the New England Fair, Manchester, N. H. Entries close Aug. 28. C. A. Andrews, Superintendent, West Boxford, Mass.

Sept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montage of the Manchester, N. H. Schrift Show of the Montage of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Secretary, P. O. Bent. 1. Chas. Line of the Manchester, N. S. Wall, Sec

West Boxford, Mass.
Sept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Kensept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Kenel Club. Entries close Sept. 1. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. J.,
Wall, Secretary, P.O. Box 1,248, Montreal, Canada,
Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Field Trials of the
mitaric Collie Club. Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 23. Mr. H. J.
(ill, Secretary, Toronto.
Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel
Jub. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite,
eeretary.

Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. AII. Beng, C. Sate Canada Secretary, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury ortoniannal Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn., Cot. 16, 17 and 18.—National Breeders' Show, Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. James Watson. Secretary, P. O. Box 770. Entries close Oct. 3. Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the West-minster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York, Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Ten., Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss.

A. K. R.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the ist. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1490. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

#### THE EXHIBITORS' CONVENTION.

THE EXHIBITORS' CONVENTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Perhaps it would be as well to remind those interested in supporting as well as those who manage dog shows of the convention called for the evening of September 16. This meeting is perhaps of more importance than is believed by some of the delegates appointed to meet on the following morning to consider the formation of a bench show association. The call which they are presumably appointed to respond is addressed to clubs which have held a show, and several newly organized clubs appear to have overlocked the wording of the call. The exhibitors' meeting, on the other hand, is open to all for a free expression of opinion on all points of interest connected with the advancement of the interests of breeders, exhibitors or shows. One delegate writes me: "Perhaps it would hardly be proper for me to attend your meeting, as I am a delegate to the other. Still, I attend the other as a breeder, and will act for their interests. We go perfectly uninstructed." I think that gentleman ought to attend to hear what the breeders want, for if he does not he will simply attend the elub meeting to represent his own individual views and opinion.

Speaking of individual views reminds me that I have been asked by the signers of the circulars to "prepare a plan of organization and work, ctc., to be considered at the meeting," and here I am met with the same objection to my own ideas—they are individual ones. I have during the past month devoted much thought to the subject of a kennel club with a view of

meeting the call, and I have a tolerably clear idea of how I would start it, but I would like to hear from others interested, so as to get pointers to amend my ideas where advisable.

Requests for the issuing of the call for the meeting of Sept. 16 have been received from the following gentlemen: W. Wade, J. F. Kirk, John W. Burgess, J. Frank Perry, Geo. W. Leavitt, E. R. Heath, Lawrence Timpson, A. C. Krueger, Charles Wheatleigh, John E. Thayer, Bayard Thayer, Rodney Benson, Martin Dennis, Chequasset Kennels, J. Otis Fellows, W. H. Ashburner, Max Wenzel, M. H. Cryer, T. B. Dorsey, Robert Ives Crocker, J. H. Thompson, Jr., J. R. Pierson, J. F. Campbell, W. R. Chamberlain, H. W. Huntington, J. S. Niven, Jean Grosvenor, T. G. Davey, Knickerbocker Kennel Club, Millbrook Kennels, J. A. Long, Charles G. McKenzie, Andrew Laidlaw, E. Lever. Editor American Kennel Register.

#### THE NATIONAL BREEDERS' SHOW.

THE NATIONAL BREEDERS SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream;
The National Breeders' Dog Show will be held in Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16, 17 and 18, under the auspices of the following prominent gentlemen;
S. Joseph Kelly, Esq., New York, W. Wade, Esq., Fittsburgh, Pa., Edward Kelly, Esq., New York, J. F. Campbell, Esq., Montreal, Rodney Benson, Esq., New York, Geo. W. Leavitt, Esq., Boston, A. H. Moore, Esq., Fhiladelphia, John E. Thayer, Esq., South Landon, Caster, Mass...

Of more importance, perhaps, than the sponsors to the ex-

caster, Mass..

T. G. Davey, London, Ont.

Of more importance, perhaps, than the sponsors to the exhibition is the question of judges, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I amounce the names, and I desire publicly to express my thanks most gratefully to these gentiemen who have so kindly acceded to my request. I met with but one declination, and that because the gentleman would not be in the country next October:

B. F. Wilson Fac. of Pittsburgh, forestrant.

express my thanks most gratefully to these gentlemen who have so kindiy aeceded to my request. I met with but one declination, and that because the gentleman would not be in the country next October:

B. F. Wilson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, for setters.

John Davidson, Bsq., of Monroe, Mich., for pointers.

D. Bateman, Esq., of Philadelphia, for greyhounds and deerhounds.

R. Exley, Esq., of Pointalelphia, for mastiffs.

A. S. Apgar, Esq., of New York, for collies.

J. F. Kirk, Esq., of Toronto, for spaniels, foxhounds, bengles, bassetts, dachshunde, Newfoundlands, Skye, Yorkshire, Scotch, Bedlington, Dandle Dinmont and black and tan terriers and toys.

Ronald H. Barlow, Esq., of Beverly, N. J., for St. Bernards, bulldoes, bull, fox, wire-haired and Irish terriers, and pugs.

"Mr. Wilson I know, and Davidson and Apgar and Kirk, but who are the new men?" If you were a mastiff man you would not ask that because you would know all about Exley's Norma, Exley's Victor, Exley's Bosco and other craeks. Mr. Bateman is a gentleman who made coursing his hobby for years in England, and Mr. Barlow has shown at the Crystal Palace and other shows, and selected his own classes to judges all around that ever stepped into a ring hut his country.

The Premium List.

Champion classes are provided for the following breeds. Conditions, open to winners of three first prizes at any show, winners abroad under English Kennel Club rules to have also won two prizes in this country. A sweepstake of \$5 each for each breed with \$5 added. English setters, dogs, bitches. First, setters, dogs, bitches. Gordon setters, dogs, bitches. Fox-terriers, dogs, bitches. Pointers, spaniels, Clumber spaniels, Coker spaniels, Diack, and Gordon setters, dogs, bitches. The brizes in the following open classes are \$15 to first, \$10 to second and \$5 to third. English setters, dogs, bitches. Th

ma, view of the determined but, I submit, totally uncalled for sition to this show, a further explanation may not be out

tion can be obtained by addressing me at P. O. Box 770, Philadelphia.

In view of the determined but, I submit, totally uncalled for opposition to this show, a further explanation may not be out of place.

This show has been stigmatized by the Philadelphia Kennel Club as gotten up by a speculator or showman and has been still more ruthlessly handled in other quarters, and it is only right that exhibitors and breeders at large should be made conversant with the facts of the case.

The idea was first suggested to me as early as June, by a gentleman well-known as an owner and exhibitor, who informs me that he has already written to you advising you of that fact. I was very doubtful whether I could give the necessary time to the show, but after carefully going over the ground I agreed to take a hand in it. I did so upon two conditions, which were, first, that there should be a guarantee fund subscribed of \$1,500, and this was to be placed in my custody or as much of it as I considered necessary by Sept. 20, and further that in the preparation of the prize list and the selection of judges I should be perfectly untrammelled. I believed that I could get up a prize list suitable for the breeders, who were to be more particularly catered for, better than any that has yet been seen, and that I knew of gentlemen to act as judges who would give satisfaction. I secured the services of Mr. W. T. Dunnell as manager, knowing his ability for such a position, apart from the consideration of his having received so many well-merited praises from the press for his excellent work as manager of the horse show at New York. In order not to antagonize the Westumister Kennel Club in any way I called upon Mr. Elliot Smith, to whom I was referred by Mr. Cornell, and from him received the assurance that he had always been of the opinion that we could not have too many well managed dog shows, and that he hoped the one I was interested in would be a success. My next step was to notify the Philadelphia Kennel Club of the show and the dates, an

be too delighted to welcome the funds and provide good classes for their specialties

be too delighted to welcome the funds and provide good classes for their specialities.

If those who have opposed the National Breeders' show had waited another week they would have seen on the premium list the names of the gentlemen under whose auspices and patronage it was to be held, and also the list of judges; and I think they would have been a little cautious in their use of the terms "speculator and showman" and "speculative dog show."

think they would have been a little cautious in their use of the terms "speculator and showman" and "speculative dog show."

Some kind friend has sent me a circular signed by Charles Lincoln, in which some forthcoming but unnamed show is denounced as a speculation. Since the National Breeders' show is not to be a speculation, of course the circular needs no further attention. I am charitable enough to suppose that Mr. Lincoln obediently prepared and issued the circular at the dictation of the F. K. Club, and only as a part of his allotted work as their-agent.

Some people say, why did you pick Philadelphia? That is readily answered. I could not attend to a show in any other city. If the gentlemen interested wanted the assistance I could render them, it was a matter of necessity that the show should be held here. So far as I could see, and so far as they could either, we were not interfering with any one, as the lapse of time since any show had been held in the city, and the fact of the September show being given by an outside association, left the way open for any legitimate enterprise. Others again say, why crowd the shows together? These people forget the fixture list which was in the FOREST AND STREAM last February. This was it:

March 4-7. Cincinnati.

March 12-14. New Haven.

March 18-21, Washington.

March 18-21, Washington.

May 6-9. New York.

There was no complaint of overcrowding then, and there will be none now when people make their entries. The totally ungrounded attacks which have been made on the National Breeders' show before it was announced has brought it more prominently before the supporters of dog shows than could have been done at an expense of not less than \$200 by legitimate advertising. I do not think these people would accept my thanks, but I must nevertheless say that I am greatly indebted to them.

Philadelphia K. C. Show.

#### PHILADELPHIA K. C. SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA K. C. SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:
A great feature of the Philadelphia Kennel Club's show will be the running of the whippets. Already a large number of dogs are entered, and a stand will be erected for ladies to witness the contest. No entry fee will be required, and the prizes are \$20, \$10, and \$5, for dogs and puppies. The dogs will be handicapped according to regular rules. Every effort will be made to have this attraction acceptable to the most particular. Such races are full of excitement and interest if conducted properly. The complete list of the judges is as follows: Foxnounds, J. A. Stovel, Philadelphia; mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and Ulmers, Edward Dudley, Camden, N. J.; deerhounds, greyhounds, whippets and Italian greyhounds, Joseph R. Peirson, Buckingham, Pa.; pointers, Washington A. Coster, Flattush, L. I.; English setters, John Fotter, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Gordou setters and spaniels of all breeds, Dr. J. S. Niven, Loudon, Ont.; Irish setters, F. A. Diffenderffer, Lancaster, Pa.; beagles, dashshunde, basset and bench-legged beagles, also collies, Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Frederick county, Md.; fox-terriers, bulldogs, bull-terriers, black and tan terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Irish and rough-haired terriers, Skye terriers, Yorkshire and toy terriers, James Mortimer, New York city, pugs, W. R. Knight, Philadelphia. Entries are rapidly coming in, and the non-sporting classes will be as fully represented as the sporting classes, and an elegant opportunity will be had by breeders who want to dispose of their surplus stock, as an immense attendance at the State Fair is assured.

S. S. A. FIELD TRIALS.

#### S. S. A. FIELD TRIALS.

S. S. A. FIELD TRIALS.

The field trials of the Southern Sportsmen's Association (which has succeeded the New Orleans Gun Club) will be run on partridges at Canton, Miss, under the N. A. K. Club rules, commencing on Monday, Dec. 15, 1884.

The Derby—Open to pointer and setter puppies whelped on or after Jan. 1, 1883, Purse, \$550; first, \$200; sacond, \$100; third, \$50. Entries to Derby close on Oct. 10, 1884; \$5 forfeit, and \$5 additional to start.

The All-Aged—For pointers and setters. Purse, \$500; first, \$250; second, \$150; third, \$100. Entrance, \$15; nothing extra to start; closes at 10 o'clock on morning of Dec. 8.

The Amateur Cup Race—Open to amateurs who have never trained dogs for a consideration. Dogs to be handled by their owners. Prize, a valuable silver cup. Entrance, \$5, payable on morning of race. Parties desiring further information are requested to address the secretary of the club.

National American Kennel Club rules will govern. The Madison County Gun Club have already secured large fields to run the trials in, and report more coveys of partridges within the inclosure of two miles square than the most enthusiastic sportsman could dream of. The fields are nearly flat, no fences, but dividing lines marked by an unplowed piece of sedge land. A quick shot, with two good dogs, ought to fire at least 200 shots in a day at the "whirring" coveys and singles.

The new club is composed of the most prominent sportsmen of New Orleans and the Southern States. Their principal object is to protect game and have those laws already in existence strictly enforced and secure the enactment of others to cover any defects in existing statutes.

#### GREAT DANES.

GREAT DANES.

BOARHOUNDS, ULMER DOGGEN AND GERMAN MASTIFFS.

If there is a breed of dogs scarcely anybody understands, it is certainly the one we undertake to speak about in this short study. Those of our readers who do not understand dogs will readily believe the four names we write down, to belong to four different and distinct kinds of dogs. That would be a mistake, but not as dangerous as the one committed by most of our special men, who unwilling, or unable to find out and determine the characters of these varieties, put them all in the same lot under one of the four names we mention above, and not always the same. We believe, and our experience in these sort of things, allows us to say that there are two different breeds of those huge animals, namely, the Great Dane and Ulmer Dogge, Boarbound and German Mastiff. They were separated in the last Paris Exhibition.

One of the best Great Danes we have seen, and certainly the best in Paris, is Devro (Kennet Ctub Gazette, 62), winner of a prize at Paris this year when only 19 months old, and skillfully represented in M. de Carrier Belleuse, artiste painter, in the Dernier Rendez-vous (Salon of Paris No. 434 or 545). The best German Mastiff we see in Paris is M. de Pendiver's Marco, bred by M. Otto Freidrich of Zahna; it is superior to Mr. A. Meyer's Fahma, bred by M. Mester of Berlin, and first in the shoulders, and measuring 72 inches from tip of nose to tip of tail. His head is strongly built, with a large deep mouth; the shoulders, and measuring 72 inches from tip of nose to tip of tail. His head is strongly built, with a large deep mouth; the skull is marked in the middle, from occiput to stop, by a furrow—always existing in the pure Danes; then the skull is higher than the muzzle; the cars wide apart, and standing high. The eyes are very sharp, and, being of a light yellow, impress you with awe when you stare at the animal. The tip of nose is large, flesh-color, being adapted to the general color of the coat (turtle dove). Lips overhanging; neck, long and

auce, and the Great Danes, in an ancient engraving we know, have the same. The chest is broad and deep; the back is straight; toes closed; nails strong, and of the same color as the coat; bind legs muscular and long (almost like a greyhound); tail reaching the hocks; wiry; not heavy in bone or coating; not straight like the molossus or the Freuch and English mastiffs, not curly either like the greyhounds, but something between the two, just like the dogs aghting a bear, represented by the famous sculptor Barry. The hind paws have no dew claws.

Devro was born in Klampauborg. Devro has but one fault he wants one inch more from tip of nose to setting in of the

Devro was born in Klampauborg. Devro has but one fault—he wants one inch more from tip of nose to setting in of the tail.

M. de Penalver's dog Marco is a very good Germau mastiff, head rather short, heavy in shape, no separation between skull and muzzle, no furrow in the skull, no dew-lap nor overhanging lips, mouth too small, neck short and straight, eyes of a dark brown, ears not far apart, the rest of the body like the Great Dane, except the jaws; those are like the French mastiff's (Dogue de Bordeaux); the tail also is heavier. The chest not deep like a greyhound's; the measure round loins longer than Devro's. To be short, the dog is perhaps strouger in appearance, but not elegant like the Dane.

About the names Great Dane seems to say that the first dogs of this description were bred in Denmark. I am not certain about that. Boarnound is a bad designation, smooth-coated dogs not being fit for hunting wild boars; bearhound would be better. Ulmer dog is too complimentary to Ulm, where there were a few fine specimens of the breed some time ago. German mastiff is the term we adopt, as it is in Germany the breed was created by M. Otto Friedrich of Zahuse, who obtained this new mongrel by crossing the Great Dane with the original Dogue de Bordeaux or Freuch mastiff.

The Great Dane is gay, intelligent, and loving: he likes to run about, especially after the horses; the German mastiff, like all mastiffs, prefers to be left quiet. The two breeds have a very good scent. Their great defect is to hate other dogs and attack them.

By the above remarks it can be clearly understood that the Great Dane and German mastiff are two distinct breeds of

and attack them. By the above remarks it can be clearly understood that the Great Daue and German mastiff are two distinct breeds of dogs, one elegant and powerful, and the other heavy and sulky In both breeds the height is of great importance. When too small, a Daue is sure to have some Dalmatian blood in him; and in the same case the German mastiff has been bred out of a bulldog. In another article I will endeavor to defeud the Leonberg against the author of the 'Illustrated Book of the Dog."—D. Frank (Paris), in Live Stock Journal.

#### PASTEUR'S SURE SUCCESS.

Book of the Dog."—B. Frank (Paris), in Live Stock Journal.

PASTEUR'S SURE SUCCESS.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—In the month of May last the French Minister of Public Instruction, appointed a commission of scientists to examine into and report upon M. Pasteur's discoveries for the prevention and cure of other diseases, until his time reputed incurable, authorized a hope that here again he might have been successful, although his theory was in some quarters energetically combated. Agonized were the protests of the members of the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Society, indignant the protestations of the inhabitants of Meudon, near which M. Fasteur had obtained leave to establish his kennel of subjects. All the neighborhood protested, believing earnestly that the kennel was intended to be a nursery of rabies, and that, waifs and strays therefrom escaping, all France would soon be overrum with mad dogs. Luckly for humanity and for the canine race in general, neither was the Froessor discouraged by the opposition now was the Government induced the country of the protested over by M. Bouley, of the mueum, handed in its report, producing in detail incontrovertible proofs of the reality of M. Pasteur's discovery.

M. Pasteur's thesis is that all animals vaccinated by him become refractory to hydrophobia; that a dog in a state of undoubted hydrophobia can bite another dog previously inocuted with the virus of rabies and this bitten dog will not go mad. His theory is based upon the evolution of rabid microbes by a series of successive inoculations, commencing with the monkey and the guinea pig (the animals most susceptible to the disease, passing through cats, dogs, and rabbits back to the guinea pig and the monkey, the virulence of the virus becoming attenuated with each subject, until finally it not only becomes Innocuous, but an agent absolutely preventive. In his laboratory of the Rue d'Ulm M. Pasteur has pursued for three years his patient search after the mortal bacillus; around him are jars and bottles filled with microbes sufficie

efficacious to annul the action of the virus inoculated by the bite."

The Commission does not consider that it is yet competent to pronounce on this question, but "will continue its labors." Meanwhile, however, the Professor is not idle; he argues that as there is no instance on record of spontaneous rables in the human being, that it is always the result of an accident by which the virus is introduced into the organism, where it is developed after a pernod of incubation varying from twenty-live days to a twelvemonth; therefore, in order to put an end to the communication of the terrible disease it will simply be necessary to make obligatory the "pastorization" of all the dogs in France, just as the vaccination of every infant is made obligatory. More still, I am assured that at the proper moment M. Pasteur will make known the results of an operation performed one year ago on a subject of the human species. This is the story: One day in April, 1883, a stranger

called upon M. Pasteur. "My name is X.," he said; "I am neither a savant auxious to examiue into your researches, nor a disciple of your doctrines. I am a tradesman and altiough like the majority of my contemporaries, an ignoramus in scientific matters, I am interested in your discoveries in the invisible world, and to speak only of the most recent, so soon as I learned that you bad discovered the microbe of rabies—""That is not precisely exact," replied the Professor; "I believe that it exists, but by its influte littleuess it has so far evaded the investigation of our instruments." "That belief is quite sufficient," pursued Mr. X., "the conviction of men like yourself that a thing is, reuders ocular evidence comparatively unnecessary. The position assigned by Leverrier to Neptune was accepted as such by astroumers long before any one had really seen that planet. So now, as you have stated in your memorial to the Academy that rabies develops itself in the encephalou, that it there accomplishes its fatal evolution, enabling you to predict the exact minute when its victim must die, I believe such to be the action, as I believe also your theory that by a methodical cultivation of this invisible germ you can so moderate its virulence by a species of acclimation as to neutralize its morbific effect. Am I right in this definition of the results of your labors?" M. Pasteur bowing assent, his visitor continued: "Your marvelous discovery demands its decisive consecratiou; you have cured rabbits, guinea pigs, dogs and monkeys, but you have not yet experimented on a human sub ect, because ueither you uor it will accept the responsibility of such an orden! You used a subject and I have come to offer myself. Do not protest; do not suppose that I am actuated by any foolish seutiment of self-sacrifice; the case is simply this: One week ago I was bitten by a mad dog. Imperfectly cauterized by an apothecary of the Boulevard de la Villette, who declined to use a red-hot iron, I am absolutely convinced that I shall die of hydrop

#### LLANGOLLEN SHEEPDOG TRIALS.

therefore, it seems, become a mere plaything in the hands of science,—Correspondence N. Y. Times.

LLANGOLLEN SHEEPDOG TRIALS.

THESE trials took place on Saturday, Aug. 16, on the Lland-dashonable gathering. The large number of entries in the open stakes necessitated the dogs design divided, the trial staking place simultaneously in two fields, and the best four dogs in each field being chosen to try conclusions in a final trial in the one field. The proceedings commenced with the Local Stakes, for which there were six competitors, previous winners for this stake being excluded. Ten minutes were allowed this year instead of twenty, as last year. All the dogs worked well, but none succeeded in the task of penning, and the prizes were divided as follows: Mr. Donald McDonald's black and tan bitch Lark, first; Mr. Donald McDonald's black and tan bitch Lark, first; Mr. Donald McDonald's black and tan be dog to the day, of course, was the Cambridan Stakes, open to the world, for which there were twenty-nine entries. Mr. Pattinson's Nell failed to pen her sheep in the time allowed. Mr. Williams's Handy, after some trouble, succeeded in penning in the alloited time, and the performance was applauded. Mr. Robson's Maudy brought her sheep to the pen in good time, but they were joined by a "stranger," and, after some trouble, she succeeded in penning all but the interloper. Toss, belonging to Mr. Edwards, Cerrig-y-druidion, Corwen, worked well, but his sheep were very wild, and he failed to pen them. Mr. John Jones's Handy brought her sheep to make the penning and the performance was planded in penning at the penning all but the interloper. Toss, belonging to Mr. Edwards, Cerrig-y-druidion, Corwen, worked well, but his sheep were very wild, and he failed to pen them. Mr. John Jones's Handy brought her sheep in a first many failed and her hands and her bringing them through the obstacles, succeeded in getting them middle to get his three sheep in a fall. Mr. Rowland's Ague years.

Frank Mr. Yang Senson quiet sheep, and, a

sheep, from two different flocks, three of which were marked, drive away six and pen the three marked ones. The silver cup, given by Spratt's Patent for the best looking dog or bitch which competed in the trials, was awarded by the judges to Mr. Donald McDonald's Lark. The second and third prizes, which were the gift of the society, were carried off by Fly, the property of Mr. John Robson, and Handy, belonging to Mr. John Evans.

which were the gift of the society, property of Mr. John Robson, and Handy, belonging to the property of Mr. John Robson, and Handy, belonging to the Land Stans.

At the conclusion of the trials the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by Sir Theodore Martin, who addressed the shepherds in English, and afterwards called upon the vice-president to speak to the competitors in Weish. Capt. Best was complimented upon the successful proceedings of the day, and after cheers had been given for Sir Theodore and Lady Martin, the gathering separated.—London Field.

SOLOMON IN THE SHADE.—When Solomon was asked to decide which of two women a child belonged to, he called for his sword and proposed to cut the child in two, and give a half to each; the real mother went into hysterics, and Solomon decided in her favor. But at the Mixed Court on Friday morning, an actual division was made, and Solomon's judgment put in the shade. The chattel in dispute was a black dog, with his tail clipped bare except at the extremity, which still retained some long hair. The dog was quite unconcerned, and went snuffing around the areua and under the court table at the magistrate's feet, or wherever his tether would allow him to extend his explorations. The claimants for the dog were a butcher and a washerman. The butcher's assistant held a string in his hand, with the dog at the end of it. The washerman held a basket in his hand containing hair which he had clipped from the dog's tail, and which he produced in proof of ownership. Mr. Howes, inspector of markets, stated that he had kenown the butcher for many years, and he had seen the dog at his place; and he believed that the dog belonged to the butcher. It was also stated by the police that an experiment had beeu tried at Hongkow police station: the washerman called on the dog, but the dog would not follow him; but when the butcher called, the dog heard his master's voice and knew the sound thereof. As a last resort to prove that the dog loved him and belonged to him, the washerman pulled off his jacket and showed a plaster stuck between his shoulder blades, saying that the dog had bit him there. The magistrate decided in the washerman's favor, so far that he was allowed to keep the basketful of hair, and the butcher was allowed to take the rest of the dog.—Celestial Empire, of Shanghai, July 18.

allowed to take the rest of the dog.—Cclestial Empire, of Shanghai, July 18.

SHOW UP THE BEAGLES.—Editor Forest and Stream: I wish to call the attention of all lovers of beagles, especially those of the Beagle Club, to the importance of making a grand display of our favorite hound at the Philadelphia Keunel Club bench show in September, for if beagles are to be made a success at bench shows in the future, now is the time to begin the good work. Never before have such liberal prizes and proper classes been offered as at this show. Now is the time for owners and exhibitors of beagles to show how they appreciate what the Philadelphia Kennel Club has done by considering the claim of the Beagle Club in giving the classes asked for, by entering all the hounds they can and by so doing encourage other kennel clubs and bench saow managers to also consider their claim. Heretofore the objections were not proper classes, not enough prizes and no standard; now all that is changed. There are now proper classes and prizes, and a standard under which the beagles will be judged, so that those who had an excuse before for not exhibiting, have none at present. Let us all do what we can for the success of the beagle both at bench shows and in the field. It all depends upon us what the result is. I hope we won't be governed by any selfish ends, and I also hope and ask all who can arrange to do so, to meet here during the show, as it is very much to our interest that all lovers of our little hound should be a quainted and work in harmony. I hope to see a grand display of beagles with their owners here.—W. H. Asheurner.

ROBINS ISLAND FIELD TRIALS.—Brooklyn, Aug. 29.—I have just returned from a week at Robins Island. A most delightful time. The birds have done well; never before have I seeu so many there. We have been obliged to plant double the amount of feed for them. Formerly the birds used to congregate, you know, on the east end; now they are all over. This has been brought about by our placing protecting sheds for feed, and also the water boxes near by, and also to the planting of wheat and buckwheat in so many places. The prospect is very favorable for a delightful time at our field trials this fall. The Robins Island Club's Third Annual Field Trials, open to members only, will be held in November, A. T. Plummer, Secretary. We will probably have as usual, All-Aged Stake, Brace Stake and Derby. I think our trials will come off in early part of the month.—S. F. S.

LILLIBULERO'S NOTE last week on dogs in the water has an illustration in an occurrence just reported from Counecticut: William E. McBryan and a friend were fishing in the Housatonic River, near Squantuck, having a large dog with them. In some way the boat upset, and they were precipitated into the water. The friend succeeded in getting ashore; but whenever McBryan would lift his head above water the dog would pounce upon him and keep him down, evidently thinking it was all play. McBryan was drowned.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—Flatbush, Sept. 1, 1884.—All members are cordially requested to attend the quarterly and governors' meeting to be held at Delmonico's, Flifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, New York city, Tuesday, Sept. 9, at 8:15 P. M. It is most important that a good attendance should mark this first autumn meeting, as work of vital importance concerning the trials must be disposed of at an early date.—W. A. COSTER, Sec. and Treas.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—Messrs, E. S. Porter, Secretary, and G. E. Osborn, Assistant Manager, will represent the New Haven Kennel Club at the Philadelphia convention.—G. E. OSBORNE (New Haven).

WE ARE requested to state that Mr. J. H. Phelan, of Jersey City, resigned from the Knickerbocker Kennel Club shortly after the New York show, and withdrew his pointers, Lady Bang, Lady Gleam and Ruby.

DENVER is having a bench show in connection with the

#### KENNEL NOTES.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex

ticulars of each animal:
1. Color.
2. Breed.
3. Sex.
4. Age, or
5. Date of birth, of breeding or
of death
All names must be plainly written.
Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name. NAMES CLAIMED.

See instructions at head of this column.

Grim. By the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., for brindle, with white markings, smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped Nov. 28, 1833 (Otto-Bremer).

Spot. By Mr. Truman Johnson, Windham, N. Y., for liver and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped March 17, 1884, by Chance out of Flora II. (A.K.R. 103),

Gupsy G'rl. By Mr. A. D. Wilbur, Catskill, N. Y., for liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped March 17, 1884, by Rusbforth's Chance out of his Flora II. (A.K.R. 100).

Chance out of his Flora H. (A.K.R. 1108).

BRED.

BRED.

\*\*The See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Grouse—Othello.\*\* Mr. J. W. Umberhine's (St. Lonis, Mo.) Gordon setter birch Grouse to Mr. Harry Malcolm's Othello (Malcolm—June).

\*\*Silk—Othello.\*\* Mr. Harry Malcolm's Othello (Malcolm—June).

\*\*Crook—Pashing Monurch.\*\* Dr. Henry F. Aten's (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

\*\*English setter birch Crook (A.K.R. 231) to Mr. J. O. Higgins's Dashing Monarch. Aug. 16.

\*\*Theon—Hermit.\*\* The Chequasset Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.) St. Alma—Hermit The Chequasset Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.) St. Alma—Hermit The Chequasset Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.) St. Toodles—Treasure.\*\* Mr. George W. Dixon's (Worcester, Mass.) St. Dug birch Toodles to the Chequasset Kennel's Treasure (A.K.R. 472), Aug. 5.

\*\*Hermit.\*\* The (Chequasset Kennel's Treasure (A.K.R. 472), Aug. 5.

\*\*Hermit.\*\* The (Chequasset Kennel's Treasure (A.K.R. 427), Aug. 5.

\*\*Hermit.\*\* The (Chequasset Kennel's Treasure (A.K.R. 427), Aug. 5.

\*\*Hermit.\*\* The (Chequasset Kennel's Treasure (A.K.R. 427), Aug. 5.

Aug. 5.

Aug. 5.

Num-Hermit. The Chequasset Kennel's Treasure (A.K.R. 472),

Num-Hermit. The Chequasset Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.) St.

Bernard bitch Nun (A.K.R. 24) to their Hermit (A.K.R. 23), Aug. 7.

Brunhild-Mentor II. The Chequasset Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.)

St. Bernard bitch Brunhild (A.K.R. 28) to their Mentor II. (Mentor—The Nun), Aug. 12.

Ruby S —Glencho.

Mr. C. R. Squire's (Troy, N. Y) red Irish setter bitch Ruby S. (A.K.R. 512) to Mr. W, H Pierce's Glencho. Aug. 28.

Petrel II.—Don Juan, Mr. E. I. Martin's Petrel II. (Pride of the Border—Old Petrel) to his Don Juan, Aug. 25.

Colleen Bawn—Glencho. Mr. C. R. Squire's (Troy, N. Y.) red Irish setter bitch Colleen Bawn (A.K.R. 507) to Mr. W, H, Pierce's Glencho, Aug. 29.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

\*\*The See instructions at head of this column.

\*Ruby Chispa.\*\* Mr. Edward S. Payson's (Boston, Mass.) Chesapeake
Bay birch Ruby Chispa (A.K.R. 147), Aug. 25, seven (five dogs), by
Dr. N. Greeu's Royal (Rake—Rose).

SALES.

SALES.

\*\*End of this column.

Chance—Flora II. (A.K.R. 1103) whelps. Cocker spaniels, whelped March 17. 1884, by Mr. A. D. Willimr. Catskill, N. Y., a liver and white dog and orange hitch to Mr. Theo. A. Cole, Catskill, N. Y.; a liver, with white on breast, dog to Mr. Geo. H. Braudow, Windham, N. Y.; a liver and white ticked dog to Mr. Truman Johnson, Windham, N. Y., and an orange and white bitch to Mr. Henry Laze, te, Catskill, N. Y.

Men Have no Right to expose their families to the risk of being thrown helpless on the world, when they can prevent it at small cost by taking a policy in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

## Bifle and Tray Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

#### TIP-TOP SHOOTING.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27. The big event of the meeting of the Western Rife Association took place to-day in the contest for the long-range trophy, at the Western Union Junction range. The morning broke cool and cloudy, yet the wind was firm and steady, and the atmospheric conditions were of a favorable nature for fine results at the long ranges. The attendance at the norning contest over the 800-yard range attracted only a light attendance of spectators, but as the shooting progressed the spectators increased in numbers, as the report gained currency that the contesting teams were close together. Among the riflemen the best of discipline prevailed, and the American system was shown at its best. The Minneapois and Milwaukee clubs shot more steadily than the other teams and succeeding in this country, but in Europe, of some of the finest scores ever accomplished in an association contest. Cale Maudin, of Minneapois, complished in an association contest. Cale Maudin, of Minneapois and some the marksmen of the several teams with the remarkable score of 23 ont of a possible 23 at three long ranges, and H. P. Yale, of the Milwaukee team, ranked second with a total of 218 out of a possible 235, a fine effort. At 600 yds., J. W. Ornsby, of the Milwaukee team, scored a bullseye at the wrong target, which was counted a infast under the Creedmoor rules, and at 1,000 yds., C. W. Weeks, of Minneapolis, scored a miss, having made an inner on the wrong target.

Following are the scores at 800yd	
Minneapolis Team.	Wapello Team.
Cale Mandlin 5555555555555555-75	E W Tatlock55555555554453-69
J S Dexter5554555555555555-74	G W Hayden 535555545555555-78
C W Weeks 555545555555555-74	D S Cole 5555455555555555-74
C M Skinner 3555555555555555555-78	J J Ambler 054534545534558-60
L W Gibbs555555555555555555-72	T J Umphreys. 555858445555555-69
A P Elliott 54555554545454-70	N F Stephens 555455555555545-78
A F EHIOU9400000404040404	14 F 1500pricus,00040000000000000000000000000000000
488	418

_	
488	418
Milwaukee Team.	Chicago Team,
E Fielding5555555555555555555	JB Hobbs4555555555555555-74
H P Yale55455555555555 - 78	J A Shaffer,554555555555555-74
J C Welles 55455555555554—74	D B Freeman. 555555453555554-72
HT Drake45455455555555555555-73	S M Tyrrell 8555545555445469
John Johnston, 55455455555544-71	A K Ordway554555445844455-67
J W Ormsby50555555445555-68	W H Chen'eth. 403455545535355-61
482	407

Following are the scores at 900yd	
Minneapolis Team.	Chicago Team.
Cale Maudlin 5555655555555555555555555555555555	J A Sbaffer545545555455555-72
C M Skinner545555555545455-72	S M Tyrrell 345555554555555—71
J S Dexter555555454445558-69	A K Ordway 455533555555555555-70
A F Elliott 445544555485555-68	D B Freeman 858554554448485 - 62
C W Weeks544554545454564-68	J B Hohbs454445545565544-68
L W Gibbs505545455455855-65	W Chenoweth 354553500433444-52
417	395

417	395
Milwaukee Team.	Wapello Team,
J W Ormsby, .555555555555555555555555555555555555	T J Umphreys. 45455454540345-63
H P Yale55 554555555555 - 74	N E Stephens55554555555554-71
H T Drake 4555555555555555555	G W Hayden,555545454545334-66
J C Welles 445555444555545-69	E W Tatlock 455544543555555-69
Fielding 53555554: 553 145-68	D S Cole4555555555555555-74
J Johnston 254555554544555—68	
	343
427	
	333
At 1,000yds the scores were as fo	HIOWS!

Cale Maudlin, 545455555555555555555	J Abler535455554044255—61
J S Dexter535544555455455—69	T Umphreys555234544455553—64
C Skinner345535355555555568	N Stevens553850003345355 -49
L W Gibbs 445555355454545—68	G Haydeu45455355555345—68
C W Weeks555545564550555-68	E W Tatlock 55055355543454 63
A F Elhot558545485334454-63	D S Cole
Total	369
Milwaukee Team.	Chicago Team.
H P Yale554555445585555—71	S M Tyrrell455543544555555-69
J W Ormsby5585555544545-70	J B Hobbs33855555454455061
H T Drake4455555555554-70	A K Ordway453554534355324-60

Milwaukee Team.	
H P Yale554555445535555—71	S M Tyrrell455543544555555—69
J W Ormsby5585555544545-70	J B Hobbs333555554544550-61
H T Drake 4455555555554-70	A K Ordway 453554534355324-60
E Fielding 534555535555455—69	D Freeman 545535433454284-60
John Jonhston, 35555555434543-66	J A Schaeffer. 304555444554505-57
J C Welles304445385455385-58	W Chenoweth555555352234000-49
	_
Total 404	356

E Fielding 5345555555555455—69			54553543343	
John Jonhston. 351555555434543—66			30455544455	
J C Welles304445385455385—58	W Che	enoweth	555555535223	34000—49
Total404				356
The summary stood:				
Minneano	lis Tear	m.		
	300yds.	900yds.	1000yds.	Totals.
Cale Maudlin	. 75	75	73	223
J O Dexter	. 74	69	69	212
C W Weeks	. 74	68	68	210
C M Skinner	. 73	72	68	213
L W Gibbs	. 73	65	68	205
A F Elliott	. 70	68	63	201
	488	417	409	1264
Milwauko			1100	1.004
E Fielding		68	69	212
H P Yale	. 73	74	71	218
J C Welles		69	58	200
H J Praka	, 72	73	70	215
John Johnston	. 71	69	68	205
J W Ormsby	. 58	75	70	213
		700	-	7000

Wapello (I	Owa) T	eam.		
E W Tatlock	. 69	69	69	201
G W Hayden	78	68	68	207
D S Cole	. 74	74	64	212
J J Ambler	60	_	61	121
TJ Umphreys	. 69	63	64	196
N E Stevens	73	71	49	193
	418	343	360	1196
Chicag		1,		
J B Hobbs	74	68	61	203
J A Schaffer		72	57	203
DB Freeman		6.2	60	194
S M Tyrrell	59	71	69	199
A K Ordway	67	70	60	197
W H Chenoweth	61	52	49	162
		-		
	407	395	356	1158
The statistician of the meeting	made a	few com	parative	averages
which show the shooting up in	a stre	mg light.	The fig	gures are
(Asterisks denote old style target,	highes	t possible.	180):	1240.00
Average per man, Minncapolis To	am			210,66

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—There was a limited attendance of rifemen at the Walnut Hill Range on account of the vacation season. A num-ber of military marksmen were present, who devoted the afternoon to practice. Owing to a very tricky fishtail wind, poor scores were recorded, except in the German ring target match. Appended are the scores:

| Secretary | Secr

F Barton	21	19	21	24	12	20	23	19	20	15-194
J N Fryc		21	16	15	13	21	21	18	23	24-198
F Johnson		20	12	22	19	17	24	20	19	25-193
R Davis		15	57	17	23	22	23	22	14	15 -189
F Ellis		16	21	20	18	20	16	21	22	17-183
	Decimal	I Ta	rget	(Re	est).					
S Wilder	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	- 8	10- 94
W Smith		9	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10 92
R Davis		10	9	9	9	8	10	10	9	9- 92
J B Fellows		10	10	8	10	5	10	10	10	9- 91
C Gardner		10	8	10	9	8	6	9	10	10 90
C Brown		6	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	7- 90
R Emery	10	9	9	10	8	10	9	7	7	10-89
F Johnson	9	10	10	10	9	9	10	7	7	7- 87
E B Souther	9	9	8	1()	9	7	1	7	6	10-85
J N Frye		10	8	10	7	G	6	4	10	10- 83
E Sayies	6	8	8	9	9	10	8	8	8	8 82
F Brown	6	9	7	10	6	9	6	8	10	7- 80
F Adams		š	8	10	9	10	9	5	6	9- 80

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—The Dominion Rifle Association's annual matches commence here to-day, at the Rideau Rifle Ranges. The prize list is larger and more attractive than usual. The grounds have been put in proper shape, and everything has been done which will tend to insure the success of the meeting. The ranges have been changed and the targets put back 100yds. Manitoba sends a good team of 19 men. This year the Martini-Henri rifle will be used in the two matches of the Hamilton Powder Company and at the 500 and 800yds, ranges of the extra series. The object of this is to give an opportunity to men to become better acquainted with this rifle, so as to make their name with it when they go to Winabledon. Lord Lansdowne will be unable to attend, owing to his engagements in connection with the British Association in Montreal.

## THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—At the shoot of the Malden Gun lub, the various events resulted as follows: 1. Ten-bird nedds match—Snow and Edwards first, Dutton and Pratt cond, Saunders and Scott third. 2. Three pair doubles—Snow first, Saunders and Scott second, Dut-

8. Hire par utake.

5. Bird medal sweep—Snow first, Pratt second, Edwards third.

4. Five birds—Saunders and Scott first, Edwards second.

5. Five birds—Snow first, Saunders and Pratt second, Edwards and Scott first.

o. Pive blackbirds—Show and Smith first, Scott second, Lawards tbird.

7. Five blackbirds—Show and Edwards first, Dutton and Saunders second, Smith third.

8. Five blackbirds—Pratt first, Dutton second, Smith third.

WAINUT HILL, Boston, Aug. 27.—The weekly bird shoot of the Massachusetts Rife Association took place at Walnut Hill to-day. In the team match, the Lowell team made a total of 49, and the other teams that entered, viz.: Massachusetts Rife Association, first team, Chelsa Sportsman's Club, Lynn Central Club, and Massachusetts Rife Association, second team, seeing that it was a forlown hope for them to equal this score, withdrew after sbooting the doubles. Scores in the balance of the matches were as follows:

1. Five clay-birds, single trap—Snow and Stanton divided first, Field second, McCoy third.
2. Five clay-birds, single trap—Stanton and Field divided first, Nichols second, McCoy third.
3. Five clay-birds, five traps—Stanton first, Field second, McCoy third.
4. Five clay-birds, single trap—Stanton and Field divided first. Tinker second, McCoy third.
5. Five clay-birds, five traps—Nichols first, Stanton second, Bates third.

Tinker second, McCoy third.

5. Five clay-birds, five traps—Nichols first, Stanton second, Bates third.

6. Five clay-birds, straight away—Snow first, Tinker and Tirrell divided second, Kuowles and Law divided third, French fourth.

7. Five clay-birds, five traps—Snow first, Stanton and French divided second, Field and Bates divided third, French fourth.

Individual badge match, seven clay-birds from five traps, and three pairs clay-birds, single birds 1846s rise, double birds 1849s rise, souble birds 1849s rise, souble birds 1849s rise, souble birds 1849s rise, souble birds 1849s rise, for second medal, Mr. Field taking it; Stanton, Tucker, Tirrell and McCoy shot off ties for third medal, Mr. Stanton taking it.

10. Five glass balls—Nenols first, Bates second, French third.

11. Five clay-birds, single trap—French and Stanton divided first, Law and McCoy divided second. Snow third.

12. Five glass balls—Bates and Knowles divided first, Nichols and McCoy divided second.

13. Five glass balls—Snow and Bates divided first, Nichols second.

14. Three pairs glass balls—Snow first, Knowles second.

NEW JERSEY.—The tournament of the New Jersey State Sportmens' Association will be held September 16, 17, 18 and 19. The Secretary's address is J. Von Lengerke, No, 14 Murray street, New York.

## Canoeing.

CANCEISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canocable waters, and other communications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Streem their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc, of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoelsts and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest and Streem their addresses, with logs of cruises, rapps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of hoats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

#### MEET REFLECTIONS.

MEET REFLECTIONS.

It is now three weeks since we pulled up pegs and left Delaney Point to the "smuggler" and the loon for another fifty weeks. We have had time to think It all over—the meet. What are the points that impressed themselves upon our minds? The first is that the thing as a whole was a great success, thanks to the forethought and hard work of the secretary before and during the camping days, to the untiring attention and good humor of the now ex commodore, and also the spirit of good fellowship and willingness to do each his share of the labor that existed among all the men.

As it turned out, the days of regatta lacked wind. This period of calm seems to be pretty regular in its visits, and lasts a little over half the month of August, so we are informed, nearly every year. July, the first ten days of August and September rarely have a day of calm. Suggestion: Have regattas the first week next year, and a week of camp life, expeditions and cruises after the regatta. Then too those handsome fellows, who could not stay away from the hotel piazza of an evening to brighten up their fellow men in camp, will stay at home one week anyway, and perhaps get so in the way of It that the second week will also find them at the general camp-fire or—if the Association increases as it has done, and makes it impossible to have a camp-fire on an equal scale—around the camp-fire of the local clubs. Let the fellows hink this up during the year, and get up songs together and fun of all kinds, and spring it on us of an evening.

Sonaw Point, too, another year will be more attractive—in point of

was somewhat in doubt. Event IX. had six entries, as the second place was coulested for. The extra races, though started with very title notice and only a portion of the camp knowing of them, had seven and five entries.

The B canoes are evidently tho favorites, mneteen finishing in one race to eight in Class A. The popular sizes are ranged between 14 and 15ft, in length and 30 to \$1\text{\text{\text{d}}\text{\text{t}}}, in beam. The Ellard is probably as graceful a model as any, and has excellent qualities all through. The balance lug sail was the favorite, though their were two bosts with the Stoddard sail which brought its good points out in strong relief by carrying off a first prize each, and taking excellent positions in races not won. The Albauy cross between the lug and the lateen also had many supporters and certaintly is an excellent sail. Lateens pure and simple were in the background with the exception of that belonging to Girofic, which demanded attention by its size and circubic peak. Gibek won Event X, with lateen sails, by pointing up better than any of its rivals in a very light breeze.

The Jap, undoubtedly the factest canoe, in moderate weather, at the meet was ruled out of Event IV, for being over the limit. West saved a piece of his stem-post off above water line, and thus brought the dimensions within bounds. A rule is a rule and should he observed to the letter. If we Cambilland probably the probable was a rule and water race was tried this year, and unfortunately for many the sailing and padding race had to be abandoned for lack of wind and time. If it had come off, the three canoes with records in the wenties, Snake, Helena and Dot, would cach have stood excellent chances of beating Hillerest's record of thirty.

Where were the Pearls? We have all been taught that in sailing they cannot be beaten—for look at the beam, the ballast they carry, and the spread of sail, It would be unjust to their owners to say they were not sailed well. They were manned by old-timers, and have certainly mor

#### THE CANOES OF 1884.

THE CANOES OF 1884.

The canotic present and it will. Think it over.

THE CANOES OF 1884.

This is most gratifying feature of each yearly meet to those who are really interested in canoeing, to notice each year the improvements plainly visible in the model, build and couplement of the canoes present, and at no revious meet was there so narked an improvement of the canoes present failed, but a fair estimate of the latter would probably be 200 canoes on the island at various times during the two weeks of the meet. The amount of money that this fleet, with tents and canoes present failed, but a fair estimate of the latter would probably be 200 canoes on the island at various times during the two weeks of the meet. The amount of money that this fleet, with tents and canoeing the control of the

connects taking part in the races, 7 open (Canadian and 39 decked.) Of the former is were lift, long, 1 each of \$1, 80, 28 and \$7 in, beam, and 2 of 26 in, the seventh boad being 15 \cdot 29, and odd size. An average of these elses would show about 16 \cdot 29, but most of the single cances are nearer 18 \cdot 29 and 12 and 12 and 12 and 12 and 12 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 14 and 15 and 16 an

#### MOHICAN C. C.

MOHICAN C. C.

The second race for the Oliver silver cup, for Class A and B canoes salling together, with limit of 60ft. sail, came off on Thursday, Aug. 28. The prize was offered to encourage general salling in the club and to demonstrate the possibility of the two classes competing when sails of equal area were carried. Each winner holds the cup for a month until it has been won three times by the same person, in which event it becomes his property and the races close. Last month it was won by Mr. P. H. Wackerhagen, and yesterday he again easily led all competitors.

The race was called at 5 P. M. Capt. C. Piepenbrink, starter and judge; Messrs. Hilton and Palmer, timekeepers; Mr. Fernow, clerk of the course. Course triangular, I mile, twice around. Race, 2 miles.

The wind blew heavily from the south, against current and ebbing tide, raising a heavy sea. Entries:

Thetis, Class B. P. Wackerhagen, Mohican settee.

The wind the whavily from the south, against current and ebbing. The wind the possible of the course.

The same of the course of the course of the course.

The same of the course of the course.

The wind blew heavily from the south, against current and ebbing. The wind blew heavily from the south, against current and ebbing. The wind blew heavily from the south, against current and ebbing. The class B. W. Wackerhagen, Mohican settee.

The same of the course of the cou

#### CANOE GRUISE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

CANOE GRUISE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As Dr. Guilhert, of Dubuque, informed me that you were glad to hear of canoe cruises, I write a few facts in regard to ours. As to our outfit, we have three canoes 14ft, long 28in, wide, two of which are very near the Shadow model, fitted out with large storage compartments. We carry sails, though depending principally on the paddle. We carry a small round tent, cooking utensils, blankets and provisions to last several days; also a small camera. Three of us started from Davenport, taking our canoes with us on board a Mississippi steamhoat to St. Panl, the passage taking four days. After visiting the various points of interest at St. Panl, Minneapolis, Fort Snelling, Minnehaha Falls and Lake Minnetonka, we left St. Panl, on our cruise of 400 miles back to Davenport, on Aug. 18. The river is at first comparatively narrow, but hroadens as we descend, often dividing into numerous sloughs, but as we have a government chart with us we have no trouble in keeping in the main chaunel. On account of the present low water the river is filled with numerous sandhars. For the greater part of the distance it is skirted with high and often rocky bluffs, ranging from 400 to 600 feet, and forming beanti-

ful scenery. Good camping grounds are to be found almost anywhere, and towns or cities are passed every ten to twenty unites. On the 21st and 22d we passed through Lake Pepin, a hroad expanse of the river bounded by high blufts. We there encountered two gales, producing very large waves. We average twenty to thirty miles a day, though yesterday we made forty miles with ease. We occasionally rest by holsting our sails or drawing our cances on one of the rafes which frequently go down the river. The Mississipple is an excellent river for such a cruise, as the strong current aids one the entire distance, except in the lake. We are now approaching La Crosse, having left Winona, one of the prettiest cities on the river this morning.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 25.

Crosse, having left Winona, one of the prettiest cities on the river this worning.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 25.

THE SAFETY OF CANOEING.—An unfortunate accidence of the content of the prettiest of the content of the co

## Dachting.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of proposed matches and meetings.

osed natches and meetings.

Sept. 4.—Salem Bay Y. C., Second Championship Match.
Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Marbiehead, Special Match.
Sept. 6.—Beverly Y. C., Marbiehead, Special Match.
Sept. 6.—Quilley Y. C., Last Holese, Sept. 13.—Sept. 13.—Sept. 13.—Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Fall Matches.
Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Fall Matches.
Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.
Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Harbor Cruise.
Oct. 5.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

#### SHIP LIGHTS AND RULES OF THE ROAD.

Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

Oct. 5.—Qualter City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

SHIP LIGHTS AND RULES OF THE ROAD.

PIPIE late unfortunate collision by which a large portion of the navy of the United States was sunk by a common trading schooner has awakened a fresh interest in the question of collisions at sea and the means for their provention, and great as the loss is, the old "Poosa" will not have been sacrificed in vain if the resulting discussion ends in a revision of the rules. We copy from the Evening Poost a letter from Commander Gorriage on the subject, embodying several valuable suggestions. His remedy certainly seems feasible, and the extra revolled and expense of the proposed lights small compared which the increased safety ensuing from their use.

The extra revolled and expense of the proposed system of compared with the increased safety ensuing from their use.

The method of the green light, the proposed system of range hights will give a runch clearer idea of the position of a vessel than that now in use, while it removes entirely the objection in the case of an overtaking vessel. The subject is of vital importance to all who travel by water, and we hope to see now a thorough discussion, and, if possible, a revision of the existing rules.

The frequency of collisious between vessels and the loss of life and property resulting therefrom are worthy of the most serious consideration and discussion. Hardly a day passes without a collision being reported. (About half the reported c shisions find their way into the news columns; the remainder are recorded only in journais devoted exclusively to maritime affairs.) Besides those reported, it is probable that a majority of the vessels that are missing have been lost through collision. Of all the dangers attending ocean travel, the most dreaded is that of collision; if generally occurs at night, always without weather adoption of the revision of officers of the present system of rules laid down for the guidance of mariners.

to one ressel any change of course less than five points by the other; and allows wide margin of discretion in choosing the change of course in order to avoid collision. There is only one position of a vessel as seen from another in which, by the present system of lights, a change of course can be instantly detected, and this is when she is exactly head on. The wonder is that disastrous collisions are not

one ressel any change of course less than two pours by the change of ourse in order to avoid collision. There is only one position of a cessel as seen from another in which, by the present system of lights, easel as seen from another in which, by the present system of lights, easel as seen from another in which, by the present system of lights, and the present system of lights. In dark and hazy nights, and during thick weather, there is no time of deliberate on the "situation," even if it were possible to estimate he course and speed of the approaching the state in the leaf of the look of the present of the another of danger. The half of the look is the present of the proposed of the approaching the state of the look easel in the naxiety to follow the rules so as to be right increases it he impossibility of reconciling the "situation" as it is with that provide the property of the present in the present of t

and red lights one above the unit in war and red lights one above the unit in fact, for saling vessels; in fact, The proposed rules should also apply to saling vessels; in fact, they are applie able to every possible condition of steam and sail vessel, and heroin lies their advantage,

32 Waverley Place, New York City.

The proposed rules should also apply to sailing vessels; in fact, they are applicable to every possible condition of steam and sail vessel, and herein lies their advantage.

12 Waverley Place, New York City.

An officer of wide experience writes to the Times as follows: In connection with the editorials in your columns in regard to the collision between the Tallapoosa and a schooner, I would like to furnish you with a few facts, premising that I know nothing about the special case discussed, and as yethave formed no opinion, knowing full well that in nearly all cases of collision the views of the people on board of the two vessels are opposite. There are causes which tend to produce collision which I have not yet seen referred to, among which are first, Article VI. of the Act of Congress, "fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water." This article permits "small vessels during had weather." To carry instead of the ordinary fixed side hghis, lanterns which are to have sides of the proper colors, viz., red and green, which lanterns are to be exhibited on the proper side "in sufficient time to prevent collision" on the approach of any other vessel. The practical working of this rule is this: The two limited clauses, "small vessels" and "had weather," are left very much to the discretion and judgment of, in the first case, the vessel's cowner, in the second of her master. Small vessels generally carry small crews, and the duty of lookout is frequently intrusted to small boys, who indulge frequently in small man said to be a wise, or bad, as it may turn out, the only man said to be a wise, or bad, as it may turn out, the only was sense to be correct one, the light shower exhibits the wrong light, and a collision is the very and to the light, the small vessel left to her own judges himselt to show out the light, the small vessel left to her own advices antirally yeavs considerably, and very much pizzles those on the other who are trying to keep clear of her.

Then, again, itsomethin's

occurs but once in fitteen minutes there is ample time between for a rapid steamer, misled by her light, to steer a course based on error of judgment. I have written the foregoing not with any intention of arguing for or against either side in any of the lately reported collisions, but rather to show that with the best of management on both sides there are chances of collision, that with either party at all careless or not properly outfitted these chances are greatly increased, and that when after a collision, as is generally the case, all hauds on board of one vessel swear exactly the opposite to those on the other, it is not necessarily an evidence of perjury ou cither side, nor of faulty management. Further, it sometimes happens that even the best of white lights are not perfect. Not long ago, running for the Navesink Lights, and about teu miles off, two or three times the haze gave them so decided a red dinge, although there can be no purer white light than they, that had I not been perfectly certain of my position and of the rune color of the light is I should have been puzzled, and I am not in the slightest colorhlind.

Sallon.

#### KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. PENNANT MATCH.

THE Knickerbocker Y. C. sailed the second of their annual pennant matches on Aug. 26, over a course of 12 miles, from the club house to Fort Schuyler and back. There was plenty of what from the southeast throughout the race.

The twelve boats were divided into eight classes, the Undine in the first and Maggie in the seventh having no competitors. Lizzle R, fifth class, was the first out to Fort Schuyler, with Nellie R. and Gracie behind her, the latter taking the lead home, with Nellie R. second. The times were:

DIAGI AME VILLES WELLS				
FIRST CLAS	SS-OPEN JIB	AND MAINSA	IL YACHTS.	
	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Undine	8 07 54	4 53 03	1 45 09	1 45 09 -
	CLASS-OPEN			
Gracie				1 39 1746
				1 54 58
Vivid				T 134 130
FIFT				
Black Hawk	3 07 04	5 19 45	2 12 41	2 08 41
Lizzie R		4 49 06	1 46 48	1 46 48
Nellie R	9 09 50	4 48 19	1 45 13	1 42 43
				7 30 30
	SIXTH CLASS-			
Gilt Edge	3 02 05	5 22 11	2 20 06	2 19 26
Truant	. 3 02 41	5 04 37	2 01 56	2 01 56
	EVENTH CLAS	S-CAT-RIGG	ED.	
Maggie		5 12 47	2 10 88	2 10 38
				M 10 (11)
	IGHTH CLASS			
Vaddie,,	3 03 36	5 22 05	2 18 29	2 18 29
Jean	8 03 16	5 26 37	2 23 21	2 20 541/6
Tonelle		5 27 24	2 25 06	2 28 51
		C 141 141		

#### OPEN YACHTS ON THE SOUND.

THE open boat races arranged by the Knickerbocker and Harlem Y. C. for Aug. 25 brought out 23 starters. The course for the first four classes was from a mark off Oak Point to and around the buoy off Throgg's Point and home, 10 miles in all, to be sailed twice, and for Classes 5 and 6 from the same starting point to College Point Bnoy, thence to mark boat off Fish Point and return, 15 miles. The allowances were: For Classes 1 to 4, 2m, to the foot; for Classes 5 and 6, 142m. At high water, 1 P. M., the hoats were started, the wind being from S.E., making quick work. Off College Point the Martha Muun capsized, but no damage was done. The times of the boats were:

	FIRS	T CLASS.		
S	tart.	Finish,	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Carrie Van Voorhis 1	12 43	4 45 30	3 32 47	8 32 47
Metamora1		4 45 59	3 31 00	3 24 40
H. W. Beecher1		4 51 06	3 39 30	3 30 10
Emma C1	18 00	4 49 56	3 33 56	3 19 11
		4 49 45	3 35 02	3 18 22
Vixen1			0 00 02	9 10 %%
37 415 701	SECO		0.04.05	1 01 00
Nettie Thorp1	16 00	4 50 25	3 34 25	84 25
Gracie 1		4 40 10	3 28 06	3 27 21
Rositta A1	12 12	4 49 50	3 37 38	3 36 08
	THIE	RD CLASS		
Mamie1	07 45			
Daisy		4 58 32	3 50 35	3 46 15
Well-Known1	08 22	5 02 00	3 53 38	3 48 28
Tip-Top1	08 86	4 59 04	3 50 28	3 46 18
Just Woke Up1	07 47	4 49 16	3 41 29	3 41 29
bush woke op		TH CLASS.	0 41 %	0 41 %0
351 35				
Martha M1		Capsized.	0 ** **	0 ** 00
Gussie1		5 04 15	3 55 58	3 55 23
Gold Dust1		4 45 55	3 38 25	3 37 25
White Fawn		Not timed.		
Ethel1		Not timed.		
Adele1	10 10	4 51 15	3 41 05	3 39 45
	FIFT	CH CLASS.		
Bessie1		3 52 51	2 51 11	2 49 071/4
Lone Star1		Did not fir		10 01/4
M. J. Gilligan1		3 59 00	2 56 13	2 50 13
Shadow1	06 00	0 00 00	~ 00 10	~ 60 16
Maggie	06 00	3 49 18	2 43 18	2 37 351/4
Don War	00 00	8 45 21	2 42 54	2 01 00/9
Bon Ton1			2 42 94	2 36 54
73 773 /	SIXT		0.00.0	0.00
B Flat		4 03 26	2 59 18	2 59 18
Comedy1		4 01 12	2 58 22	2 57 591/2
Little Deane1		3 38 10	2 44 37	2 43 42
Jean 1	02 (8	3 52 38	2 50 30	2 47 371/2
Katie C	03 17	4 07 56	3 04 39	2 58 5734
		IAL PRIZE.		
O. R. Pbenes1	13 50	4 51 17	3 37 27	3 37 27
Jennie Willis 1		4 41 90	8 28 05	3 98 95

## THE MARGUERITE, 60-TON CUTTER.

THE MARGUERITE, 60-TON CUTTER.

THE name of Inman is a well-known one in the yachting circles of England and oftentimes is taken as sufficient guarantee that the vessel you are about to buy is a good one in every respect. Years ago Inman turned out the principal prevenue cruisers of the day for the British government, and at the same time was building yachts of every description and tonnage. As builders of the Alarm, Lulworth, Albertine, Rosalind, Flying Cloud and other noted racers, they represent a name for fast yachts and it is still well sustained in their recent productions, vlz.: Someona, 90-ton cutter; Amethea, 20 tons; Silver Star, 40 tons; although the latter vessels were designed by Mr. Richardson, naval architect, as was also the Katie, 10 tons, which Inman built in 1882.

There is now building at Lymington a craft which will be looked after with anxious eyes by the racing meen of the English yachting fraternity, as her tonnage is at the present time musual for a racer and will enable her, it is hoped, to save her time well off her larger competitors and give the go-by to the 40-tonners in the next class, when they are matched against ber. This yacht is a 60-ton outter, Y.R. A. measurement, her dimensions being, we are told, 74ft. L.W.L. by 13ft. 6in. beam, and draft of water 12ft. 6in. She is of composite construction, viz.: with steel framing and deek beams, and as we saw her in frame she looked to be an exceedingly strong boat, her diagonal tie plates, and outside plating being well put together and calculated to a niety for the strength of the job. Her outside plauking is of teak and American elin, fastened to the framing with lorged metal nut and screw fastenings.

Her deck is of selected yellow pine, in narrow widths, the widest plank not being more than 3in, will ea portion of the deck forward in the wake of her capstan and chain fittings is of teak. The skylight, companion, hatchings, etc., are of teak, always is a about 55 tons in weight, and is shaped to the bothom of the yacht. It is a mos

ning gear of the best Enrope and manila hemp, made by her builders, who are also rope manufacturers. All her fittings for spars, etc., are made from the best brands of iron, exceedingly strong, yet light as possible, and all iron work is galvanized.

Her channels and chain plates are of special construction and made of steel, and increase her spread of rigging some three feet. She is fitted with one of Cantello's patent winch capstans, and is provided with good outif of ground tackle in the shape of ancbors, chains, and warps. She will have two boats fitted to davits built of yellow pine, and allogether the yeach will be the latest example of an English racing cutter.

She is being built to the order of Mr. Foster Connor, of Belfast, Ireland (who last season so pluckly sailed the 40-tonner Silver Star), from designs furuished by Mr. Alex. Richardson, of Liverpool, and the work is being cuttred our under the superturendence of Mr. Wm. Shelcock, who has recently entered the firm of Inman & Co. as partxer, after having been with the firm for twelve years.

## THE OPEN RACES AT MARBLEHEAD.

after having been with the firm for trwelve years.

THE OPEN RACES AT MARBLEHEAD.

THE open sweepstakes race of the Beverly Yacht Club at Marblehead this year while inferior in point of numbers and size to the wonderful turnout of last August, was, nevertheless, a most exciting event for spectators and competitors, and important as an index of the condition of yachting in the East. The turnout of 79 yachts, from 16t. to 34ft, at the starting line, is one that no other club in the country can equal. The state of the weather may be judged from the many disasters reported, but it speaks well for the sailormen that nearly all, except those whose yachts were completely disabled, went over the course, and the shaking up that some of them received, will, no coult, hear good results in stouter gear and tronwork, stronger boats, and a more substantial equipment generally. Shadow again leads first class, Hera was not in, and Lillie takes first. Bessle has first place, as last year; the second class centerhoards did not fill as well, Erin heng first however. Beetle was not in, and the order of last year was considerably changed, Queen Mab takes first lostead of fourth place, Banneret came home minus her mast, Vesper wins again in the small keels. As far as a comparison of speed can be made between keel and centerboard boats in the various classes, the difference is rather in favor of the hoard, but is so slight as to amount to uothing compared with the advantages on the side of the keel hoat, while as the latter are more numerous and better known, we may expect still further improvements in them.

While the aggregate value of the fleet will foot up to a pretty heavy sum, the average cost of the boats composing it is but small, well within the means of many young men with time and taste tor yachting, but who do not take it up because they do not know what is within their reach. The small clubs about Boston offer to such an reasonable cost, and the increase of small safe craft show that some at least appreciate the opportun

were a cast warms, to class was as follows: From starting point, lew ing block toners Nos. Sand 3 on startboard hand, Half-Way Rock on starboard hand, Whisting Buoy off the Graves on starboard hand, Pig Rock stakes, Roaring Bull, Thicker's Island, Tom Moore's Rock and black huoys Nos. 3 and 5 on port hand, to judges' yacht, 20kg miles.

By the star is spectators, among them the sienner this, the Priscilla, By the start of the start of the start was spectators, among them the sienner this, the Priscilla as several steam launches.

Four Reels and as many centerhoards were entered in first class, but it was generally supposed that at least one of the cracks, the Maric. would not start, as the wind was thought to be too much for her. The second last, then Cygnet reefed down, then Viking, Lillie and Egir, he Naind not putting in an appearance.

In second class Transit led off at 12:16:10, with Cricket just astern, and the rest in close order behind; every hoat entered in this class started except Eva, who was on hand, prepared to orace, but whose absence from the start was soon explained. A few working topsalis with the first class gun was fired at 12:25 and at 12:25:19 Kithy led our affect of ten keels and as many centerboards, every entry except Rebistarting; housed topmasts and reefed sails were the rule in this class. which included nearly every crack beat of the size on the bay; this was also true of the second class keels, the fourth and fifth classes.

The third class gun was fired at 12:25 and at 12:25:19 Kithy led our affect of ten keels and as many centerboards, every entry except Rebistarting; housed topmasts and reefed sails were the rule in this class, which included nearly every crack beat of the size on the bay; this was also true of the second class keels, the fourth and fifth classes.

The third class gun was fired at 12:25 and at 12:25:19 Kithy led our affect of ten keels and as many centerboards, every entry except Rebistarting, boused topmasts and reefed sails were the rule in this class, which i

force of the wind off buoy 5. Seabird lost her topmast but kept on and made a plucky race, while Banneret's mast hroke short off about two-thirds above the deck. leaving her a complete wreck. Seabird was first in at 2:36:6, then Queen Mab 3:36:18. Among the keels Kitty led easily at 2:40:17, with the cutters Witch and Saracen making next

essily at 2:40:17, with the cutters Witch and Saracen making next times, he second and schooner classes sailed the following course: From ting point, leaving Black Bnoys No. 5 and 3, Tom Moore's Rock, ker's Island, Roaring Bull and Pig Rock stakes on starboard hand, reboat off Spindle Rock at entrance to Swampseot Harbor on port d, stakeboat N. of Egg Rock on port hand, Pig Rock stakes, Roar-Bull, Tinker's Island, Tom Moore's Rock, and Black Buoys Nos. 3 5 on port hand, to Judges' Yacht, 134 m.les. Ontside the whole -As they hauled on the wind off No. 5 for the dead heat to the Pigs v got it hot and heavy, Raven's bowspit broke short off of Tom ries; and Thisfif got a couple of heavy knockdowns. Topsails se in all round, and the boats pounded away against a heavy sea, sie at one time taking a dive that left seawed on her jib and fore-From Pigs to the Spindle it was jam on the wind on port tack, a most of them just fetched the Egg Rock hoat, though a few had nake a tack. Here sphnuskers went up for the run home, some is were shake out and topsails set. Thislif came in with a good 1 at 3:9:55. then Counters 3:15:23, then Transit, Cricket, Gem, sie, first schooner 3:24:13, Folly leading the centerboards 3:27:45 the rest.

nd the rest. The first class had it all outside, with a dead heat across the hay to he Graves, then a free run home; Shadow won with ease at 4:25:11; allie was first keel at 4:38:3; Ægir lost her topmast at the Graves, n addition to the accidents given above some half dozen other boats

In addition to the accidents given above some usir dozen owner nows lost topmasts.

Before the race Elsie protested against length of Flora Lee and Mirage. Flora Lee was measured, found to he i6.10 in place of i6.7, and her allowance figured on that length. Mirage could not he picked out in the erowd, and is still to be measured.

Flora Lee and Charlotte G. protest that Sassacus and Elsie entinside Buoy 6. These protests have not yet been decided by the judges and may change winners in fifth class. Black Cloud protests that J. S. Poyca, Jr., forced her round while having right of way, if Poyen is ruled out, Bessie Ethel gets fourth prize. Joher protests against the length of Thishe.

The race, on the whole, was the most successful that has been sailed for some time. Wind to use and strong, no flukes, nearly all the cruck

for some time. Wind to ue and strong, no flukes, i	nearly all the	erack
for some time. Wind to ue and strong, no flukes, a boats in, and the number of starters, though small	I for an ope	n race,
boats in, and the number of starters, though smal was the largest of the season, and the largest on s stakes. Summary as follows:	record for a	sweep-
STREET OF ACC OF WHICH DO A DISC		
Length,	Actual. Co	rrected
Shadow, B., sloop, John Bryant34.02	4 19 14 4 57 57	3 30 08
Cygnet, H., sloop, E. B. Rogers33.05	4 57 57	4 07 44
FIRST CLASS REELS.		
Lillie, Bv., sloop, J. P. Gale	4 29 32	4 43 45
Viking, D., sloop, L. D. Shepard35.07	4 35 28 4 45 01	4 43 25 4 57 28
Triton S R sloop D H McKay	5 14 54	4 07 20
Bessie, B., Chas, P. Curtis		
Bessie, B., Chas, P. Curtis	3 07 12	2 28 57
Cleopatra, S. Bay, Wm. Winslow35.00	3 36 28	8 00 80
SECOND CLASS CENTERBOARDS.	3 07 55	2 26 41
Folly, H., slocp, J. F. Shepard26.09	3 08 42	2 28 37
Eugenia. B., cat, I. S. Palmer	3 17 51	2 35 56
Eva, B., sloop, Daniel Sargent25.10	Disabled.	
Thielf R sloop Amos Cotling 28 10	2 50 43	2 13 17
Erin, Q., sloop, J. Cavanagh	2 57 00	2 20 55 L
Transit, H., sloop, E. H. Ingalls26,09	2 59 28	2 19 23
Cricket, B., sloop, C. F. Adams, 3d, 29.11	3 00 27 3 00 39	2 24 17 2 19 25
Mist Marblehead sloop W.F. Chimmings 20.03	3 18 42	2 42 37
Æolus, J., sloop, Jacob Rood 26.05	3 29 07	2 48 36
Raven, B., sloop, G. H. Williams25.09	Disabled.	
THIRD CLASS CENTERBOARDS,	0 10 10	1 00 11
Oncor Mah H and Enrwell & Litchfield? Oll	2 10 13 2 10 36	1 88 41 1 33 24
Black Cloud, C. A., Slp., Brown & Cuu-	2 10 00	1 00 21
ningham	2 13 08	1 36 49
J. S. Poyen, Jr., New., slp., Pierce &	0 46 40	# 08 00
Paggio Ethol New sloop F Ellis 92 10	2 13 10 2 19 15	1 87 29 4 44 06
M. A. Hamilton, Swampscott, entter.	N 10 10	7 71 00
Jos. Hamilton	2 19 29	1 44 32
Black Clond, C. A., slp., Brown & Cul-   ningham	2 20 26	1 45 17
Pearl, L, sloop, J. F. Lee	2 28 32	1 46 54 1 47 09
Confort C. A. sloop, H. H. Paul	2 24 21 2 32 33	1 54 25
Rebie did not start.		
THIRD CLASS KEELS.	0 14 70	4 20 4#
Putte & Buy gloon W G Remmon 24 09	2 14 58 2 18 37	1 39 17 1 44 39
Saracen, By, cutter, W. P. Fowle23 07	2 19 35	1 44 16
Wirch, B., cutter, B. B. Crowninshield. 22.10	2 19 38 2 20 06	1 44 16 1 48 47
Judith, J., sloop, E. T. Pigeon	2 21 16 2 22 07	1 45 22
Notice S. P. sloop, B. O. Dana	2 30 44	1 53 32
Mamie, S. Bay, cutter, E. L. Williams 21.11	2 32 31	1 54 59
Lydia Adams, D., sloop, H. Davenport. 22.05	2 37 38	2 00 46
Banneret, H., sloop, J. F. Brown21.06	Dismasted.	
Thishe S. B., cat. S. A. Freeman 20.10	1 36 23	1 08 28
Joker, H., cat, Geo. Coffin	1 37 12	1 08 34
Pet, Q., cat, J. W. McFarland, 19 03	1 38 19	1 08 39
Cruiser, B. & Larch., sloop, A. B. Alley. 20.06	1 38 28 1 39 40	1 10 07 1 09 44
Herald O gloop W B Smith 20.06	1 40 46	1 12 30
Zantho, Nahant, sloop, John Cole20.09	1 41 34 1 42 18	1 13 34
Hornet, B., cat, H. L. Harding 18.11	1 42 18	1 12 10
Spider, B., cat, Walter Abhott18.05	1 42 52	1 12 12 1 14 41
Amr O cat E W Bexter 20 09	1 42 54	1 14 54
Niobe, H., cat, F. L. Dunne	1 42 52 1 42 54 1 48 21	1 14 28
Hestia, C. A., sloop, W. H. Dennen 18.03	1 43 24 1 48 29	1 12 31 1 13 38
Myrtle, H., cat, R. C. Poor	1 48 29 1 45 01	1 13 38
Daisy D. L. cat. F. W. Martin 18 11	1 46 82	1 16 29
Rita, B., eat, H. B. Richardson 19.03	1 49 81	1 19 51
Imogen, H., cat, B. T. Wendall	1 49 55	1 19 02
Coming C. A. Stoop, E. H. Tarrell	Disabled.	
Samuria E. eat. J. E. Peabody 17 07	Disabled. Not timed.	
Helen, D., sloop, F. B. Holder	Not timed.	
FOURTH CLASS KEELS.		

Harle B., S. B., Cat., W. C. Cherrington. 103

Lith. Marthehead, cut., D. F. Fellett... 17.00

Not timed. 129 to make the constance of the con

A., Cape Anni, E., Eastern; New., Newburyport; W. L., West ynn.
The winners, barring protests, were: First class centerboards, badow; first class keel, Lillie, Viking, Ægir; schooner class, Bessie; scond class centerboard, Erin, Folly; second class keel, Thialfi, ransit, Gem, Countess; third class centerboard, Queen Mab, Scabird, lack Cloud, J. S. Poyen, Jr.; third class keel, Kitty, Witch, Saraceu, util; fourth class centerboard, Thishe, Joker, Pet, Comus, Cruiser; purth class keel, Vesper, Vera, Carmita, Fearless, Caprice; fifth class, assacuss, Flora Lee, Mirage, Ebise, Pett.
The tng Confidence, chartered by Mr. E. H. Lincoln, the photorapher, managed, as usual, to get in the way at the start. The judges were Messrs, Daniel Appleton, James H. Blake, W. A. effries, George H. Richards, John Bane, W. Lloyd Jeffries, Castle.

AN OCEAN TRANP IN TROUBLE.—The dow Bibber, in which

AN OCEAN TRAMP IN TROUBLE.—The dory Bibber, in which Captain Traynor was making the attempt to row across the Atlantic, was run into by a steamer during the night in longitude 51deg. Islamin. She was turned over five tumes, her side stove in, and stern damaged. She was towed into St. Pierre. Martinique, on Aug. 26, where her captain will repair her and resume his voyage. On Aug. 18 she passed a dory with No. 4 on her bow, in which were two dead

GOELET CUP RACE.

COELET CUP RACE.

Editor Forest and Streem:

"Podgers's Cruise Along Shore—III." must indeed have been along shore of somewhere too far off to see accurately the movements of the yachts. He says that in the race for the Goelet cups, "nothing was proven in favor of cutters." "The day was such that no test could be made, it was anybody's race; whichever happened to catch the breeze most favorably. The cutters were the most fortunate in their selection of tacks and kept together, standing to the southward, all the others kept to the northward. When the wind did come it came from the south and they were thus miles and miles to wind-ward." To any one who was there this statement will sound so absurd that there seems to he little use in setting it right; but many of your readers will accept as final any report published in the Forser And Streem, and in the interest of fact and cutters, if you have the space, permit me to state as briefly as possible wherein Mr. Podgers is mistaken. The three cutters did not stick together. Approaching the budy off Block Island they were as widely separated as possible. Wenonah from the start to Block Island budy, passed every single-slicker in her class on the same stretch with them and under same conditions barring lleen, who started behind her. First the Bedouin, who tacked some time after to the castward, the following then, sloops, she tacked some time after to the castward, the following then, sloops, she tacked some time after to the castward, the following then, sloops, she tacked in the wake of Gracie and Mischief, going through the lee of each. The wind did come from the sonth, and the sloops got it first, not miles and miles to leeward. After passing Gracie and establishing a long lead, Gracie tacked again to the sonthward, and afterward coming for the husy on the same stretch with lieen who had held her tack to the southward from the time the wind shifted, crossed ahead of Wenonsh and rounded next after fleen; but this victory, the result of fluding a stronger breeze while

#### THE CRUISER IN EASTERN WATERS.

THE well-known little sandhagger Cruiser, of the Larchmont, Sea-emblace and Beverly Yacht Chibs, came round to Boston re-cently to sail a series of matches, which had been previously ar-ranged.

cently to sail a scries of matches, which had been previously aranged.

Early in July she challenged Rebie, Spider, Hornet, Holden, Searird, Queen Mab, Black Cloud, Viva, Thisbey, Amy and J. S. Poyen, Jr. Rebie and Poyen did not answer, Spider and Black Cloud declined, Amy was so long in making terms that all the time was staken up before anything definite was strived at, and the race was given up. The others accepted the challenge, Queen Mah stipularing for shifting ballast, the challenge being New England Yacht Racing Association rules. Working sail and stationary ballast, Cruiser made her first appearance Saturday, Aug. 16, in the Full Y. C. open race, wind very light from the east, and water like glass. She was manned by her owner, Mr. A. B. Alley, Messrs, W. T. Alley, Fisher and Scott of her regular crew, and a local pilot, pleiced up that morning after the best men were taken up by local boats. The r sult was that Black Cloud beat her one minute, she took second prize, beating Thi-he, Queen Mah and many others.

Aug. 16, in the morning, her first match eame off at City Point with the Viva, Mr. H. T. Hutchings, S. B. Y. C., a boat a little smaller than Cruiser, which is 20.6 water-line and over all, 9.9 beam, and 16in. There was a very light S. W. breeze, and the water like a milloond:

He Viva, Mr. H. T. Hutchings, S. B. Y. C., a boat a little smaller than Cruiser, which is 20.6 water-line and over all, 9.8 beam, and 16in. The was a very light S. W. breeze, and the water like a millpoud; just Cruiser's play. Course: From starting line between Thompson's Island and Fort Independence; leaving Cow Pasture Buoy viort, respectively. Course: From starting line between Thompson's Island and Fort Independence; leaving Cow Pasture Buoy viort, respectively. The course was manned by Messra, A. B. and W. S. Alley, Fisher, T. H. Course, was manned by Messra, A. B. and W. S. Alley, Fisher, T. H. Course, the point of the Peri, and Arthur Dean, one of the best professionals round Chy Point.

Viva started first at 10:41:20, Cruiser 25 seconds behind; but Cruiser soon passed her, and at the end of the beat rounded Cov Pasture at 11:41:15; Viva, 11:17:15. Off the wind Cruiser gained steadily, and rounded Buoy 6 at 12:01:15; Viva, 12:05:10. From Buoy 6 home it was a drift, Cruiser erossing at 12:42:46; Viva, 12:48:93.

In the afternoon she salled her second match with the Thishe, S. A. Freeman, S. B. Y. C., 20:5 water line, 23.6 over all. 8.5 heam, 2:4 draft. Wind hetter than the morning, but still light; course from starting point round Cow Pasture, No. 6, starting point, No. 6 and home to starting point 8½ miles, Cruiser's crew was the same as in the morning. Thisbe is notoriously a beavy weather boat. Start: Cruiser, and rounded Cow Pasture at 2:25:10, Thisbe, 3:25:25. To No. 6 it was dead before the wind, the skimming dish still galning, going round at 3:57:30, Thisbe, 2:57:35, Back to windward to starting point skept up the same game, going round at 4:15, Thishe 4:18, and turned No. 6 again 4:32:22; Thishe 4:35:52. Here it hroeved up a trile, and Thisbe did better, the finish was Cruiser 4:47:49, Thisbe 4:51; actual line, 1:54:29.

Both matches were sailed cat-rig, stationary ballast, mainsail only, N. E. Y. R. A. rules. The judges for both were—for Cruiser, Mr. W. A. Jeffries; for Viva and Thisbe, Mr. P. M

a., Jetries; for viva and tinsbe, sit. f. M. Eond. Referee, Mr. J. P. Phinney. Tuesday Cruiser sailed down to Marulche ad in a dense for. Wednesday morning was fixed for the match with Hornet, but the fog rendered it impossible. Wednesday afternoon the fog cleared off and the catboat Holden, Mr. P. C. Severance, B. Y. C., 19.0ft. waterline, 23tt. over all, 9.10ft. heam, was ready at the line. Course; Starting off E. Y. C. house, leaving black houps 8 and 5 on port, 7 on starboard, Archer's Rock on starboard, back round 7 and Archer's Rock and home; 8 miles. Terms, same as on 16th. Crniser was manned by the Messus, Alley, Fisher, Cabot and W. Lloyd Jeffries. Wind very light S.E., and the race a foregone conclusion, as Hoiden is fast in a breeze, but of no use in a calm.

Hoiden got off at 3:24.15; Cruiser, 3:24.38. The wind was free to No. 3, and Cruiser soon took the lead, increasing it rapidly, till at No. 7 is was a long way ahead.

It was a dead beat to Archers Rock, and at Buoy 3 Cruiser had to fight her way through a calm streak, she succeeded, and getting a light air heyond, worked out to Archer's, and then started hack to No. 7. Hoiden could not get through the calm, she drifted up the harbor for some time, and was passed by Cruiser at No. 3 as she ran back. When Cruiser was at No. 3 for second time Hoiden had only reached No. 5, and gave up the race, going home to Marblehead, as it was crident Cruiser was those differed to the resonant of the resonant of the rather of the resonant of the rather of the resonant of the rather at tiresome drift finished at 6:29:7. Judges, John Bryant, W. M. J. Effries.

No. 5. and gave up the race, going home to Marblehead, as it was evident Cruiser would be at Archer's ahead of her. Cruiser kept on and after a tiresome drift finished at 6:29:7. Judges, John Bryant, W. A. Jeffries.

Thursday morning early the match with Hornet was sailed in a very hard S. W. wind. Course, around Half Way rock and return, 6:4 miles, terms same as for Hoiden, sea quite rough outside. Messrs. Altey had aboard Mr. Fisher, Mr. S. W. Burgess and Mr. Shaw.

Hornet is 18:11 waterline, 19:1 over all, 8:5 beam, 19in, draft, and is a light weather boat belonging to Mr. H. L. Harding, Beverly Y. C. Hornet started 7:50, Cruiser 7:55:59, both boats earrying full sail before the wind, and Hornet holding her own, Cruiser's crew heing posted on main sheet outrigger, and the boat seeming to be buried. At the Rock Cruiser took in two reefs, and here Hornet made her first mistake. She took in three reefs, and finding this too much, shoot them all out half way home. This was as bad the other way, and she had to keep her sail shaking all the time, while Cruiser had a good full on.

Cruiser came home at 9:23:05, Hornet 9:41:50; corrected time, Crniser 1:32:06, Hornet 1:44:17, Judge, W. Lloyd Jeffries. Had Holden had this hreeze the result might have been different.

The match with the Queen Mab. Messrs. Burwell and Lichheld, Hull Y. C., were appointed for this morning. Queen Mab 1:21.6 water-line, 34:8 over all, beam 10.3, draft 2. The owners had a several way and signed an agreement by the Roman Sheeverly or Marbehead Harbor, to be started a near 11 A. M. as possible. Each boat to name a pidege and gee. Cruiser, Mr. W. Lloyd Jeffries; Dr. John Bryander in Jewan 10:30, and the judges Immediately agreed on a course and falled.

Mr. Alley said he would sail any course that complied with the requirement, add no other. Mr. Burwell proposed at first to go twice round Half. Way and return. This was 12/2 miles, entirely outside the harbor, and oncourse and falled.

Mr. Alley said he would sail any course that complied with

A start was at once made for Abbott's Rock, but when it was reached, about 12 M., the wind had gone, leaving a light air only, and Queen Mab chose to forfeit the race. It is unfortunate the race was not salled; the Queen is the best cathoat matched with Cruiser, and would probably have won had she started, as a hirsk breeke soon sprang up from S.W., which would have enabled them to make the course without a heat, and her size would have told at this work. Friday the 22d, Cruiser appeared with her small jib and mainsail rieg for her race with shoop Seabird, Mr. Geo. S. Forbush, Bo, Y. C., 22, 136 water line, 25,345 over all, 9:8 beam, 2:11 draft. Terms: stationary hallast N. E. Y. R. A. Rules; Seabird to carry jib, mainsail and small topsail. Wind strong S. W., course from club house, round Bowditch's Ledge Beacon and return, to be sailed over twice. Cruiser was manued by Messrs, Fisher, Cabot, Burgess and the Messrs Alley. The start was made by Seabird at 11:13:56, Cruiser, 11:14:12, It was dead before it to the Beacon, and Seabird gained, Cruiser as usual heing busy with the pumps, the Ledge was rounded as follows; Seabird 12:38:29,0, while Seabird and Cruiser was left, rounding the judges' hoat at 12:29:0, while Seabird and rounded at 12:38:30, more than her allowance ahead, On the rundown, however, Cruiser gained a trifle, and the Ledge was rounded, and won the race on allowance as follows;

Seabird 12:38:39, Cruiser 11:30. On the heat home Cruiser gained, and won the race on allowance as follows:

This was by far the hest of the matches, Judges; for Cruiser, Mr. W. A. Jeffries; for Seabird, Mr. Stetson; referee, Dr. Bryant, Saturday, the 33d, at Nahant, in the Beverly Y. C. tace, wind very light, course 34 miles dead to windward and return, Cruiser beat Spider and Hornet about two minutes and a half on allowance, heing beaten by Thisbe, Joker, Pet and Comus, as appears elsewhere. She was manned by Messrs, Alley, one Boston amateur, and a longshoreman, and was somewhat at a disadvantage in regard to crew. Th

be beaten.

For every-day comfortable sailing she cannot compare with the Eastern hoats, as it takes a large, trained crew to bandle her. She is very wet and leaks like a sieve, but for a racer she is a success, and would win five out of six races right through the season.

BLUE WITH A GOLD CASTLE.

WRECK OF THE OI-KAZE.—This yacht was wrecked on Aug. 22, as described helow in the Halifax morning Chronicle. She was built in 1850 at Port Medway, N. S., and was of 9.23 tons new measurement. Her dimensious were, waterline 3cft. Sin, deck 3ft. Sin, beam 10ft. Gin., draft 5ft. She was enrolled in the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron. The Chronicle says: The yacht Oi Kaze, so well known in and about Halifax Harbor, was auctioned over a week ago to Mr. Geo. E. Francklyn for parties in Cape Breton, and was heing sent to her new owners when she was wrecked. The thilling experience of the crew was related to a Chronicle reporter by Capt. John McDaniel, of this city, who had charge of the yacht, yesterday morning: "With John Sullivan to assist me in navigating her. the yacht Oi-Kaze left Halifax at 11 A. M. on Friday last for St. Peter's canal with a westerly wind. At 8 P. M. Friday Beaver Island bore north four to five niles, steering E.S.E. Continued that course next four hours, and at 12:30 A. M. it was calm with a heavy southerly sea till 6:30 A. M. At this time we heard surf on the beach. There was a light air from the westward and we reached off shore, heading south by cast, but made breakers right ahoard and hadn't time to wear or stay. The yacht went right on the rocks and filled in ten minutes. We managed to stick by the wreck till the tide fell and then made for a higher point of the rocks. We had to swim three guilles and finally got on harren rocks, which at high tide were only three or four feet out of water. There we had to stay till Monday morning, 48 hours, without clothes (we were in our shirt sleeves and without hoots), and without lood or water. It was raining off and on and the salt spray was dashing over us so that we suffered much. Sunday it was thick and heavy, and there was not much chance to be seen or resened. We could not have held out much longer, but Monday morning, 48 hours, without clothes (we were in our shirt sleeves and without hoots), and throw us lines and haul us out through the s

rescue and covidial treatment by Capt Stone and his crew who brought us back to Halifax, arriving here Tuesday afternoon." The yacht was insured in a Halifax office for \$600.

A WHITEHALL BOAT RACE.—The South Street Boat Club sailed its regata on a sea of troubles yesterday. Those who had advertised the race to the sail of clock had forgotten to consult the almanac, and ast the tide would not accommodate itself to the exigencies of the cast it was found necessary to alter the programme. The boats there is a twa found necessary to alter the programme. The boats there is a twa found necessary to alter the programme. The boats there is a twa found necessary to alter the programme. The boats there is a twa found necessary to alter the programme. The boats there is the programme of the programme of

command and man them.

TORONTO Y. C.—The third race for the telescope presented by Vice-Commodore Cosgrove, was sailed on Saturday, Aug. 23, in Torouto Bay. The conditions of the glft were that it must be won three times by a yacht, and Iris hay a dready won it twice. The performance was opened by the Mischieft, a light draft trap which was to take part in the race, blowing over at her moorings, in consequence of which the start was delayed until 4 P. M. The wind was strong from northwest, and sails were reefed down. Mischief took the lead at the start, but Iris soon passed her, Kestrel being last. When before the wind, hound for the last bnoy, the Mischief tried a sphinaker wich such success that she capsized a second time, being towed in by a ferryboat. Iris won in 5h. 5m., and takes the prize. The third annual natches will he held on Sept. 3. Three prizes are oftered in first class.

CUTTER AND SCHOONER FOR SALE.—The cutter Ella May, built this year by Lawley; and the schooner Zandee, built by Herroshoff, both belonging to the estate of the late Geo. H. Tyler, are for sale. The Ella May is 30×10 on water line and 6½ft. depth of hold, while Zaidee is 25½×10 by 5ft. draft.

FIRST	CLASS.		
	Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Erin, John Cavanagh	26.08	1 89 10	1 14 54
SECONI	CLASS.		
Joker, George Coffin	20.05	1 30 06	1 02 23
Niobe, F. L. Dunne	20.06	1 33 00	1 05 22
Pet, J. W. McFarland	20.01	1 35 57	1 07 53
Spray, H. M. Faxon	10.04	1 38 07	1 04 18
Wildfire, H. A. Keith	18.01	1 34 59	1 04 36
Parole, H. T. Bower	18.10	Not take	n,
THIRD	CLASS.		
Flora Lee, D. H. Lincoln	17 03	1 23 58	0 57 15
Zip, G. W. Morton	16.09	1 32 35	1 06 19
Elfin, C. F. Hardwick	18 09	Not take	n.
The judges were Messrs. E. W. U George Steward.		George A.	Ordway and

THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CO.—A Philadelphia paper of recent date says that this company has been for some time in the hands of Receiver ex-Commander Gorringe, the former president of the company, who is engaged in completing the contracts taken by the company. The following work remains to be done: A large passenger steamer for the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company of Baltimore, a companion vessel to the Frassburg, built at the yard and recently put in service; a steamer for the Barney Dumping Barge Co., of New York; a small steamer for use in Mexican waters is nearly completed, and will soon be delivered. About 600 hands are now employed. It was stated at the office recently that upon closing up the business of the American Shipbuilding Co. Mr. Gorringe intends to organize a new company upon a plan he has now under consideration. The new organization, it is stated, will enter into busisess under very favorable auspices, with Mr. Gorringe at its head. It is thought the new company will be ready for organization in about two months.—The Horn Age.

MIGNONETTE.—The little yacht, described in the Forest and Stream of March 6, 1884, has made her first cruise to New London, Narraganset Pier, Cuttyhunk, Tarpaulin Cove, Oak Bluffs, and Edgartown, returning to Newport, her crew consisting of her owner and his brother. Her performance, though only rigged for cruising, has been very satisfactory, and her appearance excited the admiration of

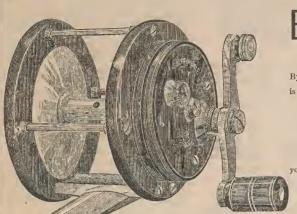
all who saw her. Her owner reports that she steers to perfection under her present rig, and puts in his evidence in favor of the double head rig, even on so small a boat.

A MODEL TRAP.—In the late challenge race of the Toronto Y. C. the sloop Mischief first signalized herself by blowing over at her moorings, and then capsizing during the race. Her dimensions are 21x75ft. waterline, draft ift.

UPTHEGROVE & McLellan, of Valparaiso, Ind., are now running their shooting and fishing suit manufactory by steam power.—Adv.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs & Poultry,
Por Twenty Years Humphreys' Veterinary
specifics have been used by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse H. R., Travel'g Hippodromes
Menageries and others with perfect success.
LIST OF SPECIFICS.
A.A. Cures Fevers and Inflammation, Milk
Ever, Spinad Meningtis, Hog Cholera, 75C. C. Cures Histemper, Asall Discharges, 75C. C. Cures Histemper, 75C. C. Cures Histemper, 75C. C. Cures Histemper,

Temphlets sent free on application.
EVENTHEREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.
109 Fulton Street. New York.



FAC-SIMILE OF No. 4.

"THE IMBRIE"

# BLACK BASS

is obviated. Multiplies twice and has adjustable click.

WE MAKE FOUR SIZES OF THIS REEL:

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for u, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

None Genuine witbout the name of

"ABBEY & IMBRIE, N. Y."

## SILK WORM GUT.

F'. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,
Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of
Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon
Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.
For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# Fishing Tackle.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

## APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



## SPECIALTIES

#### Russian Water Proof.

Price 25 Cents.

The best article known for keeping out wet and preserving the leather.

GUN OIDE.

Price 50 Cents.

The only non-oxydizer made that will prevent iron, steel and metal from rusting when exposed to salt water. The contents of one bottle will keep a gun in good condition one year:

#### Powdered Areca Nut.

Price 50 Cents.
A safe and infallible remedy for WORMS in DOGS

#### Imperial Flea Powder.

Price 50 Cents.

For the destruction of Fleas and vermin on dogs and other animals.

The above are put up under my supervision by one of the best chemists in the United States, and each is guaranteed as represented. Sample containing one package of each sent on receipt of \$1.50 in stamps or postal note.

I keep in stock a full line of

Spratt's Medicines for Dogs.

HENRY C. SQUIRES.

No. 178 Broadway, N. Y.

# C. E. OVERBAUGH & CO.,



# Guns, Rifles, Revolvers & Sporting Goods.

DOUBLE GUNS: CHARLES DALY, W. & C. SCOTT & SON, GREENER, CLABROUGH, PIEPER, PARKER and COLT

WINCHESTER, MARLIN, BULLARD, COLT, BALLARD, MAYNARD and STEVENS.
e bave all of the Sharps 1878 model that there are in the market. Send for new 50-page illustrated gue.

265 & 267 Broadway, New York.

#### DOG TRAINING;

S. T. HAMMOND, KENNEL EDITOR OF FOREST AND STREAM.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE PRICE \$1.00.

## JAS. F. MARSTERS.

55 Court Street, Brooklyn.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

## Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75tt., \$1.00; 120tt., \$1.25; 180tt., \$1.50; 240tt., \$1.50; 240tt., \$2.50; 450tt., \$2.25; 600tt., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Drags, 25 cts. extra; nickel plated; 50 cts. extra. Marxetr's celebrated Hooks snelled on gut, Limerick, Kirby Limerick, Sproat, Carlisle, Chestertown, O'Shaughnessy, Kinsey, Aberdeeen, Sneak Bent, and all other londs Single gut. 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 50 cts. per 26z.; torteble, 50 cts. per 36z.; torteble, 5

## KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin plable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winehester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# Breech and Muzzle-Loading Cannon



## PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE

Brass Multiplying Reels with balance handles, first quality and fine finish, 75th., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.25; ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 500ft., \$2.50; 750ft., \$2.70; 900ft., \$2.00. Nickel plating I brags extra. Brass Click Reels, \$25yds, 90 cts.; 40yds, 75 cts.; 60yds, 85 cents, 790ds, \$1.00. Kiffe's ebrated Hooks snelled on gut. Single gut, 12 cts. per doz.; 40uble, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per Single gut Tout and Black Bass Leaders, 19d., 5 cts.; 2yds, 10 cts.; 4yds, 15 cts. Pouble Twisted ders, 8 length, 5 cts.; 4 length, 10 cts.; treble, 3 length, 10 cts.; 4 length, 15 cts.; extra heavy 4-ply, ngth, 25 cts. Trout Flies, 50 cts. per doz.; Enol Brack Bass Flies, \$1.00 per doz. Samples of our goods sent mail or express on receipt of price. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Between Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.





We offer a better spread in guns this year than ever before, consisting in part of the Parker rap Guns (for which we are sole agents), the Colt Club and other Colt Guns, Harrington Richardson's Guns and Revolvers, Enos James & Co.'s Invincible, Triumph Trap, Never its sand other grades, and the Great American Single Gun, called the Field, with top lever and all improvements. The Field Gun costs but a trifle, and is designed for boys or men who annot afford to buy fine double guns. Besides the above we have a small job lot of guns of belley, Hollis and other makes which we offer at less than half price. Send stamp for tatalogue. II. & D. FOLSSM. 15 Murray Street (P. O. Box 1114), New York.



L. C. SMITH, Maker, Syracuse, N. Y.



**UPTHEGROVE** 

## UP & MC'S FISHING SUIT,

DARK LEAD COLOR, AND THE

HOLABIRD

## SHOOTING SUITS

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Fustian and Imported Corduroy.

ASSORTED COLORS.

Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship.

Write for our new Catalogue and Samples.

THISME

WCLELLAN,

Valparaiso, Ind.

Is our Skeleton Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but 15 ounces. Can be worn over of under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material, the game of a successful day without losing a hair or feather. We will mail it to you, postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.



## Elastic Heel-Plate for Shotguns, Hunting & Military Rifles



SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SOLD BY ALL GUN DEALERS AND WHOLESALED BY HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York City.

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

#### THE NICHOLS

Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Soverelgus. Noted for excelence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.



Fragrant Vanity Fair

Cloth of Gold CIGARETTES.

Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.

13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.



## The English "Fishing Gazette."

Devoted to angling, river, lake and sea fishing, and fishculture.

Every Friday, 16 pages, folio, price 2d. Volume VI. commenced with the number for January 7, 1882.

EDITOR—R. B. MARSTON

Free by post for one year for 12s. 6d. (say \$3.20) to any address in the United States.

Sent direct from the office for any portion of a year at the above rate. U. S. postage stamps can be remuted, or money order payable to Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., the proprietors.

Contains special articles on all fresh and sall water fish and fishing; reports of the state of the rivers; reports from angling clubs; fishculture and natural history; where to fish; angling notes and queries; angling exchange column; notices of fishing tackle, books, &c., and other features.

A copy of the current number can be had (post free by sending six cents in stamps to R. B. Marston, the FISHING GAZETTE circulates extensively among anglers and country gentlemen in all parts of the Empire.

"There is a large public interest in fishing.

"An excellent class organ."—World.

"One of the best authorities on these and kindred subjects;"—Truth.

"A brighter and gayer little paper is not published."—Mayfair.

The FISHOR GAZETTE is quoted by the Times and all the best papers.

One of the best mediums for

ADVERTISEMENTS

#### ADVERTISEMENTS

of fishing tackle makers, fishenlturists, hotels and fishing quarters, whisky, waterproof fishing goods eigars and tobacco, books of angling, and all other requirements of anglers; also for all general advertisements addressed to a well-to-do class in all parts of the country and abroad.

Office—12 and 13, Free-lane London

## A BLAZE:

Are you bound for the woods? Do you know the way? No? Then follow the blazes "Nessmuk" has made with his little hatchet. In other words (less



you may not understand figurative language) buy, study and be guided by "Nessmuk's" book on Woodcarr. Its author has forgotten more about the woods and camp life than most book writers on that topic ever knew. Woodcarr is compact, clear, concise, comprehensive, and full of sconce and gumption. Its price is \$1.00.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. sors to The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and The H. W. Collender Co.



WAREROOMS:

860 Broadway, New York.
Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago.
211 Market Street, Fluiladelphia.
1134 Market Street, Philadelphia.
367 West Baltimore St., Baltimore Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited.

TRIED AND PROVED.

## BILLIARD AND 10-PIN BALLS CLOTH,

Cues, Cue Tips, CHALK, Etc.,



CHECKS. Chessmen, Dice, Keno, DOMINOES.

PLAYING CARDS, Etc.

Ivory, Shell, and Pearl Fancy Goods, TOILET SETS, CANES, FANS, Etc.

Repairing done. Ten-Pin Alleys built and estimates furnished.

F. GROTE & CO., 114 E. 14th st., N. Y.

For the Walls of Your Rooms.

THREE NEW HUNTING SCENES.

Decoys SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF THE FINEST DECOY DUCKS IN THE WORLD.

H. A. STEVENS, Manufacturer,

WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

J. N. DODGE, 276 and 278 Division street, Detroit, Mich



Manufacturer of Decoy Ducks of all kinds. First quality, \$9 per doz.; second quality, \$7: third quality, \$5. Also geese, brant, coot, swan and snipe decoys. Duck and turkey calls. Decoys made like any pattern furnished, without extra charge.

### Hunting Boots & Shoes.



Made of best English grain leather either black or red, with or without hob nails. The very best and cheapest Shooting Boots and Shoes made.

Also Gun Cases, Covers, Leggins, Cartridge Beits and Bags, Ammunition Cases, Holsters and Belts, Bicycle Bags.

WBOLEFALE OR RETAIL.

JOHN D. BETHEL,

Manufacturer of Sportsman's Goods 124 Chambers Street, New York.

Write for prices. No postal cards.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

Remember the negatives may all be developed on your return home.

The lightest, most complete and practical of Amateur Equipments. Price \$10 and upward. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Y. Send for catalogue. Book of instructions free. Forty years established in this line of business.

Refrigerator Baskets.

The grandest thing ever invented for fishermen or for parties living out of town, as articles of a perishable nature can be carried around all day in the hottest weather and will be keep all day in the hottest weather and will be packed with boller felt are perfect on the packed with boller felt are perfect on giving plenty of ice-water and giving

FERGUSON'S

## Rust Preventer

Specially adapted for
Fire Arms, Cutlery, Tools, Etc.
Superior to all other preparations.

A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer, Office, 65 Fulton st., N.Y. (with T. J. Conroy).

JOSEPH PLUNKETT, (Successor to R. SHEPHERD.)

Importer and Manufacturer of English Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Adjustable Folding Chairs, Folding Beds, Baby Carriages, ttc. Also all kinds of Bedding and Mattresses constant to hand and made to order.

112 West 14th Street, New York.

### Roller Skating Rink FOR RENT.

The St. Louis Natatorium Roller Skating Rink will be for rent for the season from October 15 to April 1, 1895. This is the only roller skating rink ns kt. Louis. The building has all the latest appliances. Skating surface, 65ft, by 150ft. Large stage, 10-foot galleries all around the hall. Ladies' and Gent's parior and cloak rooms, etc. The building is lighted by gas and electric lights, and heated by steam. For terms for the season apply to GEO. B. THOMPSON, St. Louis, Mo.



# GREATAMERICAN TO LADIES!

Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Handlare Holler Holler



PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of see in this world. Fortunes await the workers solutely sure. At once address True & Co. negusta, Maine.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 7. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### SITESCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States. Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs, Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross, London, England.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the toney or they will not be inserted.

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

NOS. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

NEW YORK CITY.

#### CONTENTS.

CONTAIL.

Wyoming Game and Fish.
National Breeders' Show.
The Sportsman Tourist.
The Log of the Bucktail.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Antidote for Serpent's Venom.
Small Bird Destruction.
Game Bag and Gun.
Bullet versus Buckshot.
Opening Day at Worcester.
Illinois Shooting Grounds.
New York Game Laws.
Game Law Jurisdiction.
The Season Opens in Michigan.
Notes from Boston.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
On the Mooselucunaguntic.
Tim and Seven Ponds.
The Monster Black Bass.
Trouting in New Hampshire.
Skinning the Trout Streams.
FISHCULTURE.
The New York Fish Commission.

Skinning the Trout Streams, FISHCULTURE, The New York Fish Commission Shelldsheries of Connecticut. THE KENNEL, English Kennel Notes,—XIII. The National Association, Lancaster Bench Show. Great Danes, Philadelphia K. C. Show.

THE KENNEL.
The Plantom Showman,
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
New Jersey State Tournament.
The Canadian Wimbiedon,
Bellaire Schuetzen Society.
The Trap.
Proposed New York Club,
New York State Tournament.
CANOZING.

New York State Tournament.
Canoeles.
Amateur Canoe Building.—XIV.
American Canoe Association.
Lights on Small Boats.
Sailing Courses at Grindstone
Island.
Amendments to the Sailing
Rules.
The Drowning of Mr. Allen.
Some A. C. A Rules.
The Galley Fire.
Vegetables.
VACETING.

Vegetames, AGETING. Open Boat Races on the Bay. Hull Y. C., Sept. 6. Larchmont Pennant Races, San Francisco Y. C., Aug. 30. Beverly Y. C. Eastern Y. C. Sloops and Cutter Races.
Answers to Correspondents.

## WYOMING GAME AND FISH.

So far as talk and legislative enactments go, Wyoming is far ahead of the other Territories on all questions pertaining to game protection and fishculture. It has a game protective association, whose headquarters are in Cheyenne, and this association has originated much of the excellent legislation upon this subject. We have never been able to learn, however, that this body has done anything to enforce the laws which it has fathered. That the matter is one which presents many difficulties we are quite prepared Without funds to pay officers it is manifestly impossible to efficiently police a great and sparsely settled country; and if such necessary funds are not to be had in the thickly settled and wealthier districts of the East, as they are not, it is scarcely to be expected that they would be contributed by the busy settlers of a comparatively new country. One plan, however, might be adopted by this society, and at a merely nominal cost might prove very effective.

Prominent among the officers and directors of the Wyoming
Game Protective Association are a number of the leading stock men of the country, individuals who own thousands of head of cattle, or who represent corporations which own tens of thousands. Many of these men are officers, or are prominent in the councils, of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, a body which largely controls the most impor-tant interests of the Territory. If the men who are mem-bers both of the stock association and the game protective association could be induced to move actively in the matter, the stock detectives, employed by the former association, could be appointed deputy sheriffs with power to arrest all violators of the game laws as well as other offenders. These stock detectives are constantly traveling through the Territory, and in every direction, and would be the men of all others the most likely to run across parties of game butchers. What is needed in the wilder sections of the West more

than anything else—if our game is to be protected—is some one to frighten away the wholesale butchers. Something should be done to create an impression that the game is being looked after. If it were generally believed by the skin-

hunter and the English, Eastern and Western slaughtering parties, who now make annual trips to the mountains for game, that the Territorial statutes were rigidly enforced, there would be a general migration of such people to other regions where there were more lenient laws less stringently carried into effect.

That the game is going fast is more true now than ever before, but it has been repeated so often that people cease to heed the warning. The cry is becoming monotonous. It is going fast, and ultimately it must all go; but let us try to make its decrease as gradual as possible; let us protest against all useless slaughter.

In the matter of fishculture in Wyoming, on the other hand, we can see some tangible results. The fact that no trout are found in any of the streams flowing into the North Platte River, except such as have been planted in them, makes the question of fish food an interesting one to a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Territory. Among the newspapers which have urged the importance of the subject on the people, one of the most important is the Laramic Sentinel, whose editor, Doctor J. H. Hayford, is well known throughout the Territory as one of its most able and enterpris ing citizens. In a recent issue he gives an account of the steps recently taken in behalf of fishculture in Wyoming, and this account we publish elsewhere.

#### THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

HE fall meeting at the national range opened on Tues A day last with a very fair showing for a good time. The hot weather made life on the range rather uncomfortable, but competition made it still warmer, and, with the steady wind which prevailed, the shooting was above the average. It looks as though the efforts of the board in offering liberal prize lists were to be rewarded with an abundant return in the way of entrance fees, and if it can be shown that free outlay meets a generous response from the marksmen, it is likely that our Creedmoor meetings will again become events of note. There is a fair representation among the several matches of the various shooting elements. The regulars are there as far as they can be spared, and the militia of three States show sufficient interest to put teams in the inter-State match. The individual matches seem to be well filled, enough in each at least to make a sharp struggle necessary if any prizes are to be taken. In fact, it is a meeting of experts, and it may be well to consider whether it is not wise in such gatherings to have a system of classified matches, as is the practice in trap-shooting, and so give the marksmen of inferior but growing skill some chance of securing a trophy. It seems likely that the five days of the meeting will be clear of bad weather. We hope they may, that the experiment of the board may have a full and complete trial. In our next issue a full report of the meetings with detailed scores, will be given.

## THE NATIONAL BREEDERS' SHOW.

VERY erroneous opinion appears to have obtained in certain quarters respecting the dog show which will be given in Philadelphia next month. A false impression has been created by the misinformation so industriously circulated by those who have for some reason, quite beyond conjecture, assumed an aggressive attitude to ward the proposed

The National Breeders' show will be given a month later than the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society's dog show. The latter will be under the auspices of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. That there might be no possible confusion in the public mind, the secretary of the October show withheld all public mention of that exhibition until such time as the

entries of the September show should be in.

But pending the official announcement of the Breeders show, the Philadelphia Kennel Club sent out circulars broadeast, denouncing it as a speculative affair and inimical to the kennel interests of the country. This journal was importuned to take a firm stand against the October show, on the ground that it was speculative. We declined to do so until we had some proof that it was as represented. We do not often have occasion to speak of individuals as parasites preying on dog owners; and when we do find it necessary to refer to people in this way, we always prefer first to know to whom the epithets are to apply. So we wrote to the gentleman who was reputed to be the secretary of the October His explanation of the origin and character of the exhibition was printed in the last number of this journal.

The facts being given, the charge that the show was to be speculative was at once seen to be utterly absurd. The spensors are gentlemen of wealth and high standing: to de-holding it.

fend them from the silly charge of preying on dog owners and giving a dog show for speculative purposes would be an affront to themselves and to the public. To defend the judges from the abuse with which journalistic ignorance or malignity has already greeted them would be another affront to the intelligence and fair-mindedness of the public.

Having learned the facts, instead of denouncing the October show as a speculative venture, we said last week that the names of those connected with it were a sufficient guarantee of its good standing, and we added that we thought it would have the cordial support of owners, breeders and ex hibitors. It surely deserves this, all the more now that it has weathered the thunderstorm of ill-advised opposition.
We take pleasure in indulging the belief that those who have misconstrued its character, now that they are better informed, will gracefully change their attitude and give the gentlemen who are at the back of the National Breeders' Show their hearty co-operation.

BOY MARKSMEN. - This heading may appear somewhat of a bull, but a bull in a china shop does not create half the commotion that some of these boy shooters have made among the old crack shots. The lad Whitney has been creating something of a furore in the shoots about his Central New York home. He has been filling in his vacation by dropping in at shooting tournaments and scoop ing up the major prizes, while the grizzled old mug-hunters who have been calculating on a "sure thing" have been left badly out. He, the boy, will have a superabundance of small change for sweets and toys, while they, the M. Hs., will be sadly short on their tobacco [allowance. It will become a serious question, if this thing is to go on, whether it will not be wise to get up a handicapping rule on an age allowance with an inverse ratio factor so that the veterans will stand in to the trap while the infant shooters will be back by the grand stand. The question will naturally arise, how is it that merc youths, who have had no training as shots, can pick up a gun, often an inferior one, and do much uniformly good work. There is in snap-shooting a certain knack, or instinct or trick, or whatever close it may be called which marks the good shot. It is that interaction of the brain, eye and hand, which must be brought into play if the shot is to be anything more than the wildest chance. This may be acquired by training and effort, and is so secured in the majority of cases. Occasionally it seems to exist naturally, and then the phenomenal shot appears conspicious when he is a boy, not so much so when the ability is suddenly discovered by a full grown As this knack can be acquired so it can be lost, and it would not be surprising to see these wonderful marksmen of one season, prove very commonplace ones the next.

ANOTHER "Don't."-Our list of cautionary "Don'ts," it appears, was not complete. We must add to it "Don't liang your loaded gun up on the wall." Here is an illustration of what happened to one man who did it: "Lightning struck the house of John Queen, of Jacob's Creek, Pa., knocked from the wall his loaded gun, and at the same instant his daughter Nancy dropped dead. The gun was discharged, and the contents struck her in the breast. Whether she met her death by the lightning or the shot will never be known."

THE SUFFOLK COUNTY PROTECTOR.-We notice in the papers a report that some of the Suffolk county sportsmen are moving to secure the withdrawal of the present occupant from the office of game protector, on the ground that he has not succeeded in breaking up the netting of wild fowl in Long Island waters. On the other hand, the game protector avers that he is not responsible for what is only an apparent dereliction on his part, and requests a suspension of judgment until the facts are known.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW ENTRIES .- We have received a dispatch from Mr. Chas. Lincoln stating that the entries for the bench show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club number nearly six hundred, and that among them are very many

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.—One of the staff of this jour nal is visiting the National Yellowstone Park, a region with which former visits have made him familiar. The results of his present investigations there will be given in these

HALF-COCKED.—A gun that goes off at half cock rarely hits any game. More often it is liable to wound the person

## The Syortsman Tourist.

#### THE LOG OF THE BUCKTAIL.

DOWN THE TIADATTON

To call a bright, rapid river 140 miles in length a creek, is a misnomer. Wherefore I abjure the name, "Big Pine Creek," and use the Indian name, Tiadatton, which signifies River of Pines, and is especially appropriate. For, even at this day, after seventy-five years of lumber skinning, it is essentially a "River of Pines."

It is thirty-six years since I first chose this wild, beautiful stream, as my stamping and camping ground. At that time there were six sawmills, with their consequent boarding houses, between March Creek and Round Island. Each mill employed from twenty to forty bands the year round. For

bouses, between March Creek and Round Island. Each mill employed from twenty to forty hands the year round. For fifteen miles the river runs between mountains where there never was and never can be anything in the way of settlement or agriculture. So long as the "clear pine" lasted this region was quite lively. The axe resounded from hill to hill. The clank and clang of the gang saw was incessant. When there came a "ratting flood," there was a constant procession of board rafts going down stream from daylight till dark. The whoop of the raftsmen was a constant quantity of hoodlum racket.

It is quiet enough now. Of the 200 choppers, sawyers, nunters, etc., not one is left. Of the six mills and the boarding houses there is not a vestige remaining, save one heavy timber that marks the site of Slide Island Daru, and two tumble-down stone chimneys that mark the spot where once stood the two Manchester boarding houses. It seems so strange that this region should be more wild, more lonely and sileut to-day than it was thirty odd years ago. But such is the fact.

is the fact.

No man will ever know, even approximately, how many millions of pine lumber have been "ratted down" between these dark, fir-clad mountain spurs. To do the the effect that, fir-clad mountain spurs. To do the the effect that is the constant depletion of green timber is a part of my business. And what is the effect! How is the region of the clear off and what is the effect! How is the region of the clear off dry lops, limbs and the inflammable didris always left in the wake of the humberman. If the fire has been ficree enough to "kill the soil" the first after growth is apt to be fire weeds as dones as bair on a dog. Then come the trailing blackberry, the fire cherry and small poplars or aspens, followed by serub asks. Sometimes the upright blackberry intervenes, followed by black and red raspberry wines. The original timber is seldom or never reproduced. In less than twenty years there is a more dense growth of cover than was cent off by the lumberman.

But the springs, the trout streams, the trout, the deer, have all suffered in the interim. They may and do recover to some extent, but the recovery is very slow. Where the land is susceptible of cultivation there is no chance of recovery. I can point to a score of hills that I have known at one time or another as hitle more than barren fire sendles, which are now covered with a dense growth of shrubs and timber. And the eover is better for game than it was thirty years ago; but the game is not there, for, as the hand of the lumberman is raised, the two hands of modern civilization come down heavily armed with the fatal breechloader. The shy, persecuted wild things are fearfully put to it for a brenthing spell in which to reproduce themselves, for the roar of the lover is guite apt to be heard in the close season. Perhaps even the open season would be sufficient, and violation of the law only hastens the time a little.

Some snch reflections as these pass through my mind as I leisurely fauth Buckstall down Marsh Creek into the Tibush and the part of t

mountain. Then comes the red stern-light of the eaboose, and in less than a minute the whole affair has faded into distance and silence. Yes, the Pine Creek Railroad is an accomplished fact. Ouce I would have staked my existence that no engineer could plan and build a railroad along these mountain sides. I give it up. It is like a chapter from the Arabian Nights.

Thirty years ago, I and my favorite hunting chum, "Kit Stowell," were apt to spend the cutire hunting season along this stream, and we often hugged ourselves with the argument that here no farmer or settler would ever attempt to clear land, and no engineer could ever plan and build a railroad. We knew that the high mountains were rich in coal, but three generations had paid taxes thereon and had uever received one cent in return. The coal couldn't be got at, and the lands were repeatedly sold for taxes. Here she comes at last—the fiery-eyed locomotive. And the lands are worth \$200 per aere.

It is modern magic. The magic of science.

worth \$200 per aere.

It is modern magic. The magic of seience.

A double steel ribbon is digged and planted in the steep, rocky mountain side, and almost hourly heavily laden coal trains go rattling and roaring up stream, while long trains of bark, timber, boards and merchandise go down stream, to be placed where they will do most good. And six to eight light passenger trains go over the road every twenty-four hours at high speed.

gh speed. And do I, an old woodsman, regret this? On the whole,

passenger trains go over the road every twenty-four hours at high speed.

And do I, an old woodsman, regret this? On the whole, I rather like it.

A traiu does not stop to go marauding about my eamp, nosing around to steal whisky and loose duffle, as the old-time logger did. And I cannot see that the railroad interferes with the game or fish, I do not see why it should or could. Moreover, when I am ready to break camp I can step onto a car, take a cushioued seat, and in an hour or two be at my own door. Only four years ago this would have called for an exhaustive, all-day, np-aud-down tramp with a heavy load. (I think I won't go back on railroads).

Musing thus, and still smoking, I drop back on the fragrant browse and again forget, to be again awakened by the clashing, clattering roar of a passing train. But this time I only rise on one elbow, watch the gleaming headlight flash by, and drop off to slumber before the train is out of hearing to onee more awaken at the first gleaming of daylight. Starting the dull embers into a lively blaze, I step into the Bucktail, drop down a few yards, and overhaul the outline. The catch is not such as the conventional outer is wont to boast of. Just two silver-b-liked eels, one of them large. As I take them in I say, "Two days" ratious of first-rate fish. It is enough. More would be uscless." Then I go to camp, wash up, clean the camp, make a model fire and dress the eels. By the way, an eel is more easily and quickly dressed than any other fish, if you know the proper way.

And it is yet only 5 A. M. The days are long on the 4th of June. I amuse myself by organizing the camp to my notion, and then cooking a plain menl in my best manner. Two slices of fish, parboiled, rolled in meal, and fried to a light brown; a mealy potate, a slice of brown bread and sweet butter, a cup of powerful coffee—that is all. But the appetite. Where did I get it? I wish I had boiled another potato or fried more fish. I twill get even at dinner time.

There are fifteeu hours of bright summer sunli

recognition, while the signal is frantically shakeu in answer, and the train goes on its way leaving all silent and louely as before.

There is a long summer day before me. The thermometer must be high up in the eighties, and it is necessary to kill the time in some way, more or less enjoyable. Now while the little shady flat on the west side of the Eddy is one of the finest camping spots on the stream, it is open to the objection that there is no available spring on that side, and your average Pennsylvanian always considers a cold, clear spring, the first requisite of his camping ground. It happens that or the opposite side of the Eddy, a cold spring comes dashing and plashing over cool, mossy rocks, to lose itself in the main stream. It is only pastime to paddle across whenever I want cold water.

The heavy stone rip-rapping of the railroad affords an excellent chance for a strong cache, which is indispensable in this region, for there is not a night during the open season in which you can lay by meat, fish or butter, where hedgehogs and 'eoons will not find it. Their strength and persistency in digging out your larder is something surprising. I have a butter cup with a tight-fitting cover, and a square tin case for keeping pork, also with a tight cover. Time and again I have had these time raided by raccoons, nosed around, wallowed in the mud, and moved yards away from the cache; but the covers stuck like burrs, and it must drive a 'coon frantic to work half the night in uncarthing a butter cup and then with only one thickness of tin between his nose and the longed-for butter, be unable to get a taste of it. Unless the 'coon dialect has plenty of cuss words I don't see how he could ever get over it.

So I make a cache that I am certain is strong enough this time, and make a neat package with linden leaves for the fish; and then, like an old school boy, make a neat little pond just above where the spring loses itself in the river. This is to keep minnows for bait. And the forenoon is not half spent.

pond just above where the spring loses itself in the river. This is to keep minnows for bait. And the forenoon is not half spent.

The sun beats down with scorching power ou the placid waters of the Eddy. But up on the stccp hillside I can see tall, heavy-topped, heavy-limbed hemlocks scattered around in a promiscuons sort of way. It is a good chance for browse. And so tying the blanket bag at one end, I go leisurely up the hill and kill a couple of hours collecting pine browse until the old blanket bag will hold no more. Then I paddle back to camp, and arrange the bed until there is no chance for further improvement. And still it is not diuner time. I get out the rod and soon have a dozen and a half of minnows darting around the little pond waiting to be impaled for bait.

Dinner is a repetition of breakfast, with the addition of a Johnny cake, in the making of which I rather count myself an expert. It is easy to kill the next two or three hours—cleaning up dishes and snugging the camp, with dozing and smoking. Then I get out the set lines and cross over to the preserve to "string" the bait, and as I near the landing a large water snake comes directly from the little pond and swims clumsily across my bows. He is full to repletion, and has been stealing minnows past a doubt. But I do not kill him. I never kill a harmless snake. I do not admire him, but he is less offensive alive than dead. At the pond, with

the head of a small sunfish in his mouth, is another and larger snake. He, too, is full to the neek, and not at all disposed to be seary or give ground. When I take the fish by the eaudal fin and pull gently but steadily he gets himself together and pulls against me with all his little strength, and when I finally drag the fish away from him he still remains in position, regarding me wickedly with his bright, bead-like eyes. When it was too late, I was sorry that I robbed him of his prey. It would be interesting to know if he, being already full to the neek, could manage to swallow a spiny sunfish three times as broad as his own head. It takes an hour to make good the lost bait, for there are only four left in the pond, and by the time I have tied the setlines it is getting dusk. Now, if I were a trout enthusiast I could find very fair fly-fishing by going a couple of miles, but I am not. I had a surfeit of trout fishing and trout cating when they were really abundant, and the fervor has left me, forever, I imagine. I am here to rest, eruise, and enjoy open-air life.

The second night is one of sound sleep and healthful rest, seareely broken by the rearing, rattling trains that go past

ing when they were really abundant, and the fervor has left me, forever, I imagine. I am here to rest, eruise, and enjoy open-air life.

The second night is one of sound sleep and healthful rest, seareely broken by the roaring, rattling trains that go past almost hourly. In the early gray of the morning I get into the cance and overhaul the outline, finding the eatch rather a slim one for eighteen hooks, thirteen of them being bare. There are, however, three fine eels and a large white chub, the latter being a poor pan fish during warm weather. So, as he is lightly hooked, he is given his liberty. Also, on the last hook, just where the spring water thrus around the rocks, there is a large trout hanging by the lip. As I jindge her to be a female, and as catching trout on setlines goes against the stomach of my sense, she gets her liberty, and makes the most of it by dashing frantically up stream like an arrow. Long before sunrise the fish are dressed and snugly packed in moss and leaves. Then I paddle across to cache them and get out the others for breakfast, because, "first caught first cooked," is a good rule for fish and fishing.

It happens that the rule does not apply in the present instance. For, long before reaching the bank, I note a couple of dirty-looking tiu dishes and a lot of torn, muddy leaves and moss scattered loosely along the margin of the stream. The sharp-nosed 'coom has been there, and, as usual, has undermined the cache. The soft sand is thickly studded with his tracks, looking for all the world like the footprints of a darky baby. The tracks of the fretful porcupine are also there, and I wonder how the two very different animals made it. Did they divvy up amicably, or did the sharp-nosed, sagacious 'coom get away with the entire steal? Or did the porcupine stand him off by dint of quills, which every wild animal dreads and avoids? And how did they feel about it when they found that the corner in pork and butter would not work, because the stock was 'covered?' And the overfed water snake th

# Hatural History.

#### ANTIDOTE FOR SERPENT'S VENOM.

ANTIDOTE FOR SERPENT'S VENOM. Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Aug. 21, Mr. John Williamson speaks of the healing virtues of the plantain leaf for rattlesnake bites. Another remedy, which is, perhaps, not so easily obtainable but sure to have a beneficial effect if taken immediately after the bite, is simply a quart flask, or, if possible, what is yet better, a two quart flask of good whisky, into wi ich is put about a handful of pounded sassafras root. Shake thoroughly, cork tightly and you have ready for immediate use one of the most powerful as well as certain expellants of snake venom that is known. It should be taken not only internally but externally as well by an application immediately to the wound.

ternally but externally as well by an application immediately to the wound.

Of this valuable remedy I learned when on a trout fishing excursion through Sullivan county. I had returned home tired, wet and hingry, to the cabin of my backwoods host and had just prepared my fish to become a "party of the second part" in a trout supper when, happening by mere cliance to look on what in a more modern structure would be known as the mantle, my eyes fell upon two very interesting objects. The first was a set of rattles, which numbered fifteen; the second was the dried skin of an enormons copperhead. Of course, I asked the old man to tell me all about it, and he very willingly unbosomed himself. He said that in the fall of 1877 he was hunting deer, and was creeping through the bushes endeavoring to flank a large buck when, without any other warning than the usual rattle, a rattlesnake, one of the largest of its species, sprang upon him, sinking its fangs deep into his leg. Quick as thought he killed it with his hunting knife, bound tightly the limb above and below the wound and made hasty tracks for his cabin. Arriving there, he applied the whisky and sassafras root in the manner previously described, and in about ten days he had recovered.

On another occasion he was out trapping, when he was attacked by a copperhead, which bit him in the big toe of his left foot. This bite was treated to the same dose and in the same manner, and speedy recovery followed, while the skin and rattles were kept as trophies of his two snake adventures.

I also know a woman who was bitten in the foot while at

skin and races.

I also know a woman who was bitten in the foot while at the spring getting water, and who, after using the remedy, recovered fully and in a very short space of time.

C. A. R.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 24

In her book, "Snakes, Curiosities and Wonders of Serpent Life," Miss Catherine C. Hopley writes on the subject of "The Venoms and their Remedies," as follows: "To conceive of an antidote to snake poison in the true sense of the term," Sir John Fayrer explains, "one must imagine a substance so subtle as to follow, overtake and neutralize the venom in the blood; one that shall have the power of counteracting and neutralizing the deadly influence it has exerted on the vital forces. Such a substance has still to be found and our present experience of the action of drugs does not lead to hopeful anticipation that we shall find it." With regard to the many drugs used in various countries for the cure of snake bite, it is curious to note that as a rule, they are procured from the most deadly plants. As like cures like, so poison cures poison. Pennyroyal, says Charas, was held to the nose of a viper, who, by turning and wrigaling, labored hard to avoid it, and in half an hour's time

was killed by it. This was in July, at which season these creatures are computed to be in the greatest vigor of their

creatures are computed to be in the greatest vigor of their poison.

Another drug which is poison to a venomous snake is tobacco, within the reach of most persons. This, among native remedies, has always been in favor, and we have heard of its efficacy ever since the weed was known to Europeans. Various species of tobacco and its allies are indigenous to most tropical countries, and probably were insee for both man and snake bites long before civilized nations took comfort in smoking. Man carries more poison in his mouth than a snake, said an old Virginian writer, alluding to nicotine. He can poison a rattlesnake more quickly than it can him. Nicholson states that it also rapidly affects a cobra, and he recommends it, should you wish to destroy the snake uninjured. "You have," he says, "but to blow into his mouth a drop or two of the oil from a dirty pipe."

Two young men chopping wood together in Virginia espied a rattlesnake. With a forked stick one of them held its head close to the ground, keeping the body constrained with his foot, while his comrade took from his own mouth a quid of tobbacco which he forced into tuat of the snake. The reptile was then released, and had not crawled a couple of yards before it was convulsed, swelling and dying within a short time.

Strychnine appears to have a similar effect to tobacco

of yards before it was convulsed, swelling and dying within a short time.

Strychnine appears to have a similar effect to tobacco on snakes. Fayrer found cobras extremely susceptible to the influence of strychnine. An almost impalpable quantity caused a cobra to twist itself up in a rigid series of coils and die. Carbolic acid is another drug which produces powerful effects. Poured on the floor of their cages it will kill venomous snakes in a very short time. A large Bungarus died in ten minutes in this way.

Dr. Weir Mitchell approves of carbolic acid. The Lancet recommends every backwoodsman to supply himself with a little of it, which is easily portable and manageable in capillary tubes. In several of Mitchell's experiments with erotalus venom, carbolic acid applied to the wound was attended with success. But it must be done at once.

The whole secret of cures—when cures can be effected at all—lies in promptness. It is celerity on the part of the Indians which insures their success. In an instant, if his comrade be bitten, the savage is on his knees sucking the wound, grasping the limb firmly or strapping it tightly above and below the bite, knowing quite well the importance of checking the circulation. He has his "poison pills," and tobacco in his pouch. He explodes gunpowder on the wound and loses not an instant, nor does the victim lose heart. He submits with courage and confidence, and in these lies another element of success.

Many cases are on record of persons being at death's door

of checking the circulation. He has his "poison pills," and tobacco in his pouch. He explodes gunpowder on the wound and loses not an instant, nor does the victim lose heart. He submits with courage and confidence, and in these lies another element of success.

Many cases are on record of persons being at death's door through fear alone, when bitten by a harmless snake, but recovering on being assured that there was no danger. And other cases are well known where bitten persons have died of right and the depressing influence surrounding the accident, when they might possibly have recovered.

And now for a few words about the most popular and perhaps the most attainable of all remedies—alcohol. No wonder that the backwoodsman resorts to this, which, without any chopping-off of fingers or toes, or personal pyrotechnies, or other local tortures, deadens his sensibilities, renders him unconscious of all suffering, and sends him into a happy obliviousness of danger. It is not a refined mode of treatment, nor one that presents many opportunities of exhibiting professional skin; and it is no doubt somewhat derogatory to admit that to become dead drunk is an effective victory against snake venom. During a sojourn in Iowas some years ago, when wild and uncleaned lands formed the "streets" of the town in which I was staying—Lyons, on the Missispip River, and as lovely a spot as artists and botanists can wish to revel in—it was by no means an infrequent occurrence to hear of rattlesnake bites.

"What was to be done to the man? Is he alive?" were questions naturally asked.

"He drank a quart of raw whisky and got dead drunk." Generally a quart for any whisky and got dead drunk." Generally a quart for any whisky and got dead drunk." Generally a quart for the many is he alive? were questions naturally asked.

"He drank a quart for the whisky and got dead drunk," Generally a quart for any whisky and got dead drunk, and another of a grantity, but so violent is the combat between venom and whisky that a large dose must be swall

She recovered.

Alcohol has powerful attractions for oxygen, writes Professor Halford, on the theory that the venom has produced foreign cells in the blood; so that if alcohol engage the oxygen absorbed by the poison, the cells perish and recovery ensues. Dr. Shortt, of Madras, says: Bring the patient under the influence of intoxication as speedily as possible; make him drunk and keep him drunk until the virus is overcome. Dr. Weir Mitchell states that delicate women and young children under the influence of snake poison could take quarts of brandy without injury, and almost without effect. One man—a man of temperate habits—took one quart and a half pint of brandy, which only slightly intoxicated him for about four hours. Another man, bitten in the throat, was cured at the end of twenty-four hours, during which time he had two quarts of whisky in one night, and renewed, as the pulse fell, besides red pepper and other stimulants.

WHEN THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGICAL UNION convenes we hope the members will take up the discussion of the destruction of small birds by irresponsible gunners and by axidermists' agents.

#### SMALL BIRD DESTRUCTION.

SMALL BIRD DESTRUCTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Forest and Stream has said many good words for the protection of our song and insectivorous birds, but the missionary work is not all done yet. An importer of millinery goods is authority for the statement that from the south shore of Massachusetts, including Cape Cod, there have been shipped to Liverpool during the past year about 40,000 tern, a species of small gull or sea swallow, common in that locality. They go to Liverpool and thence to Paris, where they are prepared for ornamenting ladies' hats. They are slipped from Massachusetts at twenty-five cents a piece, but the wholesale dealer in millinary goods imports them into this country again at \$2 each, though they are largely worn in Paris.

the wholesale dealer in millinary goods imports them into this country again at \$2 each, though they are largely worn in Paris.

What is to be done to save these birds? It is of not the slightest use to ask Dame Fashion to put her veto upon the wearing of them. The only hope is that they will soon be out of style, and that the worst is over for this time.

Our government is to be asked to appoint specialists to investigate the subject of the dying out of the spruce trees in the northeastern part of the domain. Some insect is eating around the stems and spruce lumber is endangered by the wholesale. Well, men and boys go into the woods by scores nowadays, and in the absence of other living creatures what do they shoot? Insectivorous birds. Woodpeckers have been among the first victims to fall before the "gunning craze." Twenty years ago, in the vicinity of these very spruces that are dying out, woodpeckers were numerous. To-day they are scarce. What does the woodpecker do? Borcs for insects day after day. Kill off the woodpeckers and what is the result? The answer is plain; the insects and what is the result? The answer is plain; the insects multiply till whole spruce forests are in danger. Then, worse yet, these dead trees are almost sure to be followed by fire.

Only a few years ago the Canada iay was yery common in

worse yet, these dead trees are almost sure to be followed by fire.

Only a few years ago the Canada jay was very common in the vicinity of the Androscoggin Lakes. That region has been made easy of access to the would-be hunter. Alas! every boy who goes into those woods in season and out of season, is armed with a shotgun or a rifle. For what? To shoot bears. But the poor Canada jay, a pretty bird, falls the victim. To-day not one is to be seen in a day's tramp, and the spruce trees are dying. There is law enough in the most of the States to save the birds, but how is it to be enforced? The birds are shot miles away from anybody who will inform against the destroyers. The only way is to create a stronger public sentiment. Make every man and boy who is likely to carry a gun feel that it is a wicked shame to destroy the life of song and insectivorous birds. You, dear Forest and Stream, are doing a noble work in that direction, and I speak it right out here, although I suppose you will blush like a ripe peach—good to the very core—with modesty.

Special.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Purchased.—One red-bellied squirrel (Sciurus aureogaster), male; two European squirrels (Sciurus vulgaris), male and female; two passerine parr keets (Psittacula passerina), male and female; four cactus conures (Conurus cactorum), two males and two females; one bluestreaked lory (Eos recticulato), and four undulated grass parrakeets (Melpsittacus undulatus). Presented.—Two opossums (Didelphysurginiana), one Hying squirrel (Pleromys volucella), one red squirrel (Sciurus hudsonicus), one black and white creeper (Muiotita varia), two great horned owis (Bubo virginianus), two land tortoise (Emgututa), one mud turtle (Cinosternum pennsylvanicum), one alligator (Alligator mississippiensis), one banded ratlesnake (Crottaus horridus), and one copperhead snake (Ancistrodon contortriz). Born in the Garden—One fallow deer (Cervus dama), female.

## Game Bag and Gun.

#### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

When "Piute's" communication on the barbarisms of buckshot appeared in your issue of July 24, I could not but commend the feelings and sentiments it expressed. I had, however, purposed to have said nothing on the subject, inasmuch as I did not then think that any one professing to be a sportsman would openly advocate the "barbaric" usages of buckshot for hunting deer, but since "Wells," "Backwoods" and "S." have entered the lists in its favor, I join hands with "Piute" in protesting against it.

Time and again have I heard the virtues of a double-barrel load of buckshot descanted on, but never for the purpose of killing deer. Occasionally I have seen it used with terrible effect, and believed at the time that it was the right thing in the right place, but the game was not "the most beautiful animal in creation" referred to. "When in Rome do as Rome does," says "Backwoods," writing from West Virginian. But the use of buckshot for the purpose he indorses can hardly be the custom there. The West Virginians were, I thought, famous for their skill in the use of the rifle, at least they were so accounted when I was a boy (for I too am a West Virginian), and I believed until I saw "Backwoods's" letter that the rifle still had charms for that sport-loving, backwoods people. But be that as it may, the custom of hunting deer with buckshot is not common in the West. At all events I do not know it, and I have lived in that section for quite a while. Our hills are more wild and broken, and in places the undergrowth more incomparably dense than any afforded by West Virginia, North Carolina, or in fact any State east of the Rocky Mountains, and yet the rifle for deer hunting is almost invariably used.

The sharp, clear, clean crack of a rifle is peculiarly fascinating to the hunter, the broad, bawling bang of a buckshot-laden gun is abhorrent to the soul of a sportsman. It is I know to that class of men hereabouts. These go-between sportsmen, these buckshot bangers belong to

Rifle shooting is an art perhaps not easily acquired, but when once learned it is never again surrendered for a hand cannon and buckshot. To be a successful sportsman, other

than target practice must be had; with that alone a bullseye hitter would be an unsafe man to wager on as a deer killer. Familiarity with the rifle in the haunts of the beast hunted is essential to success. Get that, and in ordinary conditions the chances are in your favor. This I say from personal knowledge. I am free to believe that there are many better marksmen than myself, but the woods are not full of them, for if venison is procurable I can get it and at the same time give the deer the advantage of his first jump. This may be regarded as a vaunt, but I have many times sprung two deer together and killed them both, and that too with a single shot (Sharps) rifle. I once killed three under the same conditions. The knack of the thing is to kill the leading animal and those in the rear will momentarily slacken their speed when it tumbles.

The last deer that I ever drew trigger on was distant pos-

ditions. The knack of the thing is to kill the leading animal and those in the rear will momentarily slacken their speed when it tumbles.

The last deer that I ever drew trigger on was distant possibly 400 yards. We were much closer together when it first started, but the configuration of the country was such that I could not again see it until it reached the crest of a ridge at about the distance stated. As it came in sight I fired, unfortunately as I then thought; the deer hesitated before crossing to the other side at the instant I pulled the trigger. I imagined, as the deer sprang back and headed down the swale it had just left, that the bullet had cut the ground immediately in its front; in fact, I thought that I had seen it strike. I ran to the crest of a ridge lower down, hoping to get a second shot if it again attempted to cross the hills, but not seeing it I concluded that it had kept on down and into the canyon below. Curious to see what had become of my bullet, I went to where I imagined it had struck. To my surprise, the rocks and grass were splashed with blood, and not 100 yards below lay my deer, with its jugular vein cut in two. It was the neatest thing done I ever saw, I had calculated for a shoulder shot, and the sudden halt on the part of his buckship came near losing me my venison. I have killed deer with a revolver at 200 yards. I have killed them with a rifle not 10 feet from me, in fact with nothing but a small jutting boulder between us, and again I have downed them at almost incredible distances. The longest shot I ever made may be put down to chance, if such a thing there be, but I made it with the best possible calculations.

The wind at the time was blowing hard, and as it seemed to insist on going my direction, turn which way I would, I found it almost impossible to get a glimpse at a deer, to say nothing about getting a shot at one. I consequently headed toward camp, and for easier travel held to the backbone of a mountain spur that debouched into a wide and broken cañon below, in w

the sights, but it never flinched other than to uncover itself a little more.

I then put in practice a little frontier lore and lined his body with the tree against which he stood. I lowered my hind sight one notch, and marked in licu thereof sufficient space above the deer's back to make it good, for I believed I needed every notch, and thus cleared my sights from the dark body that would otherwise have been before them, and again fired. My game vanished in an instant, and not until I reached it was I certain of its fate. I found it a short distance below the tree walking on its fore feet and dragging its hindquarters, which were perfectly helpless. Having dispatched it, I looked in vain for other wounds than the cut throat, the work of my knife, but could find none. I went thack to the tree, the rough bark had been burst off for an inch in depth, showing plainly the course the bullet had taken, but that was all. Nor was the problem solved till the deer was skinned in camp, when a black spot about the size of a silver dollar on one side of the backbone, showed where the bullet had struck, and although it had not broken the skin, it had still carried sufficient force to paralyze the deer in its hinder parts.

I cite this last shot, however extreme it may be, to prove

deer in its hinder parts.

I cite this last shot, however extreme it may be, to prove to "S." that deer arc more "comatable" with a rifle than with a shotgun. It is but now and then that you can eatch a deer nodding. From 300 to 500 yards is a fair killing distance and one that no handy rifleman will refuse. Deer in the West are not targetable any more than are the deer in the East. When in the rut they, under certain circumstances, are an easy prey, but the same law holds good everywhere. In the rutting season I have seen from one to a dozen males keep company with one female, and had I been so minded, could in almost every instance have killed them all. The secret is first kill the doe, and as the bucks will not leave her body, they fall an easy prey to any one inscrupulous enough to kill them, but as this fact is not known to hunters generally, they blaze away at the first thing they see with horns on, and the doe with the major part of her coterie, invariably escapes. The bucks at this time have great swollen neeks and are dangerous to approach, this I know from an encounter that then bade fair to cost my life, but it was a chance to use my rifle and not shotgun I prayed for.

Perhans like "Piute" I may be accused of trying to

know from an encounter that then bade fair to cost my life, but it was a chance to use my rifle and not shotgun I prayed for.

Perhaps, like "Piute," I may be accused of trying to bolster up the virtues of a cheap rifle, and possibly I may be induced to acknowledge the soft impeachment. High-priced guns are not common to every man's hands. A plain, solid-looking shooting iron, with indorsed qualifications for accuracy and reliance, is good enough for me. A few years, or perhaps a few months, of constant service, such as they were formerly subjected to in Arizona, will take the polish (and that generally is what the high price consists of) and leave a high-prized gun as modest-looking as its less pretentious but equally as efficient fellows. A Sharps carbine that stood my friend in many a dark corner, cost me but \$26 new, and now they can be bought much cheaper. But it was a worker, and did what it was told to do. What manner of man is he that asks more? Before it parked company with me (by sticking to a greaser's hands) it looked old and travel worn, but in my grasp it was still as true as the magnet to the pole. I missed many times, but the fault was mine, not its. An armory of shotguns could not have re placed the loss. I have another of the same make, but it was given to me. I own a little shotgun that likewise came to me as a gift. I use it to collect a few bird skins occasionally, and now and then for a day at ducks or quail. For such uses it is, of course, fitted, but to ram in 12 or 25 buckshot and thus convert it into a "hand cannon" for the pur-

pose of banging at deer, is not to be considered. If the advocates of that practice will abandon it for the rifie when deer hunting they will, on a proper qualification for its use, have a clearer, far-searching eye, a steadier nerve, kill more game, a cleaner conscience and be entitled to rank themselves as sportsmen the world over. I respectfully ask every buckshot banger that reads the forest and Stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and Stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and Stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and Stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and Stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and Stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and stepam to the stepam to the stepam to try buckshot banger that reads the forest and stepam to the stepa

Tucson, Arizona, Ang. 26.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I have handled both bullets and buckshot and shall not try

I have handled both bullets and buckshot and shall not try to give any other than my own experience and views. There may be a few kinds of hunting, such as quail and duck shooting and some others of a kindred nature where a rifle would be of little use. But for hunting anything larger, be it bird or beast, my choice upon all occasions would be the rifle in preference to the shotgun. I am aware that the subject searcely includes hunting anything smaller than deer, but let us enlarge the subject and consider in general the rifle compared with the shotgun.

If the object in hunting were simply to procure a delicacy for the table or camp then I must heartily indorse "Cap Lock" in last week's issue, for I scarcely ever saw a dish of small game that had been killed with shot that could be called a delicacy. Compare a dish of squirrels killed with shot, splintered bones, wads of hair, bloodshot meat (and a shot between your teeth now and then for variety), with a dish of the same killed by a rifle, the meat as white and clean as the finest veal or mutton. And suppose we do occasionally shoot one through the body, if the wounded part be removed when dressed the remainder is far preferable to that killed with shot.

But the principal object in hunting generally is not so

with shot.

But the principal object in hunting generally is not so much in the meat obtained as in the enjoyments of the chase. In this tastes differ. But on the score of mercy I think the rifle has decidedly the advantage. For my own part I can find more pleasure in quietly following the wild creatures of the woods and fields and studying their ways and habits and seeing them enjoy their liberty undisturbed, than in a wholesale slaughter of everything endowed with life, whatever be the means used. the means used

I have hunted nearly every species of game known to our country smaller than buffalo and grizzly bear, in the woods of the East, on the prairies of the West, and from the lakes and glades of Northern Minnesota to the pine flats and cypress swamps of Louisiana and the plains of Texas, and I was say that when my immediate wants were applied I

and glades of Northern Minnesota to the pine flats and cypross swamps of Louisiana and the plains of Texas, and I can say that when my immediate wants were supplied I never had a desire to kill just for the sake of killing. But when I want meat then I love to pit my reasoning faculties and skill with the rifle against the instinct and cunning of the denizens of the woods.

How much more well-carned is a saddle of venison if the hunter has followed the antiered monarch of the woods into his most secluded haunts, and by superior cunning has brought down the coy king with a single bullet, than if he has simply stood upon a runway and hurled a handful of buckshot from a hand-cannon at his flying and unsuspecting victim, as he was endeavoring to escape from a dozen hounds. The skill and cunning in the latter case are simply and soleiy on the part of the hounds. I know it takes a certain amount of skill to kill a quail or prairic chicken on the wing with a shotgun, for I have been there, and I also know how much practice and skill it takes to enable a man to hit a squirrel's or pheasant's head with a rifle or to hit the vital part of a deer at 200 yards, and I pride myself more upon my skill to riddle it with shot at short range, as any boy or half-blind old man might do.

Lew Willow.

#### OPENING DAY AT WORCESTER.

OPENING DAY AT WORCESTER.

ONE could hardly imagine a more glorious day for the opening of partridge shooting than was Monday, Sept. 1, and there was something a little peculiar about it. The last days of August were hot and sultry, and as the boys gathered in "Shattuck's," it was the general prediction that all who went shooting on "opening day" would pay dearly for their fun. It appeared, however, on Saturday evening, that about everybody had concluded to go, and there was a large and lively party at the "rendezvous" till quite a late hour. Conversation ran brisk, and remarks like the following could be heard on all sides: "Who you going with?" "Which way you going?" "What time going to start?" "Bet you the cigars no party of two gets fifteen" (no takers). "Guess that's safe enough," etc. Monday morning dawned with a clear sky, a fresh breeze from the northwest, and as cool and comfortable as heart could wish. Many a ride of five to ten miles had been taken, and many a Worcester sportsman was in cover before 7 o'clock.

Never do I remember of finding the foliage so dense on the first of September as the present year, the covers appearing about as they usually do the last of June. Many a bird was pointed and flushed within twenty feet of the shooter that was never seen till the dog brought it in, the shot having been fired merely at sound. There is, without doubt, a fair supply of partridges in this vicinity. Some of our fellows had their ideas very high, and because the woods where they happened to go was not fairly alive with them, are inclined to be disappointed. However, the results of the first day show conclusively that the birds are more plenty than for many years. It does not require a bushel of birds to satisfy your correspondent therefore his first day's shooting was entirely satisfactory. My shooting companion was "Uncle' Nathan Harrington, and just here let me say that I believe we have not failed of going together on opening day for about a dozen years if I except the season following the amputati

Now comes the peculiar part mentioned at the commencement of this letter. Monday, Sept. 1, was like an oasis in a desert—for it has been followed by a succession of the most blistering hot days we have known for years. Meantime the birds are taking a rest. The evil resulting from the present woodcock law was exemplified here the last week in August. A man who hunted through a woodcock cover about three miles from the city, bagged three partridges in this way: His dog brought them to him. One dead, freshly killed, the other two alive, one with both legs broken. A gentleman living in the neighborhood informed him that a party was shooting there the day previous. The fox minters are looking forward to the first of October with high anticipations. They give the dogs an occasional run on moon light evenings just to keep them in good trim, while their owners sit and listen to the delicious music.

The other night while Messrs. Kinney & White's pack were taking a run the leader of the pack met with a fatal mishap. The fox had apparently run under a picket fence and the dog in attempting to leap over, fell back, caught on a picket by his collar and strangled. Mr. Kinney feels the loss deeply, as it was his most valuable dog and exceedingly hard to replace.

Woncester, Mass, Sept. 8, 1884.

#### ILLINOIS SHOOTING GROUNDS.

ILLINOIS SHOOTING GROUNDS.

THANKS to Mr. Van Dyke for his "Memories of Senachwine Lake." It is still a famous resort and large bags are made there every season, though no doubt the game is less plentiful than it was twenty years ago. At that time I resided in Peoria, and then the whole Illinois River was the paradise of sportsmen. The local sportsmen of Peoria had their choice of Hooshaw Slough, at the northern extremity of Peoria Lake (the latter a widening of the river ten miles or so in length) or Besan Lake in the bottoms, a mile or so below the town, and indeed of many points on both lake and river. I was the happy possessor of a boat, a set of decoys and two guns (this was in muzzleloading days), and a ten minutes' row would bring me among the ducks or to the best of snipe ground. I never saw such woodcock shooting as could be had in the bottoms opposite town, and in these same bottoms back among the farms nearer the bluffsquail were always plentiful, while a twenty mile trip by rail either east or west would bring one among the "chickens." Happy the man whose lot is east beside such a stream as the Illinois was at that time. What with geese, duck and snipe in the spring, woodcock and bay birds in the summer, and all of the flight birds again in the fall, grouse and quail until January, our guns were kept warm for ten months in the year. Then the fishing was not to be despised, although the bass as a general thing rarely exceeded three pounds.

I had a shooting compamion, one of the best of fellows but a little nervous, and I always kept one eye open to see that he didn't blow my head off. He is a gray-haired old man now, and I have not seen him for nearly twenty years, but there has been some kindly correspondence and a tender feeling still for the old time comradeship. Well, I'm getting pretty gray myself, and I find that shooting from a blind suits me better than July and August tramps after woodcock and prairie cnickens.

Our own bags were always moderate—enough for our use and that of our neighbors—

by staring luss flow plants of the scason.

The summer has been so dry here that woodcock shooting has been very poor. Ruffed grouse are more plentiful than in the last few years, and give promise of some fine shooting this fall. Should I go to Dakota for geese in October you may hear from me after my return.

HARRY HUNTER.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill

#### NEW YORK GAME LAWS.

NEW YORK CAME LAWS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

There seems just now to be considerable discussion as to the game laws and the enforcement of the same. Only last session the member of Assembly for Suffolk county introduced an act to amend the game laws by permitting the snaring of quail. The execution of these laws requires much tact, patience and care to render them as little obnoxious as possible, and a preventive system is the best to adopt. The owners of the land think they ought to have some voice in making the laws, and that the laws should not be made (as they believe them to be) for the benefit of the self-styled gentleman sportsman, who often is the first to break them when it is for his pleasure and annusement to do so. There can be no question as to the advisability of restraining the snaring of quail and partridge, and as to the latter the men and boys engaged in it do not make the wages they could get by legitimate work. Yet let an officer do anything that interfered with the personal liberty or the property of any one of these men and boys and the people and press of the county would give him no rest. As to snaring quail, many owners and farmers think it an injustice to them that their boys cannot enjoy this pleasure, but the law in this respect should be enforced or this beautiful bird will soon become almost extinct, as the prices they now command would give a great impetus to the taking of them. Still the sportsmen, most of whom are non-residents, should not be in too much haste or they will get no shooting at all, as already threats out of revenge have been made to poison the birds. The people for years have been educated to believe they are entitled to do what they please with the game upon their own land, and have claimed and enjoyed this privilege in contradistinction to the great abuse so freely imposed by the game laws in England. The people are, however, now becoming more reconciled to the game laws here, and it only requires time to convince them that the law is not only not prejudicial

as to give the protector power to appoint deputies for special purposes, he would at once become an important officer and would be able to serve the people to his own and their satisfaction. The cry now is why does he not rigidly enforce the law, birds are being snared by the thousand. Does this mean that he is expected to seize and arrest in doubtful cases? Suppose we admit the facts of birds being snared contrary to law, the law is framed in such a way that a breach of it cannot be reached. Remedy the law and then hold the protector responsible, but he is not to be blamed in anything that is defective and which he had no hand in making, his duty is to take it as it is and make the best of it. If the sportsmen would get together and frame a law for the next Legislature and get the practical experience of the game protector, a great deal might be accomplished.

There should be framed separate acts, one for game, birds, etc., and one for fish, and not combined, for the reason that if there be an objectionable clause in the fish act it would throw out the whole bill although that part with reference to game may be unobjectionable and view eversa. The gentleman who is now the game protector in this district published his views in the Forest And Stream some two years ago; those views which related to seasons for shooting have been adopted by the State of New Jersey, and are almost identical with the law sought to be passed by the State Association at the last Legislature.

One word as to the ducks in the bays. There is a growing dissatisfaction by the people at the wholesale slaughter of ducks by shooting from batteries, more especially in the Shinnecock and East bays. The ducks no sooner get to ducks by shooting from batteries, more especially in the Shinnecock and East bays. The ducks no sooner get to their feeding grounds than there are dozens of guns blazing away at them, which drive the ducks to sea and into Peconic Bay and some of them entirely away. I have heard that one man owns six batteries there. Then as

#### GAME LAW JURISDICTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Would it be possible for a citizen of the State of Illinois—provided with proper evidence—to secure in one of the United States district courts in the State of Illinois, the conviction and punishment of a citizen of Iowa, who had violated the laws enacted by his own State for the preservation of game and fish, the object being, of course, to make it very expensive and troublesome to the law breaker? It is very difficult to secure convictions before local magistrates in many parts of the West.

New York.

many parts of the West.

New York.

Answer.—The laws of Iowa for the protection of its game and fish provide for that class of crime known as offenses against public policy. They are criminal statutes inflicting punishment by fine or imprisonment in the county jail, or both, and, therefore, should be strictly construcd. The forum in which offenders are to be prosecuted is expressly designated. Violators of the game laws may be brought to trial either in the county in which the offense was committed, or in any other county where they have had or have in their possession game in violation of the statutes.

Punishment for infraction of the fish laws is provided for on conviction before a justice of the peace, or in the language of one of the statutes "on conviction before a justice of the peace in the township in which he [the offender] resides, or where the offense be committed, if arrested therein."

Further than that, the district court would have no jurisdiction of the subject of the action. United States courts were long ago held to be without criminal jurisdiction in common law cases, unless conferred by an act of Congress, making the deed a crime. A former Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is authority for the statement that no man can be prosecuted in the Federal courts on a State law. Although jurisdiction of parties may be obtained by their consent, it is otherwise as to the subject of the action. Where the subject matter of any suit is not within the court's jurisdiction everything done is void.

Our correspondent's inquiry, therefore, must be answered in the negative. First, because the game and fish acts of Iowa designate a court for prosecuting offenders other than the one he desires to proceed in; and, second, because the U. S. District Courts of Illinois could have no jurisdiction.

### THE SEASON OPENS IN MICHIGAN.

THE SEASON OPENS IN MICHIGAN.

SEPT. I was ushered in, not by the booming of cannon, as is the 4th of July (although not enough for a first-class 4th), but by the incessant booming of the shotgun from every point of the compass. Nor did our market-hunters wait for the first, but took a good early start by going out Saturday night and Sunday, so as to be first on the grounds. There were some good bags brought in on Monday and Tuesday, the largest consisting of fourteen ruffed grouse, eleven prairie chickens and five ducks, by two guns (market-hunters). These men make no secret of it that they did most of the shooting on Sunday, Aug. 31. Very few woodcock have been brought in. Quail shooting will be excellent in November from all reports. Several gentlemen of this city have purchased a forty-acre tract of marsh land on Fish Point, Saginaw Bay, and have formed a club without by-alws but plenty of constitution, and Messrs. Adams, Whitehead and Cooley are up there now giving the ducks a salute. We expect to hear some big duck stories on their return, and perhaps have a bone to pick, as they are veteran duck hunters and generally "git thar."

Knowing full well that the early bird catches the worm (that is some kinds of worms), still I have had no desire as yet to overheat myself or dog by taking a tramp this hot weather. Old Pard looks at me once in awhile, when he sees the ardent sportsman going by with his gun, as if he would say: "Why can't we go too?" but I only pat him on the head and say, "Never mind, Pard, we may not get so many birds, and we may have to go further after them, but we'll have heaps more fun when our time comes." Pard likes to fish as well as hunt, and I generally take him when I go; he will go to the banks of the river and fish alone for hours, and will actually stand as if on a point when he sees a fish, and we be unto the minnow that comes too close. \*I

never saw him get quite so excited, however, as he did yesterday, when a friend who was fishing with me hooked a pickerel which weighed 10\frac{1}{2} pounds; from the first leap of the fish out of the water the dog was all excitement and watched intently every move of fish and fisherman, and twice, as the fish broke water, Pard started in to retrieve it; he felt very much hurt to think he could not take a hand in, but when the fish was landed safely he was content to lay down and wait for another bite. I have seen dogs that would hunt frogs, but never saw one take the interest in fishing that he does. "You can know a man by the dog he keeps."

#### NOTES FROM BOSTON.

NOTES FROM BOSTON.

A GOOD number of the boys have "been a gunning," and the reports thus far are quite satisfactory. From Mainc comes the news, carefully mouthed around among friends, that partridges are plenty—more plenty than for several seasons in that State. Two Boston nurchants went up to the "old hannts" to try guns and rods last week. They went up as far as Bethel, Oxford county, Me., by Eastern Grand Trunk Railroads, and then by team some sixteen miles "up into the mountains." They met a brother-in-law with team all ready to start next morning at 4 o'clock. One of them with the brother-in law tried the trout stream, eatching twenty, as hot as was Friday. He says the trout are actually larger than when he fished the stream as a boy, and such is the fact in many of the mountain streams where fishing has not been overdone. The other brother strolled over the hills with shotgun in hand. His score was six grouse before sundown and two were shot on the way home; the brother-in-law's horse submitting quietly to firing over his head at a partridge rising from the road. The party came home well pleased with one day's outing, and they need not have been more than three days from Boston. The what some are pleased to call excessive game protection in Maine is likely to be felt most agreeably by the gunners even this the second season.

The hunting parties which will go to Maine this fall are

is likely to be felt most agreeably by the gunners even this the second season.

The hunting parties which will go to Maine this fall are more unmerous than ever. A party of four will leave Boston on the evening of the 15th per steamer for Machias, where they hope to arrive the next day at noon. A lumberman is engaged to meet them at the steamer with a two-horse team, and their luggage will be loaded while the boys are at dinner. By 1 o'clock they hope to be on their way into the woods. They are going back sixty miles from Machias, the last half day of the route by logging road—to some lumber camps—which they hope to reach by night of the second day. But the hunting begins earlier, for the route is through the woods and much of the distance will be tramped ahead of the team. Reports have it that the deer are standing in rows beside the road waiting to be shot; but, alast the open season does not begin till Oct. 1. For this reason the boys are to stay over that date.

Special.

but, alast the open season does not begin till Oct. 1. For this reason the boys arc to stay over that date.

WOODCHUCKS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—State Treasurer Carter, of New Hampshire, has received and placed on file the bills for bounties on wild animals from forty-three towns, most of which include only the animals killed prior to July 1. These bills amount to \$1.782.90, of which sum \$1.251.70 is on woodchucks alone, \$301.20 on crows and \$230 on bears. It is a singular fact that the towns along the Connecticut River have remarkably large woodchuck bills. Lyme leads the list with a total bill of \$183.90 for 1,729 woodchucks, 1 bear and 10 crows; Lebanon claims \$164 for 1,640 woodchucks; Hanover \$158.80 for 1,229 woodchucks, 359 crows; Charlestown, \$96.70 fer 735 woodchucks, 232 crows; Haverhill, \$68.60, all crows; Milan, \$31.50 for 3 bears, 5 crows, 10 woodchucks; Littleton, \$86.80, all woodchucks; Cornish, \$69.20, all woodchucks; Sullivan, \$8.60, 12 crows, 74 woodchucks; Whitefield, \$29.60, all woodchucks; Cornish, \$69.20, all woodchucks; Goffstown, \$10.80, all woodchucks; Whitefield, \$29.60, all woodchucks; South Newmarket, \$3.50; Litchfield, \$4.10, all woodchucks; Shelburne, \$2.60, all woodchucks; Hanover \$1.80, all woodchucks; Shelburne, \$2.60, all woodchucks; Westmoreland, \$82.30, 74 crows, 749 woodchucks; Meredith, \$44.30, all woodchucks; Belmont, \$12.60, 24 crows, 102 woodchucks; Gilsum, \$20.90, 2 crows, 200 woodchucks; Dummer, \$57.80, 5 bears, 78 woodchucks; Waterville, \$40, 4 bears; Lue, \$20.40, 193 crows, 11 woodchucks; Pittsburgh, \$20, 9, 2 crows, 200 woodchucks; Campton, \$39.80, 123 crows, 175 woodchucks; Rindge, \$11.40, all crows; Dorchester, \$9.10, 29 crows, 62 woodchucks; Campton, \$39.80, 123 crows, 175 woodchucks; Rindge, \$19.20, all crows; Thoruton, \$18, 80 crows, 1 bear; Wentworth, \$50.70, 4 bears, 55 crows, 50 woodchucks; Rindge, \$19.20, all crows; Thoruton, \$18, 80 crows, 1 bear; Wentworth, \$50.70, 4 bears, 55 crows, 50 woodchucks; Rindge, \$19.20, all crows; Thoruton, \$18, 80 crows, 2 bears.

RAIL SHOOTING.—A very unexpected run of good morning tides favored the rail shooters of our city during the past week, which was the opening one of the season. This was caused by the approach of the full moon, although the winds have been unfavorable for much water. Birds have not been plentiful, and the boats ran from twelve up to thirty to a tide. During the coming week it is expected there will be larger tides, and if the weather changes many birds will be killed. Most of our Philadelphia sportsmen who are fond of rail shooting go further down the river than the old grounds at the Lazaretto and Chester. Alloways Creek on the Jersey shore, Port Penn on the Delaware side, and Morris River are now the favorite resorts of the wise ones. At any of these places good accommodations can be secured, and it will repay New York sportsmen who have never had rail shooting to run over and try it for a few days. The crop of reed is good, and later on in September teal duck shooting can be taken on the same grounds and at the same time. Some snipe have already arrived, but the meadows are so rank with vegetation that they are difficult to find.—Homo.

GAME IN QUEBEC AND VERMONT.—Montreal, Quebec, Sept. 4, 1884.—The season opened up here and in Northern Vermont but fairly. Some good bags of black and wood ducks have been made but no snipe and but few woodcock have neeu killed. Cause, too much killing during the past years, too little protection during the close season, the cold backward spring followed by the dry hot weather in July and August, each of the above causes have helped to make the birds scarce in this vicinity.—Stanstead.

GAME IN NEW YORK MARKETS.—Venison is from Michigan, Minnesota and the Adirondacks. It brings by the whole deer 15 cents a pound, or 25 cents a pound if sold in small pieces. Antelope is 25 cents and bear meat 20 cents a pound. Wild pigeons cost \$2.50 a dozen; stall-fed pigeons are \$3.50 a dozen. Partridges cost \$1.75 a pair. Grouse arc 75 cents each. Spruce grouse, that feed in spruce forests and whose flesh has a flavor of the spruce, are 75 cents a pair. Woodcock are from Rhode Islaud, Connecticut and this State; they bring \$1.75 a pair. Willet snipe eost 15 cents each, curlew snipe 25 cents, dee birds 50 cents and English snipe 20 cents each. Jersey snipe are 25 cents, plover 25 cents and grass plover 40 cents each. Corn plover and small yellow legs are \$1.50 a dozen. Large yellow legs cost \$3, doewitch are \$1.50, robin snipe \$1.50, brant snipe \$1.50 and bay plover \$3 a dozen. Small snipe bring 25 cents a dozen. Reed birds are 75 cents a dozen. Rabbits are 50 cents a pair and American hares \$1 each. Duck fillets are 20 cents each. Guinea fowl arc \$1 and wild geese are \$1 each. Swans are \$1.50 each. Canvasback ducks cost \$3 a brace. Redhead and brant ducks are \$1.50 a brace. Mallard ducks cost \$1 a brace, as do black ducks. Teal ducks cost 75 cents, teal greenwing 873 cents, and gray, wood, broadbill, blackhead and widgeons 75 cents a brace.

CATCHING A RUFFED GROUSE ON THE WING.—Years ago, when I was a boy, I lived on a farm in the town of Salem, N. Y. Our farmhouse was situated in a pleasant valley, between two ranges of wooded hills, which in those days abounded in partridges. Near the close of one summer's day, having finished my work in an adjoining field, I had driven home to the well (in front of the house) to water the horses. They had drank and started for the barn. As I was walking along behind I chanced to look toward the hills and saw something come sailing along; at first I could not tell what, but as it came nearer I saw it was a partridge. I followed its flight with my eye, thinking if it should alight I would get my gun and shoot it. After flying part way across the meadow, it circled around and flew straight as an arrow to where I was standing, and would undoubtedly have hit me in the face had I not put up my hand and caught it firmly. It came with such force as to nearly upset me. For a moment I was too astonished to think or act, but recovering my senses found I had in my hand a full-grown partridge; and so far as I could see it was without a scratch. I carried it to the house, and after showing it to the folks put it in a barrel. On going to look at it next morning I found it dead.—D. L. I. (Albany, N. Y.).

Iowa.—Decorah, Sept. 6.—Last Saturday (Aug. 30) three men living in Decorah, were arrested for violating the game law by shooting prairie chickens before Sept. 1, they each plead guilty to shooting one bird a piece and were convicted and fined in all \$38.45, each man, or thirty days in county jail. 'This is the first time that the game laws have been put into force in this county and I think it will be a lesson to a good many other law breakers in this section of country. I wish we could get some one into the Legislature who would try and urge the appointment of game wardens, as the way the law is now it makes it too personal a matter to prosecute.

—FAIR PLAY.

A Provincial Association.—At the last monthly meeting of the Toronto Gun Club, held in their rooms, 120 King street, East, Toronto, Ont., the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That the secretary send a communication to the city papers calling upon the secretaries of all organized shooting clubs in the Province of Ontario to send to him their addresses and name of such clubs, for the purpose of forming a Provincial Association for the better protection of game.—J. W. Millar (Hon. Sec'y, 99 King street, East).

QUAIL SHOOTING AT CAPE COD, MASS.—A few weeks ago I wrote to a gunner at Harwich, Mass., who keeps well posted on quail, to find out what the prospect for quail shooting is this fall. The man states that he can't bear of any young ones being seen by any one, and is afraid that the heavy rains which we have had this season during the last two months has drowned many of the young birds.—Chester.

A STATEN ISLAND WARNING,—A gunner on Staten Island bagged three robins and a highholder last Friday. Justice Casey at West Brighton sentenced him to the county jail for five days for each bird found in his gamebag.

Maine Companion Wanted.—Editor Forest and Streum: I wish to find a Forest and Stream reader who would like to spend a week or two in October at some of the lakes in Maine.—C. (P. O. Box 1547, Philadelphia).

# Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me."

136.

MONG the many quaint characters on the Buffalo range along about 1876, John H. was one of the drollest. Being a little near-sighted, he used a telescope on his gun, and also wore spectacles. The boys never tired of playing pranks on him. One morning, while John was reloading some shells, one of the boys availed himself of the opportunity to paint a miniature buffalo on the front glass of the telescope of John's gun. This done it was laid carefully near John, and the cry of "buff!" raised. John made a rush for his gun, and hastily throwing in a cartridge looked through the telescope in the direction indicated, saw it sure enough. He fired, but the buffalo still stood there. Then he became terribly excited, and when oue or two of the boys fired a random shot, he went to shooting as fast as he could reload, and only stopped when he had fired ten or twelve shots, and looked around for his wiping stick to clean his gun. The boys, convulsed with laughter, were rolling on the ground in vain endeavors to conceal their mirth. "Dummit, what on yarth are you all laughing at?" asked John, and then suddenly recognized the sell. Although this was several years ago, if you want to "hack" John just ask him to tell of the time he shot out all of his ammunition and let that buffalo get away. et that buffalo get away.

CLARENDON, Texas.

137.

It was some thirty-five years ago. A party of ns, given to hunting and fishing, were sitting around the fire at a country store in Northern Louisiana, when in came Dr. C., a man about sixty years of age, regarded as one of the best

physician in that section, well informed, observant and a great reader of natural history, but impatient of contradiction, and at times exceedingly irritable at the least expression of a difference of opinion. On this occasion he sat down; smoking his pipe as usual, and getting the drift of the conversation, said: "I saw something a few days ago that was strange, and I'll tell you, boys, about it. I had a call in the country to see a patient last week. I was riding along a road that ran through a canebrake; it was a warm day—about 9 o'clock in the morning—when I heard a rattling noise in the cane, and on looking in that direction saw two snakes, each about three feet long; one was a brown color, the other green, with white spots. They were twirling around, over and over each other. The brown snake soon to see my patient. Her illness detained me until tho next day. In the afternoon, as I returned through the canebrake, it occurred to me to look after the snakes. They were in the same place, and one had swallowed the other about half of its length. I watched them awhile, but neither of them moving, I came home."

One of his auditors asked, "Doctor, how long was it from the time you saw the snake begin to swallow the other until you came back?"

After a moment the Doctor replied, "About thirty hours, sir."

After a moment the Doctor replied, "About thirty hours,

sir."
"Well," said the questioner, "it took a long time to swallow only half the other snake."
The Doctor glared at him and roared out, "Time! time! What's time to a snake!"
That broke up the meeting.
NORTH MIDDLETOWN, Ky.

A true story is told at the expense of an acquaintance of mine, who is now living in a certain town in Wisconsin. He had never handled a gun much, and one day went out rabbit hunting for the first time. Not meeting with any of the little cotton tails, he was on his way home when suddenly an old white jackass bounded across the path in front of him. Being an excitable man, and not knowing exactly what he saw, he blazed away and killed the donkey on the spot, the shot taking effect behind one of his ears. 'Hurrying home, the man told a lot of the university boys that he 'had killed the father of all rabbits.' They asked why he had not brought it home with him, and he replied that it was too heavy. Wondering what kind of a rabbit it was, the boys followed him to the woods and found that he had actually shot an old jackass. Our hunter had to 'grin and bear it;' in fact, he never heard the last of it. The boys used to say that he was the originator of 'jack rabbits.'

Red Wing.

# Sea and River Hishing.

TIM AND SEVEN PONDS.

TIM AND SEVEN PONDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My vacation has ended. It was a pleasant one, and I did as I have done for many years—visited Maine, my native State. Her shores, her inland waters and her mountains are a blessing to thousands whose homes are in a more southern latitude. Her opportunities for comfort and the gratification of the desires in the breast of real sportsmen are a mine of wealth to her. The crowds that go there each season for happiness, health and game are simply innumerable.

After a brief visit to the old homestead in Fayette, where the ponds, streams and forests awoke hundreds of associations connected with boyhood days, and dropping a line for some one of the myriads of pickerel in the Mount Vernon ponds and black bass in Long Pond, 1 set out with my old cheery friend Simon and a had for the hunting and fishing grounds of the northwestern part of Franklin county; Simon rurnished an excellent team for the purpose. The air was clear and refreshing, and the drive through Vienna, Farmington, New Vineyard, Kingfield and Jerusalem to Smith's farm, in Eustis, gave us a grand, natural and continuous panoruma of waving grain fields, beautiful villages, plains, mountains, vast forests and foaming streams. Seven times have I traversed the way and feasted on the loveliness spread out for the gaze of those that pilgrimage on this route to Tim Pond and the Seven Ponds. At this now famous retreat we found several old friends and some new faces.

August is not the best morth to exteh for count, but here the sport was good and we could have easily caught more than was needed for the table. One morning, Simon and I, as the result of an hour's fishing before breatfast, brought in a string of fifteen beautifully marked trout, weighing nearly six pounds. This may be taken as a fair sample. Others had larger and some smaller results. Deer, I think, were more numerous than any previous year I have known. We saw five in one flock come down to a distant shore of an afternoon on a rainy day. Large broods o

forty-eight pounds. The bass fishing in this pond is fast improving, and is likely to continue to for some years yet. On the morrow it was fish day in the village.

Aug. 28 we took the rail for our Connectient home, arriving after an absence of more than a mouth without oue delay or one aecident by boating, shooting, driving and railroading. The fifteen of us that went to Mount Vernon as "summer boarders" are all safe and sound, and recount the pleasures we have enjoyed with zest and gratitude.

J. W. T.

New Britain, Sept. 6, 1884.

#### ON THE MOOSELUCMAGUNTIC.

It has been my intention for several years to spend a week or two ou the above named lake, but I never had that pleasure until the present season. Seven of us met at the railroad station on the morning of June 3, equipped with rods, reels, lines, and all the needed outfit for camp life in the woods, and as the train moved north we felt more like boys just out of school than business men on a vacation, and after a two days' ride on ears, buekboard, stage and steamer, we found ourselves unpacking our traps in the very pleusant camps owned by Capt, Fred Barker, at the mouth of Bema stream.

after a two days' ride on ears, buckboard, stage and steamer, we found ourselves unpacking our traps in the very pleasant camps owned by Capt. Fred Barker, at the mouth of Bena stream.

Our party was composed of merchants, mauufacturers, mill superintendents, insurance agents, bankers, lumber dealers and designers. It would be strange if out of them all some would not be found full of fun and frolie, and in this ease we were favored with two or three of the most funding side-splitting jokers that ever struck the Maine woods, and no man has any business with such a crowd as this was unless he has a double fastening put on to his trouser and vest buttons before he leaves home.

We had been in camp two days and some of us had taken several large trout, which were put into fish cars that were fastened to a boom of logs. Some of our party who had stayed behind a day or two now eame into camp and, of course, had to take a look at the big fish, and this was just the place where the fun began. Out walked the new-comers to the end of the boom, and craning their necks to peep into the ear, the log on which they stood began to roll. Now, no one but a first-class "river driver" can stand on a log turning at the rate of twenty times a minute. So in they plunged, waist deep, into the cold water. To say that yells, screeehes and roars of laughter filled the air would be putting it light, for one of the party, "who should have been a minister," actually danced a jig on a flat rock near by in the presence of the whole company. This was a good send off, as it acted as a cooler on a hot day, and the jig gave unlimited sport to all that were fortunate enough to see it.

The next day some of the mugwumps of the tribe went down on the steamer to Upper Dum to meet some friends they expected in to join the party, as they wished to give them a proper reception, and a little surprise also, at the same time. They besuneared their face and hands so they were just dripping with lat a mol oil, but as they neared the same time. They besunear

lake, borrowed a spare fly-rod that was in camp, and fished like a little man ever after. When he was fairly "domesticated" he proved to be the "very best fellow" in the whole camp.

I think some of the old campers onght to come in for their share of "pigheadedness," but for want of space will only mention one or two brilliant feats. One day while the writer was trolling, he leaned over the side of the boat to change the water in the minnow bucket, and just at this instant an old "sockdolager" of a trout struck the bait. To grab the rod and strike the fish took but a few seconds, but turning to take the bucket into the boat again, "lo and behold," the bubbles that came to the surface of the water was the only indication of where the bait and bucket was to be found, i.e., on the bottom of the lake. There was no "cuss words" about it, but that boat was "ganked" about a mile to camp in donble quick time, and the old man shut himself up in his room for about two hours.

I was down at the pier next morning about 6 A. M., laying the flies off across the stream when, "gewhiteker!" what a trout rolled up at my fly but missed it. The blood went to my fingers' ends with a rush, and my heart thumped my breast like a trip-hammer, and every instant I expected he would come up again. Hearing a rattling of the stones on the pier I turned to meet the gaze of one of the old veteruns, who with disheveled hair and eyeballs glaving wild and wide, spake thusly: "Did you—did yon—hear that moose?" "Moose be darned, you squash head, did you not know that Barker's cow got lost in the mountains yesterday, and has not been found yet?" It is needless to say I was instantly left alone on that pier to meditate on moose and my big trout.

We chartered Barker's small steamer Oquessoc one day, and arranged for a trip up the Mooselucmaguntic to Cupsuptic Late, across that to the river, then np the river to Cupsuptic Late, across that to the river, then np the river to Cupsuptic Late, across that to the river, then np the river to Cupsuptic Pall

ward. At 11 A. M. we ran the bow of the Oquossoc into the bank below the falls and tied her to a small tree, and off we scrambled up the stream to test the trout fishing.

For myself, I selected a long reach of rapid water, which I think is called the Second Falls. As the old and tried split-bamboo pitched the files ontward and npward and finally settled on the rushing current the golden sides of two noble trout came gleaming up through the water, and with a splash took the dark-winged Montreal and silver doctor. The usnal merry song of the reel is heard as they rush down the stream and the fight begins. At this instant I hear shouts just above me up the river, and turuing I see one of our party with his rod bent to a half circle and his face beaming with smiles and a satisfied expression, which means much with a gesuine trout fisherman. We spent two hours takink plenty of fish, then adjourned to the steamer where we partook of a good dinner of fresh broiled tront, boiled eggs, fried potatoes, fresh bread and plenty of good coffee. After dinner the steamer was headed down the river and we arrived in camp at 8 P. M. We decided that this trip was the most enjoyable one we had while on the lakes.

There are four ponds upon and between the mountains three miles back of Barker's camp, and boats are kept there for the use of sportsmen. These ponds are clear as crystal and swarming with trout. Barker has built a good log camp on the shore of the largest of the ponds, which makes it the best and jolliest place to camp in the Maine woods.

So I start in my boat, casting the flies over the clear sparkling waters, with a cool breeze from the northwest, and a snow bauk of half an acre on the south side of the ponds on the 25th of June, taking trout two at a cast and weighing from ‡ to ‡ pounds each. I thought of the people at home, sweltering in the hot sun with the thermometer at 90° in the shade. As I filled my lungs with the exhibarating air, redolent with balsam and pine, I unuttered to myself, "How foolish some people

PUTNAM, Conn., Sept. 1.

#### TROUTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

we came back than did any one of those gentlemen who had slept for the night in a most comfortable bed surrounded by a good mosquito bar; but we didn't start up there that afternoon looking for fun exactly, but rather in search of that which they would not give us—a bed. For my own part I cared but little about the discomfort, for I am accustomed to all sorts of ronghing it, but the gentlemen with me were not, and to them it was far from comfortable. Had I not seen this article in print I should probably have never asked for admission to your columns on the subject, though at the time we all felt decidedly unpleasant about it.

Now this is what the three men from Connecticut can say about their own adventures. What they said at the time about the conduct of the gentlemen who had made those adventures necessary was, while true, rather too pointed for publication in the pages of your paper.

A word as to the trout. The day I was there your writer and his companion came in from the main inlet with two creels of fish. Three or four of them were of fair size, a dozen or so smaller still, weighing about a quarter of a pound, the bulk of the remainder so small that I looked first at the fish and then at the man, wondering how he, a man of years, and formerly officially connected with the business of earing for fish in the State, could have been led into slaughtering such infants.

Benderfore, Conn.

#### SKINNING THE TROUT STREAMS.

SKINNING THE TROUT STREAMS.

M. R. JAMES ANNIN, JR., the well known trout culturist at Caledonia, N. Y., sends us a letter which he received from a man in Oswego county last January, which says: "Having heard that you intend stocking up your trout ponds, I thought I could furnish you, as that business I have followed for ten years, more or less. I stocked a pond last summer located in Onondaga county. Trout taken from the crecks wild average in length from four to eight inches. I would like to engage with you for 4,000. They are becoming very scarce in this country. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain," etc.

We do not care to give this man's name, and thereby advertise his business, which is probably that of netting trout. In sending us this letter, Mr. Annin writes: "I intended to lave sent this letter before, but it has been mislaid and has just turned up. It shows how the young fish are cleaned ont of the streams by these fellows. From what I hear I think there is no donbt but what there has been a great amount of thus work done during the past season. I know of its being done in Western Pennsylvania. A man was paid by the month by a person having private ponds, to go on the streams and camp ont and fish, keeping the fish, large and small alive, and about once in ten days the pond owner would send in for them and take them to his ponds and afterward sell them." ward sell them

ward sen them."

Just how far this may be legitimate rests entirely on the mode of capture. The only remedy is to prohibit the capture of trout below a certain size by any means.

TROUTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream\*\*

TROUTING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream\*\*

In your issue of W.\*\*

\*\*Gentlings at the Jan head is the second Connecticut Lake. Among other sentences describing the experiences of the trip! find the final lest to the Second Connecticut Lake. Among other sentences describing the experiences of the trip! In the second describes the experiences of the trip! In the second service of the second connecticut Lake. Among other sentences describing the experiences of the trip! In the second service of the second second to the description of the second second connecticut Lake. Among other sentences describes the experiences of the trip! In the second sec

Size of Rangeley Trout.—Bethel, Maine.—Editor Forest and Sream: Your correspondent "Knickerbocker" in your issue of Aug. 21, makes a statement that a boy caught a 24-pound red-spotted trout in 1872, and since then others have caught 15, 12 and 114-pounders. Are the larger weights taken in our Rangeley lakes? This statement would give a very wrong impression among those unacquainted with our waters, but those best acquainted here would know that it was simply ridiculous. No Salmo fontinulis has ever been taken in any of the Rangeley lakes weighing over 114-pounds. A fish of that weight was eaught in 1880, by Stevens E, Morse, of Upton, Me., a guide to a gentleman of Boston at the time, and the trout was mounted in Boston and sent to Prof. Baird, Washington, D. C., and is now in his keeping there, in the Smithsonian Institute. I would not like to have this mistake go on record as truth.—J. G. Rien.

THE CONEY ISLAND ROD AND GEN CLUB of Brooklyn offers fishing prizes for September and October, for the largest weakfish and striped bass from the creek and bay George L. Ayers (Secretary, 109 Flatbush Avenue).

## Hishculture.

#### THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.

O'N Thursday, Aug. 27, a meeting of the New York Fishery Commission was held at the rooms of the President, 17 Nassau street, New York, Messrs. Roosevelt, Sherman and Blackford being present. The question of ways and means came up, and it having been found that the expenditures for putting the salt-water work in order at Cold Spring Harbor had exceeded the estimates, a report from Supt. Fred Mather was read, in which he showed that the unexpected difficulty of meeting springs and quicksands had caused the excess. In speaking of the work accomplished this season, Mr. Mather reports that the hatchery has supplied and has had planted in New York waters, whiteish 1,000,000, salmon 450,000, land-locked salmon 12,000, brook trout 20,000. European trout 40,000, rainbow trout 30,000 and shad 77,000—a total of 1,629,000 lish.

locked salmon 12,000,000 and shad 77,000—a total of 1,629,000 fish.

The appropriation of \$15,000 for the year ending Aug. 31, 1885, was divided as follows: \$10,500 for the use of the Caledonia station, \$3,500 for the station at Cold Spring Harbor, and \$1,000 for shad hatching. In connection with this Commissioner Sherman said that unless a larger appropriation could be secured next year the Commission would be obliged to lessen the work. The sum of \$15,000 was not sufficient, at least \$20,000 being necessary.

The location of a hatchery in the eastern Adirondacks, authorized by the Legislature last winter, was placed in the hands of Gen. R. U. Sherman, who will begin an examination of the country soon.

Respecting the oyster investigation, which was placed in the hands of Commissioner Blackford, with a special appropriation for conducting the same, he said that he had commenced work and had employed Prof. Rice to investigate as to their artificial propagation. He considered Cold Spring as an oyster center, and it was there that the work would be carried on. Commissioner Blackford also said that he felt confident that the codfish could be hatched successfully at Cold Spring, where the salt water was of the same density as in the East River.

The Long Islander gives the following: On Thursday Commissioner Blackford gives the following: On Thursday Commi

center, and it was there that the work would be carried on. Commissioner Blackford also said that he felt confident that the codfish could be hatched successfully at Cold Spring, where the salt water was of the same density as in the East River.

The Long Islander gives the following: On Thursday Commissioners Eugene G. Blackford of Brooklyn, Gen. Richard U. Sherman of New Hartford, in company with Prof. Rice and Superintendent Mather of Cold Spring, visited the hatchery and in response to a kind invitation, the Long Islander representative was present on the occasion. Upon arrival by the morning train the visitors proceeded immediately to the hatchery where everything was inspected carefully and the sentiments of all were volced by Mr. Mather when he declared that there was not another spot in the world where equal facilities were afforded for the purposes of hatching salt and freshwater fish on the same premises. A bountiful stream of freshwater should be supply of fresh water unvarying in temperature and quality. The handsomely graded slope and occasional plateaux afford an unequalled chance for laying out the buildings so as to scenure a supply of water on each floor and the best of arrangements for the out-of-door tanks and ponds for the keeping of the larger fish. In addition to this supply from the stream above, an abundant supply can be obtained from a short distance below the surface of the ground, a distance easily reached in digging the ponds, over any portion of the territory occupied by the commission. In addition to this the large mill ponds south of the hatchery are accessible, and the owners, the Messrs. Townsend and Wm. E. Jones, generously offered every assistance. The temperature of all this water is just right, they are natural bront waters. As previously stated the salt water in an endless supply is near at hand, within 300 feet of the works.

The building at present provided for the propagation of fresh-water fish contains 32 troughs capable of hatching out 50,000 trout or 32,000 salmon to

are worth. Even when they are gorgen they will take the bite from the mouths of other fish. Few smaller fish can live beside them.

Prof. Rice has been engaged here during the summer season looking up the matter of the cultivation of oysters, and he has already spawned some six or seven millions of eggs, so small that they cannot be seen without the aid of the microscope. The little creatures only move about for about twenty-four hours after birth, when they locate, so that provision must be made for detaching them easily by providing a soft or smooth substance upon which they may temporarily locate; cloth, wood, pottery and shells are used for the purpose. When they have reached the age of one year and are about the size of silver dollars, they are then ready to ship as seed oysters to all parts of the State were salt water exists. Thorough researches are being made by the Professor as to the best means of preventing the growth of his natural enemies, such as the starfish. Preparatory to this work, circulars have been sent out to every oyster grower in the State, giving 160 questions to be answered.

After visiting the hatchery the company were treated to an

excellent dinner, with some choice dishes of the products of the sea, served by the kind hostess Mrs. Mather, in a style to be envied even by the fair ladies of Huntington, as excellent cooks as most of them are. The walls of the cozy dwelling of Mr. Mather were adorned with some very fine pictures in oil, many of them piscatorial scenes and all the products of Mrs. Mather's skillful brush. Mr. Mather's technical library and collections of the curiosities of the sea, including enrious anatomical specimens of the denizens of the deep, betoken the enthusiasm and diligence of their owner in this his chosen profession in which he is a leader.

#### THE SHELLFISHERIES OF CONNECTICUT.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

BY DR. WILLIAM M. HUDSON.

[Concluded from Page 111.]

A PLAN of taxation was also recommended in accordance with the requirements of the original law, and the result was the passage of an act providing for the taxation of oyster grounds, a coyp of which is here inserted.

#### CHAPTER CXXV.

ACT PROVIDING FOR THE TAXATION OF OYSTER GROUNDS.

grounds, a coyp of which is here inserted.

CHAPTER CXXV.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE TAXATION OF OYSTER GROUNDS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. All owners of shellfish grounds lying within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State, shall, on or before the first day of November, annually, deliver to the Commissioners of Shellfisheries a statement under oath specifying the number of lots owned by them, the location and number of acres in each lot uncultivated, and the value thereof per acre, the number of acres in each lot uncultivated, and the value thereof per acre, and printed blanks for such statements shall be prepared by the Commissioners and furnished to such owners upon application to them or at their office; and upon the failure of any owner to deliver such sworn statement to said Commissioners at their office within the time above specified, said Commissioners shall make up such statements from the best information they may obtain, and shall add for such default ten per cent. to the valuation so made.

Sec. 2. All statements so made or delivered shall be alphabetically arranged, and said Commissioners shall equalize, if necessary, and determine the value of all the property so returned and described in said statements, which property shall be liable to taxation at the valuation so determined, including the ten per cent. for default as aforesaid; and said Commissioners are authorized and empowered to declare and lay a tax thereon, annually, at the rate of one per cent. upon such valuation, which shall be payable at the office of said Commissioners on and after the first Monday in May annually; and said tax shall be a lien upon the grounds so taxed from the time it is so laid by said Commissioners shall make and issue their warrant for the collection thereof, with interest thereon, at one per cent. per month from the day such tax became due and payable until paid, together with the expenses of such collection, which warrant shall be immedia

the sum of one thousand dollars to the State, conditioned for the performance of the duties imposed upon them by this act.

SEC, 4. All other shellfish grounds lying within the waters of this State shall be taken in the same manner in all respects as real estate in the several towns within the meridian lines of this State shall be taken in the same manner in all respects as real estate in the several towns within the meridian lines of which such shellfish grounds are situated, and no other tax or rental shall be laid or collected on said grounds, or the franchise of any person therin.

SEC, 5. All expenses necessarily incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be audited by the Comptroller and paid by Treasurer of the State.

Approved, April 26, 1882.

It provides that all owners of shellfish grounds shall on or before the first day of November, annually, deliver to the Commissioners a sworn statement of their property, the number of acres cultivated, the number uncultivated, and their estimate of the value of each. In case of a failure to make a statement, the Commissioners are empowered to make one from the best information they can obtain, and add ten per cent. for the default. The Commissioners are authorized to "equalize if necessary, and determine the value of all the property so returned and described," and to lay a tax of one per cent. thereon, and said tax is a lien upon the grounds so taxed from the time it is so laid by the Commissioners until paid. If the tax is not paid by the first day of July, the Commissioners are required to make and issue their warrant for the collection thereof, with interest at one per cent. per nonth from the time the tax became due until paid. The Commissioners are further empowered to enforce such warrant by the seizure of any taxable property which the party in default may own.

Under this law the Commissioners collected in 1883, \$3,681.47, the parties to held. Of course there are difficulties in estimate

state throm the time it is so had by the Commissioners until paid. If the tax is not paid by the first flay of July, the Commissioners are quire of the collection are quired. With interest assue there waren for the collection that the text became due until paid. The Commissioners are quired with interest assue the process of the Connecticut State Legislature, any act was passed which seizurs as a further ampowered to enforce such warrant by the seizurs as a further ampowered to enforce such warrant by the seizurs as a further ampowered to enforce such warrant by the seizurs as a further and property which the party in default many own and only tax half or property which the party in default many cases to equalize and determine the value of the promise returned. The general plan of valuation adopted was the following: The Commissioners assumed that the very best grounds should be assessed at a given figure, and then all were graded with reference to their propertionate value compared with the best. This subject is one requiring careful consideration, and the system may doubtless be improved by further experience. As no appeal can be taken from the assessments of the Commissioners, they have themselves action as a board of relief for the present year. In other words, after the valuations of the grounds had been fixed according to the best information obtainable by the Commissioners, appointments were made of certain days on which they would be present with the lists at each of the principal towns along the shore, and listent to any parties who night wish to present provided to the state of the commissioners as a further and the commissioners as a further and the commissioners and the law, and the law and th

of steamer work upon the natural beds. The steamer owners claimed that their work tended to improve the bed by preparing the bottom for a better set of the spat in the breeding season. The owners of sailing vessels, on the contrary, claimed that the heavy dredges of the steamers plowed up the ground to such an extent as to ruin it. The result of the discussion of the subject was that in 1881 the Legislature passed an act forbidding the use of steamers upon any of the natural beds of the State, and that law still remains in effect to-day. While most of the natural beds are in comparatively shallow waters, the cultivators of oysters do not deem it safe to plant oysters in less than twenty-four feet of water, and many of their productive beds are in water from thirty to sixty feet deep. They claim that in less than twenty-four feet of water the crop is liable to be destroyed by heavy storms, the oysters being either covered up and smothered with mud or sand, or washed ashore by the action of the waves.

with mud or sand, or washed ashore by the action of the waves.

The hydrographic work of the engineer of the Commission is so accurate that confidence has been given to cultivators to so accurate that confidence has been given to cultivators to take up claims in deep water, with a certainty that if they secure valuable ground and their stakes and buoys are removed or carried away by storms or steamboats, they can be replaced. The system adopted in this respect is the following: When an applicant has secured a grant of a plot of ground from the Commissioners, on an appointed day, the engineer with assistant proceeds to the locality with the applicant, and having fixed the precise situation with their instruments, the buoys are placed in position, and a record is made of the spot which is transferred to the books of the office, each buoy being numbered. If at any tuture time, the buoys are misplaced, all that is needed to correct the error is to consult the number of buoys in the records, and they can be replaced without difficulty. The amount of ground lying within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State returned to the Commissioners for texation, in 1882 was 4,950 acres, of which 13,008 acres were described as cultivated and 6,316 uncultivated. The gain therefore for 1888 was 4,001 acres cultivated and 15,606 uncultivated. New applications are constantly being made, and more acres are annually put under cultivation.

The usual method of planting new ground is to strew about

cultivated. The gain therefore for 1853 was 4,001 acres cultivated and 15,006 uncultivated. New applications are constantly being made, and more acres are annually put under cultivation.

The usual method of planting new ground is to strew about three hundred bushels of oyster shells and thirty bushels of spawning oysters to each acre. In some cases where the new ground is in the vicinity of a natural bed or other ground on which are spawning oysters, a good set is obtained without the deposit of any mature oysters. The time of planting is from June 15 to Sept. 1, the deeper the water the later is the "set," and the cultivators govern themselves accordingly in their work, the great requisite being that the "cultch" shall be clean and fresh at the time of the floating spat. All kinds of business have their drawbacks, and the cultivation of oysters is no exception. In Connecticutthe two principal enemies of the oyster cultivators are the starfish (Asterias rubens), and oyster thieves of the human species. The oyster growers sometimes say that it is questionable which is the greater pest, the "five fingers" or the "ten fingers." The starfish are much more destructive in some years than others, and during the ame season inflict great injury upon the beds in one portions of the State, while in others they do not appear at all, or in such insignificant numbers as to do no appreciable harm. Until recently the only remedy has been to remove the oysters and starfish together, the starfish being destroyed, and the oysters either sold or removed to some locality where no starfish were to be found. Mr. J. F. Homan, of New Haven, in this State, has invented a dredge which, it is claimed, will remove the starfish without taking the oysters. Its construction is based upon the fact that the starfish is of lighter specific gravity than the oyster. The bag of the dredge is located about six inches behind the bar or rake, and a few inches higher.

The practical effect is that the oyster and starfish being stirred up together, the

sections of the bill were deemed objectionable, the act was defeated Another effort will be made next year to accomplish the same end, and uncomplicated with other measures, will probably be successful. The whole area of ground in the exclusive jurisdiction of the State is about 300,000 acres. Of this about 45,000 acres were designated by the town committees before the appointment of the Commission. The aggregate area designated by the Commission during the last three years has been 38,548 acres, making in all 83,548 acres under their supervision. In addition to this, applications for 15,714 acres are now awaiting action, and this number will be increased as fast as parties discover what they consider to be advantageous locations. The oyster cultivators seem to be generally thriving, are eager to acquire larger areas of suitable grounds, and new steamers and sailing vessels are constantly being added to the fleet. New purchasers are coming into the field, more capital is being invested, and under the fostering care of the State the industry bids fair, at no distant day, to be one of the largest and most important in the entire commonwealth.

is a very difficult thing to do, and it seems to me that there should be incorporated in the laws a provision for the punishment of a man found on a area with implements for taking oysters. His presence under such circumstances should be sufficient ground for his arrest, because evidently his intention is to take oysters. The excuse cannot be made that he mistook the ground, for each area is marked plainly. When you see the dredging-line going, it is pretty good proof that oysters are being taken. Public opinion is now very strong against the stealing of oysters, and it certainly seems to me that a provision should be made which would assist the oyster grower in bringing an offender to justice.

Dr. Hudson: I think that what Lieut, Winslow has said would be readily acknowledged by any who have looked into the matter. The Connecticut Commissioners are anxious for favorable legislative action on this matter; but, as I have stated, there is unfortunately this controversial feeling which has arisen between the natural growers and the cultivators, which has thus far been the means of preventing the enactment of such laws as Lieut. Winslow has referred to. I have no doubt, however, that perhaps in the immediate future suitable laws will be passed.

LIEUT. WINSLOW: I would like to say in addition that I do not know of any State that has made so great an advance in this matter as Connecticut. By examining the legislation on the subject for the last four or five years, it may easily be seen that it is of the most practical nature, and it is based on sound business principles. The people of Connecticut, proverbially shrewd, have certainly managed to get all the milk out of this particular cocoanut.

PROF. Goode: I think that there can hardly be too much stress laid upon the importance of the work which Dr. Hudson and his colleagues are carrying on, the results of which have been described by him this morning. I have been looking into the history of the oyster industry of Europe lately, and am convinced that Connecticut i

WYOMING.—A recent number of the Laramic Sentinel gives the following: "A law was passed at the last Legislature—an act for the propagation and culture of fish in Wyoming—Chapter 45 of the Session Laws. It provided for the appointment of a Territorial Fish Commissioner, by virtue of which Otto Gramm, of this city, was appointed and confirmed. The Act further made an appropriation of \$500, for the construction of a hatching house, to be located at some suitable place in the Territory by the Fish Commissioner, with the advice and consent of the Governor. After considerable trouble and delay Commissioner Gramm has at last succeeded in getting the location fixed for the hatching house. It is to be located at the "Soldier Springs" near this city—the springs which watered Fort Sanders. These springs furnish an inexhaustible supply of the purest water, and are so located that large reservoirs can easily be constructed. Commissioner Gramm has secured the services of G. F. Sloeum, a gentleman who for ten years past has been in the employ of the lowa Fish Commission and is perfectly familiar with all operations and details. Mr. Sloeum will superiutend the construction and operation of the hatchery for the next six months and get everything into working order. Work will commence in a week or ten days. Commissioner Gramm has made arrangements to secure a large lot and variety of eggs from the Fish Commissioners of lowa and Wisconsin. He has also the promise of some eggs of the rainbow trout from California. As soon as this establishment is fairly in operation Mr. Gramm expects to be able, at very much less expense than heretofore, to supply the whole Territory with operation by the discharge of his duties, insures success in this enterprise of fishculture. It is fortunate that the inauguration of this infant industry is committed to so good hands."

## Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

W. H. D., Jr., Dubuque.—We know of none. F. W. C., Lafayette, Ind.—Write to Reiche Bros., Chatham street, New York.

J. W. B., Wakefield, Mass.—Law on ruffed grouse in your State is up Sept. 1.

H. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.—If any portion of a boat, including her spars or oars, touch another boat or a mark, it is considered a foul.

W. H. B., Deposit, N. Y.—The protector for county of Broome is F. P. Drew, Washington Mills; for Delaware county, Francisco Wood, Scholarie.

J. G. W.—For lug sail for Rob Roy, take 71/4t. on foot, 51/4t. head, 5tt. luft, 51/4t. leach, tack to peak 91/4t., clew to throat 21/4t., 45ft. arca. This sail is rather large, but can be reduced proportionately for cruising.

INQUARE.—Could you inform me as to the best bait for catching pike and German carp? They are very numerous in our lake but we cannot catch them with ordinary bait? Ans. The best bait for pike is the munnow, live or dead, and the trolling spoon. For carp several baits are recommended, boiled peas, a mixture of dough and cotton, angle worms, etc.

#### THE WORM WEDGE.

SOME time ago there was a great outcry that the English anti-pigeon shooting agitation was the entering wedge which should ultimately disrupt the interests of sport and the general well-being of this country. We have not heard much about this lately, but there is now ample material for further alarm. In the Chicago Oriterion of Aug. 25, the following note occurs: "The English government has passed a law forbidding the use of angle worms as fish batt, so that the angle worm paragraph will be seen no more in English comic papers." An esteemed Michigan correspondent sends us the clipping and auxiously inquires what it means. It may imply one of two things, either the British are sick and tired of the reiteration of that angle worm joke, and are determined to suppress the funny man even at the expense of their favorite sport, or else it means that they have taken pity on the worm, and propose in the future to protect him from impalement on the barbed hook. There is good reason then for regarding this as another direful "wedge" against sport, and we shall await with interest to hear the howl go up again that our national institutions are endangered.

OVER SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MEN were paid cash benefits in 1883 by the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., for losses by accidental death and disabiling injury.—Adv.

## The Bennel.

#### FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS

Sept. 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Montreal Ken-el Club. Entries close Sept. 1. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. J. Wall, Secretary, P.O. Box 1,246, Montreal, Canada. Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Field Trials of the ntario Collie Club. Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 23. Mr. H. J. ill, Secretary, Toronto. Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel lub. Chas, Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, secretary.

Club. Chas Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary.
Oct. 5, 9, 10 and 11,—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S. Davis. Superintendent, Danbury, Conn.
Oct. 16, 17 and 18.—National Breeders' Show, Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. James Watson, Secretary, P. O. Box 770. Entries close Oct. 3.
Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Entries close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.
Nov. —.—Third Annual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. 1. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Phummer, Secretary Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. 1.
Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.
Dec. 3.—Sonthern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss. Mr. 7. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1490. Volume 1., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.30.

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In reply to the letter of the editor of the American Kennel Register in your issue of Sept. 4, let me say that it was not the intention of the Westminster Kennel Club to confine the National Association exclusively to those clubs which had given shows but to include all formed for that purpose. Personally I would extend it to the field trials clubs, but that is a matter which doubtless will be discussed at Philadelphia. The "newly organized clubs" are perfectly justified in overlooking the wording of the call. I may add that I am satisfied that Major Taylor agrees with me on the first point, but I am sorry to say that he does not believe in admitting the field trials organizations.

New York, Sept. 4.

ELLIOT SMITH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

At a meeting of the Howard County Kennel Club, of Maryland, held this day, the following officers were elected: President, M. D. Groverman; vice-president, N. Dorsey; treasurer, J. H. Leishear; sccretary, T. B. Dorsey. Mr. T. B. Dorsey was chosen as the delegate to represent the club at the coming convention at Philadelphia.

ELMCOTT CITY, Md., Sept. 2.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., Sept. 2.

Editor Forest and Stream:

On Wednesday, Aug. 27, the Franklin Sportsman's Club and Game Protective Society elected the following officers: Alexander Vincent, President; J. B. Nicklin, Sr., Vice-President; C. D. Elliott, Secretary; William Wenzel, Treasurer; Dr. I. St. Clair, R. G. Lamberton, Carl P. Sibley, E. Jennette and James Quinn, Directors, and G. S. Creswell, Attorney for the Club. J. E. Gill was named as representative to the National Bench Show Association at Philadelphia, Sept. 16. As our club has held a bench show under the rules of the N. K. A., we consider we are entitled to representation. Please publish this in your next issue of the Forest and Stream and oblige, C. D. ELLIOTT.

Franklin, Pa., Sept. 1.
[Dr. J. S. Niven and Mr. T. G. Davey will represent the Dominion Kennel Club.]

### LANCASTER BENCH SHOW.

Dominion Kennel Club.]

LANCASTER BENCH SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The bench show, held at Lancaster in connection with the county fair, has proven beyond doubt that bench shows in Lancaster, held yearly and under experienced management, can be made a success and would prove profitable. I cannot refrain from giving the managers of this year's show a few taps. The benching was excellent, and the dogs were supplied with water at regular intervals, but the bedding and feeding of dogs was left entirely to exhibitors. This is a great mistake, for it would be against common sense for exhibitors from a distance to send their dogs to a show where they know their dogs will not be cared for. I have no doubt the management will make different arrangements in another year, and then it will become a pleasure to exhibit at their shows. English setters were an excellent class, mostly entries of Mr. H. B. Vondersmith, of Lancaster, and to his credit be it said that he possesses some extra fine dogs. Duke, the first prize winner, is a fine Laverack and fit for any company. Flash, the other entry in setter dogs, is off in eyes and nose, being a triffe snipy, otherwise a nice dog. In bitches the first prize winner is a beautiful looking bitch: head good, with exception of ears, which are too much on the spaniel order. May, a good bitch, should have exchanged places with Lill. Snowflake, a pure white, with exception of a few small spots on head, possesses good coat but a very bad tail. In puppies Gertie is a first-class puppy; not much to choose between her and Nettie, a little Laverack beauty. Don is also quite a good one. The other two entries were not as good, the legs of the one being especially bad.

In Irish setters there was only one entry, and she was off in color, consequently received no mention.

The class of Gordon setters showed a dog of splendid color and good all over, in Tom. Bess is showing age, yet possesses lots of quality. In puppies, Mab with her litter of puppies was a pleasing sight. Countess is also

Dalmatians only had one entry and he was only passable. In French poodles, Mr. Liller, of Lancaster, showed a pair beauties which, without a doubt, can hold their own in any

company.

In the miscellaneous class a powerful young dog, a cross between a bloodhound and a Newfoundland, was shown.

LIST OF AWARDS.

English Setters, Dogs.—ist, Vondersmith's Duke; 2d, Fordney's Flash.

Fiash. English Setters, Bitches.—1st and 2d, Vondersmith's Lill and May. English Setters, Puppies.—1st and 2d, Vondersmith's Gertie and Don.

on.

Gordon Setters, Dogs or Bitches.—1st and 2d, Vondersmith's Tom id Bess.

Gordon Setters, Puppies.—1st and 2d, Vondersmith's Mab and owntess.

cointers, Dogs or Bitches,—1st and 2d, Jos. Trissler's Nellie Bird d Lady Bird.

nd Lady Bird.

Pointers, Puppies.—1st and 2d, Trissler's Biz and Quail,
Beagles, Dogs or Bitches.—1st, A. C. Krueger's Rena; 2d Nissly's
essie.

Collies.—1st and 2d, Simon B. Cameron's bitches.
Sheep Dogs.—1st, W. J. Madden's Sport; 2d, J. F. Heinitch's Rhodrick.

nck.
Fox-Terriers.—1st. J. H. Shepherd's Gypsy.
Dalmatians.—1st., Fraim's Jack.
French Poodles.—1st and 2d, Liller's dog and bitch.
Miscellaneous.—1st, C. W. Eshleman's dog.
WRIGHTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 4, 1884.

#### GREAT DANES.

WE published last week a letter from Mr. D. Frank to the Live Stock Journal relative to the Great Dane, boar-bound, Ulmer dogge and German mastiff. We are indebted to the same journal for the following correspondence upon the

We bublished last week a letter from Mr. D. Frank to the Luce Stole Journal relative to the Great Dane, hornhound, Ulmer dogse and German mastiff. We are indebted to the same journal for the following correspondence upon the subject:

D. Frank, in his article on these breeds, which appeared in your issue of Aug. I, premises his remarks with rather an ambiguous statement, in which he seems to endeavor to make out that he is treating of a breed—to use his words (but, in reality, a group of breeds possessing more or less affinity)—that searcely anybody understands. That these breeds are at present but imperfectly understood by the majority of Englishmen who admire these large dogs, I admit (and, moreover, have a very strong suspicion that most foreigners—especially Frenchmen—know still less about them); at the same time, there have been, and are, in this country judges of the dog who understood and understand these breeds quite as well as D. Frank, and could describe them quite as clearly. In a contemporary some four or five years since, I myself pointed out the grades of difference between the heavy mongred German mastiff, the rough Stillet or Austrian boarhound and the grey-hound-like Great Dane, who forms a sort of connecting link between the true Vertragal and Molessian groups. There are, housever, several important remarks in Afr. Frank's letter. First Great Dane and Is alied mongred consin the German or as it is generally known to English breeders as the Ulmer mastiff, a name obtained simply through being found existing in good mastiff-like type around Ulm. Mr. Frank points out that smooth-coated dogs are not fit for hunting wild boars. This may be a sporting fact, of which I plead ignorance; at the same time I can only say, taking an interest in the subject. I have inspected many pictures by foreign (beliefly German) artists of boar hunting scenes, in which many of the dogs employed have been smooth-coated, others mand a giovance; at the same time I can only say, taking an interest in the subject. I have in

Eate Hon. Sec. of the late Mastiff Club.

In answer to Mr. B. Wynn's remarks, I will say that I do not mean no Englishman knows about these breeds of dogs, but only that they are better known on the continent than here. I have been living in Paris for these eight years, and I venture to say that the specimens of Great Danes I see there are better, as a general rule, than those that have been exhibited at Stroud or Henley-on-Phames. I have not been fortunate enough to see the Crystal Palace Show, but the same individuals were there, I hear. I lived also in Turkey for seven years; have been in Greece and Austria, and do not well see which special breed Mr. Wynn calls the Sulitor or Anstrian boarhound. All I know about the differences which distinguish the two distinct breeds of Great Danes and German mastiffs, I have already, and not ambiguously, stated in my article published on Aug. 1, so that I have nothing to add, as I have no more facts in memory about the origin of the name Great Dane than Mr. Wynn himself. All I know is that Devro, who is much thought of in France, was born in Klamgenborg (Denmark); but that does not prove anything. The breed might have been imported.

Van Dyck has represented the Great Dane fighting the bear, not the boar. Those represented in the picture of the National Gallery are so indistinctly defined that I cannot well make out what they really are. All I have to say is that I think the dog we speak about is more apt to kill a bear than a boar; it has the habit of catching any animal by the top of the neck, there where the boar has very hard hair which would oblige the dog to fall off, while it is the most vulnerable part of the bear.

I am happy to see that Mr. Wynn and I are of "the same opinion as to the existence of two different breeds." The Ger-

man mastiff is a new breed; and it is so true that I have never seen two of them quite alike, the best proof that the breed is not yet well established. M. Otto Friedrich is a breeder of Zahna (Saxe), whom Mr. Vero Shaw names in the lxvi. chapter of the "Book of the Dog," and whose catalogue I have at the disposal of Mr. Wynn, as well as the best portrait of Devro, who is not fawn color at all, but more dove color than anything else. As for the nose, it follows the color of the coat, as well as the nails, and I think that is pretty.

I never said Devro was perfect, but I only mentioned him as the truest type of the Danish breed I have seen.

In fact, at Strond and Henley, if we except Thunder, Nero and Devro, the dogs exhibited would be classed with the German mastiffs by any judge on the continent, and Mr. Petrzywalski's Sultan II, would not be prized.

I will end by thanking Mr. Wynn for answering my first letter, as I like controversy, and only dislike blind obstinacy. I hope that in the next Palace show there will be two different classes for the German mastiffs, and the pure Great Danes. D. Frank.

With reference to the correspondence re "Great Danes, German Mastiffs," etc., at present going on in your columns, I beg to say that I lived in Denmark from 1861 to 1864, and had up to 1880 visited the country yearly for twenty years, during which time I saw but one specimen of the breed there, and that in Copenhagen, which belonged to a gentleman who came, I think, from Germany and who remained a few months only, when he left taking the dog with him.

As a modern Danish breed up to that time (i. e. 1880), I have no hesitation at all in saying it was unknown.

EDMUND WORMALD.

#### THE PHANTOM SHOWMAN.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Get your editorial out of the pickle tub "right away." I have a clue to the speculative showman, and he must be crushed.

cet your entornal out of the pickle tub "right away." I have a clue to the speculative showman, and he must be crushed.

From no less than three newspaper offices in this city I have the story from the editors that they were waited upon by several gentlemen who informed them that Mr. Charles H. Mason, of Tompkinsville, S. I., is interested in a speculative dog show to take place in this city. Two editors, not being doggy men, had things mixed, and somehow got this affair of Mr. Mason's mixed up with the National Bræders' show—which I may parenthetically remark is to be held at Industrial Art Hall, in this city, on Oct. 16, 17, 18—but that is of course a mistake, because I named last week all the gentlemen interested in any way with the N. B. S. There must be something in this Mason story though, for no less than three gentlemen have also asked mc about it. They got their story at the Philadelphia Kennel Club rooms and somehow or another they had got the same story as the editors. Come to think of it, the gentlemen who called on the editors belonged to that club. So there is the line for you to follow np—the P. K. C. members know all about the showman you thought was a phantom. They know something else besides, and I tell it because it will be as much news to you as it was to me. I have it in black and white from a gentleman who is a perfect George Washington, that he heard there that I had paid you for the editorial of last week.

About Mr. Mason, don't you think you might give him the pickle anyhow. If he hits back, or you see what an ass you have made of yourself, I'll hunt about for a knothole for you to wriggle through.

PPLADELPHIA, Pa.

[If the Philadelphia Kennel Club members have any evidence that there is to he a speculative doe where it is to he a speculative doe when it is the vidence that there is to he a speculative doe when it is to the vidence that there is to he a speculative doe when it is to the vidence that there is to he a speculative doe when it is to the vidence that there is to he a specu

PILADELPHA, Pa.

[If the Philadelphia Kennel Club members have any evidence that there is to be a speculative dog show in their city they are unwilling to impart it to others. We wrote last week to the president of the club and to two other members, asking them if they had any such evidence, to send it to us that we might make it public. We have had no replies.]

#### PHILADELPHIA K. C. SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA K. C. SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It would seem to us that the fact of any man or company of men holding a bench show of dogs in the city of Philadelphia, almost immediately after one held by the Philadelphia Kennel Club in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which show given by said club and society is for the express purpose of giving breeders an opportunity to exhibit their animals, so as to encourage the breeding of fine dogs, is sufficient within itself to show that the proposed show by the man or company of men has a speculative purpose.

Our show to be held in Philadelphia on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of September, 1834, has one of the largest and most valuable prize lists ever offered in this country, and there will not be any admission fee charged. A person once admitted to the State Fair Grounds, has free admission to the bench show, which will be of great advantage to breeders, as it will open up a new field of visitors to a dog show.

As Philadelphia has not had a show since 1879, it is hoped all breeders will exhibit here at once, that we may have a guarantee of their appreciation of our labors, and thereby warrant us in holding a bench show every year hereafter.

SAMUEL (E. DIXON, President of the Philadelphia Kennel Club.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.

President of the Philadelphia Kennel Club.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.
[The above communication, it will be seen by the date, was written before the announcement in this journal last week of the National Breeders' Show. A reference to that announcement will be sufficient to show that Mr. Dixon's inferences as to the character of the show were premature and wholly unfounded; and we presume that they have since been modified. We hope that the Philadelphia Kennel Club's show will prove so successful that the club will be encouraged to give an annual exhibition.]

so successful that the club will be encouraged to give an annual exhibition.]

Editor Forest and Stream:

The entries for the Philadelphia Keunel Club show far exceed the expectations of its most sanguine members. Four hundred dogs was fixed as the limit to be reached, but for the past two or three days the entries have been pouring in at such a rate that it is feared many will be refused. The building set aside for the dogs at the State Fair grounds will comfortably accommodate 550 dogs, and the members of the club are satisfied they can fill it. The quality of the animals entered is the best, and at no bench show has there been more first class animals than will be exhibited on Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19. Breeders from all parts of the United States have entered their dogs, and at the club rooms this afternoon numerous telegraph dispatches were received, asking for space to be reserved. A display of the rich special prizes given to the Philadelphia has been made in a prominent window on Chestautstreet, and is attracting a great crowd of people at all hours of the day. These special prizes are the richest ever given at any show, and will be the subject of illustration in more than one periodical. The firish red class will be particularly hot, and will contain all the cracks.

The English setter class is also strong and good. It will repay the lover of hounds to visit the show if for no other purpose than to see the splendid packs entered. Shaner, of West Chester, enters one pack, the West Chester Hunt a second, Bryn Mar a third, and three others are on hand.

Mr. Jeff Shaner, the Nester of fox hunting in this State, stated to-day that he wished to encourage the holding of a similar show next year, and, as a breeder, would work for us.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will carry dogs free to the show. They will also run special excussion trains to the Fair Grounds during the show.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

MODERN JOURNALISM.

Editor Forest and Stream;

Allow me space in which to illustrate to your readers how a certain enterprising Western paper is conducted. In his last attempt the editor appears to have fairly earned his reputation and even to have outstripped himself. Some of the back numbers of the paper reveal many startling facts, but there is nothing there to beat the redord of the past few weeks which is brilliant beyond description. I have just been reading that Mr. Davidson was a gentleman, a man of honor, and the best judge in America until he refused to bow to the dictum of an unscrupulous and corrupt character, when he ceased as suddenly as comes a clap of thunder from a clear sky, to be a judge or even a man under whose judgment exhibitors would intrust their dogs; an ostracized individual with whom no respectable person would judge. I have also read how the Westminster Kennel Club was held up to ridicule, its members denounced as knownothings, and its esteemed and lamented secretary denounced in the strongest language to be found in the English dictionary. I have noted the sudden change as follows: "The Westminster Kennel Club has our most cordial support, and deserves the co-operation of every man who is interested in dogs." I have asked myself the meaning of this newly acquired friendship, and have not had far to go for an answer; but let time reveal the facts. I have seen how various dogs, when owned by certain parties, have been well nigh perfect, and I have noticed their collapse into mediocrity when they have changed ownership. I have seen them dwindle down into mongrels, and then rise again as quickly as the mushroom grows, only to be buried again in oblivion with another change of ownership. Pitiful as such things are, they sink into insignificance when a body of gentlemen and sportsmen, respected by the entire honest community, are described as having on their skins parasites of a worse kind than can be found on dogs. Truly such work is a disgrace to journalism, but as an old farmer once r

July 12, 1884.—"Nor was he [Mr. Mason] a successful exhibitor."

July 12, 1884.—'A man to be a teacher must possess knowledge. That Mr. Mason is not the judge he professes to be we most positively assert."

July 12, 1884.—"The only possible way in which Mr. Mason could break up dog shows would be for him to judge at a few; that would do it; but happily we shall never see Mr. Mason judge at a show of any importance."

Aug. 16, 1884.—"He [Mr. Mason] shall never pollute our columns

Aug. 16, 1884.—"Can Mr. Mason tell us of an instance of an Ameri-can judge doing what he did at the London show?"

Aug. 16, 1884.—"There is not a man to-day so thoroughly ostra-cized socially by the sportsmen of America, and to whom so many of their doors are closed."

Aug. 16, 1884.—"So long as we can wield an arm with a pen or without one, we will not permit any man to come to America and insult our institutions and our people, and to cover with the mire of dishonor those who are entitled to and have the respect of Americans."

March 26, 1681.—\* \* \* "Messrs. Henry Lacy and C. H. Mason, both of whom have been very successful exhibitors at home."

Aug. 27, 1881.—"Under the management of Mr. Lincoln, with Messrs. Taylor and Mason as judges, the public will loek for nothing else but a satisfactory exhibition."

Ocr. 8, 1881,—"Mr. C. H. Mason judged fox-terriers, greyhounds, collies, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, bulldogs and bull-terriers, Skyes, Dandies, Scotch, Vorksbire, Irish, black and tan, toy terriers, pugs and miscellaneous. The judging gave general satisfaction. "A notable fact, there was not a protest against any of the awards."

Aug. 16, 1884,—"Will Mr. Mason we us the true version of the addleford matter?"

Oct. 8, 1881.—His own report of the London show: "The judging gave general satisfaction."

Here let me quote from letters ceived from prominent sports-

received from prominent sportsmen;
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 24, 1884.—
"Accept my congratulations for
the straightforward, honest maner in which you present your
side of the case in reference to
the protest in Forest and Stream
of July 17"
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 7, 1884.—
"Mr. —— says every sportsman
in N. J with whom he had talked
upheld you in your position
in N. J. With whom he had talked
upheld you in your position
in N. J. With whom he had talked
upheld you in your position
SEPT. 6, 1884.—"Our ventilation
of this speculative show, in our
last issue, idd not fall dead on the
public ear, as the numerous letters we have already received
go to prove. Among these letters
to me from a prominent breeder
and exhibitor, who after denouncing the scheme, writes: 'It caunot be a success, for no owner of
a dog who has the interest of dogs
at heart, and respects himself
would lend himself to such a
scheme by exhibiting a dog,
Moreover, the character of the
men who only could be got to
judge at such a show, would prevent any one who valued his dog
from competing, as to win would
not be an honor. A respectable
man could not be got into such a
scheme. Only those, who [sic]
no legitimate show would have to
judge, could be induced to judge.
Our correspondent is right, a respectable and an intelligent judge
could not be induced to sacrifice
his position to officiate at such a
hogus affair. Another correspondent, commenting on the Little
Joker' show, as he terms it, declares that there will have been
shows enough given by the time
the Westminster Kennel Club's
Cetober show is over, until the
winter shows commence, and can
not see what possible good, under
any circumstances, could come
of it. Our correspondent is right;
the must remember there are
shows enough given by the time
the Westminster Kennel Club's
Cetober show is over, until the
winter shows commence, and can
not see what possible good, under
any circumstances, could come
of it. Our correspondent is right;
the hunst remember there are
shows enough given

Let us now see what weight this gentl

with the respectable members of the community. Under date of Aug. 16, the editor writes: "The question has been fairly put before the public (very fairly) and the verdict is that Mr. Mason should be barred from bench shows." The decision of the public came in the form of a decided snub for editor and paper as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 26, 1884.

C. H. Mason, Esq.:

I am requested by the committee of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, to solicit the favor of receiving some entries from you for their show CHAS. LINCOLN.

Montreal, Sept. 4, 1884.

Chas. H. Moson, Esq.:

If you show Beaufort we will give an extra prize of twenty-five dollars for the best pointer in the show.

J. F. Campbell.

I have asked your permission to present the above examples, because the editor in question having made an unprincipled, unmanly and cowardly attack upon me, has for obvious reasons closed his columns to my just defense. I have asked no space in which to defend myself against an attack of such a character; that is unmecessary, but it is best the public should know how this gentleman's paper is conducted.

Tompkinsville, Sept. 9, 1884.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Sept. 9, 1884.

#### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XIII.

M UCH to everybody's surprise the show at Tunbridge rather conspicuous by their absence, but the novices turned np in great force. There must have been a very energetic "whip" for local entries. This is just the sort of show that will be a big failure next time. The entry fees were extortionate, the prizes paltry, and the management revealed the presence of "prentice hands." The favorable balance that should remain with the committee they will do well to husband up for next year's accounts. The attendance was very numerous, and the ladies showed up handsomely in numbers. A foreigner would have regarded with envy these healthy English girls with their homely faces and pleasant smiles, and if he had strolled along the Pontiles and listened to their conversation, he would have found they are as interested in their "hops" as the town belle is in her balls and bazaars.

I don't know anything against the beagle judge at this show, Mr. Carew Gibson; I have no beagles of my own to sell, so I don't look upon him with the envious eyes of a business man. He seems to have scribbled himself into the beagle fancy, and possibly looks forward to enjoying the fruits of his labor. I opine from the sharp attacks upon him that regularly appear in the Sporting Times, that he has in some way or other crossed the path of the jealous "Willdrovler." If Mr. Gibson has ever owned any good beagles the public has not seen them. Still if in one way or the other he assists in exciting attention to these merry little hounds, he will serve a purpose.

I heard exhibitors comment upon the bad form of the committee in allowing a judge (Mr. Gibson) to advertise in the catalogue that he was able to supply "the nobility and gentry" with specimens of the breed he was to officiate upon. Such acts are calculated to lower the tone of dog shows.

Henley-on-Thames should be a warning to Tunbridge Wells. I hear that the show of the regatta town, in spite of the amiability of the officials and the intense heat. was a -frost Sev

sonal knowledge of Demmark for twenty years, and during this period he has only seen one Great Dane there, and that came from Germany.

"Boot dere vas only von Sharman dere, Und he vas a Holstem Dane."

Mr. Edmund Wormald sums up his historical remarks on boarhounds with this statement: "As a modern Danish breed up to that time (i. e. 1850), I have no hesitation at all in saying it was unknown." This corroborates Mr. Gustav Lang's writings, which go to show that the Great Danes come from Stuttgraf, the German mastiffs from Ulm, and the German mongrels from Leonberg and Zahna.

Mr. J. E. Gunn, secretary of the Cardiff dog show, has deservedly got himself into hot water for his careless manner of dispatching the exhibits to their destination after the show. Many of these secretaries are most unbearable jacks when they are in office. Polite and servile to prominent exhibitors and those they know, but off-handed and "uppish" to the meel-mannered searchers for information. They fuss about with upraised hands, vacuous confusion in their countenances and a generally-bewildered aspect that indicates the shallow, inexperienced mind within. They assume all the airs of a factory boy smoking his first pipe, and present an appearance little less ridiculous and quite as amusing to the observant spectator.

Sir John Luibock has made his "pile" at banking, but there is still a chance for him to earn an honest livelihood in the ring, not the judging ring but the circus ring. I suppose he still keeps his performing ants (I have not much opinion of that insect since I read about him in the "Innocents Abroad"), but he now possesses a black poodle which he has educated to ask for what it requires by bringing cards with the words "food," "water," etc., printed thereon. I am, of course, much struck with the poodle's intelligence, but I am also puzzed when I consider the amount of leisure that must be employed by our bankers and statesmen when I read of their developing the "worker of the Kennel Club's stock judge, the Rev. W. J. Mell

upon Mr. George Lowe. I think this interesting to my American readers, because both the writer, Mr. Lewis Clement (Wildfowler), and the subject Mr. Geo. W. Lowe (Leatherhead), are well known to sportemen your side of the pond. Both are journalists who have gained fame by making sport their theme, and neither are now above turning their experience and reputation to pecuniary advantage, and the medium both have chosen is dogs; thire illee lacrime. Mr. Lowe's nom dee plume "Leatherhead" at the end of a paper insures its being read. He was, I believe, the first secretary of the Kennel Club, and why he ever resigned I have never been able to understand. I believe it is to him the Kennel Club owe the idea of starting their own organ, the Kennel Gazette. The Kennel Club owe the idea of starting their own organ, the Kennel Gazette. The Kennel Club. Mr. Lowe was the paper's first editor and continues to write the leading article for a yearly remnneration of £50. Mr. Lowe has honorably earned a reputation for his setters and has turned it to a good commercial account. By so doing he only differs from the majority of the Kennel Club members who practice cryptically what he pursues openly. Mr. Clement in Edel's Life, where he was Leatherhead's colleague and on the Field over the name Wildfowler, made familiar and fascinating that uncomfortable form of spot from which he took his nom de plume. As I have in a former letter explained, he started the Shoothny Times for the very language, in every clime. His article on Mr. Lowe appears to be written with the object of showing the public that Short is their friend not Codlin.

He commences with an absolute blunder, Mr. Lowe stated that Gordon setters should have no white, Mr. Clement says they were originally black, white and tan dogs and that "collie blood has been resorted to in order to produce black and tans," and that they owe their deep black and tan to collie blood. This is a curious error that any collie man could set right. It is quite the other way round, the collie me

"Nothing in their lives Become them like the leaving it."

"Nothing in their lives
Become them like the leaving it."

Some scared lunatics are clamoring for the dog tax to be raised to 10s. The present amount is quite sufficient if it be effectively collected. Should it be augmented there would be good reason for trying to evade the heavy impost.

At the time it was raised from from 5s. to 7s. 6d., I wrote a letter to the Times pointing out that the revenue would not benefit by the increase, and that they would do better to provide for a surer means of collection. I suggested that the postman should undertake the duty, for nobody knows better, often to his cost, who keeps a dog.

Mr. Bucalossi, musical director of the Comedy Theater, has composed a piece of music illustrating all the incidents of a hunt. The Referee critic says he entered the theater the other evening when the "full cry" was on, and all the audience was joining in and "giving tongue," The effect is said to be tremendous. I wonder the neighbors don't complain.

I am constantly coming across a popular form of ignorance in the shape of stupid people who, as soon as a dog has bitten anybody want it shot. They have a vague belief they can't explain that the suddeu extinction of the dog will cure the wound and avert any ill consequences. Just such a case came lately before a magistrate. A child had been bitten by a dog. The mother wanted compensation, but much preferred to have the dog shot. That seemed to her simple mind necessary to effect a cure. It is a pity the magistrate did not know more about it himself, so as to be able to point out to her the vital importance of allowing the dog to live. If I were bitten by a strange dog of unhealthy appearance in the street, I should right away with or without the owner's permission, march that creature to my own home. There he should be tied up out of danger, and treated like a cavalier's pet. Each morning I should go and have a look at him, his health and comfort would be mine. If he continued well, so I should know that I had nothing to fear from his bite, his

#### THE BELGIAN FIELD TRIALS.

THE BELGIAN FIELD TRIALS.

The field trials of the Society St. Hubert were run off at Othee, near Liege, on Aug. 16 and 17 under very favorable circumstances. The ground was the same as in 1882, and nothing better for the purpose could be desired. Game was plentiful, and, as the crops of potatoes, mangold, and clover were good, cover was abundant. The heat in the middle of the day was at times very trying, and the scent was as good as could be expected. The ground was five to six miles from Liege. The judges appointed were Gen. David of Antwerp, M. N. Marius of Hanover, and Mr. Sam Price of Bow, North Devon. Gen. David was prevented from attending through illness, but a substitute was found in Baron W. del Marmol of Ensival, who is a thorough sportman, and was quite capable. The judges adopted the system at the National Trials held at Shrewsbury, discarding almost entirely the heat system, and their awards seemed to give general satisfaction. There was an entry of sixteen in the Puppy stakes, and thirty-nine in the All-aged stakes.

The first prize in the Puppy Stakes was won by M. Charles Medard of Liege, with his pointer Sam, by Banjo (a son of young Bang) out of Plume; second, by Mr. F. Lowe of Sittingbourne, with his setter bitch Rose, the winner at the last Shrewsbury Trials; and third, by Prince Albert de Solms, with Luck of Hessne. Comte de Beauffort's pointer Countess of Kent, and M. Jules Dodement's pointer Drake were very highly commended. In the All-aged stakes, Sam, the Puppy

Stake winner, took first; M. Ad. Lapke of Hanover, second, with his setter Nelly; and Prince Albert de Solms third, with Grant (pointer). Comte de Beauffort's pointer Duchess of Kent, M. J. Dodenont's Do (pointer) and M. Victor Dellowe's Prisky (pointer) were very highly commended.—Live Stock Journal.

EXHIBITORS' CONVENTION.—The meeting of exhibitors and all interested in dog shows will take place at the Colonnade Hotel, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Fhiladelphia, at eight o'clock on the evening of Oct. 16. The object is to consider the advisability of establishing a Kennel Club. We have received a letter from Mr. H. W. Ashburner in which he requests that his name be withdrawn from the call for an exhibitors' convention to be held at Philadelphia Sept. 16.

THE POISON FIEND.—Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1.—Editor Forest and Stream: I regret to have to report to you the loss of all of my dogs from poison. Echo and Gall, both as fine specimens of setters as ever pointed a bird. Echo is the dog that "Baldy" mentioned in his letter to you on woodcock, and from that letter you can judge how I feel for the loss of such a brace of dogs, and those the last of my stock.—Vitus.

THE BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Philadelphia Kennel Club hereby cordially extends an invitation to all breeders of dogs not members of the club to communicate their views on bench show standards, etc., so that the delegates at the convention can truly represent the breeders' interest.—SAMUEL G. DIXON (President of the Philadelphia Kennel Club).

#### KENNEL NOTES.

#### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Age, or

5. Date of birth, of breeding or

of death

All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

#### NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*E\*\* See instructions at head of this column.

Don Sensation. By Mr. Robert Mount, New York, for lemon and white pointer dog, whelped April 11, 1884, by Sensation (A.K.R. 217) out of Flirt (A.K.R. 1248).

\*\*Rush Sensation.\*\* By Mr. 11. H. Valentine, New York, for lemon and white pointer dog, whelped April 11, 1884, by Sensation (A.K.R. 217) out of Flirt (A.K.R. 1248).

\*\*Duke de Richetleu, Senator, Winchester and Lady Promise. By Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., for English setters, one blue belton and two lemon belton dogs and one lemon belton bitch, whelped June 26, 1884, by bis Zanzibar (A.K.R. 1182) out of his champion Dashing Belle (A.K.R. 814).

\*\*Royal Beaufort.\*\* By Mr. L. Gardner, Mount Vernon. N. Y., for lemon belton pointer dog, whelped June 1, 1881, by Beaufort (A.K.R. 694) out of champion Grace (Match—Nell).

\*\*Clyde.\*\* By Mr. I. Brenier, Brooklyn, for black, white and tan collie dog, whelped May 25, 1884, by Klmarnock Bruce (A.K.R. 1422) out of Winnie (A.K.R. 1431).

\*\*Dicke.\*\* By Mr. S. L. Farrar, Bath, Me., for black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 25, 1884, by Flute (Rattler—True) out of Thorn (Victor—Lucy).

\*\*Notion and Virgie.\*\* By Mr. A. H. Wakefield, Providence, R. I., for heagles, dog and bitch, whelped Aug. 11, 1883 (Flute—Queen).

\*\*Zita.\*\* By Mr. J. P. Hunt, West Rutland, Vt., for lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped June 17, 1884, by Rex (Druid—Bessie Lee) out of Countess Bess (Fred -Flirt).

\*\*BRED.\*\*

BRED.

Novice—Otho. Mr. Fred. W. Rothera's (Simcoe, Ont.) imported rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Novice to his Otho (A.K.R. 483), Sept. 5.

Jumbo—Duke of York. Mr. C. H. Malleson's (Hudson, N. Y.) King Charles spaniel bitch Jumbo (A.K.R. 485) to Mr. A. W. Lucy's imported Duke of York (Don Carlos—Quéen of Bow), Aug. 29.

Pess—Glencho, Mr. Fred. Waterman's (Hudson, N. Y.) red Irish setter bitch Bess (Chief—Tilly) to Mr. W. H. Pierce's champion (Slencho, July 18.

Datity Zulu—Obo II. Mr. J. M. Dewey's (New Haven, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Balsy Zulu (A.K.R. 381) to Mr. J. P. Willey's champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 481), Aug. 15.

Blackle III.—Obo II. Mr. J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) black cocker spaniel bitch Blackle III. (A.K.R. 482) to his champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 433), Aug. 23.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

\*\*Proceedings of this column.\*\*

\*\*Vick.\*\* Mr. W. P. Kelly's (Corsicaua, Tex.) pointer bitch Vick (Steaford—Belle), July 22, seven (three dogs), by Petiti's Tory (flaxim—Accident),

\*\*Belle Boyd.\*\* Dr. Robt. I. Hampton's (Athens, Ga.) English setter bitch Belle Boyd. (A.K.R. 1277), Aug. 20, eight (seven dogs), by Count Dan (A.K.R. 1282); the bitch since dead.

\*\*Fanny.\*\* Mr. Geo. Sanderson's (Moncton, N. B.) imported Skye terrier bitch Fanny, Sept. 3, four (three dogs), by his imported Watty.

watty.

SALES.

\*\*EP\* See instructions at head of this column,
Abbess. St. Bernard bitch (A.K.R. 783), by the Schoonhoven Kennel, Biack Rock, Conn., to Mr. Henry Müller, Clifton, S. I.

\*\*Riot.\*\* Mastiff dog, whelped July 12, 1884 (Agrippa, A.K.R. 449—Rena, A.K.R. 462), by the Riverview Kennel, Clinton, Mass., to Mr. H. E. Sargent, Leicester, Mass.

\*\*Rollo.\*\* Mastiff dog, whelped July 12, 1884 (Agrippa, A.K.R. 449—Rena, A.K.R. 262), by the Riverview Kennel, Clinton, Mass., to Mr. H. E. Sargent, Leicester, Mass.

\*\*Rollo.\*\* Mastiff dog, whelped July 12, 1884 (Agrippa, A.K.R. 449—Rena, A.K.R. 262), by the Riverview Kennel, Clinton, Mass., to Mr. J. B. Hanson, Taunton, Mass.

\*\*Beadah.\*\* Blue belton English sctler bitch, age not given (Count Derby—Dashing Countess), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. John D. Carr, Foxburr, Pa.

\*\*Lady Promise.\*\* Lemon belton English setter bitch, whelped June 26, 1884 (Zauzibar—Dashing Belle), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. D. Judtins, Roanoke, Va.

\*\*Path O. Fawn Italian greyhound bitch, age not given (——Naughty), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. D. Judtins, Roanoke, Va.

\*\*Mol.\*\* Maltese Italian greyhound bitch, age not given (——Naughty), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. Y. Warren, Wilmington, Del.

\*\*Chie.\*\* Fawn Italian greyhound bitch, age not given (—Naughty), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. Y. Warren, Wilmington, Del.

\*\*Chie.\*\* Fawn Italian greyhound bitch, age not given (—Naughty), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. Y. Warren, Wilmington, Del.

\*\*Chie.\*\* Fawn Italian greyhound bitch, age not given (—Naughty), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. W. Davis, Philadelpha, A.K.R. 1182—Dashing Belle, A.K.R. 813, by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. W. Davis, Philadelpha, Pa.

\*\*Winchester\*\* Lemon belton English setter dog, whelped May 28, 1884 (Zanzibar, A.K.R. 1182—Dashing Jessie, A.K.R. 815, by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. W. W.

el. Dashing Tansey. Black, white and tan English setter bitch helped May 28, 1834 (Zanzibar, A.K.R. 1182—Dashing Jessle, A.K.R 5), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. G. F. Clark, same

place.

Count Zan. Lemon belton English setter dog, whelped May 28, 1884 (Zanzibar, A.K.R. 1182—Dashing Jessie, A.K.R. 515), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. J. C. Calhoun, Massey, Md. Foreman-Bush whelp. W bite, black and tan beagle dog, whelped May 30, 1884, by Mr. A. H. Wakefield, Providence, R. I., to Mr. Tobias Burke, Nayatt, R. I.

Dandie. Beagle dog, whelped Aug, 11, 1884 (Finte—Queen), by

Dandie. Beagle dog, whelped Aug. 11, 1884 (Finte-Queen), by Mr. A. H. Wakefield, Providence, R. I., to Mr. M. B. Cornell, Arington, R. I.

DEATHS. PST See instructions at head of this column.

Don II. Liver spaniel dog (A.K.R. 1310), owned by Mr. H. P. Black
nan, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 24, from distemper.

## Bifle and Trap Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

#### THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON.

	400vds.	
Lance-Sergt. O'Shaughnessy	95	25
Lieut W Mitchell, 32d	00	25
Liteut W Milchell, osa	20	
Kirkpatrick, 67th	24	54
Lieut-Sergt McEwan, Wpg Rifles	21	24
Clariff De De Talla Talla De Carrette de C		22
Capt Hartt, St John Rifles		
Private Jamieson, 48d	22	21
Staff-Sergt Ashall, Q O R	94	20
Down Dorff and and do an arrangement and arrangement and arrangement and arrangement and arrangement arrangement arrangement and arrangement arrangeme		
Private Dover, 78th	23	20
Masson Match,-Firing in the Masson Match com		
anthing The mires amounted to \$400 A heave win	d bloom an	mossatha

range while the match was in progress, and consequently the scores were small. Following is the list of leading prize winners, 7 shots per

	ouvas.	buuyus.	Total.
Queen's Own Rifles	.88	75	169
Eighth Royal Rifles	84	77	161
Sixty-third Rifles, Halifax	.87	74	161
Guards' Rifle Association	76	82	158
Hamilton Rifle Association		72	158
Fifth Royal Scots	.84	73	157
The Guelph Rifle Association secred 157		vs counted	Lout on

Royal Scots, 417. Third prize, \$30—Seventy-Inst N. B. Battery, 40: Fourth prize, \$30—Thirteenth Battery, Hamilton, 400. The Forty-third scored 208; Guards 394 and Stxty-third 391. Individual prizes.

Staff Sergt. Walker, Q. O. 31 32 29 23. Lieut. Kincaid, Sixth Cavalry. 29 32 30 99. Capt. McDonald, Q. C. 30 35 30 99. Private J. Cook, Fifth. 30 30 59. The Bankers' Prize—The Grand Aggregate. —The scores in this match were made up from the returns of the teams and men who have made the highest aggregate scores in the mantacturers, Rideau, McDougall, Mason, Dominion and Minister of Mintia matches: The following was tho result:

Staff-Sgt Russel, 45th. 235 Pte D Smith. 290

Staff-Sgt Russel, 45th. 235 Pte D Smith. 290

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 231 Lieut Forrest, 8th. 250

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 231 Lieut Forrest, 8th. 250

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 231 Lieut Forrest, 8th. 250

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 231 Lieut Forrest, 8th. 250

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 231 Lieut Forrest, 8th. 250

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 231 Lieut Forrest, 8th. 250

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 231 Lieut Forrest, 8th. 250

Staff-Sgt Wall, 6th. R. 251

The Entist Challenge Shield natch was for the shield presented by the natilitary forces of Great Brittan to the Active Millita of Canada, with 25 sovereigns added by Colonel Gzowski, open to sections of time as in the Gzowski military match. First prize, Gov.-General's foot guard, 169 second do, 8th Cavalry, N. B. 137.

Soph, 5.—The Dominion Rifle Association meeting was practically concluded to-day. The first match was the London merchants' cup and 3144 open to teams from each province. Ranges 500 and 600 yds. entrance foe \$15 cach team. Teams were entered from Ontario. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and 375; fifth prize, Prince Edward Island, 363. Governor-General's Prize—Value, 500, to be competed for by fifty winners in the grand aggregate. First prize, a badge and \$150; third prize, a badge and \$150; third prize, a badge and \$160; that five prizes of \$10 and 600 yds. position a

Sergt Russell, 45th, 341; Capt. Corbin, 63d, 340; Pte. Kinnerly, 49th, 340; Staff Sergt, Ashall, Queens Own, 340; Assistant Gunner McLaughlin, 15th, 399; Corporal Hilton, 49th, 338; Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff, 238; Sergt, Mennedy, Queen's Own, 389; Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff, 238; Sergt, Corp. Miner, 7ist, 837; Pte. Armstrong, G. G. F. G., 337; Staff, 338; Capt. Harts, 58; Color-Stergt, Milchell, Win. Ridge, 337; Capt. Miner, 7ist, 837; Pte. Armstrong, G. G. F. G., 337; Staff, 339; Sergt, Allan, 82d, 355; Sergt, Lucton, 10th, 338; Staff-Sergt, Wynne, 5th Royals, 333; Capt. Hartt, 5t. John Rifles, 331; Capt. Thomas, 5tth, 330; Sergt, Kinchid, 6th. cav., 330; Pte. Stanton, 6th, 130; Sergt. Walker, Queen's Own, 329; Lieut. Patterson, 85th, 329; Lieut. Sherwood, G. C. F. G., 329; Sergt. Michael, 32d, 333; Pte. King, 45th, 327; Sergt. Larkin, 63d, 326; Sergt. Debt., 10th, 326; Lieut, Jamesou, 60th, 325; Lapi. Lauric, 33; G. A., 325; Sergt. Short, G. G. F. G., 322; Sergt. Larkin, 63d, 320; Jarlet, W. Maedonald, 1st B. F. A., 324; Lieut. Kinhpattelk, 67th, 324; Pte. Fraser, Queen's Own, 324; Sergt. Lieut. Kinhpattelk, 67th, 324; Pte. Fraser, Queen's Own, 324; Sergt. Doyle, 55d, 324; Pte. Barrlett, Queen's Own, 323; Col. Adam, 13th, 523; Sergt. Wilson, 33d, 320; Jamieson, 43d, 320; Sergt. Jack, 10th, 320; Capt. Panton, 90th, 620; Pte. Riddel, 6th, 317; Pte. Lordly, 62d, 313; Lieut. Fisk, 63d, 312; Sergt. Langstroth, 8th Cav., 310.

#### BELLAIRE SCHUETZEN SOCIETY.

BELLAIRE SCHUETZEN SOCIETY.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 3.—The Bellaire Schuetzen Society held their first Schuctzenfest at this place on Aug. 35 and Sept. 1. The shooting was done at Stehert's Garden, a pleasant pienic ground some two or three miles from the city, within easy reach by trains every hour. Music and dancing also occupied one part of the grounds and all could amuse themselves as they felt inclined. The argets were cight in number, and nicely arranged on Silding frames for quick marking. The distance was said to be 130yds., and a 100yd, larget used with 4in. bullseye. There were two kinds of targets used, viz., one on which the Massachusetts rings were used with 11 and 12 count in hullseye hung in center of white field. On the first of these targets (Massachusetts) the score of five shots were counted; on the bullseye targets nothing counted in the score of five shots but those which struck the bullseye. Of these bullseyes thus made the first prize was given the shot nearest the exact center, and second prize to next struck the bullseye. Of these bullseyes con each target of the same value. The first prize on each target being a large silver out with riflemen and targets finely engraved and two deers' heads standing out on the sides. Second prize ten dollars cash, and each lower prize graded down to end ollar for the tenth prize, aggregating seventy dollars on each target except No. 1, which was a practice target with no prizes, and No. 8 target, which was for members of society only to shoot for title of Schuetzen King.

One feature of the meeting was the shooting at a large wooden eagle, a fac simile of the Prussian coat of arms. This eagle was ahout 5th, high and on a pole 50ft, high and 50yds, from the firing point. Memhers took turns in firing, and prizes to the amount of \$100 were earlied as were desired were allowed.

Target No. 2—Open to breechloaders with open sights only, off-hand, 130yds, 5 shoots:

Target No. 2-Open to meech	oaders with open sights only, on-
hand. 130yds., 5 shots:	
C E Dwight12 8 11 11 8-50	F Nininger 6 8 8 8 5-35
Otto Jaeger 9 11 8 11 10-49	F Nininger 3 12 10 2 7-84
CE Dwight11 9 11 7 11-48	F Nininger 8 8 6 2 9-33
C E Dwight11 8 11 6 9-45	F Nininger 7 12 2 3 4-28
H Scraggens 7 8 8 8 12-43	John Himlim10 0 10 3 2-25
C Rumbaugh12 4 8 10 9 -43	F Nininger 6 2 2 7 6-23
J Scraggen 8 0 10 7 9-43	C Rumbaugh 8 5 4 3 0-20
W Schmidt 9 7 10 7 9-42	C Rumbaugh 6 0 2 5 2-15
C Gantert 9 12 3 11 6-41	W Schmidt 4 7 2 2 0-15
Otto Jaeger 8 9 10 8 5-41	F Nininger 2 2 6 2 2-15
C Gantert 8 7 7 7 11-40	W Schmidt 9 0 0 5 9-14
H Scraggens10 6 8 6 9-29	Blumenburg 2 4 6 0 0—12
Chas Hill10 4 8 8 7—87	Chae Hill 0 0 0 2 0 70
F Nininger, 7 11 5 6 8-37	Chas Hill 0 0 6 3 0-10
b 2111111gcr, ( 11 i) 0 0-01	FFry 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

ranger asea at 100yas., a shors;	
J F Shirk 1 12 9 11 11-51	H Scruggen 9 8 6 10 12-45
Otto Jaeger 10 11 12 9 9-51	Otto Jacger 7 10 10 8 9-44
R S Stewart 11 10 9 12 9-51	JF Shirk, 9 8 10 9 8-44
Otto Jacger,11 8 11 9 10-50	J Robinson 7 9 10 10 8-44
Otto Jaeger 9 11 11 10 950	H Scruggen 10 12 12 8 2-44
Wm. Cox11 8 11 9 11-50	Geo Scruggen 11 6 8 7 11-44
C C Dwight	Wm Cox 7 10 9 8 9-43
R S Stewart 5 11 12 12 10-50	Otto Jaeger 9 9 14 9 5-43
C E Dwight11 10 10 7 11-49	R S Stewart 10 10 7 8 8-43
Otto Jaeger 10 12 8 10 9-49	Wm Cox 6 9 8 10 10-43
CE Dwight 9 11 10 9 10-49	H Seruggen11 5 8 8 10-42
R S Stewart11 10 11 7 10-49	J Matter 8 7 9 9 8-42
R S Stewart 9 10 10 9 11-49	Wm Cox10 7 10 4 9-42
CE Dwigbt10 8 12 11 8-49	R S Stewart 9 9 9 8 6-41
J F Shirk 11 10 10 9 9-49	F Minger 10 9 4 11 7-41
Otto Jacger 10 10 8 9 12-49	J Rumhach 10 10 10 8 3-41
CEDwight 9 9 11 9 10-48	H Scruggen 9 9 7 8 7-40
Otto Jueger11 10 10 6 11-48	R S Stewart 9 9 7 8 7-40
UE Dwight10 8 10 10 10-48	G Scraggen 5 10 8 8 9-40
J F Shirk 8 7 11 9 12-47	H Scraggen 9 11 8 7 4-39
RS Stewart	F Minger 7 8 8 5 8-36
J F Shirk11 9 7 9 11-47	Wm Cox 9 8 6 7 5-35
H Seruggen 19 9 10 7 9-47	L Heller 9 11 8 0 7-35
J Rebinson 7 11 10 11 8-47	Wm Cox 4 8 6 6 7-33
Wm Cox 9 10 11 5 11-46	F Minger 6 4 3 12 7-32
J F Shirk 9 11 9 8 9-46	F Minger 8 5 6 7 4-30
R S Stewart 8 11 11 9 7-46	F Minger 3 5 10 8 4-30
G Scruggon12 4 8 11 10-45	J Rumbach 7 5 5 5 6-27
H Seruggen, 9 9 8 9 10-45	Fred Yunker 5 9 0 5 8-27

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB.—Donaldson sporting match, at Creed-

100, 200 and 500yds., / Shots oil-hand at each range:		1
J W Todd	29	27-91
J Duane (mil)	25	30-87
Major Shorkley (mil)	29	26-84
F C Hamilton (hunting)	27	24-83
J H Brown (mil)32	w.	
We Hamilton shot a same to 00 beaution and and I be 3	7 . 23	

club form an executive committee, as follows: Isaac M. Davis, T. P. Gregor, F. Miller (chairman), Dr. J. D. Peters, H. W. Gammons, A. Spear, A. J. Rust. As additional entries are made, each club will appoint a representative to act in conjunction with this committee. Mr. Rust said that he had been a participant in the New York tournament given by the Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon Company, and stated that the way in which the traps were arranged, and the contests conducted, made the shooting ten times as lively and interesting as he had ever seen in Philadelphia. "We have not," continued Mr. Rust, "shot at clay-pigeons here properly, the traps being erroneously arranged, hoth as regards position and elevation. I learned a great deal in New York, and thought more of the sport than I had ever thought before. I hope the traps will be similarly arranged for our tournameut." It is hoped that representatives of clubs from the Middle States will take part, and that the clubs will form a Middle States (Clay-Pigeon League. A Southeastern league is being formed, with Washington as the center; a Southern States' league, with New Orleans as center; a Western States' league, with Chicago as center; a Northern States' league, with Unionated Rundle States as center; a Northern States' league, with Unionated Rundle States as center; a Northern States' league, with Illiange Rundle R

BULLSHEAD RIFLE CLUB.—N	To. 322 Third avenue, Aug. 28,-
Twelve-ring target, possible 110:	
M Dorrler	J F Campbell104
G Zinimermann	B Walter
A Lober117	D Louitzki
C Rein115	S F C Weber 98
J Schmidt, 108	J Shaw 96

		zuoyas,	augus.			ds. 500yds.	Total.
	Klein	45	50	95	Carson46	41	87
7	Waltham	45	47	92	Johnson 41	46	87
	Hovey	46	45	91	Mangels45	42	87
1	Carson		45	91	Carson41	45	86
1	Perkius		46	91	Robertson40	46	86
1	Perkins	45	45	90	Sprowl40	43	83
	Klein	, 47	48	90	Townsend 35	43	78
	Barrere		48	90	Diers40	38	78
	Perkins	43	48	89	Simpson40	37	77
3	Kuhls		44		Hovey40	35	75
	Barrere		44	_ 88			
	Contain	II Dank	232 OF (1	Acres and	Mitar in manual of	41 - 3T 1.	1

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The rifle shooting at Wahut Hill to-onfined to a comparatively small number of contestants oubtless, to the heat. The features of the day were the soc nade by Salem Wilderin the decimal rest match, and the 49 ir. Francis in the Credmooor practice match. Following

	Creedinoor	Fractic	еш	LEAD DOLLAR				
J Francis				5	5 5 5	5 4 5	5 5	5-4
F Stetson				4	4 5 5	8 4 5	4 4	5 45
J E Stanton (mil.)				2	3 4 5	3 3 5	5 4	4 3
T Stewart	,			4	4 1 4	435	0 1	5_9
J A Hall					9 3 4	2 2 2	1 1	4 3
H B Presby (mil.)				9	4 9 3	4 2 0	3 4	1-30
							0 7	2-0
	Creedmoor	r Frize	ma	ten.				
H Cushing				5	5 4 5	5 4 4	4 5	5-4
	Decimal	Rest M	ate	h				
S Wilder					10.10	0.10	10 .	in no
& Warren		0	10	0 10	10 10	9 10	10	0 00
or marion		0	10	9 10	10 6	9 10	10	996
	Decimal Of	T-Hand	M	atch.				
J B Fellows		8	9	8 8	8 9	7 7	7	9-8
R Reed		4	7	10 6	7 8	9 10	Ŕ	8-77
J B Fellows		6	10	6 8	8 9	8 8	6	5-7

GARDNER, Mass., Sept. 3.—There were only a few of the mem the Gardner Rifle Club present to day at the regular meet of that Hackmatack range. The new American decimal target ed, shooting off-hand, distance 200yds., with a possible 100. st totals were as follows: W. C. Loveland 90, G. F. Ellsworth A. Knowlton 81, A. Mathews 81, H. C. Knowlton 79, J. F. Sweene

NEW HAVEN, Ang. 25.—The shoot between the Irish-American of this city and the Sixty-ninth Regiment team of New Y esulted in favor of the home team. The visitors led by 11 points obydys, but at 500yus, the home team wheel this out and closed we balance of 33 in their favor, as the following 500yd, score shows hots per man:

New Haven Team—P. O'Counor 26, James O'Connor 34, Lawrer Deam, Sylvester Keohane 20, William F. Murphy 25, Mich O'Connell 25, James P. Landers 21, Joseph Purcell 24 James Brad 7, James Hackett 28, T. K. Dunn 22, Frank Gaffney 2. Grand 17, James Hackett 28, T. K. Dunn 22, Frank Gaffney 2.

278.

New York Team—T. F. Stewart 31, P. McMorrow 24, E. Duffy 23, J. Kerr 10, P. Farreily 23, J. Moran 27, D. C. McCarthy 13, J. J. Cunningham 17, J. G. Wallace 19, P. Carroll 21, M. Brennan 19, P. Leonard 7. Grand total, 234.

Frand total, 234.

THOMASTON, Conn., Aug. 30.—The third and last of the series of antches between the Empire Rifle Club and the Canton Rod and Gun linb was shot to-day, on the range of the latter club, near Collins-ulle. Canton won by 31 points. The match was mostly shot in the

S J Lyons 9	10	9	11	12	10	11	10	11	10-	103		
— Bidwell10	9	9	12	8	7	11	11	7	12-			
B O Higley 10	10	9	11	5	13	10	7	10	11			
J S Laubenstein 10	7	8	7	7	9	8	12	11				
G F Lewis	10	7	11	8	10	11	7	7	10-			
G J Case 5	9	11	11	9	9	7	11		9-			
G Barbour 9	ő	8	9	7	8	7	ii	8		87-	unn-	
a 34.05ta				٠.	L)		11	G	11	01-	-001	
~		pire										
G A Lemmon 9	9	12	12	11	8	12	11	10	11-			
G C Gilbert 9	-0	9	11	12	10	9	11	11	11-			
G C Canfield 9	10	12	11	10	7	11	10	12	9-	101		
G P North	8	9	9	12	11	10	8	10	9	98		
W H Dunbar11	11	9	10	9	9	8	8	10	11-	96		
CF Williams 6	9	6	G	12	10	10	9	8	9-	88		
E Thomas	9	6	8	10	9	11	6	8	11-	88		
C L Alling 9	10	5	9	9	4	10	9	6	8-			
E W Bennell11	10	8	8	5	11	8	2	9		79-	836	
Sept. 6The weather co	nditi	ions	at .	our	sho	ot t	o-de	w v				
bright, hot sunshine, no wi	ud.	Fo	llow	ing	arc	the	sco	res.	TOIC		Jr J	
C F Williams	12	11	8	12	11	10	10	11	9	9_	103	
W H Dunhar	.12	îî	8	10	10	10	10	9	12	8-		
G P North	8	12	10		11	10	9	9	11	9-		
C L Alling	10	10	10	o	8	8	8	11	12	9-		
G A Lemmon	10	8	9	0	9	7	8	12	12	11—		
G C Gilbert	20	7	0	10	11	9	10	9	9	9-		
Fred A Perkins	11	11	10	12	3	9	77	10	11	7_		
A S Hubbard	10	7	10	6	10	10	12	7	10			
A Fox	10	9	10	11	8	8	10	7	8	8-		
P. Clare	10	9	10	11	0	0	10	-	Ö	9		

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

NEW JERSEY STATE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream.

The preparations for the New Jersey Stale touruament are progressing favorably. Nearly all the clubs belonging to the Association have heen heard from and new clubs have written their intention to join and to be represented hoth in the convention and also the shooting tournament. A number of prizes have heen donated already, and before the end of the week the committee thinks of getting out the detailed programmes. There will be live bird and claypigeon shoots during all three days. The first day, Sept. 17, will begin with a clay-pigeon sweep at 9 A. M., and at 11 o'clock A. M. the State trophy will he shot for. The trophy consists of a beautiful large solid gold medal. Live pigeons will be used, 15 birds per man, entrance money \$10, open only to members of the Association, After this there will he Association and open-to-all shoots at clay-pigeons, 55 entrance, 7 birds and two sets of 5 traps each will be kept agoing constantly. On the second day, Thursday, Sept. 18, the ball will be opened with clay-pigeou shoots, and sbortly before noon will be opened a grand free-for-all live bird sweep, 10 hirds per man, \$5 entrance, birds extra, and the rest of the day 10 clay-pigeon man, \$5 entrance, birds extra, and the rest of the day 10 clay-pigeon man, \$5 entrance, birds extra, and the rest of the day 10 clay-pigeon man, \$5 entrance, birds extra, and the rest of the day 10 clay-pigeon man, \$5 entrance, birds extra, and the rest of the day 10 clay-pigeon shooting, the 19th will begin with clay-pigeon sweeps, open to all, At noon the State Champion Cup shoot, open to teams of three from any club helonging to the Association, will be contested and not less than ten clubs are expected to compete. The Essex Gun Club, of Newark, tied with the Palisade Gun Cluh, of West Hohcken, at the last State shoot, and won it for the second time on the shoot off. It is not only expected that the New Jersey shooters will turn out in good numbers hut a large number of shooters will

#### PROPOSED NEW YORK CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your remerks on gun clubs in Forest and Stream of Aug. 21 were read by me with the greatest surprise and regret that this sport should seemingly have so few advocates in this city. I can hardly think that with the number of sportsmen living here and in the vicinty, owning some of the finest guns made, that there is such an apathy in the matter as your article would indicate. Is not the indifference you mention chiefly owing to the novelty of the sport, and consequently to the lack of any concerted action upon the part of the shooters?

in the matter as your article would indicate. Is not the indifference you mention chiefly owing to the novelty of the sport, and consequently to the lack of any concerted action upon the part of the shocters?

That it is new to some I can personally testify, having met a number of sportsuen who have never seen a clay-pigeon or attended a match, and though the shooting of live birds is an old institution, the introduction of the clay substitute is of such recent date as to be comparatively unknown. The advantages of the latter are, hriefly, cheapness and ease of obtaining them; they approach more closely than any other initiation to the flight of a bird, and after being broken dissolve by action of the weather into powder, giving us a sport at once healthful, manly and elevating, in which we can indulge without leaving the city.

Now I would like to ask those in this city and Brooklyn who are interested in wing shooting if we cannot have some interest shown in this sport, and organize a club or series of cluss for mutual improvement in the art. Of course there are some who will deign to fire at nothing but flesh and hlood, and who regard trap-shooting as a poor pastime, it being in their opinion too easy. Regarding the latter point we who have 'been there' know best, and would say te any one calling it child's play, try it.

I do not wish to be understood as trying to supplant field hunting with clay-pigeon shooting from a humane standpoint, but on the contary have killed many a hird and expect to kill many more. My only object is to gather together those who, like myself, are enthusiasts on the subject, and my parcice and agitation of the subject gain for this a prominent place among American field sports.

As to who should compose the membership of such clubs, and whether they should comprise the general public upon the plan followed by the various yach clubs, or he limited to the working nembers, I should certainly say the latter. Let us have no one in a club not actually a shooter, and who takes pride and pl

### THE NEW YORK STATE TOURNAMENT.

The All this evening. The attendance did not in the least degree compare with what
has been known in procus years, a fact that is attributed by some
action and the procus years, a fact that is attributed by some
action much to a leave year, the fact that, as a rule, sportsmen do
shot for during the year, but to the fact that, as a rule, sportsmen do
not take kindly to clay-pigeons sprung from a trap, and there are,
therefore, not a great number sprung from a trap, and there are,
therefore, not a great number sprung from a trap, and there are,
therefore, not a great number sprung from a trap, and there are,
therefore, not a great number sprung from a trap, and there are,
therefore, not a great number sprung from a trap, and there are,
therefore, not a great number sprung from a trap, and there are,
therefore, not a great number of the president, Henry R.

Jones, of Buffalo, who addressed those presents of the New York
State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. I can assure
you, during your stay with us, that the members of the Auduhon Club
and the sportsmen generally of this city, will do all in their power to
make your visit a cheerful and pleasant one, so that when you return
home you will always be pleased to recall this meeting as one of the
most pleasant and happlest of your life. We only regret we have not
been able to secure for our shooting tournament the carrier, or,
more
familiarly known, the wild pigeon. I can assure you the Auduhon
Club have not spared time, labor or expense in order to get hirds.
Men have been sent East and West and communication by mail and
telegraph with all parts of the country, but it was of no awil; and, as
a last resort, feeling it would not be hest for the interest of the State.
Association not to have any meeting this year, the Auduhon Club
decided to do the very best they could and give a tournament and furnish the best that could b

The last annual report of our State Fish Commissioners shows what has been and can be accomplished by the propagation of fish. A few years ago our inland lakes and streams were almost depleted, and now they publish letters from residents in the vicinity of lakes and streams that were stocked with young fish from our State hatcheries that speak of the propagation of fish in the highest terms. With proper action on the part of this Association, much good can be done, and I sincerely hope before this meeting adjourns a committee will be appointed that will use overy endeavor to have our game awas revised at the next meeting of the Legislature; and let every member bear in mind when he is in the field with gun and dog, that it is his duty to preserve game, and not kill or destroy for mere passime.

ember bear in mind when he is in the field with gun and dog, that is his duty to preserve game, and not kill or destroy for mere pasne.

The roll of clubs was called, and of the twelve that reported, six ere from out of town. Following is a list of the delegates: Queen City Shooting Club, Buffalo-deorge Stamber, Arthur Coombs, illiam Isbister, Jacob Koch, Otto Besser.

Niagara River Shooting Club, La Salle—James H. Sewett, George Arker, Stephen Kellogg, Henry A. Rose, William Gembert.

Cold Spring Gun Chub, Buffalo—A. McLeish, William Scott, Benjain F. Roberson, John O. Maming, Frank L. Bapst.

Niagara Flash Shooting Club—John Flerce, Rowland F. Hill, Henry Howard, Eugene H. Smith, Charles S. Swith.

East Buffalo Shooting Club—John Globe, M. Schleier, George Turw, Livingston Lansing, H. M. Clay.

Forest Club, Buffalo—W. C. Jacus, George Smith, Robert Newell, ank Kimberly, Robert Hebard.

Genesee Sportsmen's Club of Irondequoit—H. B. Hooker, James H. Own, George W. Crouch, Jr., H. N. Fleisher, C. F. Dean, H. W. agner.

Onondaga County Sportsmen's Club, Syracuse—William B. Kirk, Jr., J. Hudson, W. S. Barnum, G. C. Lutter, C. W. Walters, Richhurg Gun Club, Richburg—J. C. Lineman, S. A. Attis.

Munroe County Sportsmen's Club, Rochecter—M. M. Hollister, omer Jacobs, George S. Stillson, W. J. Babcock, H. H. Morso.

Andithon Club, Buffalo—C, F. Tahor, J. P. Fisher, James Franklin, hartes, J. Heimold, George R. Vine.

The only application presented was from the Olean Sportsmen's Club, and the received favorable notion. After the adjournment the degates and visitors were given a reception at the rooms of the uniton club, and the occasion was much enjoyed.

The first shooting day brought is high wind, which made shoot.

delegates and visitors were given a reception at the rooms of the Andubon cluh, and the occasion was much enjoyed.

SEPT. 2.

The first shooting day brought out a high wind, which made shooting at the clay-pigeons rather difficult. The hour set for the sport was 8 o'clock, but it was near 11 when the tardy sportsmen arrived in any numbers. The arrangements at the park were very complete for the shoot. A commodious grand stand had been erected, with a portion of itset apart for ladies, the center of the stand being used by the press and the telegraph companies. A large number of sportsmen were in attendance, and the following clubs had tents upon the grounds: The Audubon of Buffalo, the East Buffalo, the Queen City of Buffalo, and the Genesee County of Rochestor. In the morning the spectators were not numerous, but later in the day a fair-sized erowd watched the sport, and a number of ladies graced the stand with their presence. The want of live birds was considered a drawback by some, as all clay-pigeons had to be used. The traps, however, from which they were thrown, are of the most approved style, and worked to a charm, making the shooting interesting and sharp. The shooting was all in classes, and the scores ran:

Contest No. 1—A class shoot of 10 clay-pigeons, the prizes aggregating \$330. The first round resulted as follows:

W. H. Bradley 9, E. Hudson 8, Wm. Scott 7, J. C. Lineman 9, H. H. Fleisher 7, G. C. Luber 8, E. M. Bloody 7, A. G. Courtney 7, C. W. Watter 6, E. Ditmer 5, G. H. Moody 6, G. Barker 8, W. Richard 7, E. H. Smith 7, P. Hines 7, H. B. Whitney 7, H. R. Jones 5, H. C. French 9, W. B. Storey 6, Alf Downs 5, G. R. Vine 5, J. Beier, Jr. 6, G. J. Heinbold 5, H. C. Howard 6, W. H. Jaeege 76, A. Baker 8, C. Wagner 6.

W. H. Bradley of the Andubon, and J. C. Lineman, of Richburg, W. H. Bradley of the Andubon, and J. C. Lineman, of Richburg, W. H. Bradley of the Andubon, and J. C. Lineman, of Richburg, w. H. Bradley of the Andubon, and J. C. Lineman, of Richburg, w. H. Bradley of the Andubon, and J.

C. Wagner's clear cut score gained for him the Tifft House cash prize of \$10.

The of \$0. 3 lyds, rise, 5 birds encb—Bradley \$2. Luther \$2. Smith \$5. Heintz \$2. Whitney \$4. Thes of \$8. 3 lyds, rise, 5 birds each—Baler \$2. Courtney \$4. Lineman \$8. Ties of \$7. 2 lyds, rise, 5 birds each—Baler \$2. Courtney \$4. Lineman \$8. Ties of \$7. 2 lyds, rise, 5 birds each—Richards \$6. Koch \$3. Fleischer \$4. Beyer \$2. Howard \$1.

The closing business session of the convention was held in the Authon Chub Rooms in the evening, President Jones presiding. Syracuse was selected as the next place of meeting on the invitation of the Onondaya Sportsmen's Club. Officers for the eusning year were elected as follows: President, Wm. B. Kirk, Jr., Syracuse; Vice-President, Hemry R. Jones, Buffalo; Second Vice-President, Arcbined McLeish, Buffalo; Recording Secretary, John B. Sage, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, John Stedman, Syracuse; Treasmer, A. G. Courtney, Syracuse.

The President elect will appoint a standing committee of five. The following preamble and resolution was offered by Hon. Charles F. Tabor, President of the Audnbons, and adopted:

Whereas, This Association is now in debt and a large number of chin members of this Association are owing their annual dues, therefore

in brombers of this Association are owing their annual dues, therefore

Resolved, That the recording sceretary of the Association be irected to correspond with the deficient clubs. Urging upon them the ceessity of said dues being paid, and to take such other action as he may deem necessary or proper to secure that result.

Mr. John B. Sage, of a committee appointed at the convention of 83, reported that the donors of the Livingston Cup and the R. V. ierce badge had agreed to allow those trophies to become the property of the winners at this convention. Mr. Sage also reported that a ministree had had printed copies of a proposed naw game law, which ad heen distributed.

President Jones reported that he sent the proposed bill to one of the Eric country. Assemblymen who introduced the bill in the Assembly. The bill was killed. Mr. Jones favored the proposing of a gentagame law for the State which shall do away with special legislation for certain parts of the State. The subject of woodcock shooting as discussed. The general opinion of the delegates was in favo of a wing the season open from September to January instead of from jugust to January, as it is now throughout the State except in Onetia and Herkimer counties. A resolution was offered by Mr. J. A. Diresus that its the wish of the Association that the close-season for codoock be extended one month, so as to prohibit the shooting of oodcock from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 of each year. The president was inected to appoint a committee of one member from each club represented in the Association to work for the proposed amendment of the late game laws.

The second day's sport of the State shoot was favored with bright mshine and warm weather, but the wind in the beginning of the day as almost too strong for first class work. The attendance was ahout as almost on Tuesday, and not as large as it should be. As on the st day, the sportsmen were about the last to arrive, and the consist were a couple of hours behind time in starting.

Contest No. 3—At 10 clay-pigeous for prizes aggregating \$349 in alme. There were 3 entries, and the shooting was good. The folwing is the score: J. C. Lineman 8, A. Baker 8, H. B. Whitney 7, eo. Baker 7, Jacoh Koch 6, Win. Gombert 8, W. H. Bradley 7, E. H. milto 6, H. Fleisher 9, I. H. Andrews 7, E. Hudson 5, A. G. Courtuher 8, C. W. Walters 6, W. Schiebert 5, Edward Taylor 5, R. F. Ties of 9, 5 birds: Pleischer, 22yds., 3; Courteney, 22yds., 2. Thes of 5 birds: Lineman, 23yds., 4; Bakor, 21yds., 3; Gombert, 21yds., 3; ather 1, Ties of 1 for handicap: Baker 4, Luther 2. Ties of 7, 21yds, 1 birds: Villes; (23yds.), 2, Barker 4, Bradley (24yds.), 1, Andrews 2, pe 8, Page 3. Ties of 6, 24yds., 5 birds: Pope 1, Page 2. Ties of 6, yds., 4. The final shoot of the day was to bave been at 7 live.

s.; Koch 4, Smith (247ds.) 3, Beler, Jr. 1, Story 2, Watters 2. Curbinest No. 4.—The final shoot of the day was to bave been at 7 live for prizes aggregating \$377 in value. Owing to the scarcity of pigeons, however, the contest was shot at 10 clay-pigeons. There 42 entries, and the contest was shot at 10 clay-pigeons. The first 4, \$100 cash, was won by Masser H. B. Whitney, who made the clean score of the day, idling his 10 clay-pigeons: E. Hudson H. Andrews 7. Charles Wagner 8, A. Barker 6, H. H. Fleisher 9, Kombert 6, A. G. Courincy 8, E. H. Smith 7, J. Koch 6, H. W. Curbinest 6, A. P. Pope 5, W. H. Bradley 7, J. G. Lineman 9, P. H. Oakleaf E. Story 5, G. G. Luther 5, E. Ward 6, P. A. Poole 6, E. P. Hand, W. Ishister 6, W. R. Page 6, J. Felsis 6, Peter Heins 6, A. J. Mind, J. Beier, Jr. 7, G. Barker 5, E. Philpot 6, W. Richards 6, S. S.

Kuse 6, H. B. Whitney 10, J. S. Pierce 6, C. S. Rice 6, J. P. Fisher 6, C.

Ruse 6, 11, B. Whithey 26, 6, 5, 1 refere 6, Courteney 4, Lineman 3. In Ties of 9, 24yds., 5 birds: Fleischer 8, Courteney 4, Lineman 3. In this class the prizes, \$50 in cash and 2,500 shells, were divided by mutual consent, and the contestants shot for the handicap, losers to take it. Ties of 3, 24yds., 3 birds: Fleischer 3, Lineman 3, Ties of 3, repeated: Fleischer 3, Lineman withdrew. Ties of 8, 21yds., 5 birds: Wagner, 24yds., 5, Curriss 2. Ties of 7, 21yds., 5 birds: Andrews 1, Smith, 24yds., 4, Dadley 2, 24yds., 4, Oakleaf 1, Beier 2. Ties of 4, 24yds., 5 birds: Smith 4, Bradley 0.

SEPT. 4.

To-day's sport at the driving park was winessed by a much larger crowd of spectators than that of any of the previous days. The control of a previous days. The special control of the previous days are the special control of the previous days and the subdicing with the subdicing with the previous days of the torrandor days of the previous days of the previous days of the previous days and the days of the previous days and the days of the previous days and the days of the previous days had

J P Fisher A Downs E Taylor G C Luther..... E Hudson..... A G Courtney.... E M Moody. G Barker... E H Smith , R Hawkins... C Oehmig... J Koch.... H R Jones..... G Smitb..... R H Hebard.... H N Stillson... I H Andrews... G T Stillson...

R. V. Pierce.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS vs. UNION.—The Jersey City Heights Gun Club and the Union Gun Club, of Spring Valley, shot a friendly match on Saturday, Sept. 6, on the Jersey City Heights club grounds at Mariou, Jersey City; 10 man on each side, at clav-pigeous, 18yds, rise, 5 traps, screened; J. Blauvelt, referee; A. Heritage, scorer; Jersey City Heights Gun Club. Union Gun Club. of Spring Valley, Demarest 0.001/0101—5 Towner 0.01100/0105—5 Seib. 0.1110/0111—7 Van Riper 0.01110/00105—5 Townsend. 1110/01101—8 Townkins. 0.01111/1101—8 Seigler. 1110/01101—8 Sinell 1.010/01000—1 Litohenburg. 1011111000—6 Jersey. 0.0101/0111—6 Litohenburg. 101101/00101—8 Miller. 0.1000/10011—6 Lieroy. 1110/01010—1 Blackledge 0.111111100—7 Yerrington. 0.001/01111—6 Fisher. 1111/010010—4 Van Brunt. 110/01/0104—6 Dunlap. 0.011/000101—4 Von Lengerke. 110/111111—9 Christopher 0.100000011—8

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5, 1884.—East End Guu Club weekly practice shoots. Score of Aug. 28, at 20 single clay-birds, 18yds. rise, 5

BRADFORD, Pa., closed a tournament on the 22d ult. The highest average was obtained by Henry B. Whitney, of Phelps, N. Y., the phenomenal sixteen-year-old shooter. He broke 72 clay-pigeons out of a possible 73 and won the first prize. It is certainly a remarkable victory for a boy among so many old crack shots. Meaders took the second prize, 385, by breaking 71 pigeons. The tournament proved highly successful and will enhance the already excellent reputation of the Bradford Shooting Cult. Visitors and the club are delighted with the result, and look forward to a similar reunion next year.

NORTHSIDE GUN CLUB.-Match at Woodside, L. I., Sept. 8, for

Winholz	H Whalen 11111111-7
Manning	
Grace	
Duryea	Evers
Dr Franz1110111-6	Barlow11111111-7
Möller1111111—7	Pfaender 00101114

Clay-Pigeon Winholz...1010110101111111111-15 Dr Franz..011110111111111110010-15 Manning...100100111 - 4 Kroger...010000111101100 - 7 H. N. Terrett, referee.

N CLUB.—September 2.—To day a few geutlemen have a private pigcon shoot at New Dorp, Staten cellent scores were recorded. A most sumptions ed, and the outing was a most enjoyable one to all, scores at 25yds.: JENNETTE GUN CLUB.

First Team.	Second Team.
Meyer 9	Otten
Bush	Vetter 11111111110- 9
Inteman	
A W Cordts	C Disch
F Burr11111111010— 8	Hanshow1111101110- 8
_	

2.—The shoot for the Individua d was won by E. A. Birdsey of t Conn., 23 men shot for the med-ere well trapped and the peculia igh scores being made. Followi S, Penn 37, Folsom 37, Ives 37, Ge

Orosoonii Oiv, attar t	CIGO.
Single	Double,
Kratz111101010	01 10 00 00 10 00- 9
Grill	11 01 01 00 00 0111
Kerth111011111	
Mitchel010011101	11 11 11 11 01 11-15 -
Kroener	01 00 11 10 10 10-13-64
Lamasco Gun Club-	-No. 1.
Halwes1111110010	
Rohrback111101100	
Eberlin011110111	
Kleiue110101010	01 10 10 10 00 00- 9
Emsbach011011111	11 00 00 00 01 10-10-59
Evansville Gun Ch	
Gilbert1111111111	
Lacy 011011011:	
Durham	01 10 10 10 10 10—10
Clittord111100110	00 10 10 10 10 10—11
Buchanan	11 10 00 11 10 10- 9-58
Boonville Gun Clu	ub.
Ferguson	01 10 00 10 10 11—13
Bohrer 1111101110	10 10 11 11 10 10—13
Kellev	00 11 01 00 10 10-10
Handy0100001110	10 10 10 01 10 10 9
Hargau1111011001	01 11 00 00 10 00-10-55
Lomasco Gun Club-	
Myerhoff	10 10 10 00 10 00—10
E Smith.,	01 00 11 00 10-11
Koepke10101111100	00 10 01 01 01 01—11
Baumgartner011101101	11 01 00 10 00 00- 9
F Smith0011000000	00 10 00 10 10 5-46

At the close of the shoot the following challenge was sent:
"To the President of the C. C. Gun Club: According to the rules,
any organized club in the State of Indiana has a right to challenge
you to contest for the State medal at any time during the year.
Therefore, m behalf of the Evansville Gun Club, I challenge you to
shoot for said medal against a team of five members from said club,
time and place to be set by you (as per rules) only stipulating that
the mutch must be on a week day. Would add that the sooner you
give us a date the better we will be pleased.—F. M. GLEERT, President Evansville Gun Club."

The Marion Club, of Indianapolis, have a grand tournament Sept.
12 and 13, and shoot at clay-birds and live pigcons. The purses are
large and well worth striving for.

MALDEN GUN CLUB, Sept. 6.—The Malden Gun Club's shoot at Wellington to day resulted as follows:
1. Five clay-pigeons—De Rochmont first, James second, Brown

d.

Tive birds—Adams first, De Rochmont second, James third.

Five blackbirds—Snow first, De Rochmont and Adams divided md, James third.

Five glass balls—De Rochmont first, Dutton second, Snow third, Five blackbirds—Good first, De Rochmont second, Dutton third. Three pairs clay-pigeons—De Rochmont first, Dutton and Adams ded second Good birds.

e macronice ce pairs clay-pigeons—De Rochmone mac, Pund second, Gould third. clay-pigeous—Gould first, Hopkins and De Rochmont divided second, Gould inrd.
n clay-piccous—Gould first, Hopkins and De Rochmont divided,
Duttou third.
re birds—Dutton and Hopkins divided first, De Rochmont
Adams third.

Agains intro.

ve clay-pigeons, straightsway—Dutton and De Rochmont first. Snow second, Hopkins third.

ve clay-pigeons—Dutton and Gould divided first, Hopkins Snow third.

11. Five birds—Snow first, De Rochmont second. The gold medal was taken by Mr. Dutton.

The gold medal was taken by Mr. Dutton.

AKRON, O., Aug, 18.—The teams of the Akron and Cleveland Gun Clubs shot their first match of a series of three at Akron to-day, and the Clevelands won with a good deal to spare. The teams numbered wenty-three men each, and each man shot at 15 clay-pigeons at 15yds, rise from three screened traps. The Cleveland team with some twenty quests went down on the Valley road, arriving at Akron at 10 o'clock. They were at once escorted to the base-ball park, where the match was shot in squads of five. All the birds were fast and low drivers, and the Cleveland average of 11 was a very good one. There was a fine attendance at the park, many of the audience being laddes, Mr. J. J. Clark of Canton, was referee and officiated well. The shooting closed at 339, and the Clevelanders were well entertained by the Akron Club. The scores follows:

Cleveland Gun Chh.—M Silsby 11, A. Reynolds 13, O. F. Lewis 9, A. Knerem 7, F. Tamblyn 9, W. M. Neff 15, P. B. Sherman 9, W. Harris 12, D. C. Powers 12, G. Kewbury 13, L. O. Jones 12, J. P. O'Neil 9, F. Chamberlin 13, A. Sterling 11, A. Smithnight 9, J. Heme 9, O. Boll 6, J. Cox 14, F. Wallace 18, W. Huntington 13, C. A. Calhoon 14, R. E. Shellen 13, J. White 7, Total, 253,
Akron Gun Ciub-J. Seitz 11, J. Hart 8, F. Buchtel 9, B. Jones 8, J. Young 11, C. E. Shelden 8, N. Danforth 9, E. J. Clark 9, D. Waters 8, W. C. Jaccobs 6, George Hopkins 12, H. C. Wells 6, T. C. Lamb 7, R. B. Morgan 15, H. M. Wells 6, T. C. Lamb 7, R. B. Morgan 5, F. Wettsch 9, D. F. Morgan 13, Dr. Crane 10, M. Shornton 8, E. B. Choou 10, R. Taylor 10, L. Willetts 8, F. Mustell 8, N. O. Freer 7, Total, 188.

C. Jacobs of the Control of the Cont

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Picton, Ont., Aug. 19, 1884

facturing Co., Akron, O.:

If the first time I gave your Luminous Fish Bait as a ta thorough one. I went with the judge of this ad royal sport. My first capture was a seven pound wards we took in many, varying from two to five h was pronounced here as unequalled. No one had for that size here. It was caught with your "flying ch I regard as a killing bait. I used it against a

## Canoeing.

CANOEISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canoeable waters, and other commu-nications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and tream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of neir clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and ports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are equested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, with gos of crubes, maps, and intormation concerning their local waters, rawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating

#### FIXTURES.

Sept. 13.—Bayonne C. C., Fall Races, Sept. 20.—Knickerbocker C. C., Fall Races Sept. 27.—New York C. C., Fall Races.

#### AMATEUR CANOE BUILDING.

Fourteenth Paper.

CENTERBOARDS.

N all decked canoes of classes A and B, which include probably two-thirds of the canoes used in America, sailing qualities have of late been considered as of even more importance than paddling, and the sailing powers of these boats have been developed to an extent never thought of by the first canoeists. Almost the first quality in a sailing boat is its lateral resistance, by reason of which it can be sailed to windward, and to secure enough in a canoe one of two things is necessary, a fixed keel, or a centerboard; the lee board being too elumsy a device to be of use in a canoe, though at one time occasionally used. An exception may be made here to the double leeboard used on the Canadian canoes, which may be handled on an open canoe, but will not answer for a decked one. There are a number of considerations on both sides of the question of keel vs. centerboard, and as no general rule is possible, we will notice the leading points on either side, leaving the canocist to decide for himself after weighing them.

First—efficiency; the two are about equal as to lateral resistance and handling if the keel be rockered, otherwise the centerboard boat will turn more easily, and the double board is decidedly better than the keel when running free. Second -strength and weight: the keel boat will be stronger and lighter than any centerboard boat can be, but the latter can be built strong enough without being too heavy. Thirddurability; the keel is not liable to accident and derangement as all boards are, and there is less danger of leakage, while the boat will stand more rough usage. Fourth-expense; the keel will cost usually from \$15 to \$25 less than a board of proper con-Fifth-convenience; the keel boat gives more struction. room inside, but will not stand upright on shore as the flatbottomed eenterboard will, which is a great disadvantage in landing, sleeping on shore and in packing stores aboard, and sometimes dangerous in running aground. On the other hand, a flat keel, as now built for centerboard, allows the canoe to rest in an upright position when on land, a very great convenience.

Whatever style of board may be adopted, to seeure the best results it must be placed as nearly as possible in the proper position; but again the question of accommodation comes in. The best position for a board is, in most boats with the eenter of its immersed portion about under the center of lateral resistance of the hull and the center of effort of the sails; but in a canoe, in order to obtain room for sit ting and sleeping, the board must be eonsiderably forward of this if a trunk is required for it, and it may be moved for ward without much harm, provided the aftersail is reduced in consequence. The only detriment to this plan would be that while the boat would balance properly on a wind with the board down, she would need a larger mizzen when in shoal water with board up. To avoid this disadvantage two plans are adopted, either to place the board well forward and add a second board aft, or to use a folding board that will not require a large trunk, and may be placed in any part of the boat. Of the latter class of boards there are several varieties, all of them patented, descriptions of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The question of weight in a centerboard is also an import Most sailing eanoes require some ballast, and in ant one. Most salling earnors require some this form it can be carried lower than in any other way, as a drop of 18in. below the keel is allowed by the rules. weight being so low down will make the boat much stiffer than inside ballast can, and its value will be found when running, as it will steady the boat greatly. The extra weight is of little account in handling, as the boards may be lifted out on landing so that the canoe and trunks will weigh no more than a canoe with fixed board. Several instances have occurred of eanoes with heavy boards eapsizing under racing sail until water poured into the well, but coming up safely and continuing.

The double board plan presents many advantages for a canoe, the center of the boat is entirely clear of trunk, lever or gear, leaving plenty of room for sleeping, with two boards; if properly worked the boat may be handled to perfection in tacking, the canoe falling off quickly when the forward board is raised, and luffing when it is lowered and the after one raised, while in running free the after board steadles the boat greatly. The objection on the score of weight is but small, as both boards may be lifted out easily, when the weight of the two trunks is no more than that of most folding boards, while the boards themselves are ballast in its best shape. The smaller or after board will weigh from 7 to 12lbs., the forward one from 15 to 60lbs., as de

sired, or for light winds it may even be made of wood. These boards are also made so that a portion of the weight may be removed, as will be described further on.

The first point of importance in building a centerboard boat is the trunk for the board. In a boat of any size, a sloop or eatboat, of 16ft. or upward, the trunk would be composed of two pieces of oak ealled bed pieces as long as the trunk, and for a small sailboat, 2x4in, placed on edge and bolted to the keel on each side of the slot, strips of canton flannel, painted with thick white lead, being laid between them and the keel. At each end of the slot are "headledges" also of oak, 2 or 3in. wide, in a fore and aft direction, and as thick as the width of the slot, which should be large enough to allow for the board swelling when wet. The slot being cut in the keel the headledges are driven into it at each end and a rivet put through each and the keel, then the bedpieces are put in place with the flannel between and bolted down to the keel, rivets being also driven through their ends and the headledges. The sides of the trank are made of dry pine from 1 to 1½ ins. thick for a sailboat, riveted at the ends to the headledges, the seams between the sides and the bedpieces being caulked.

Such a construction is too heavy, and, besides, unnecessary in a light boat; the headledges are retained, but no bedpieces are put in. The headledges will be from # to #in. thick, according to the thickness of the board, and 11in. wide, of spruce. They are set into the keel as shown in Fig. 11. The sides of the trunk are of well-seasoned and clear wood, usually white pine, although mahogany is more durable. A tongue is planed on the lower edge, \$\frac{1}{4}\text{in.}\$ wide and deep (see Fig. 11), and a corresponding groove is ploughed on each side of the slot. The sides are §in. thick on lower edge, for a large board, but may be tapered down to gin. at the top, as shown, to save unnecessary weight. Some care and neatness is required to make tight work; the sides are tongued on their lower edges, then fastened together, side by side, with a few small brads, and cut to the same shape; then the insides are painted, a strip of brass being first screwed to the inside of each to prevent wear, then they are carefully adjusted, with the headledges in place between them, and a few serews put in temporarily to hold them while rivetting. They are then fastened together by copper nails through sides and headledges, about 11in. apart, the nails being also rivetted over burrs. Two or three pieces of wood, as thick as the headledges, are now laid in the trunk to prevent it or the keel from coming together in planking, and are not removed until the boat is finished, or the trunk may close slightly. Now the grooves in the keel are painted with thick white lead, the trunk is driven down into place and elamped fast, rivets are put through the keel and each headledge, then the holes are bored for the screws. These latter are of brass, 136 to 1 in. diameter and 31 in. long. holes are bored full depth with a small bit, then a larger one is run in for a distance equal to the shank of the screw, the latter is serewed firmly in and filed smooth. In fastening such work all joints that are painted must be thoroughly fastened while the paint is fresh, or they will leak. after trunk will come on the deadwoods, and it may be necessary to set in a solid bedpiece, on which the trunk is sct, as above, the sides, however, being thinner.

Trunks are sometimes made of galvanized iron, but are liable to rust and are not as good as wood. If the sides of the trunk are thick enough holes are sometimes bored through them from top to bottom and bolts driven down through the keel, preventing them from splitting. In eanoes the trunks

are usually open on top, so that the boards may be lifted out.

The after board may be of zinc, galvanized iron or copper in. thick, about 15 to 18in, long. It is hung by strips of brass §x\frac{1}{2}in., or even thinner, one on each side of the board, to which they are fastened by a rivet through both and the corner of the board. At the top they are both riveted to a small handle, by which they may be lifted out A braided cord is used to raise and lower the board, being spliced into a brass eye in the after upper corner. This cord runs over a brass pulley fitted on deck, which is also movable.

The heavy boards are usually of plate iron galvanized, and are from & to in. thick, the latter weighing 60 pounds. A square board, as is usual in sailboats, would bring too much weight at the top, to avoid which that portion of the board within the case is eut away until only an arm, sufficient to steady the board in the case, is left. The board is first eut to shape out of boiler plate of the required thickness, then it is filed smooth at all corners and angles and rethickness of 36in. at the upper after corner where the lifting gear is fastened, and at the lower forward corner where the pin hole is. Next the board is galvanized and then it is ready for the fittings. Sometimes cast-iron is used, but it is liable to break. The Pearl canoe has two boards of Muntz metal, one of 68 pounds for racing.

Another form of board was described in Forest and STREAM of May 4 and June 4, 1882, in which the frame work was of wrought iron, with sides of sheet iron, leaving a space inside in which a plate of lead could be inserted. By this device a light or heavy board could be had, while the weight was divided for carrying. If the board be fixed in the canoe a brass bolt is put through it and the trunk, on which it turns, but the usual plan is to fit the board to lift out. board is hung from a brass rod, or between two brass strips, as described for the small board, the top having a handle, and also a catch to prevent the lifting rod from pulling forward. A rivet is also put through the keel to retain the

lower end of the rod. If the board does not weigh over thirty pounds it is raised and lowered by a single pennant of braided cord. Two brass plates are rivetted, one on each side of the board, at its upper after corner, and a brass thimble in which the lifting line is spliced, plays on a rivet through their upper ends. A pulley is placed on deck, from which the cord leads to a cleat.

For a heavier board a purchase must be used, a chain made of flat links side by side, is fastened to the centerboard by two large links, a rubber ball is then slipped on to the chain to act as a buffer, and a single brass block is lashed to the end of the chain. The deck pulley over which the chain runs has a sheave with a square groove to take the chain, and is also fitted so as to slide into place on deck, or be readily removed, without taking it off the chain. A brass block is also lashed to the lifting rod at deck, and the line is rove by making one end fast to the tail of this block, leading through the other block, on the chain, and back through the first block, thence to a cleat. By taking hold of the chain pear the pullcy with one hand, and of the lifting handle with the other, the pulley may be disengaged and the board readily lifted out.

#### AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

To the Members of the American Canoe Association:
GENTLEWN-I find it necessary to call your attention to Article
XI. of the by-laws: "Bach member shall send into the secretary by
Oct. 150 feach year a log of such cruises as he may have made,
noting especially the condition of such waters as he may have
cruised on, rapids, dams, shoals, good and bad canning places and
all items of value to other canoeists." I particularly request that
those members who have made cruises to or from the Grindstone
Island meet, in part or whole, will send me a condensed report of
same at their earliest convenience, not only that they may he placed
on file in this office, but with the hope that they may, at no distant
day, be published in book form as a reliable guide for canoeists who
may wish to cruise on the waters mentioned. It is also necessary
that I call your attention to Article I, of the by-laws regarding the
payment of annual dues:

" \* "Each subsequent annual payment shall be one dollar, and
shall be payable at the aunual Congress. If not paid within two
months thereafter, the secretary shall notify the members in arrears
and if, at the end of one month more, the dues are still unpaid, the
membership shall be forfeited, and the member's name stricken from
the roil, except in case of absence from the country or other sufficient
reason."

the roll, except in case of absence from the country of once surfaces. The reason. It is always a surface of the first and the first and the surface of the first and the first an

Editor Forest and Stream:

A. C. A. Camp 1884 is over, and more experience has been added to the slock accumulated by racing canoeists. Forest And Stream has begun a good course in suggesting certain improvements in future arrangements. The regatla committee will meet at a very early date and will be glad to have the benefit of suggestions from any practical canoeists. These will be much more serviceable than critisms at a later date. Therefore let any such canoeist write his ideas immediately for publication in these columns, and they shall receive due consideration in making programme and regulations for 1853.

REGATIA COMMITTEE.

#### THE DROWNING OF MR. ALLEN.

THE DROWNING OF MR. ALLEN.

NE of the saddest accidents that has happened in the records of canoeing in this country is told in the following letter from Mr. James A. Allen, of Buffalo, whose son, Mr. Arthur Alleu, of the Buffalo. C. C., was drowned in Lake Eric on Aug. 30. It is but two weeks since we published Mr. Allen's note about the Canoe Club, of which ewas a most enthusiastic member. His death is one of those accidents which sometimes bappen in spite of care or skill; but it is not necessary to condemn the sport as dangerous on account of it, rather let us resolve to use still greater care than heretofore, to consider well all risks, and to look more carefully, above all to the proper aprons and hatches so necessary in rough water, but which being seldom used, are often neglected. We sympathize deeply with Mr. Allen in his great misfortune, as the loss is not only his, but a loss to all canoeists.

Editor Forest and Stream:

worth Tisks, and to look more carefully, above all to the proper seldom used, are often neglected. We sympathize deeply with Mr. Allen in his great misfortune, as the loss is not only his, but a loss to all canocists.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your letter of Aug. 80 to my son Arthur, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, published in your journal on the 28th, was received only after his death. Ashe was an ardent lover of aquatic sport and had been for about four years a very diligent reader of the Forest And Stream, as well as at times a contributor to its pages, I have felt certain that I could count upon your interest in him, and have though that a brief note from me, giving an account of the accident in which he lost his life, night not be unacceptable to you. In the cultivation of manly exercises it is a necessity that in very large pert the pursuit should rest with lads in the flower of their early physical development, hefore they have acquired that ripe maturity and soberness of judgment, which becomes later one of the compensations of a more advanced and less athletic period of existence. A little more than this is true; for since the world began there has been, not here and there but always, a perilous whie in the flood of youth, leading it to court dangers for the sake of dauger, an utter buoyancy of heart that scerns all thought and fear of death, and which, as human life has moved along, has filled the pages of literature and story with its most moving scenes. Deeply as we are forced to mourn when tragic results follow, we cannot hlame, for we could not if we would alter the inpulses and instincts which stir so nightly in the breasts of the youth of perfect mould and prowess and push them on to meet dangers voluntarily incurred and to grapple with emergencies which hi a different mood they could so well and easily avoid.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 30th, my son started to take his canoe, which he had named the Surf, back to the club boat house in frout of Fort Porter, from

five, which must mark nearly the time when his brave, loving and manly heart ceased to beat. At 9 o'clock the same evening the pieroing message reached me at the island resort of Manisses, where I was resting, and by the boat of the following day I set my take homeward. The sun lay bright ou the shores of the Narraganset as we steamed upward from the ocean, and the lovidly Hudson and placed Mohawk have been rarely more lovely than as my train skirted them on that fair 1st of September: but a veil of mist and cloud was in my eyes and heart, and I could think only of the drowned body of my dear son weltering in the waters, and of the broken prop and stay of my deer son weltering in the waters, and of the broken prop and stay of my deer lovely in the court of the stone of the church in which he was reared.

Yorsei, Lawn Cemetery, amidst the soothing burfal service of the church in which he was reared.

Send the second should be send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to call the court of the second should be send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to send the court of the second should be send to the send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to send the second should be second should be send to the send fairly whaning the first place, but being ruled second, owing to send the second should be second should be second should be send to send the second should be send to send should be second should be second should be second should be send should be second should be second should be second should be send should be second should be send should be second should be se five, which must mark nearly the time when his brave, loving manly heart ceased to beat. At 9 o'clock the same evening the p

Buffalo, Sept. 5.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE SAILING RULES.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SAILING RULES.

THE late races bave already borne good fruit in calling the attention of all to the rules and their shortcomings. The following letters deal with the question of siguals, the rule concerning which has been more housed in the breach than in the observance. In regard to "Ttp Top's" first suggestion, the retarding effect of a small flag, is too slight to be uoticed, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Vaux seems to us much better than to, abolish flags, as the faces of some are unknown to the judges, while the designating of cances by numbers instead of names will be a little easier for those keeping the records. The suggestion of the number in red on the sail is also a good one, as it is difficult to distinguish the boats in a race by any other mark. Rule V. may well be amended to two flags only.

The third prize was intended to promote entries, but the "Average Record" will now accomplish the same ent.

In Rule X, the term distanced is understood as equivalent to disqualfied among boating men and a change is hardly necessary. Rule VIII, is capable of improvement, as the touching of a buoy, Rule VIII, is capable of improvement, as the touching of a stard in the the timestance of the production of a professional is imprac-

In Rule X, the term distanced is understood as equivalent to disqualified among boating men and a change is hardly necessary.

Rule VIII, is capable of improvement, as the touching of a broy, dag or mark boat is considered a foul, and it should be so stated in the rule.

The suggestion regarding the definition of a professional is impracticable, as every previous attempt on like part of cansmen has been unsuccessful, and the introduction of the point will only lead to discussion and dispute. The subject had better he left to the judgment of the Association rather than to lay down a cast-iron rule, which may be evaded by some while unfair to others who would comply with its letter.

Editor Forest and Stream:

If you will be min me a little space, I would like to call attention to a few obanges and suggestions that I hope will be made regarding the Saling Regulutions, and as the Regartat Committee will hold their meeting short, as that will be presented.

If you will permit me a little space, I would like to call attention to a few obanges and suggestions that I hope will be made regarding the Saling Regulutions, and as the Regartat Committee will hold their meeting short, as that will be presented.

If you will permit me a little space, I would like to call attention to a few obanges and suggestions that I hope will be made regarding the Saling Regulutions, and as the Regartat Committee will hold their meeting short, as that will be presented.

If you will permit me a little space, I would like to call attention to a few obanges and suggestions that I hope will be made regarding the Saling Regulutions, and should be obtained to the starter. I believe that we should uot hamper and binder men by compelling them to carry in a padding race a private signal, which of necessity will greatly retard them, and which is of no use whatever. The original intention of private signals was to distinguish the different boats, but in our races facial recognition is easier than by flags, as small as sours must be. This rule shoul

Editor Forest and Stream:

The question of modifying the rule governing signals was raised in your issue of last week. The flag of a canoo is so small and the design of it so hard to make out at a distance that it is practically useless as a distinguishing mark in a regatta. The signals on the sails are club signals. If every man attending the A. C. A. meet should provide himself with his membership number in red, sewed in the peaks of bis sail on both sides, there would be no trouble about knowing a canoe even at some distance away. Let each man also provide himself with a white flag 12x18 with the same number on it and a good signal for paddling races results. The question of size that the figures should be can be casily decided by experiment.

(1. Bowyer Vaux.

#### LIGHTS ON SMALL BOATS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Much has heen written and said about lights upon canoes and other small hoats, and I notice another comment under this head in a recent number of fonest and Stream. Such an important subject deserves attention, since serious risks are run in some waters by small boats after dark, if they are not equipped with a serviceable light. It must be remembered that the object of this light is not to render things visible to the crew of the canoe, nor to warn other craft ahead as a locomotive or steamer or other giant of modern science is expected to do, by means of headlights and colored signals, but only to be visible, with a modest remonstrance against its own destruction. Therefore a simple white light visible all around, is the only proper display and is the ono which the law and custom almost everywhere directs.

The objection to it has been that a light before the eyes of the crew renders everything else indistinguishable, and many a man has endanyored to peer into blackness across the dazzle of a hight lantern and has become convinced that the experiment was a failure. But that is not a proper reason for discarding the light or for shutting off that part which shines where the crew's eyes (on a canoe) are least effective, viz., at, as is done in those lanterns with blank backs, which are unseen if approached from behind. The pretty oil lantern with blank backs, which are unseen if approached from behind. The pretty oil lantern with blank backs, which are unseen if approached from behind. The pretty oil lantern with blank backs, which are unseen if approached from behind. The pretty oil lantern with blank backs, which are unseen if approached from behind. The pretty oil lanter with blank backs, which are unseen if approached from on starboard and port is imperfect, and as regards its color is a toy. It matters little to a fast seamer what tack or what direction a cance is sailing, her speed is so insignificant that her presence in a certain spot is the chief thing to be noticed. Two seas

to be noticed. Two seasons ago some of the Mohicans carried this style of lanteru.

The Hudson up here is quite lively with steamers at times, and we are prone to evening excursions, to suppers and camps and less definite ends. Tows of ponderous magnitude take their regular trips up and down, and in making and breaking monopolize the whole river with a crowd of snorting tugs carrying off unwieldy heats to the havens where they would be. Then there are thousand-ton passenger steamers from Albany and Troy, which at fifteen miles an hour take an erratic course of zigzaws through a river of no mean breadth in auxiety to keep in the devious deep channel; and one coming down on the ebb with a red light visible five hundred yards above will suddenly shift her helm to starboard and show the green

as she approaches you in mid-stream. A stranger would wonder if she meant to run high and dry on the bank. She is only keeping the channel and her wanderings are guided by knowledge, Steam yachts and sebooners are not so threatening, but still very respectable opponents. Under these circumstances canoeists witbout lights will have a lively time. Last yoar one among us obtained a simple lantern with small globe, plain glass all around, and hung it on his dandy mast with a little loop to prevent it swinging and breaking in the sea. It was the solution of the problem as nearly as we could expect. It commanded respect from any quarter afloat (in the durkness a pilot always respect a light), it was not any impediment to the vision of the crew, and it was the handlest lantern around camp. As to details, it was an oil lantern disemboweled, so that where wick and hurner liad been a candlo thrust up through a hole cut in the bottom displayed its mild effulgence. And one by one the Mohican canoes took up the idea. A lantern on the dandy mast is the thing required. We have two or three rules as regards cruising, made and obeyed for general safety. The rule to carry a white light visible all around would bave been posted with the others, but if was not, because it was superfluous. We all know its advantage, and the Mohican who has not his light is a rare and unhappy nightbird. This is a canoeist's coutrivance. The dandy mast is an existing, convenient place for the lantern, easily accessible and behind him, so as not to interfere with his sight. What a rowboat can do is another matter which does not now concern me. The crew facing astern complicates the question, but let any canoeist try this plan for either saling or paddling, and he need never trouble canoeing literature with complaints or theories about "that lautern." Lastly, common candles, which can be bought everywhere, which do not get and which do not demand any care about the right end up of the lantern when not in use, or of the reserve in the locker, and which

SOME A. C. A. RULES.

THE regatla committee by the constitution is "appointed within to "bry days atter his election by the commodore." Its duty is to "prepare and publish not later than June I an order of races for the annual regatla. "The earlier the better, Jan. Is the hest time, so preparation can be mado for races while the results are still green in the memory. The laying out and buoying of courses has been done. (See Art. LX., Regatla Committee Duties). "The providing of prizes." Why cannot this be divided among the clubs and a large expense saved the A. C. A., and prizes of much more interest and better in design than the manufacturers' regulars be collected? Let the committee decide upon the wording and the shape, so as to distinguish paddling from sailing, and first from second prizes. Also let them name a date when all must be sent to the chairman; then any shorts can be added, and the speciacle of a chairman at the queet without a single prize, and telegraphing frantically here and there to great them, while the measurement of the course unless time-keeper means the same thing. It is a good thing to have racing men on the regata committee; but it is a bad thing to have racing men on the regata committee; but it is a bad thing to have any duties devolving on a man entering races; therefore the judges, timekeeperres, starters and clerk of the course should be members not intending to enter races, and there are many such, and they should be appointed if possible—the clerk at any rate—before regata week, so they can prepare themselves for their duties, which, though simple, need a little thought. The cormittee or the Association should certainly provide the clerk with suitable blanks on which to make the entries and record results. "They shall post the course and conditions of each race in some prominent place at least one hour before the race begin so they can provide themselves or be provided with tape, square, etc. The A. C. A. is getting so large that the work of regata week must he largely distribu

#### A. C. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1884. 

THERE will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association at the Delevan House, Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct.
4, at 10 A. M. All members of the Association are cordially luvised
to present, either in person or by letter, any suggestions or ideas
for the action of the committee that they may deem of benefit to the
Association.

to present, either in person of the action of the committee that they may deem of beneat to the Association.

The following members will constitute the Regatta Committee, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

R. W. Gibson, of Albany, chairman.

R. T. Wilkin, of New York.

J. L. Weller, of Peterborough.

The committee will meet at the call of the chairman previous to Oct. 4, to prepare sinch matter as it may deem advisable to submit for the action of the Executive Committee. Members are respectfully requested to address all communications relative to matters in funcional for the chairman thereof on or before Oct. 1.

By order of the committee,

C. A. Neide, Sec. A. C. A.

#### SAILING COURSES AT GRINDSTONE ISLAND

Editor Forest and Stream:

Referring to your suggestion, contained in Forest and Stream Sept 4, "that the A. C. A. salting course in Eel Bay be changed to one of a trianglo with mile sides," I would say that it would be found extremely difficult to get such a course free of obstructions (as the present one is) in the way of islands and shoals. When I made the survey last winter, I endeavored to get such a course as you suggest, but found I would have to make the start nearly a mile from the camp, and even then, on two of the angles, I rau into the running from the present starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the present starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the present starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to and be running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to along the running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to an other sense with the running from the opresent starting huoy close along shore, to an other sense should also be taken into consideration. The present courses bave cost the Association over \$50, and we have goue to a small additional expense in order to preserve the points for mother sensou.

CANOES AND SAILS FOR SALE.—We would call attention to the canoes offered for sale in our last issue by Commodore Oliver, who is going into a Class B boat. The Marion is well known to canocists as a most complete canoe in her fitting and equipment. She is, however, the only small canoe in the club, the others being 30in. Those wishing racing sails will also find a set for sale in our advertising columns.

#### THE GALLEY FIRE.

CANOE AND CAMP COOKERY

VII.-VEGETABLES (CONTINUED).

BOILED GREEN CORN.—The sweetness of coru is better preserved in the boiling if the outer layer of husks only is stripped off. Turn back the inner husks and strip off the silk, then replace the inner husks and the the euds. Put the corn into enough boiling salt water to cover it. Do not leave it on the fire a moment after it is done. See time table for cooking vegetable in No. VI. of this series of transer.

of papers.

Fried Corn.—Cut cold boiled corn from the cob, mixed with mashed potatoes, and fry in butter or pork fat.

Ecoasted Corn.—Leave the ear in the husks, cover it well with hot ashes, and let it remain an hour.

ashes, and let it remain an hour.

Stewed Corn.—Cut the corn from the cob, put it into a pot, barely covering it with cold milk. Season it with pepper and salt, and if common field corn, sugar. Cover and stew gently fill very tender.

Succotash.—Cut the corn from the cob and shell the beans. If string beans are used, string and cut into half-inch pieces. The right proportion for succotash is two-thirds corn to one-third beans. Put them into enough boiling salt water to cover them. Stew gently till tender, striring frequently; then drain, add a cup of milk and a piece of hitter the size of an egg, and stir till it boils up once. Season to taste.

them into enough boiling salt water to cover them. Stew gently till tender, stirring frequently; then drain, add a cup of milk and a piece of hutter the size of an egg, and stir till it boils up once. Season to taste.

Boiled Beets.—Winter beets must be soaked over night in water. Wash them, but do not scrape or cut them, as they lose in color and quality by being cut. Fut them in boiling water enough to cover them well, cover and boil till tender, which will take from one to three hours. Theu put in cold water and rub off the skins quickly. If large, slice them; if young, split lengthwise.

Greens.—When in camp or on a cruise, a most delicious dish can be made of boiled greeus, of which a large variety of weeds and plants furnishes the material. Dandelion leaves, nettles, milkweed, spinach, young beet tops, turnip tops, mustard, narrow dock, mountain cowslip, kale, cabbage, poke, sprouts and other "weeds" are good. They should be picked over carefully, washed in three or four waters, and soaked in cold water half an hour; then drain and put in enough boiling salt water to cover them. Frees them down till the pot is full as they "boil away" and lose more than balf in substance. Cover, and boil steadily till tender. Then drain and press out the water. Season to taste with butter, pepper and salt. Greens are good boiled with salt pork, bacon, corned beef or ham. Put them in the pot in time to be done with the meat.

Steved Tomatoes.—Peel by pouring over them boiling water, wheu the skin will easily come off. Cut up, discarding unripe and hard parts. Put into a pot, seasoning with butter, pepper, salt, and if very acid, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover, and stew gently. See time table.

parts. Put into a pot, seasoning with butter, pepper, sait, and if very acid, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover, and stew gently. See time table.

Botled Turnips.—Wash and peel, and if old, pare off part of the "meat" next the skin. Cut into pieces of a miliorm size, soak in cold water half an hour, put into enough boiling salt water to cover them, cover, and cook according to time table. Season with butter, pepper and salt. Omit the butter if they are cooked with meat.

Mushrooms.—Edible mushrooms are found in clear, open, sumy fields and clevated ground where the air is pure and fresh; poisonous ones are found in woods, low, damp ground, in shady places and upon putrefying substances. The edible kind are most plentiful in August and September; and spring up after low lying fogs, soaking dews or heavy mins. They first appear very small and of a round form, on a little stalk, the upper part and stakk being then white. They grow very fast and, as the size increases, the under part gradually opens and shows a fringy fur (called "gills") of a delicate salmon color. After the mushroom is a day old this salmon color changes to a russet or dark brown. The gills of the poisonous variety may never have the delicate salmon color of the edible mushroom. The latter have an agreeable odor, and the poisonous save sometimes a similar odor, but generally smell fetid. The flesh of the edible fluid is compact and brittle; that of the poisonous generally soft and vatery. The skin of the former is easily peeled from the edges, and the seeds or spores are for the most part roundish or oval; the skin of the latter is not easy to peel and the seeds are mestly angular. Some poisonous ones assume a blueisb tint on being brussed and others exude an acrid milky juice. The mushroom should have all of the above-named characteristics of the edible variety before it is put in the pot, and it is safest not to select mushrooms gathered by some-blody else, as they change color after being picked several hours and the two kinks are then diffic

Fooms and try both sides a goiden brown.

Broiled Mushrooms.—Prep are as above, put on a broiler with gills appermost, sprinkle on a little sait and pepper and a tiny piece of butter, and bold over a bed of coals.

Fried Beans.—Put enough butter in a frying-pan to just cover the bottom when melted. When it is hot put in your beans, already boiled and drained, and fry brown, stirring occasionally. Seneca.

FAN CANOE SAIL — Editor Forest and Stream: There was one at the meet, the one that has been written about. After seeing it worked by Mr. Tyson on the Isabel, one thing struck me about it that had not before occurred to me—viz., it cannot be made a flat sail. The battens radiate from a center. The sail cloth between them must give a sittle. The result is that the sail is a series of flutings, if it can so be called, and each batten and parr of the sail near it is taking the wind, so as to make a direct leeward forcing power, and no propelling power. The battens in the lug sail being parallel to the boom, have very little retarding surface, the mast and part of the yard being the main retarding surfaces. These do not amount to nearly as much "drawback" as the fan arrangement. The fan sail is certainly compicated in make and probably useless for rading. It may be made a good cruising sail, but this I consider doubtful for many reasons. The claimed advantage of having no mast is much more than balanced by the amount of labor necessary to get the fan made in the first place, and keep its many pa is in working order in the second. For reasons stated above it does not seem possible that it can have be saine driving power as an equal surface arranged balance lug, settee, or Stoddard sail.—B. Lro.

DOWN THE ST, LAWRENCE.—Mr. R. B. Burchard, N. Y. C. C., who is now making a cruise home from the meet by way of the St. Lawrence River, writes us, Ang. 29, from Lancaster, Ont.: "Am stormbound here; was a little nervous about the Long Sault, but went through clean as a whistle, no trouble whatever." Later advices state that he has run all the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

KNICKERBOCKER C. C.—The fourth annual regatta of the Knickerbocker C. C. will be held on Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. off the club house, 152d street and North River. The programme will consist of paddling races of one mile each for classes 3 and 4, and sailing races of three miles each for classes A and B. If time permits other races will be called. A. C. A. rules will govern the races.

N. Y. C. C.—The Marmalade Lodgers gave a chowder supper to their lady friends on Friday last, after which a moonlight trip on the Kills was made, Freak, Mosquito, Jersey Blue, Silpatong, Jessica, Lark, Minx and several other boats taking part.

PHOTO OF SNEAKBOX,—"Bojum" will please accept our thanks for photo of his "box."

#### MONTHLY LIST OF PATENTS

For luventious Relating to Sporting Interests, Bearing Date Aug. 26, 1884. Reported expressly for this paper by Louis Bagger & Co., Mechanical Experts and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

303,411. Breechloading Firearm—H. Allender, Detroit, Mich. 303,475. Sockjoint for Fishing Rods—J. Webb, Georgetown, Ky. 303,347 Fishing Tackle—A. Wakeman, Cape Vincent, N. Y. 209,186. Fishing Rod Reel Fasteuing—H. F. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Wachting.

#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht cluss will please send early notice of proposed matches and meetings.

Sept. 11.—Quincy Y. C., Last Race.

Sept. 11.—Breutou's Reef Challenge Cup.

Sept. 12.—Dorchester Y. C.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Ladies' Day.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Fourth Match.

Sept. 13.—Boston Y. C., Fourth Matches.

Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 14.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Cup Race.

Sept. 19.—Knickerbocker Y. C., Fall Regatta.

Sept. 24.—Sweepstake Race. New York Bay.

Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Harbor Cruise.

Oct. 2.—New Jersey Y. C., Fall Matches.

Oct. 5.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

#### LARCHMONT PENNANT RACES.

THE Larchmont Y. C. were disappointed on Saturday last, the day set for their fall pennant races, as there was hardly any wind, and but few yachts entered. Only three went over the course, the Fairy, Cruiser and Ada. Six boats started at 11.54 to go over the course to Execution buoy, Matinnecock buoy, Constable Point buoy, thence to Execution again and home, 17 miles.

The wind was very light from southwest, and the tide just full wheu the yachts started, as follows:

Slibbarea. 15 to 37 Ada. 12 09 16

The wind was very light from southwest, and the tide just full when the yachts started, as follows:
Skibbereen. 11 54 37 Ada. 12 02 16
Eclipse. 11 56 05 Nymph. 12 02 30
Fairy. 12 01 15 Cruiser 12 03 00
The windward work to Execution was slow and very tedious, Eclipse and Skibbereen giving up. Cruiser was first to turn at 1:50, with Fairy second and Ada tbird. The order at Matinnecock was the same, Nymph being out of the race by this time. Cruiser 3:28:23, Fairy 3:40:29, Ada 3:19:00.

By this time the wind had freshened, and the beat to Execution was made in fair time. Cruiser rounded the buoy at 5:29:30 and finished at 5:35:46, the others not being timed. The elapsed time of Cruiser is 5:32:46, and corrected time 5:48:46. She wins Commodore Munroe's \$50 cup, as well as the class pennant.

#### OPEN BOAT RACES ON THE BAY.

Water Lily and C. Nony also whater the second round was not made as quickly, the tide being strouger and wind lighter at the end. Parole and Vixen had a dispute over the turning of No. 17, the former claiming a foul. The summary is as follows:

FIRST CLASS—CABIN SLOOPS.

Whisper ...... ....1 46 55 4 07 45 5 10 50 SECOND CLASS—CAT RIGGED.
....1 46 14 4 59 07 3 42 53 ....1 48 35 Parole ..... 3 12 53 ...1 48 35 THRD CLASS-OPEN SLOOPS. ...1 47 32 5 24 13 3 36 41 ...1 49 37 5 25 59 3 86 22 FOURTH CLASS-CAT RIGHED. ...1 47 36 5 26 26 3 18 12 Rambler.... Emma W.,,,, ...1 47 36 ...1 48 14 5 06 26 3 18 12 FIFTH CLASS CAT RIGGED. ...1 48 14 5 17 35 3 29 21 ...1 48 40 ...1 47 05 5 28 10 3 41 05 ...1 47 10 5 05 01 2 17 51 ...1 46 15 5 51 00 4 04 45 ...1 48 30 ...1 4 3 29 21 Comanche Lone Star Teaser Maud C. Nolty

C. Nolty 147 86
Psyche 1 148 20
The times for the Bechtel Cup were:
Elapsed. Corrected.
Whisper 3 14 17 3 14 17 Shadow 318 12
Parole 3 12 53 12 53 Fedora 3 29 21
Vixen 3 10 50 3 10 43 Lone Star 3 41 05
Eambler 3 36 41 3 32 15 Teaser 3 17 51
Emma W 3 36 22 3 29 01 Maud 4 0 45
Teaser takes the cup, the class prizes going to Vixen, P
W, Shadow and Teaser.

#### SAN FRANCISCO Y. C .- AUG. 30.

SAN FRANCISCO Y. C.—AUG. 30.

THE race of the San Francisco Y. C. on Aug. 30 proved the advantages of their new course, plenty of which being found, and a view of the entire race being afforded from Meigg's Wharf and Telegraph Hill. This course, which was sailed over several years since and abandoned, is as follows: Starting from an imaginary line between Meigg's Wharf and a stakeboat anchored 500yds. off in the stream, to and around a stakeboat on edge of Eerkeley flats; thence to stakeboat off Presidio Wharf; thence around the stakeboat on Berkeley flats; thence around stakeboat of Presidio Wharf and back across starting line, both Presidio and Berkeley stakeboats to he left on the port haud on turning. In both counting and going each time between the stakeboats at ends of course, yachts must pass hetween the Meigs's Wharf stakeboat and Meigg's Wharf.

The yachts were in four classes: A, yachts must pass hetween the Meigs's Wharf stakeboat and Meigg's Wharf.

The yachts were in four classes: A, yachts must pass hetween the Meigs to the S. F. Y. C.; C, yachts under 45ff., not belonging to the San Francisco Y. C.; B, yachts under 55ft, helonging to the San Francisco Y. C.; B, yachts under to the constitution of the classes of the potential part of the saling length being une over all and waterline measurement added together and divided by two. In all other classes the allowance is Im. to the foot, Class A also giving Im. to the foot to the other classes.

No square salls were allowed, but staysals without booms were permitted.

The race was salled under the rules of the S. F. Y. C. The weather ou Saturday was clear and pleasant, with a fresh breeze, sending topsalls helow on the wind. The starters were:

CLASS A.

Length, Westing Proposition of the proper proper to the pass of the pass o

Length,	
Waterline, Beau	a. Draft.
Nellie, schooner (centerboard)	1 5.10
Chispa, schooner (centerboard). 57 00 19 00	
Lurline, schooner (keel)	
CLASS B.	0.03
Frolic, yawl (centerboard)44.00 16.00	5.06
Ramhler, schooner (centerboard)37 00 14.00	4.00
OLASS C.	1100
Restless	
Eva	
· CLASS D.	
Lively	2.06
Fleetwing	
A start was made at 1:30 P. M., Frolic going over first.	The main
interest in the race centered in the fight between Nellie, C	THE MAIN
more car in the race centered in the light between liveline, C	mispa and

Lurline, the Chispa leading at the line and gaining a little further on Nellie being bothered by the government steamer Manzanita, which ran in her way. Lurline was first down the wind, turning at 1;55:17, but at the next mark she went to windward of Aleatraz instead of passing between Meigg's wharf and the stakeboat. This put her out of the race, althoush she sailed over the rest of the course.

Down wind from Fort Point, Nellie gained a little, but when booms came in and the lee rails went under as the puffs came down heavily, Chispa pulled up a little and for a time took a slight lead, but Nellie was soon ahead again. The fight to the end was very close, hoth keeping uear together, but Nellie finally crossed ahead by 54 seconds Ramhler beats Froic on allowance.

The summary of the race is as follows:

		C	LASS	A.									
	Sta			Fin			El	aps	sed.	Ce	or	rec	eted.
Lurline	36	21		4 54	0.	3	3	17	47				
Chispa	35	10		5 0			3	32	541	6	3	32	541/2
Nellie	1 37	12		5 C	7 1	01/3	3	29	581	š	3	29	513%
			LASS	B.		-			/	~			
Fro lie,	1 31	29		5 4	6 3	0	-4	15	01		4	15	01
Rambler	38	31		5 5	5 21	0	4	16	49				451/6
			LASS	c.								-	20/2
Restless	1 35	11		5 4	5 1	4	4	10	08		4	00	OR
Eva	35	17		5 4	1 4	5	4	09	28			09	
			LASS	D.							^	UU	~
Pleetwing	1 36	42		4 2	3 09	9	2	51	27		2	51	27
.ively	37	30		4 1	5 1	7			47			37	
Besides the club flag	Nel	lie v	ving.	n si	lve	r fru	it.	die!	h a	nd oi	Ϊx	OF	cat
The Regatta Committee	W	ere	Mess	STS	.T	AA	Ta:	700	Tr	T	M	C	hot-
well, Chas, W. Kellogg.			212.0131	JE 131		224 2	1005	500	, 01	, 0.	A.C.		1100-

#### HULL Y. C., SEPT. 6.

THE champiouship races and 46th regatta of the Hull Y. C. were sailed on Saturday last, off Hull, 25 yachts competing. There was a fresh breeze at the start, but it fell later on, so that some of the boats could not finish; their times being taken off Point Pemberton, as provided by the rules. No boats started in class four, as Queen Mab won the pennant in the previous races. The summary of the race is as follows:

	FIRST CLASS.		
	Length	. Actual.	Corrected
	Shadow, c. b., John Bryant34.04	1 56 03	1 29 54
	Lime, K., J. P. Gale	2 00 09	1 35 52
	Just My Breeze, c. b., R. W. Jones30 00	2 21 44 .	1 53 46
	SECOND OF ASS		
	Transit, k., E. H. Ingalls	2 09 83	1 36 26
	Banneret, k., J. F. Brown 25.02	2 11 35	1 36 31
	Rambler, c. b., J. J. Henry27 00	2 30 17	1 37 17
	THIRD CLASS.	~ 00 11	1 94 14
	Sea Bird, c. b., G. S. Forhush23.01	2 17 38	1 53 38
	Alda, c, b. W.H. Wilkinson, 2d 24.01	2 18 41	1 55 30
	Kitty k., Tarbell & Adams23.09	2 16 11	
		~ 10 II	1 52 44
	Viva, c. b., P. M. Bond	0 10 10	4 10 11
	Wildfing o b II A Poish	2 10 19	1 42 54
	Wildfire, c. b., H. A. Keith18.01	2 18 19	1 49 -18
	Hornet, c. b., Harding & Merrill 19.00	2 17 22	1 49 24
	Sheerwater, c. b., W. M. Merrill18.09	2 17 44	1 49 31
	Spider, c. b., Jere Abbott	2 18 12	1 50 09
	Myrtle, c. b., C. H. & R. C. Poor 19.06	2 20 11	1 52 46
	Imogen, c. b., B. T. Wendell18.10	2 21 11	1 53 02
	Spray, c. h., H. H. Faxon	2 29 47	2 01 38
	Kismet, c. b., H. N. Curtis	Withdray	YII.
	SIXTH CLASS CATS.		
ı	Mirage, L. N. Clark	2 18 07	1 48 49
	Cadet, Belcher & Dunham 16.01	2 29 38	1 58 45
	Id!ewild, H. Taggard	2 32 45	
š	Elsie, C. H. Hardwick	Withdray	
	Charlotte G., Freeman & Carroway18.00	No time t	aken
ŀ	Shadow wins in first class centerboards,	Rambler in	second Sa
	Bird in third; Kitty in third clsss keels. Set	reral races ar	e vet to b

Bird in third; Kitty in third class Reels. Several Paces are yet to be sailed to determine ownership in the other classes. In the evening the members attended a dinner at the Oregon House

#### BEVERLY V. C.

BEVERLY Y. C.

NINETY-THIRD RACE, MONUMENT BEACH, SEPT. 5.

THE sail off for the second class Buzzard's Bay pennant took place on the 5th. Course from judge's yacbt off Bird Island light, leaving Scraggy Beach buoy, hlack buoy No: 3 and red buoy off Tobey Island on port, buoy No. 3 on starboard and return, 11 miles, Wind S.W., good breeze. Judge, Thos. Codman. Judge's yacht Tautrum.

The start was fixed for 11 A. M., and at that time Violet, Mattie and the judge were on hand, but Atalanta was not. The others waited for her, finally she appeared and the start was made at 12:9. Violet carried away her forestay and was practically out of it.

Return.

ı		Return.	Time.
1	Atalanta, J. R. Thomas	2 18 06	2 09 06
1	Mattie, Vice-Com. Stocktou	2 20 58	2 11 58
ı	Violet, G. H. Ricbards	9 98 05	
1	710101 (31 221 21100111 40:11111111111111111111111111111		2 19 0

Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Curlew, C. S. Robinson, B. Y. C	2 14 15	ozzocou.
FIRST CLASS CATS.		
Surprise, J. M. Codman, B. Y. C24.00	1 54 23	1 40 03
Almira, J. F. Phinney, Mon. Beach 25.03	1 55 59	1 48 11
Mattie, Vice-Com. Stockton, B. Y. C 25,10	1 56 48	1 44 80
Myrtle, Wm. Pbinney, Mon. Beach24.08	1 57 23	1 48 21
Pansy, Daniel Crosby, Osterville 24.08	1 58 07	1 44 43
Alyone, S. Phinney, Mon. Beach 25 08	1 59 42	1 46 54
Atalanta, J. R. Thomas, B.Y.C. (official),26.05	2 03 80	1 52 08
Violet, G. H. Richards, B. Y. C 24.06	2 63 31	1 49 48
Whisper, F. W. Sargent, B. Y. C25.00	2 05 48	1 52 48
Atalanta (real time)	1 55 29	1 44 07
SECOND CLASS CATS.	1 00 7011	1 34 01
Good Luck, A. M. Phillips, Dighton22.03	2 05 01	1 44 10
Faunus, E. H. Tobey, Mon. Bcach23.10	2 01 07	1 46 28
Onaway, J. F. Perry, Mon. Beach28.06	2 01 39	1 46 40
Cadmus, H. E. Perry, Mon. Beach 23.061/2	2 03 24	1 47 25
Tantrum, J. M. Codman, B. Y. C 22.01	2 03 45	1 46 44
Edna, C. II. Crosby, Osterville21.10	2 03 56	1 46 32
Eleanor, R. Codmau, B. Y. C	2 06 20	1 48 34
Iris, E. A. Bangs, B. Y. C	2 06 46	1 49 22
Lestris, Joshua Crane, B. Y. C21.10	2 10 14	1 52 50
Zella, J. Jenny, Jr., Marion, started late; did no	t finish o	1 0% 00
THIRD CLASS CATS.	O AMARITIE CI	Juise.
Dolly, A. H. Hardy, B. Y. C 20 01	1 30 06	1 16 24
Ahce, A. F. Marvel, Pocasset	1 38 14	1 24 16
Wink, Moses Williams, B. Y. C	1 43 38	
Hattie, D. Hall, Onset	1 44 49	1 27 35

Alice, A. F. Marvel, Pocasset	
Wink, Moses Williams, B. Y. C	
Hattie, D. Hall, Onset 21.07 1 44 49 1 20 40	
Comala, C. Currie, Mon. Beach	
Addie,, Mattapoisett14 07 1 49 49 1 98 38	
Wideawake, F. Tudor, B. Y. C	
Annie, David Ellis, Mon. Beach20,11 6-10 1 29 51 1 17 14	
Annie sailed the reverse of the course and was ruled out Judges	
Edward Bangs, E. C. Bangs, F. Elliott Cabot, W. Lloyd Leffrica.	
Independent Madage D II Co	

Judges' yucht, Madcap, B. Y. C.

NINETY-FIFTH HACE,
The sail off for second class championship was sailed at Marblehead Sept. 6, and was open to Witch, Cruiser and Rita.
Cruiser having gone back to New York did not appear, and the
other two sailed over the usual 745-mile course, leaving B Euopy 8, 5
and 7 on port, stake boat off Curtis Point and Bowditch Ledge Beacon
on starboard, R Buoy 6 on port and return. Wind S.W., light at start
but rapidly breezing up. Start was made at 125. Rita was outsailed,
being some five minutes astern when Witch crossed was then at
150-40, and hauled out of the race. Time of Witch, 14, 45m., 40s.,
Judges-Amos Cotting, John Dane, Judges' Yacht.—Thiali, B. Y. C.
The sail off for championship in first class between Thiali, Crick at
and Countess will be held at Nahant, Friday, Sept. 12, at 12 M.

Blue With A Gold Castle

#### EASTERN Y. C. SLOOPS AND CUTTER RACES.

EASTERN Y. C. SLOOPS AND CUTTER RACES.

Two prizes of \$300 and \$200 were offered by Commodore Hovey, of the Eastern Y. C., for a race for first and second class sloops and unters, and seven yachts met at Marblehead on Monday, Sept. 6, os an items, and stored yachts met at Marblehead on Monday, Sept. 6, os an items, and Shadow, and Maggie, medium cutters: Valkyr, compromise, and Shadow, and Maggie, medium cutters: Valkyr, comprise, and Shadow, and Maggie, medium cutters: Valkyr, compromise, and Shadow, and shadow, a representation of all the competing types except the shoal sloop, a representation of all the competing types except the shoal sloop.

The wind was light from southwest for a greater portion of the day with a flat calm thrown in for a wbile, making anything but a "cutter day," and the results are interesting. Heen beats all, allowing them time; Oriva beats Huron by Smin. 3;sec. on corrected time, and Valkyr 3min. 480cc, corrected, while Maggie uot only beats her eld rival, Sl.adow, by 20min. 6sec., but comes in next to Oriva and ahead of Huron, Valkyr and Isis, the latter making but a poor showing in seventh place. Beam was evidently at a discount, and lead, though low down, at a premium.

The course was from Marblehead Rock to Halfway Rock, thence around Harding's Bell buoy, thence around Egg Rock to start, 28 miles. At 11:20 A. M. the gun was fired and the yachts crossed with Huron ahead at 11:22:29, leven 11:23:49, Valkyr 11:34:08, Naggie 11:34:68, Oriva 11:41:31, Sis 11:34:68, Shadow 11:35:17. Heen soon took first place, and Oriva soon worked up to third, but the wird died out entirely for some time. When it came it blew harder than in the morning, making flue sport to the finish. Heen rounded Bell buoy at 2:31: 25, Oriva 1:45:15, Huron 2:46:45 and Maggie a little after 3 P. M., the rest uot being timed as they were far astern. Down the wind Heen left the others. Huron and Oriva had a close fight for the entire 11 miles, and Maggie kept ou bravely. The full times were:

Finish.

Finish,	Actual.	Corrected
Ireen 4 10 40	4 47 51	4 47 51
Oriva4 29 45	5 05 21	4 57 05
Huron4 30 33	5 08 18	5 05 82
Valkyr 5 00 24	5 86 21	5 28 35
Isis	6 00 17	5 54 10
Maggie	5 18 42	5 03 55
Shadow 5 14 58	5 49 58	5 80 11
DIRECOW	0 40 00	0 00 11

The Regatta Committee was as follows: Daniel Appleton, George A. Goddard, H. B. Jackson, E. H. Haven and F. E. Peabody.

The Regatia Committee was as follows: Daniel Appleton, George A. Goddard, H. B. Jackson, E. H. Haven and F. E. Peabody.

FINE ENOUGH FOR A YACHT.—New Haven, Com., Sept. 4.—
Preparations are going forward here with rapidity for the immediate latuching of the monster new and elegant three masted schooner John H. Tingue. She is intended for the merchant service, and is a landsome vessel named after Mr. Tingue, of Seymour, this state, the eccentric and wealthy plush manufacturer. Mr. Tingue has a non-opoly in the manufacture of plush, and has become fee by it. The was a poor boy when he began. Now he works hard to spend an income of \$80,000 a year. He is very generous. He it was who set the women of the country at work collecting old shank buttons, no two to be alike, and after he had accumulated several hundred thoust of the country at work collecting old shank buttons, no two to be alike, and after he had accumulated several hundred thoust of Connecticut in elegant cases. He has built up the pretty village of Seymour, and is well liked there. One of his latest cyploits was the uniforming of the Seymour Bruss Band in red plush from helmests to over-gatiors from his factory. The peculiarity that created much alk about the launch of the schooner John H. Tingue is the style of orgal magnificence in which Mr. Tingue has fitted up her cabinate of chousands of dollars in the work, and her accommodations as easy for the manufacture. A subject of the schooner of the factor of the schooner of the stings of the finest yealt. Capt. J. M. Seaman, her commanded the same of the finest walks about the luxurious cabins as a witwardly as a man is removed the transfer of the cabins contain large fore and after salcons, captain and mater some. Mr. Tingue coverdant and mater salcons and after salcons, captain and mater some in the school of the factor cabin and price of the factor school and the active cabin and price of the cabins contain large fore and several than the work and had an elegant raw silk parlor subject of the factor s

change the name of Seymour to Tingue, in honor of the lavish plush manufacturer.

A FLOATING COFFER DAM.—Until the erection of the lavish plush docks at the Erie Basin the facilities for repairing vessels have been entirely disproportioned to the immense commerce of New York, and even now the following device which has been it use for some time both in New York and Bostou, is a most valuable auxiliary to the large docks, as many repairs can be made more quickly and at much less expense. We copy the following description from the Boston Commercial Advertiser. "His use is in the repair of vessels which are damaged either at bow or stern. When it is remembered that nearly mine-tenths of all marine mishaps occur at these points of a vessel, it will be seen that its field of usefulness is large. Nearly naif of the accidents occurring are about the propeller and rudder post. Heretofore when such an accident was at all serions the repair bill has been very burdensome both in direct expense and delay. Such repairs were necessarily made in dry dock, which necessitated the shifting and storage of cargo meantime. The floating coffer dam is nearly square in shape, and is constructed throughout of the best hard pine lumber. It is 35ft, long, 32ft, beam at the gate end, and 38ft, beam at the closed end, while its depth is 24ft. It will thus be seen that its construction must be sufficient to stand the enormous train of 34-foot head of water. It is flat on the bottom and three sides are as square as a box. The gate side is built V-shaped half its hight, while the upper half of the vast inclosure is shut in by huge gates, which swing on massive hinges and are so arranged as to offer no obstruction to a ship's propeller. The dam is towed alongside the injured vessel and and the ressel's sides if into the V-shaped open end. Planking and layers of felting are fitted around the vessel, which is thun made to the vessel so that the keel rests upon the bottom timbers of the dam and the ressel's sides fit into the V-shaped open end. P

MORE STEAM YACHT RACING.—As will be seen by the following amusing correspondence another steam yacht race is promised, we hope with more satisfactory results than the last ones:

New York, Sept. 1, 1834.

Mr. H. A. Taylor:

DEAR Six—I hereby challenge your boat, the Sphinx, to a series of three races, to be sailed between Sept. 5 and 15, over the New York Y. C. course—i. e., from Bay Ridge to and around the Scotland light-ship, start to be made each day at 11 A. M, prize to be a my of the value of \$250, to be paid to the winner by the loser; each yacht to be allowed to carry as much steam as its captain may think proper to be I understand you have not a high opinion of the steaming qualities of the Petrel. So I issue this challenge in hopes that we may have a race which will settle the question beyond any doubt. Hoping to receive an early reply, I am yours truly,

Mr. Taylor replied as follows:

New York, Sept. 4, 1884.

New York, Sept. 4, 1884.

Capt. C. W. Field, Jr.:

New York, Sept. 4, 1007.

Capt. C. W. Field, Jr.:

My Dean Sir.—Your favor of this date received, and your challenge to the Sphinx noted. I have long been desirous for the encounter but it seems to me that it won't take me three days to beat the Petrel Life is short for such a prolonged encounter, and besides my will won't let me stay away so long from the solar aurations a mission. But I will trace the Sphinx on some day to be agreed, prior to the 15th of Soptember, for a \$20 cup, and will endeavor to meet you within a day or two to see if we can agree on the details. Yours respectfully, H. A. Taylon.

H. A. TAVIOR.

MICHIGAN Y. C., SEPT. 4.—The Michigan Y. C. held their first was 25 miles for first and second classes, and 6 miles for third class. The first class comprised the schooners Louise and Ives, the second, schoener Annie K., yawl Lella, sloops Annie S., Adele, Petrel and Jennie J., third class, Michigan Central, Madeline, Smeet and Froile. The race was sailed in a fresh wind. The Ives won the first class penant in 4h. 45m. actual time. Annie S. lost her topmast, but won in second class in 5h. 26m. 45s. Madeline won in third class in 2h. 56m. 45s.

PUNTING ON THE THAMES.—There have been a good many yacht races on this week, and at Southsee there were one or two events of considerable interest. On the Thames, too, the regatas are beginning to occupy the public attention. Those at Reddington and Twickenham would have possessed some interest for people unactuated with a kind of exercise which is almost unknown away from the Thames. Those who have had no experience of punting might be apt to bink it a mere exertion of rude strength. The very contrary is the case. The deft use of a pant pole is as pretty an exhibition of downright skill as rowing in an ourrigger. The difficulties are to keep the "way" on the punt between the pushes of the pole, to steer to right or left while working at one side of the punt, ouly, and to pass safely over deep places. The object is attained by a vigorous shove at the very end of the stroke. In his first attempt to do this, the tyre almost invariably takes an involuntary dive into the water. Steering is effected by changing the angle of the pole, and by pressing the pole against the side of the punt, using the bottom of the river as a fulrum. Just because so much skill is required there is more fascination in punting than might he supposed, and many amateurs, especially in the upper reaches of the Thames, make it their favorite form of exercise. It must, however, be said that the best amateurs are immeasureably inferior to the professional fishermen. In the recent championship contest Beesley, of Oxford, was the winner. This is really an interesting fact with regard to hereditary aptitudes. The Beesley tamily, as most Oxford men know, have supplied champion punters from time immemorial.—Cor. Toronto Globe.

"PODGERS" REPLIES TO "CUTTER."—And now comes a cutter man who is not satisfied with beating the skimming dishes tu the fluke of a race for the Goelet cup at Newport, but wants it all. Some people are never satisfied. He is very touchy because I said the cutters got the best position and got the wind, what there was of it, from the south, and were able to lay a better course than the sloops, but wants to prove that the favorable slant had nothing to do with it, but that it was all the superior sailing of the cutters. "I say no," but I don't care a tinker's red eent about the matter either way. I was not there to report the race for anybody, and gave my version of it I was probably don't know much about such matters, I will merely state that I was within a few hundred yards of the Block Island buoy when the cutters rounded it; and as for not knowing much about yachting, I have owned not less than twenty yachts of all sizes, most of which I modeled and planned and sailed without the aid of a dry (or wet) nurse in the shape of a saling master, which I imagine is more than "Cutter" can say. As for newspaper controversy, "Cutter" says he don't want any. Mc too, But I would like to test our relative knowledge of yachts and yacht sailing by a little controversy on the water, each man at the helm of his own yacht, with the "Cutter's" dry nurse ashore. That would be much more satisfactory. What do you say, "Cutter" "Podersas.

you say, "Outter?"—Poderas.

PORT AND STARBOARD IN THE FRENCH NAVY.—The terms "babord" and "tribord," equivalent to port and starboard, have been formally banished from the French navy, as far as steering is concerned, by a circular lately issued by the Minister of Marine, and the terms "a droite," or to the right, "a gauche" to the left, substituted in their places. The order to put the helm amidships is now "zero," and "comme ga" signifies to keep the vessel on her course. When it is desired to move the helm as quickly as possible, the command is repeated several times, and when the change is to be made slowly, the words "en douceur" are added, the command for helm hard over being given by adding the word "toute" to "a footie" or "a gauche." All orders are to be twice repeated by the steersman, once as a signal that they are understood, and again when the order is executed. In addition to the spoken orders, signals are made with the hands, to starboard for "a droite," to port for "a gauche," and vertically for "zero." The terms "babord" and "triboord" are still employed for the usual commands not connected with the steering of the ship. It is a long time since "larboard" was discarded on account of its similarity to starboard and port substituted for it among English speaking sallors, and it is strange that the change noted above has not heen made before.

A SWEDISH TORPEDO BOAT.—A new torpedo boat has been

A SWEDISH TORPEDO BOAT.—A new torpedo boat has been recently added to the Swedish navy, named the Hugin. The vessel is built of steel and is of the following dimensions: Length over all, 16ft.; width, 12.88ft.; draft of, water aft, 6.7ft., and forward, 2.0ft. The screw is a single one, and the engines, which are of 650 indicated horse-power, are expected to give her a speed of 19 kuots per hour. The vessel is fitted with two steam rudders. For the ejection of torpedoes there is an apparatus for discharging Whiteheads 10ft. long and 4.2ft. in diameter, the launching tubes being two in number, one on each side, a little above water. The vessel is further armed with a four-barrel Palmerantz machine gun, and fitted with electric light apparatus. In the stem and stern are water-light compartment, which may also be used for storerooms. The boat weighs, fully equipped, 54 tons, and cost \$40,000.—Iron.

equipped, 94 tons, and cost \$34,000.—Iron.

YACHTING ON THE LAKES—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, a race will take place between the Norah and Atalanta for the Fisher cup for the championship of the lakes, won by the latter at Chicago last year, Mr. R. J. Bell, of the Norah, having challenged the Atalanta. The race will be over the regular course of the Bay of Quinte Y. C. The third of the matches for the championship of Burlington Bay was won by Brunette, on Aug. 30, beating Cacique and Coquette by Is minutes. The breeze was very fresh and all of the boats shipped a good deal of water.

BEVERLY Y. C. SWEEPSTAKES.—In the account of this race in last week's Forest and Stream the following misprints occurred: Cruiser did not have to turn back to round bury No. 6, Comus was the boat named, All boats marked B. Y. C. in the list belong to the Beverly Y. C. All those marked Bv. Y. C. (a misprint for Bo. Y. C.) belong to the Boston Y. C. None of the protests were allowed.—Blue with a Gold Castle.

A CATAMARAN RACE.—A sweepstakes race for catamaraus will be sailed on Sept. 15, from Communipus Docks to Southwest Spit buoy and return, 35 miles. The boats already entered are the Rocket, of Noauk, Mr. Humphries, owner; Hermis, Yonkers, Mr. Thomas Fearon; Duplex, Jersey City, Com. Longstreet, and the Cyclone and Jessie, owned by Fred Hughes. A steamboat will go over the course with the boats. The entrance fee is \$25.

TORONTO RACES.—The race of the Royal Canadian Y. C., at Toronto, set for Saturday last. was postponed until Monday on account of calm weather. On Monday the calm still prevailed, so the race, as well as the Toronto Y. C., which was to have been sailed then, was postpoued until Tuesday.

SPERANZA.—The first vessel built by the Bay Ridge Construction Company, was launched on Sept. 10, from their yard at Bay Ridge. She is a keel schooner yacht for Mr. H. W. Collender, and will be named Sperauza.

## THE NEW GATLING GUN.

THE NEW GATLING GUN.

The Second Machine-gun platoon is composed of Lieut.
A. L. Howard, Sergts. F. Bailey and E. Cooper, Corps. E.
H. Ticknor and W. H. Forsyth, and Privates E. B. Hotekiss,
John R. Hall, F. Heaney and W. Grohowsky. This platoon
took charge of the new Gatling battery gun which reached
this city yesterday. The gun now stands in its room directly
opening in the Union Armory. The room opens from the corridor at the entrance of the building. In front of the gun
room are the parlors for the platoon which mans it.
Early last evening the gun was examined by crowds, which
completely filled the room at times. Lieut, Howard and the
men of his command were present and explained the working
and action of the machine. Ten barrels, about the same size
and shape of rifle barrels, having a caliber 45-100 of an incl,
are fastened at the muzzles to a circular perforated plate, in
the center of which is a pivot on which the cluster of barrels
revolves. In the center of the cluster is a long shaft which
pivots at the breech as at the nuzzle. This shaft is supported
at the muzzle end by a cross-piece which rests on two long
steel bars, which enter from the carriage on both sides
of the barrels, to which they are parallel. Turning a
crank at the breech of the gun causes these barrels
to revolve very rapidly. The breech is a slot which
connects with a cylinder inside the breech is a slot which
connects with a cylinder revolves also. On the outside of this
cylinder are ten grooves to correspond with the ten barrels. In
each of these grooves is a sliding steel breech-plate, on which
is a shell extractor and a central firing pin with hammer. In
the limber which accompanies the gun are about 100 the cases,
about two feet long and three inches by one. On one side of
each tin case is a groove, in which slides the handle of a metal
valve, which moves up and down in the case. Each case holds
sixty rounds of government cartridges. The end of this case

fits into the slot on the breech of the gun. When the case is full the valve is on top of all the cartridges, and a man pressing down on it can shove the cartridges into the slot of the gun. The United States tactics for the Gatling gun furnish a manual for ten men, but Lieut. Howard will probably rearrange the tactics for six men. At the command "Ready," one guner steps forward and unlosens the crank at the breech, and the death-deating machine is ready. The sergeant sights the piece. On the order to fire, gunner No. I turns the crank and 1,000 bullets a minute fly from the barrels. When the cartridge drops into the revolving slot it is caught by one of the sliding breech blocks and pushed forward into one of the barrels. On the right haud frame-bar, which is parallel with the barrels, are two sighting-pins. No barrel is discharged until it comes around to this frame bar where the sighting-pins are, When that barrel reaches the place to be discharged, a hammer strikes the firing-pin in the sliding-breech block, which moves in that barrel's corresponding groove, and the cartridge is exploded.

There is a shell-extractor in every sliding breech block.

in that barrel's corresponding groove, and the cartridge is exploded.

There is a shell-extractor in every sliding breech block, which pulls out the cartridge into the revolving grove again, and the empty shell is again carried around in the grove until it is on the lover side of the cylinder, when it drops on the ground. There is very little or no noise made by the mechanism when in motion, except the rapid click of the hammer as it strikes a firing-pin about twenty times a second. The breech of the gun is elevated or depressed by a screw. By moving a little key the turning crank will cause the breech of the gun is devated or depressed by a screw. By moving a little key the turning crank will cause the breech of the gun to keep moving to the right and left, thus spreading the leaden storm over a wide space.

The gun is mounted in about the same as that of the brass six-pounder, and the circumference of the circle formed by the ten barrels is about the same as that of the brass six-pounders in the Guilford battery. Two horses will draw the gun and its limber, which carries 5,000 rounds of armunition. Although the mechanism seems to be complicated, Lieut. Howard can take the whole thing to pieces and put it together again with no other tool than a wrench and a screw-driver. The breech is of brass and the barrels are to be nickel-plated to protect them from the salt and damp air at Niantic. The machine gun and its platoon will probably do terrible execution during the impending engagement near Camp Couch next week.—New Haven Palladium.

#### POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

The willows wave in nooutide glare
To meads that smile beyond,
The beetles drone in the sleepy air,
Aud all seem lost in the dreaming where
I seek the pickerel pond.

Ah, dear old pond! 'lis many a year Since last I took my pole And wooed fatigues of woll and weir To try a bout with fortune here Where thy calm waters roll.

How well I recollect each day In those sweet times of yore— I toiled the sweaty hours away, Alluring the coquettish prey From thy dark depths ashore.

So now I come with hook and line
And mem'ries ever fond,
To live again the audd lang syne
And taste once more the sweets of thine,
O veteran pickerel pond,—Chicago News.

Thirteen hundred and eight wolves were killed last year in France, mainly on the border lands of Belgium and Germany.

A fisherman at Santa Barbara, Cal., the other day hooked a fish weighing about two pounds, and in drawing the same to the boat it was swallowed by a large rock cod weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds, and he succeeded in landing both safely in the boat.

The small prices obtained at the Liverpool sale of wild beasts have created something like a panic on the continent. The Monde Illustré announces it as a new horror—"le krasch des faunes." What seems to have specially alarmed the French financial mind is the fact that a tiger which had eaten two keepers consecutively was sold for 1,200 francs—"only 600 francs a keeper."

"Mariar," said an Allen county peasant to his other half, 
"have you cuny idee how many young uns we have?" "Nigh 
onto leven, I guess," "And how many dogs are they round 
y'ere?" "Most a dozen, I guess; there's Tige, an' Bruce, an' 
Growler, an' her four pups, an' the hound, an' the terrier, an' 
them others o' Hank's that loaf 'round y'ere." "Say 'leven 
children and only a dozen dogs. Mariar, don't ye think we 
have most too many children? Times is most tarnation hard, 
ye know. Say, can't we put out some o' our chunkiest gals to 
work? I 'low that they could make enough in a spell for us to 
buy another dog or two." "Jist as you say, Hezekiah," "Wall, 
I 'low 'f' we could swap two of our young 'uns for four more 
dogs we'd be fixed. I guess I'll tri,"—The Hoosier.

dogs we'd be fixed. I guess I'll try it."—The Hoosier.

"What were you fishing with—bent pins and strings?" asked Justice Duffy as he frowned down on four trembling boys in front of the bar of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

"Yes, sir," tearfully assented each urchin. "Well, don't you know it's against the law to fish in the park. If you catch all the fish out there won't be any for other boys to look at. Which one of you caught a fish?" "I did," said Harry Capler as he raised his hand. "You didn't raise your right hand," said the Judge; "do it again. I shall be very severe on you. Two months is what you will get. One month each for you other boys. Officer, take them to jail." As this sentence was given a wail arose from the four culprits. "Hold on," said the Judge as they reached the door, "come back here. Will you ever do it again?" "No, sir." "Well, then you are discharged. Run home."—N. Y. Herald.

Run home."—N. I. Herald.

It is asserted on the authority of persons who have recently visited Marlette Lake that the prodigious increase of trout in its waters has overstocked the lake. At times they can be seen massing themselves in the small streams which are tributary to the lake, and on these occasions they have been crowded out on the grass growing on the borders of the streams. Thousands could be thrown out with a pitchfork. A piece of bark thrown into the lake will cause a dozen or more of trout to leap for it. The coyotes have eaucht the knack of fishing, and sit by the shore watching for leaves to fall into the water. The instant a leaf touches the water the fish rise, and like a flash the coyote bounds into the thick of the fish, and is certain to bring out one or two in his mouth. The coyotes are shot whenever any of the lumbermen see them, but by stealing up in the underbrush they generally manage to escape observation.—Carson (Nec.) Appeal.

Those of our citizens who have studied the fish supply of Western Maryland have become alarmed at the results which have been produced by the introduction of bass into the Potomac and the neighboring streams. The bass are very voracious in their habits, and attack all kinds of aquatic life for food. They have either devoured or driven away most of the fallfish, the sunfish, the catish and other native fish, and they have very greatly diminished the number of cels, and have even destroyed many of the turtles and watersnakes. If this wholesale slaughter continues it will not be long before the bass will be almost the only fish in our waters, and then the question as to their future food will be difficult to decide.

They have increased very rapidly, and are now found in large quantities in all the streams which enter the Potomac. As they even now devour their own young, it may be that, when the other fish becomes extinct, they will turn upon their own species and start a Kilkenny struggle for existence.—Baltimore Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.

A small and dejected dog stood upon one of the stone drawpiers of the Congress Street Bridge yesterday gazing longingly at the inaccessible bridge, and occasionally uttering a
sorrowful whine. He walked around the top of the pier at
intervals, looked at the city, then down at the water, and
when apparently about to jump turned away as if appalled
at the fearful height and returned with plaintive whining to
the side of the pier facing the bridge. "That's the third time
he's been out there to-day," said the bridge tender. "He don't
seem to learn by experience, and now he's got to stay there
until the Albany boat comes up, and that'll be more than an
hour. He won't jump off. Last spring, when the ice was just
going out, a cur dog came over from West Troy and ran out
to the pier when the draw was open. He got left and was

terribly scared. The draw struck when I closed it, because the heat of the sun had expanded the iron, and I couldn't get it open until night. So I took my ladder out to the pier and went up after the dog, but he wouldn't let me take him down, and I had to push him overboard. Well, sir, he swam around these two piers twice, cold as the water was, and when he found he could not climb up he just swam down to the ferry landing, crawled ashore and came up the street and across the bridge here like a streak. He never stopped to wag his tail as he went by, but just lit out for West Troy as if he was sent for."—Troy Telegram.

It was announced recently that Lieutenant Fred Schwatka, United States Army, had resigned his commission for the reason, as intimated, that he was about to enter "foreign service," A Portland (Ore.) newspaper explains this report as follows: "He is not intending to embark in a change of flag, but he is about to enter the Scotch service in this wise: Last year he was deputed by the Government to lead an expedition up the Yukon River in northwestern Alaska, to explore its channel, resources, etc. He crossed to the river,

1200 miles above its mouth and descended to the sea, making an accurate record in full compliance with his instructions, but in the meantime he attended to a little side show of his own. In addition to what he was specially instructed to examine and report upon in the Aleutian Islands group, he discovered and mapped out the central channel of the noted Japan current and its thermal effect upon the temperature of the several islands in its track. These islands are said to aggregate about two thousand square miles, with a perennial climate of about sixty degrees Fahrenheit the entire year, and covered with grasses and verdure adapted for indefinite grazing, and having no parallel on the planet for stock ranges. On the lieutenant's return from the Yukon expedition he stopped in Portland, and entered into confidential terms with 'Scotch' Reid in respect to gobbling these perennial islands for cattle ranches, to be conducted under the auspices of a corporation to be organized in Scotland, with plenty of capital to back the enterprise, for which purpose Reid left here several weeks ago. Lieutenant Schwatka is to take special superintendence of the business there, with a due ratio of non-assessable stock, of course "-Ex.

# OMEOPATHINARY ETERINARY ESPECIFICS

OR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Coal Mine Companies, Trav'g Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manaal, (39 pp.) sent free by inail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

13" Pamphlets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.

109 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

# The "Mayer" Minnow Casting and Trolling Rod.

This rod is made from specifications furnished by Professor Alfred M. Mayer. Its proportions were reached after a long series of experiments, the object of which was to obtain a section bamboo rod of about 9 ounces that would feel light in the hand, be well balanced, not throw off a delicately mouthed minnow in making long casts, and finally after striking the bass would have enough spring and flexibility to afford the angler the same pleasure as that given him when playing a bass on a fly rod.

The rod has two tips, one 6 inches shorter than the other; the shorter tip is used for trolling and in casting when wading.

This rod has been thoroughly tested in both lakes and quick water, and anglers who have used it are unqualified in praises of its staunchness and the delicacy of its action.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE, Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle

48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York City.

## SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# Fishing Tackle.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

#### Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

## APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## HILL ON THE DOG.

THE STANDARD WORK ON THEIR MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

## SPECIALTIES

Russian Water Proof.

Price 25 Cents.

The best article known for keeping out wet and preserving the leather.

### GUN OIDE.

Price 50 Cents.

The only non-oxydizer made that will prevent iron, steel and metal from rusting when exposed to salt water. The contents of one bottle will keep a gun in good condition one year.

#### Powdered Areca Nut.

Price 50 Cents.

A safe and infallible remedy for WORMS in DOGS.

## Imperial Flea Powder. Price 50 Cents. For the destruction of Fleas and vermin on dogs and other animals.

The above are put up under my supervision by one of the best chemists in the United States, and each is guaranteed as represented. Sample containing one package of each sent on receipt of \$1.50 in stamps or postal note.

I keep in stock a full line of

Spratt's Medicines for Dogs.

HENRY C. SQUIRES

No. 178 Broadway, N. Y.

OUTSIDE,

GUNNING COAT.

Edge of game pocket turned up to show the net bottom, which permits ventilation, drip and distention. Right and left sides afile. Cotton Duck Coat. Cap of Corduroy...

Gaiters of Leather.

Duck...

Sent everywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

#### HENNING, CLOTHIER,

410 Seventh Street, WASHINGTON CITY.



## JAS. F. MARSTERS.

55 Court Street, Brooklyn. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75tt., \$1.09, 120ft., \$1.25, 180ft., \$1.50, 240ft., \$1.75, 800ft., \$2.00, 450ft., \$2.25, 600ft., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Drags. 25 cts. extra; nickel plated, 50 cts. extra. Erass Click Reels, 2019ds., 50 cts.; 30yds., 75 cts.; 600yds., \$1.00, nickel plated, 50 cts. extra. Marster's celebrated Hooks srelden, 50tt. Limerick, Kirby Limerick, Sproat, Carlisle, Chestertown, O'Shaughnessy, Kinsey, Aberdeen, 50tt. Limerick, Rirby Limerick, Single gut. 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per doz.; byth. production of the company of

catalogue, Established 20 years. Open Evenings. J. F. MARSTERS, 55 Court St., Brooklyn.

## KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# THE BEST HUNTING ARM IN THE WORLD!



WITH AUTOMATIC EXTRACTOR FOR D. & S. SHOTGUNS

WITH AUTOMATIC EXTRACTOR FOR D. & S. SHOTGUNS. In offering this well-known and celebrated rifle to the public we feel confident that the long-sought means of converting a shotgun into a rifle, without loss of time or overloading the sportsman, is found, as thousands of voluntary testimonials bear evidence.

The perfect simplicity of this invention—the absence of screws or nuts—adds to the ease with which the change can be made from a shotgun to a rifle, and to its durability; there being nothing to get out of repair, there can be no question about the wear of the rifle; neither is the shotgun liable to any injury in the use of it. The change can be made from shotgun to rifle, and back to shotgun, as quickly as a discharged shell can be taken out and a gun reloaded, the rifle barrel being operated upon by the extractor of the shotgun in the same manner as the shot shell; and the sportsman's burden is increased but little—the weight of the Auxiliary Rifle being from 15 to 24 ounces.

A reference to the cut shows that this barrel, when in its place in the gun, rests on a centering collar near the muzzle, which perfectly centers the rifle in the shotgun barrel. For single-barrel breech-loading shotguns this rifle is equally well adapted, and will become a valuable adjunct. The standard sizes are made only for 10 and 12-g, shotguns, but will be made to order to it any gauge of shotgun manufactured. To avoid errors in filling orders, customers are requested to state precisely the gauge of the gun in which they wish to use the rifle barrel; also to state the caliber of rifle you desire, and length of shotgun barrel. Manufactured by

THE STRONG FIREARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Also manufacturers of the Climax Cartridge Belt, Shot Shell Creasing Machine and Breech-Loading Yacht and Field Cannon, SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

## PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE.

Trout Flies, 30 cts. per doz. Bass Flies, \$1 00 per doz.

GUT LEADERS.

Single, 1 yd. 5 cts.; 2 yds. 10 cts.; 3 yds. 15 cts.

Double, 3 length, 5 cts.; 4 length, 10 cts.

4-Ply, 4 length, 25 cents.

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. d for price list.

Between Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.

#### GUNS FOR ALL:



We offer a better spread in guns this year than ever before, consisting in part of the Parker Trap Guns (for which we are sole agents), the Colt Club and other Colt Guns, Harrington & Richardson's Guns and Revolvers, Enos James & Co.'s Invincible, Triumph, Trap, Never Miss and other grades, and the Great American Single Gun, called the Field, with top lever and all improvements. The Field Gun costs but a trifle, and is designed for boys or men who cannot afford to buy fine double guns. Besides the above we have a small job lot of guns of Webley, Hollis and other makes which we offer at less than half price. Send stamp for catalogue. H. & D. FOLSOM, 15 Murray Street (P. O. Box 1114), New York.



L. C. SMITH, Maker. Syracuse, N. Y.

BRADFORD & ANTHONY,



Agents for Skinner's Celebrated Fluted Spoon. Nos. 1 & 2 are especially made for trolling with files for Black Bass.

A KILLING BAIT AND DURABLE.

#### TACKLE FISHING

Of the best quality, all kinds and styles.

374 Washington Street, Boston. Mass.

This boot will give better satisfaction for all-round work than any covering yet invented for the feet. Double uppers, water-tight tongue at instep, snug adjustment at top, giving symmetrical application to conformation of foot, ankle and calf, and contributing thorough comfort, protection and warmth. Will not chafe the heel or ankle. The seams are rubber cemented before being stitched; the tongue is thoroughly waterproofed; bottoms put on with welt and handsewed; no screw-nalls used as in the cheap imitations. Thorough work and fit guaranteed.

work and fit guaranteed. Send for catalogue of leather and canvas sportsmen's goods to

#### TERRINGTON & QUIMBY,

SUCCESSORS TO

THOMSON & SONS,

301 Broadway (P. O. Box 1016), NEW YORK.

Also Agents in New York for

Lefever's Hammerless Guns.

#### DOG TRAINING;

-BY-

S. T. HAMMOND, KENNEL EDITOR OF FOREST AND STREAM.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE PRICE \$1.00.



#### Sportsmen's Wear.

For sale by all gun and sporting go see that our trade mark is on the lining. other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bags, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free upon application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's Library.

## List of Sportsman's Books

We will forward any of these Books	by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
No books sent unless mon	ey accompanies the order.
ANGLING.	KENNEL.
Region   R	American Kennel, Burges
entific Angler	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games 2 00 Athletic Sports for Boys, bds. 75c.; cloth. 1 00 Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc. 2 00 Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes 3 00 Croquet 20 Easy Whist. 2 Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements 3 50
nerican Bird Fancier.     50       rd's Birds of North America.     30       out's Eirds of North America.     30       outstein's Chamber and Cage Birds.     1       50     4       d Notes.     75       25     29       and Singing Birds.     50       ues.     50       lde's Key to North American Birds.     15       old's Land of Birds, pa. 25c.; cloth     30       old's Land and Game Birds.     30       tive Song Birds.     75	Hands at Whist. 50 Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise 25 Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish 20 Quoits and Bowls. 25 Skating. 50 Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports. 7 The Philosophy of Whist. 50
turalists' Guide, Maynard. 2 00 tural History of Birds. 3 00 tes on Cage Birds, Green. 1 80 muel's Birds of New England. 4 00 ror Birds. 15 ter Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and tidgway, plain edition, \$12; hand colored. 30 00	HORSE.  American Roadsters and Trotting Horses. 5 00 Bits and Bearing Reins. 50 Boucher's Method of Horsemanship. 1 00 Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols. 30 00 Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. 2 50

# son's American Ornithology, 3 vols...... od's Natural History of Birds..... BOATING AND YACHTING; and the World in the Yacht Sunbeam... Racing, Brickwood. ing Trips on New England Rivers. etng in Kanuckia. e and Camera... Canoe and Camera. Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's, Cruises in Small Yachts Frazar's Practical Boat Salling, Paddle and Portage. The Salling Boat Yachts and Yachting, Kemp, Yacht Designing, Kemp.

HUNTING-SHOOTING.	
American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long	2 00
Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan	1 00
Crack Shot	1 25
Field, Cover and Trap Shooting	2 00
Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth	4 00
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen	2 00
Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper	75
How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow	1 00
How I Became a Sportsman	2 40
Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost	1 50
Hurlingham Gun Club Rules	25 1 50
Rifle Practice, Wingate	1 50
Rod and Gun in California	50
Shooting	3 00
Shooting, Dougall	75
Shooting on the Wing	2 00
Still Hunter	1 25
Stephens' Fox Hunting	1 25
Stephens' Young Moose Hunters	1 50
The Gun and Its Development, Greener	2 50
Wing Shooting, by "Chipmunk"	50
wing shooting, by Chipmank	00
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.	
Amateur Trapper-paper, 50c.; bds	75

The Gun and Its Development, Greener Wing Shooting, by "Chipmunk"	2	50 50
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.		
Amateur Trapper-paper, 50c.; bds		75
Three in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in Norway	1	75
Camp Life in the Wilderness		30
Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall.		50 75
Complete American Trapper, Gibson		00
Hints on Camping		00
How to Hunt and Trap, Batty's		50 75
Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher		00
GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.		
Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard	\$1	00
Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley		50
Lake		50
Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake		50

	Easy whist		50
ľ	Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements Hands at Whist.  Instruction in the Indian Club Eversion		50
ı	Hands at Whist		50
ı			25
ı	Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish	2	00
ı	Quoits and Bowls		25
ı	Skating		
Į	Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports	- 1	
ľ	The Philosophy of Whist		
ľ	Quolis and Bowls. Quolis and Bowls. Skating Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports The Philosophy of Whist Whist for Beginners		50
ľ			
ı	HORSE.		
ı	Amondon Desideten and Martit. Tr.		00
ı	American Roadsters and Trotting Horses	Ð	00
ı	Bits and Bearing Reins Boucher's Method of Horsemanship		50
ŀ	Boucher's Method of Horsemanship	1	00
ı	Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols.  Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.	30	00
ı	Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.	2	50
	Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	1	50
ı	Dwyer's Horse Book	1	25
á	Horseback Riding, Durant		25
3	Horses and Hounds		80
۱	Dwyer's Horse Book Horseback Riding, Durant. Horses and Hounds. Horses, Famous American Race.		75
	Horses, Famous American Trotting. Horses, Famous, of America. Jenning's Horse Training.		75
	Horses, Famous, of America	1	50
	Jenning's Horse Training	1	25
ı	madual of the norse		25
	Mayhew's Horse Doctor		00
ı	Mayhew's Horse Management		00
ı	McClure's Stable Guide	1	00
ı	Rarey's Horse Tamer.		50
ı	Riding and Driving Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's Stable Management, Meyrick Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia.		20
	Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's	3	00
ı	Stable Management, Meyrick	1	00 75
	Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia	3	75
	Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo	- 3	50
	Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition,		1.50
ı	12mo. The Saddle Horse The Horse Owner's Safeguard.		00
	The Saddle Horse		00
ı	The Horse Owner's Sareguard	2	00
ľ	Veterinary Dictionary, Going	2	00
ľ	Wallace's American Stud Book Wallace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols. Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America	10	00
ı	Wallace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols.	20	OCS
ı	Woodrun & Trotting Horses of America	2	DU
ı	Youatt and Spooner on the Horse	- 1	50
J	DIECETTANDONE		
ı	MISCELLANEOUS.		
ı	Amateur Photographer	1	00
ĺ	Animal Plagues, Fleming		80
ı	Antelope and Deer of America	2	50
ı	Animal Plagues, Fleming Antelope and Deer of America Archer, Modern Archer, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson		25
	Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson	1	50
	Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth,		
ı	Government Report	2	50
	Archery, Wilcohery Ot, Maintee Hombson. Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth, Government Report. Common Objects of the Seashore. Eastward Ho!. Florida and the Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast and Lakes of U. S.  Atlantic Coast and Lakes of U. S.		50
	Eastward Ho!	1	50
	Florida and the Game Water Birds of the	-	0.0
	Atlantic Coast and Lakes of U. S	2	00
	Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-		50
	Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-		
	sey Coast	5	00
	How to Make Photographs	1	00:
	sey Coast. How to Make Photographs Humorous Sketches, Seymour. Insects Injurious to Vegetation.	6	00:
	Insects Injurious to Vegetation		50:
	Transing One Cow	- 1	(14b)

S Taxidermy Without a Teacher... S Half-Hours With Insects.....

The...cal Taxidermy and Home Decoration,

al Orange Culture al Poultry Keeping

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. | SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 8. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross, London, England.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Translent advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

NOS. 89 AND 40 PARK ROW

EDITORIAL.
The Creedmoor Meeting.
Poems on Field Sports.
The Sportsman Tourist.
The Sea Otter Hunters.
Hunting in the Himalayas.—III
NATURAL HISTORY.
A Hunning Bird Combat.
Antidote for Snake's Bite.
Hornets and Yellow-Jackets.
The Birds Again.
Game Bag And Gun. The Birds Again.

GAME BAG AND GUN.
How we Lost W. P.
The Texan Antelope Hunters.
Duck Shooting in California.
Shot Cartridges.
Bullet versus Buckshot.
Deer in North Carolina.
SEA AND RYER FISHING.
Minnow Casting for Black Bass.
Kennebag.

Minnow Casung to Kennebago.
Bass Fishirg.
Points on Suckers.
How a Trouc Takes the Fly.
Isancutrure.
Penusylvania Fish Commission.
Oyster Industry of the World.
Present Condition and Future
Prospects of the Oyster Industry.

ENTS.
THE KENNEL.
English Kennel Notes.
New York Non-Sporting Show.
Importing Dogs from England.
An Old-Time Story.
Dublin Bench Show.
Speculations and Speculators.
Manchester Show.
The Philadelphia Show.
Denver Bench Show.
National Breeders' Show.
RIFLE AND TRAIT SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Creedmoor Meeting.
The Trap.
Philadelphia Tournament.
CANOEING. Achtino. Yacht Racing at Toronto. Quincy Y. C. Regatta. Sept. 11. Boston Y. C. Third Champion ship Races,
Beverly Y. C. 97th Regatta,
The Carmelita.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

#### THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

THE full report which we give of the work on the National Rifle Association range during the past week will tell of the doings at a very successful meeting. over 1,500 entries scattered through the nineteen matches on the programme, there was abundant competition, and those who won prizes high in the lists were compelled to show some very fine scores.

The militia did not make such a showing as it was fair to expect they would, but the regulars were shown that there is plenty of good shooting talent among the non-professional men of arms. With the close rivalry came, of course, many protests, but the management was prompt in disposing of all questions brought up, and of the general conduct of the meeting there are as yet only words of praise. The financial exhibit has not yet been made up, but it is safe to estimate that, while the meeting was not a success in the way of pay ing for itself completely, yet it was sufficiently supported to encourage the directors in presenting as good or better programme next year. It has been a triumph for those who advocated a policy of wisc expenditure, even to the point of liberality, over those who wished to bring economy to the verge of parsimony.

One of the novel sequences to the meeting was the wail it evoked from some ancient Fluellen in arms, through a column of space in the New York Herald of the 15th inst. The writer had evidently seen one of the special military rifles such as modern experience demands shall be provided for such of the military as shall show themselves extra proficient in marksmanship and enable them to make the best use of their skill against the enemy in the ranks of the sharp, shooters' squad. Without troubling himself about the facts in the case this stickler for the obsolete and the defunct proceeds to draw a very pretty pen-picture of the modern soldier with a special military proceeding to work before an imaginary enemy as though he were operating on a lawn before a target, and by inference leaves the deluded reader to believe that Creedmoor is given up to practice with smallbore, special military rifle. In fact, this class of practice represents the very advance guard of real military shooting.

Among those who study small arms in behalf of the sev eral great armies of the world, the special endeavor now is to secure an extra-accurate, long-range, small-bore weapon, with as many appliances for securing the best results as can possibly be put upon it. The demand is for a light weapon capable of carriage for the average man and yet not a mere blunderbuss for short-range slaughter. The tendency is to improve the gun and train the man up to the machine rather than simplify the weapon down to the stupidity of the man. Brain will beat brawn when the test comes, and if the Fluellens range themselves on the side of the latter they must abide by the result. Statistics, too, are against our ancient advocate. The recent meeting at Creedmoor was really a military gathering, in which the present armament of the There was just a leaven troops was abundantly recognized. of small-bore effort and of special military shooting just sufficient to show that the management is cognizant of the latest drift of the science of arms.

There were nineteen matches, of which two were confined to small-bore sporting weapons, and they had just twelve entries. There was another match, open to any rifle, with a handicap in favor of military arms, and this had 310 entries, the large majority being of the military class. In the any military class there were four matches, and the aggregate entry list was but 156, and here again the service arms were employed in large measure in open competition with the weapons whose excellence so troubles our venerable textwriter. All the remaining matches were open only to military men, either regular or militia, carrying the service arm of their corps. The total entry list ran up to 1,036. Here the shooting was done by men who bore arms just as they came from the official armory, and with all the hindrances and defects retained on them by Boards of Ordnance conservative enough to suit our protesting friend. than this, eight of the matches, embracing 549 en tries, were confined to men using the New York State model weapon—the "gas pipe"—which has so often filled the fair breezes which float over the broad Creedmoor lawn with the azure tints of hearty and well-deserved profanity. It is a weapon after Fluellen's own heart. It is crude; it is capable of immense service in the way of banging about, a crook in the barrel may or may not affect its in accuracy, and it is nakedly innocent of any appliances which would enable the user to find the bullseye. Such weapons are lying about loose at Creedmoor, and it may cheer F.'s heart to know that fully two-thirds of the shots fired at Creedmoor for the past week came from the muzzles of these .50-caliber contrivances. The desire to enter into competition was so strong that chances were taken with these arms They have done good service in the past, but we will hail the day when America shall recognize the fact that the right arm for the coming soldier is the very best one which ingenuity can contrive, and make a grand clearing out sale of much of the junk now stored away in arsenals and depots.

POEMS ON FIELD SPORTS .- Some years ago we noticed the proposed publication of a volume of poems by Mr. Isaac McLellan. The manuscript was destroyed in the Park Row fire. Having, with most commendable perseverance, collected the pocms again, Mr. McLellan makes the welcome announcement that the volume will shortly be ready for the Mr. McLellan was a college mate of Longfellow at Bowdoin, and has been favorably known as a poet for more years than some of us have lived. We presume several thousands of schoolboys have spoken his poem on the death of Napoleon Bonaparte:

Wild was the night; yet a wilder night Hung round the soldier's pillow—

and we know that tens of thousands of readers have been found for his numerous poetical descriptions of the pleasures of field and stream. It is natural that Mr. McLellan should desire to see his poems gathered together from the various journals in which they have been printed into a more perma nent form, and it is altogether fitting that his book should be given cordial welcome and hearty support. For particulars we refer our readers to the author himself, whose address is Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.

A SUGGESTION FOR BENCH SHOW MANAGERS -Is it not about time to put an end to the fictitious valuations of dogs in bench show catalogues? What do the characters "\$10,000 after an entry signify? It would be more becoming and sensible, if the animal is not for sale, to so state it. Here is chance for some club to inaugurate a reform by substituting the words "Not for sale," in the place of the ridiculous figures now so common.

THE RETURN OF THE GROUSE.-The ruffed grouse is a notional bird. Sometimes it takes a fancy to disappear so utterly and mysteriously from a locality that the sportsman may hunt over his favorite grounds without even finding a trace of one. Where or why the birds go is something that no one as yet appears to have determined with any degree of satisfaction. Breechloading shotguns, grouse ticks, the clearing up of land, and half a dozen other causes have been assigned, but they do not explain the puzzle. Two or three years ago this disappearance of the birds was so general that it caused alarm. Last year the birds began to come back again, and this season they are on hand in force. Many favorable reports have come from different localities, which indicate that the ruffed grouse shooting of 1884 will be remembered. There is scarcely any game that American sportsmen could so ill afford to lose as the ruffed grouse. All the more, then, should measures be taken for its protection from the snarers, who are after all probably the most destructive agents engaged in its diminution.

THE WONDERFUL KEELY GUN .-- The famous "motor" man of Philadelphia has been turning his attention to guns; and if the papers of that city are to be credited, he has at least succeeded in astonishing some army officers who have seen the performance of the new engine of destruction.
The gun is loaded with a wonderful "etheric vapor," whether the same that makes the "motor" stock sell we are not told. The vapor was introduced into the gun, in the presence of the invited guests, and a number of leaden bullets more than an inch in diameter were fired through a board and flattened out against the iron plate as if they been pounded with a trip hammer. We are promised a public exhibition in New York. Meanwhile the folks who are getting up an electric gun have to be heard from.

A POLAR EXPEDITION is projected by the Russian Ministry of Marine, to be conducted on the plan suggested in the FOREST AND STREAM of July 24. The scheme is to have several large parties to start from Jeannette Island and proceed entirely on foot across the ice, leaving large depots of provisions in their rear. It is thought that there are many islands north of Jeannette Island that could be utilized. The rumor that the New York Yacht Club was to join with Cyrus W. Field, Jr., in sending out Chief Engineer Melville on a new polar expedition is denied by the officers of the club and by Mr. Field's brother.

A. O. U.-The next meeting of the American Ornithological Union promises to be interesting and important. It is probable that several well-known ornithologists from abroad will be present, among them Dr. P. L. Schlater, Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, and for many years editor of the Ibis. Dr. Schlater came over to attend the meeting of the British Association of Montreal, thence he goes to Washington, where he will be the guest of Dr. Coues. Messrs. Henry Seebohl and Howard Saunders, it is expected, will also attend the A. O. U. meeting.

THAT BIG BASS HEAD .- The head of the Florida black bass—the leviathan of 233 pounds—has been set up in a glass case and is now on exhibition in this office, where all who may be interested in such things are invited to call and inspect it. It is one of those wonders which must be seen to be appreciated.

THE POLITICAL BONE.—The office of game protector in this State is important, but not of such consequence, one might think, as to be looked upon as a political gift. It is quite true, however, that the office has in some cases been peddled out as a sop to political influence.

THE PICTURED ROCKS are described in the current number of Lippincott's, over the signature of D. D. Banta, a name very pleasantly remembered by readers of the "Between the Lakes" papers recently published in these columns.

DR. ELLIOTT COUES returned from Europe last week. He reports that his trip was both pleasant and profitable in the way of new material secured.

SHOTGUN ACCIDENTS are numerously reported this year. They are mostly confined to apple orchards, melon patches

## The Sportsman Tourist.

#### THE SEA OTTER HUNTERS.

If an Eastern man should be suddenly set down in the capital of Washington Territory, and assured that if he wished to visione of list finest sections he would be compelled to ride forty-five miles in an uncovered wagon, over a road as rough as it is possible to imagine, and then be consigned to the tender mercies of a Siwash Indian, to finish the remainder of his journey, some thirty miles, sitting in the hottom of a kanim (canoe), he would probably conclude to remain where he was; but to those who are familiar with the string in the control of the control of the control of a kanim (canoe), he would probably conclude to remain where he was; but to those who are familiar with the control of the control

were of large size, and one of which would certainly weigh 100 pounds.

The wind having changed, we hoisted the small squaresail and coasted along the shores of the bay. The scene presented was one to delight the heart of a naturalist or sportsman, for hundreds of ducks, gulls, cormorants, pelicans and the smaller species of sea birds were to be seen on every side, and seemed to have very little fear of us.

Late in the afternoon we reached our journey's end, and pitched our camp adjoining the otter hunters. Here we remained some six months, having a fine opportunity to gather what little information it is possible to obtain, regarding the natural history of that singular animal, the Enhydra marina of naturalists, and of the men who devote their lives to its capture. The sea otter, formerly abundant from Cape Mendonian northward, has from the great value of its fur and the constant warfare waged against it deserted its former haunts, and of late years has appeared off the Japan coasts. The only place in the United States where they can still be found in any numbers is along that rough and stormy strip of coast extending from Gray's Harbor north to the Flattery Rocks, a distance of about sixty miles. Here in the heavy

surf the otter may still be seen, but so shy and retired have they become, that it requires the practiced eye of the rifeman to distinguish them from the numerous hair seals that also inhabit these waters. Although the seals frequently come on shore to bask in the sun, the otter is never known to do so; the open sea is its home, sleeping or waking, in storm or sunshine, it is all the same to him. During a residence of many years on this coast, all of which were spent in the pursuit of the otters, an old hunter assured me he had never seen one of them on the land, or even in the rivers and bays unless disabled. Only to feed do they approach near enough to the shore to be reached by a rifle ball.

Although the otter undoubtedly subsists partly on fish, in my dissection of them I could not find traces of anything but the remains of the large crab (Caneer magister), so abundant in these waters. Diving to the bottom they secure one of these, then, rising to the surface, they lie on their backs, holding it between their paws and crushing the thick shell with their strong teeth like paper. After finishing their meal they swim out beyond the breakers, which here extend fully a mile from shore, and, with heads just above water, will sleep for hours, gently rocked by the huge rollers. The female seldom, if ever, has more than one young one at a birth, which is carried with her, its little paws firmly grasping the thick fur about her neck. Even in death it still clings to her. Quite a number of young have been obtained in this way. All attempts to domesticate them, however, have failed, for as soon as they were able to take care of themselves they inamediately returned to their former haunts.

The otters sometimes go in pairs, but generally in companies of some half a dozen individuals, and when beyond the reach of a rifle ball they are very sportive. With their broad hind feet, webbed to the very nails, they make wonderful speed through the water, leaving a long track of foam behind. They know a derrick as sue I sa human

the beach.

A stranger riding along the coast would wonder for what purpose these curious-looking towers, erected every few miles along the beach, with the heavy surf breaking around them, could be for, and would be told that as the otters became more wary, the hunters were compelled to resort to other methods to get within range than shooting from the flat beach, so at extreme low tide they sunk deeply in the sand three poles of about forty feet long, nailing strips across to form a ladder; at the top is a rough kind of a house to protect them from the sun and rain. By this device they gain some 400 feet from high water mark. These towers or lookouts are called derricks. Here with their heavy rifles resting on a swivel they await the approach of the otters, which generally feed on the incoming tide. These rifles were made to order, most of them by the Sharps, and are very heavy, weighing from 15 to 18 pounds. They are provided with telescope sights, which are soldom used except in misty weather, a plain globe and peep sight answering every purpose.

the otters, which generally feed on the incoming tide. These rifles were made to order, most of them by the Sharps, and are very heavy, weighing from 15 to 18 pounds. They are provided with telescope sights, which are soldom used except in misty weather, a plain globe and peep sight answering every purpose.

Some of the wonderful shots made by these men would astonish an Eastern rifleman. With a mark barely four inches in diameter, for the otter seldom shows more than his head amid a boiling surf and high wind, it is not uncommon for them to put a ball through the head of their game at 1,000 yards, although the usual distance is much less than this; seldom, however, being under 200. Many a man who considered himself a good shot has come here to try his fortune, but after expending all his powder and lead in unsuccessful firing, has returned disgusted, the deceptiveness of distance on the water, high winds and heavy surf having caused a total failure. The experienced hunter knows better than to fire at an otter moving at an angle, but keeping it carefully covered, he waits until it turns for the shore, and as its head appears on the crest of an incoming wave, it remains stationary for a moment; this is the time he fires.

Even when an otter is killed there is no certainty of getting it, for it generally sinks and remains under water until the gases are sufficiently generated to cause it to float, which is usually from five to seven days, and during this period it may drift many miles away. Should it not come in with the next flood tide, word is sent to the derricks in the direction the current would probably carry it, and they keep a sharp lookout for it, promptly restoring it to the owner. Disputes as to ownerships are very rare; as an additional precaution, however, all the bullets are marked.

Every two or three hunters employ an Indian to run the beach for them, and also to skin the otters taken, which is a very tedious and difficult process. After skinning, the fur is placed on a frame and stretched as tigh

Some of the younger men have always had a great desire to get out beyond the surf and try their fortunes with a shotgun, but there are searcely half a dozen days during the summer when it is possible to get through the surf. They once resolved to make the attempt, however, and had a sea kanim built by the Indians expressly for them. The labor required to make onc of these boats is almost incredible, an Indian being the greater part of a year in finishing one. Their only tool is a small hatchet with which the top of a log is first flattened. The center is then burnt out with large stones heated red hot. The sides are shaped and the rough edges burnt off. After this it is scraped and the rough edges burnt off. After this it is scraped and the rough edges burnt off. After this it is scraped and the rough edges burnt off. After this it is scraped and the rough edges burnt off. After these cances and an Indian to paddle it, a young otter hunter successfully ran the surf and reached smooth water beyond. They secured two otters, and just as the hunter raised his gun for the third shot, the Indian swung the paddle around bringing his hand in range and received the charge in his wrist, smashing the bone and leaving the hand hanging by a few shreds. All thoughts of shooting otters were now abandoned, the problem was how to get back. The Indian was suffering fearful agony, and moreover was in danger of bleedling to death, and the pain making him unable to help, so lashing the gun fast, the hunter made the attempt alone. When about 100 yards from shore the boat capsized, and half drowned the two were washed ashore. The hunter generously gave the Indian the otters and paid the expenses of amputation also.

At another attempt made by two Indians, the canoe split from stem to stern; by dint of hard swimming they managed to save themselves, although their guns were lost. Since then there has been no more attempts.

As fall approaches, two of the hunters go up the beach some twenty miles to a small rock situated about a quarter

are at a distance of several hundred yards, and with a single ball.

Accidents are very rare. But three years ago an old hunter named McFarlane received a bullet in his leg by a premature discharge of his rifle. Word was immediately sent to the nearest physician, some sixty miles distant, but before he arrived the old man had bled to death. The most singular thing in regard to this accident was that he was the only married man among them.

The otter hunters were formerly much annoyed by the Indians of the Quiniault reservation, twenty miles above, who would steal their otters or whatever else they could get when the hunters were on their derricks. Some settlers also were killed in cold blood, and no trace of their murderers ever found; but after the mysterious disappearance of some of the leading braves with their principal tyhee or chief, these peculations ceased. There is no reason to suppose that the hunters killed them, although the Indians thought they did. The probability is that they were lost while crossing the harbor. This tribe has been peaceable ever since, and old Fort Chehalis, which for years had stood on the opposite side of the harbor, was abandoned and is now a crumbling pile of logs.

If the history of the lives of these men were published it.

the harbor. This tribe has been peaceable ever since, and old Fort Chehalis, which for years had stood on the opposite side of the harbor, was abandoned and is now a crumbling pile of logs.

If the history of the lives of these men were published it would make a column of rare interest, but I will content myself with a short sketch of one of the noblest-looking men I have ever seen. He might be said to be a man with a history. Coming from an old Vermont family, his great desire to see the world led him in his early manaood to brave the dangers of a voyage 'round the Horn, and he landed in Calfornia in 1840. Here he made a somewhat precarious living until the discovery of gold in '49, and being one of the first at the diggings, he made a good strike, and realized a fortune and returned home. Finding the woman of his choice already wedded to another, he turned his back on his native town forever and again came to California. Here he soon lost his money in speculation. About this time word came to the mining camp of the discovery of the precious metal in Australia. He immediately left for Ballarat, and remained in the country seventeen years. Success attended him there also; but the government escort to which he had intrusted all his savings being killed by the bushrangers and his gold plundered, the old man was left penniless again. Back to California he came, and, drifting up the beach to the otter hunters' camp, he has remained there ever since.

No one could fail to be impressed with the tuth of what the old man says. His long silvery hair and beard make him one of the most venerable looking men I have ever beheld. Many a night we have sat up until the small hours of the morning, listening to his tales of adventure and hardships such as rarely fall to the lot of men.

With their log cabins nestled under the shadows of the giant spruces and the little garden patches adjoining them, the hunters lead a quiet life. If they have not the pleasure a city affords, they at least are free from its cares. Some of the ple

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 15.—Rail shooting on the Powwow and at Indian River and Town Creck has been pretty good of late. One party got sixty. Several single bags of twenty were made. Self and partner got sixty-two, and the chances will be good until October if froats keep off. Other shooting matters are quiet. Some coots, so called, are in the bay —X. Y. Z.

#### HUNTING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life.-III

Lights and Shades of an Indian Forester's Life.—III.

REACHED the plains by the end of October, and pitched my camp by the sacred city of Hurdwar, a city inhabited by men and monkeys in about equal numbers. Between the adult population of both races there appeared to be a perfectly good understanding, but between the boys and the monkeys there was not so much a peace as a perpetual armed truce, ready to break out into petty hostilities at any moment, and as an impartial observer, I am bound to admit that the monkeys were not infrequently the aggressors. The Hurdwar boy when he comes into the street with anything eatable in his hand, takes good care not to stand near the houses with his back to the wall, but even in the middle of the street he knows that the eyes of all the monkey population are watching him from every roof and rail, and other vantage ground; but with all his precautions the boy is sometimes off his guard, the monkeys never; and left the boy become for a moment indifferent to what is passing behind him, some enterprising monkey is sure to steal up and make a dash at the eoveted morsel. Well, the monkeys are servants of the god Humaiyoon, and the Hindoo may be a monkey himself some day, so he treats his hairy brother considerately.

I pitched my camp here in the comparatively open country, for the fever king still reigns in the Sewaliks, and it is not held safe to venture into its recesses before the 15th of November, and further, it was a good point from which to take stock of all the railway ties collected at the various catching depots on the Ganges, and to hunt up the considerable number that, coming down in freshets, when the river overflowed the country for miles, had been left stranded in the low jungles, and sometimes misappropriated by the villagers,

I had been here some two or three days, when I thought

agers.

I had been here some two or three days, when I thought it time to get rid of my three cows which had gone dry, and of my three yearilds and three two year old ealves. I had to keep a man specially for them and bny fodder, and was getting thred of it. They would have been shaughtered in the summer, but being in independent filmdoo territory, I dared not have committed such a sacrilege. I know, too, that the Hurdwar people, although in British territory, had very decided opinious on the same subject, and preferring always to leave a favorable impression behind me, I thought it better to dispose of my cattle and contine myself to my muttons, varied by such game as my rifle and fowling piece might provide, so I sent into the city and gave public notice of the intended sale for the next day. A dozen or more dealers and merchants attended to the summons, but although my cows were of the purest blood and snow white, the natives though I was at their mercy in the matter of price and had great them the mercy in the matter of price and had great them the mercy in the matter of price and had great them of the mercy in the matter of price and had great them of the mercy in the matter of price and had great them of the mercy in the matter of price and had great them of the city and gave public notice of the intended and of completed butcher, and ordered him to get up at daylight and shughter a two year old steer. The servants, who were all Malomedans or low avait results, and about 9 o'clock my behral came to report that the district magistrate—a Mussel-man and the head men of the city wanted to see me. I ordered them to be ushered in, received them all with special courtest, pointed the Magistrate and the chief handless with the Hurdoos if he appeared too cordial with me, being moreover divided between the necessity of upholding his magisterial dignity on one hand and the equal necessity of being respectful to an English officer in my position, hastened over the presidency of the hadden and the head and the head ha

the forest, but as you hold their lives sacred, are there no people in the city who would care to redeem them from the knife? You are men of standing and know the value of the animals, fix a price and let the citizens take them. I leave the matter in your hands." In ten minutes I got a fair price for my cattle, and the herdsman drove them off. As they left, I addressed the Magistrate smilingly, saying: "Well, Tehsildar Sahib, we have got over the difficulty with the rice eaters without unpleasantness; the beast was killed by a Mussulman and is in prime condition, you have only to say which is your favorite joint and I will have it sent down in the evening." Thus, with a little display of tact, I got a fair price for my cattle, a supply of fresh and pickled beef for my eamp, read the Tehsildar a homily for neglecting to pay his respects on my arrival, and at the same time established amicable relations with him and all the people of the city.

While taking luncheon at 2 o'clock I ordered the how

pay his respects on my arrival, and at the same time established amicable relations with him and all the people of the city.

While taking luncheon at 2 o'clock I ordered the how dah to be placed on the elephant, and as soon as he was ready I set out for some cover three or four miles distant, where I expected to find some birds. The road lay through a scantily stocked forest with a strong undergrowth of prickly Zisiphua, so mounds which formed a favorite cover for small pigs and hare.

Beating these for hare I put up several half-grown porkers but did not fire as I had plenty of meat in camp. I bagged a brace of hare on the way, and reaching the grass cover I heat it for an hour, and succeeded in bagging two brace of black partridge and a young peafowl, after which I started for home. About a mile from my camp I came to a few huts where I found my shepherd, who announced the unpleasant news that while grazing my little flock of sheep, then reduced to seven, a panther had charged in and killed two or three, when his own shouts and the shouting of some villagers near by had frightened the beast off; the sheep that escaped had vanished into the jungle. Taking the shepherd and some villagers along with me to the scene of the slaughter, I found three dead sheep, one of which was tolerably close to a tree suitable for building a muchan or perch on, and with the aid of some light poles and small rope the villagers soon had a perch built for me, about twenty feet from the ground. Olimbing into this from the howdah, I had the other two sheep secured on the elephant, and as there was no moon I told the mahout to return for me soon after dusk, and meantime to take the shepherd along with him and search for the living sheep. The panther must have been near enough to hear the noise, for the elephant was still vistle from my perch less than half a mile distant, when I saw the panther walking boldly toward me about a hundred yards on my left. Advancing twenty yards he disappeared behind a clump of zisiphus, I the down the pa

an encounter between my elephant and a wounded panther, and the night too dark for me to cut in, so we plodded home to dinner.

The elephant was ready betimes in the morning, and as soon as I had despatched my coffee I was in the howdah and away. We beat round a good cirele without coming on him, and then went back and took up the blood trail, which brought us at about three hundred yards to a dry, disused canal cut, fringed with wild saccharum about eight or ten feet high. Putting the elephant into the ditch, we heat it up about a quarter of a mile without result, then got out, went back to the spot at which we had entered it and beat up the other way. We had not got more than fifty yards when a furious growl almost at our feet proclaimed the presence of the foc. I could not see him for the tall grass that spread from bank to bank of the ditch at the spot, and the continued growling convinced my that the beast had all the will, but not the power to spring. Satisfied of this, I told the mahout to back the elephant half a dozen paces. This he did, the panther still growling but not advaneing. 'I can see him now,' said the mahout, 'seated on his haunches,' 'Make the elephant sit down,' I ordered, and this being done, I too was able to see something of the beast through the reeds, and fired. The shot took effect, as I judged from the violent cursing in which the panther indulged. I saw him fall over too, but could not make out whether he was moving away or struggling only. or struggling only.

too, but could not make out whether he was moving away or struggling only.

Giving the word, the clephant rose to his feet, got out of the ditch, and making for the spot where we still heard the panther, threw his trunk round the tufts of wild saceharum and laid them low, revealing the panther in his last struggle. The elephant was now too excited to keep quiet and was with difficulty restrained from taking the principal part, with the result that my next shot was a yard off the mark, and, finding it impossible to steady him, I dismounted and stepped into the ditch. The panther was about five yards from me, with his tail toward me; but his head was up, and, dropping on one knee to get clear of the grass, I gave him a ball in the back of the neck, which finished him. The mahout then took the elephant to the spot, made him mow down the grass with his trunk, and explained to him that the panther was dead, a fact of which the clephant satisfied himself by touching the careass with his trunk. The three of us—for I always had a handy man in the back seat of the howdah—next hitched a rope to the panther, and made the elephant drag him out of the ditch, when, finding that he was quite dead, we hoisted him to the rump of the elephant, by means of a couple of small pulleys fastened to the howdah, and started for home.

While the elephant had been displaying excitement and refusing to stand still while I fired, the mahout had employed most injuriously reproachful if not aetnally abusive language toward him. He called him "a pig-headed, obstinate, noman person, the bastard son of a pig," prodding him in the back of the head with his heavy prickers at every word, and now that both were cool the mahout began to talk quietly to him about the impropriety and folly of his conduct. The elephant displays so much intelligence and is so apt at learning anything required of him; he remembers distinctly so many words of command that a mahout speaks of his elephant as understanding Hindoostani in the same sense as if he were speaking of a foreigner. "He understands Hindoostani," said my mahout in reference to this same elephant, "as well as you or I do, but they are obstinate sometimes and won't do what you tell them to."

Three of my muttons had turned up at the camp shortly after I left, and some days later the fourth was recovered. The two dead sheep sent home the night before were made over to my sweeper, who gave a grand dinner to all his easte men. The panther skin was a very handsome oue, but it had cost me dear.

## Hatural Bistory.

#### A HUMMING BIRD COMBAT.

A HUMMING BIRD COMBAT.

WHILE out collecting near Aurora, N. Y., I noticed a hedge of lilae bushes, and attracted by the delicions odor I seated myself near them and partook of my lnnch. I had just finished and was preparing to continue my walk when a singular twittering, not unlike that of the blackcap titmouse, arrested my attention. Looking up I discovered a fine male ruby-throated humming bird, almost within reach of my hand. He circled uneasily for a few moments then alighted on a decayed twig, within three fect of me, and began to arrange his plumage. I remained very quiet and he did not seem to notice me until I made a sudden motion with my head. In an instant he was out of sight, but soon returned with his mate, and after a few half suspicious glances at me hovered above the branch for a few seconds; then closing their wings both birds grasped the branch with their little feet. While observing them, I noticed a small, dark shadow coming toward them and suddenly the stillness was broken by a succession of sounds, which very much resembled a swarm of bees; and then another male bird dashed down and made a savage lunge with his beak. But the first bird was not to be caught so easily. He sprang lightly from the limb and the other came in contact with another limb and almost stunned himself, he recovered sufficiently to grasp the limb near the other's mate. When the first bird saw this he dashed at his rival with the fury of a miniature whirlwind; and the ruby and green feathers fairly showcred to the ground. The female looked as unconcerned as if they were not present. After a few minutes of battle, both combatants dropped to the ground. One flew away, but as he acted very strange I think his eye was pierced by the sharp beak of his adversary. The other returned to his mate, a very sad-looking bird. His tail feathers were gone and his beautiful throat was full of blemishes, but he was far from being conquered as his scornful twitter showed.

CHAS. C. TRUESDELL, JR.

#### THE BIRDS AGAIN.

THE BIRDS AGAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream;

"Wilmot" is mistaken. If he will carefully read my article again he will see that I suid nothing about "ten berries." A short time ago I had a lively filt with some "bird lovers" through the columns of the New York Examiner. After the smoke of the battle had cleared away, the inclosed article, from the pen of a well-known horticulturist, appeared. I think it hit my critics in the flank, Please let "Wilmot" see it.

The article, by T. H. Hoskins, M.D., is as follows:

"I admire the spirit of those who defend the birds. They belong to the class who help to make life worth living by their geniality of spirit and their abhorrence of bloodshed. They are a force in the world, and in many respects a force for the good; but for all that, they are not safe people to put in the jury-box to try criminals. Their bias is even greater than the law requires on the side of the accused. And worse than all, they are apt to regard beautiful plumage and a sweet song as an offset to proved offenses.

"It seems to me that in discussing the question of the right to life of the animal races, in opposition to luman interests, the just jndge will utterly exclude the items of beauty and sweetness. The rat has just as much right to live as the robin, and the woodchuck as the squirrel. If we may destroy one as a nuisance, we may the other. To be sure, as regards ourselves, we may give weight to agreeable qualities, and on selfish grounds may spare the beautoful and sweet-singing birds, while we destroy the no more harmful crows. But if we do so, let us recognize the nature of our motive, and not flatter ourselves that it is not selfish.

"I like to see the robins on the lawn; I like their song, and that of the catibird and thrushes. It is painful for me to destroy them, and I cannot myself separate distinctly the reasons why it is so, without much self-analysis. I will endure far more loss from them than from crows or blackbirds, before I will shoot. And it is on with the serve of me that it is

the fact that he does the same here, where wormy cherries are inknown. And how about the strawberries and the currants? Are they wormy, too?

"In regard to the claim made for birds that they keep us from being ruined by the insect world, it may be correct to the full extent insisted on; but the proof so far is insufficient. I recently made a list of forty-four species of insects most common in gardens, which exist, multiply, and if not met with active means of destruction, would utterly prevent the cultivation of many kinds of cultivated plants, yet which the birds we can most closely watch, such as the robin, never (or scarcely ever) eat at all. And I want to call attention to the fact that the confessedly useful birds about which there is no dispute (the swallows, for instance, but there are many others) do not depredate upon gardens and farms at all. Like the toad, they are useful only. These I believe in protecting, both by law and public opinion. The few species that frequent our gardens we may spare or not according to individual taste and necessity. But will not the pl adeas for all birds, indiscriminately, be a little more careful about the character of their statements and the correctness of their evidence? It is a poor cause that needs buttressing with inexactitudes."

Newport, Yt., August, 1884.

NEWPORT, Vt., August, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Wilnot's" figures in Forest and Stream of Sept. 4. are as interesting as "Picket's," in a former issue, though "Wilmot's" sum in addition is wide of the mark. He credits "Picket" with one hundred too many, which mins his table; and then, too, he does not allow for what the birds would eventually destroy had they not been killed, for for thos kept off by "Picket's" fusilade. To my mind the evidence points to a cheap saving of fruit. Here we do not consider cathirds or thrushes, other than robins, fruit eaters to any extent. I may say that "Wilmet's" articles are all well worth reading, and that I agree with him in the main, still. I think sometimes a little powder and snot used with discretion may affect a saving in small truits. I sincerely hope, however, that "Picket" will not have to destroy a thousand birds next year.

EAST WAREHAM, MASS,

#### ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE'S BITE.

ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE'S BITE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Anent the discussion on snake bites. Why is it that our hounds escape death? In this section of the mountains I have never heard of a hound dying from a snake bite, yet there must be over a hundred bounds in a radius of five miles from here. I have known of dogs being bitten, and the bitten part swelling up and sloughing out, often leaving a deep hole, but I never knew the dog to die. I believe that the poison kills by depressing the action of the heart; hence the counter-acting stimulation of the heart action by alcohol saves the patient, and further the well known fact that an "old soaker" is but slightly benefitted by administration of alcohol. Another instance supporting this theory: A man bitten in the neck by a copperhead (not as dangerous a bite as that of a rattle-snake, died in ten or fitteen minutes. The poison entered the jugular vein and went directly to the heart. Now, is the heart action of our hounds s. strong that it resists the depressing influence of the poison?

EARMINGTON, Pa., Sept. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
Several years ago I was out after deer, when a friend shot a fine buck, which ran into a deep ravine and was caught by the dogs. On arriving at the place where the deer lay, I discovered that Blne, our maiu dog, was missing. Looking for him, I soon found him standing in the water and apparently very sick. Examining him, it became apparent that he had been bitten by a very large snake. I took him in my arms and galloped four miles to a store, where I got a bottle of what they called "Schnapps," which I poured into him. It made him very drunk, but cured him fully in a short while.

PROTECTION.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 9.

#### HORNETS AND YELLOW-JACKETS.

HORNETS AND YELLOW-JACKETS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A few years ago I was on a sporting excursion among the mountains of Mendocino county, this State, during the month of August. Hornets and yellow-jackets were very abundant, especially the latter, which were so fond of venison that we were obliged to encase in sacks the carcasses of the deer shot, as well as to prevent their being covered and fill d with eggs of files. Not having a sack, the next best thing was to close the incision in the abdomen from which the veni-on had been drawn with wooden pegs or pins, and the sooner and more complitely this was done the better.

A fall on the rocks while fishing in one of the rugged mountain streams for trout put an end to my sport for some days, but gave me plenty of t me to watch the depredations of the hornets upon the yellow-jackets. A bone or other refuse from the table would be literally covered with yellow-jackets, and the hornets, sometimes one only, would hover two or three feet above them, select a victim, fly down and alight upon its back, clasp it with its legs and after a short struggle, lift it from its teet and fly away with it to its young, as I supposed, but being to lame too walk far I was unable to settle this point.

The yellow-jacket would sometimes get free from the hornet after being carried twenty or thirty yards, and return to secure auother victim. This was enacted thousands of times in my presence. Only the yellow jackets which were attacked seemed to have the slightest interest in the movements of the hornets.

Your correspondent "H. J. T.," Aug. 28, is correct in saying hornets will not sting a person who keeps perfectly quict. It is not necessary to be down as he advises. L. Belding. Big Trees, Calaveras County. Cal.

CARDINAL REDBIRD ON Lone Island.—Flushing, L. I., Sept. 9.—On Sept. 7, 1884, I was fortunate enough to secure on a gentlemen's place in this village, a male cardinal redbird (Cardinalis virginianus). He was in very poor plumage, mounting, but was evidently a wild bird. I have never net with one of this variety in this neighborhood before. I wonder if the warm weather of the last few days was the cause of his wandering so far away from the sunny South.—ROBERT B. LAWRENCE.

## Game Bag and Gun.

HOW WE LOST W. P.

HOW WE LOST W. P.

SUMMER has come in Southwestern Kansas. A green, on a country guiltless of shade trees Bronzed cowboys riding into the little forlorn-looking towns that are scattered along the A. F. & S. F., uniformed in the white but, diety shirt and leather leggins of their tribe. Emigrant wagous creeping westward on the road that hugs the railroad track wherever it goes. Cattle and antelope scattered everywhere, calves and fawns in plenty, but no hunting or fishing at this season. We have no game law, but we don't kill antelope in summer except an occasional buck for home con-umption. So I read the Farset and Stragad and long for the shady brooks of the East. Bless the old paper, it helps me along through the summer to read about how our guild lunted last winter. I feel that I too owe a contribution to this summer entertainment, and what be ther than an account of how I lost. W. P. Dixon on the prairie, and how I didn't find him (for he found himself).

George Dixon was night telegraph operator in Cimarron during the winter of 1882-83, and his brother. W. P. Dixon, of Livermore, Pa., came out to visit him, accompanied by a friend from the east rn part of this State, maned Bert (his last name I have forgotten). George wanted me to take them out hunting, and offered to pay the expenses of the trip. So I got Tracey with his old wagon, and, taking a two-seated open buggy, we started the next uoon, forted the river, and pulled out southwest for a rain-water lake the lay about thirty miles away. We had a head wind and heavy road, so we did not make more than about twelve miles, and camped in a little hollow among the sand hills, put up the tent, gathered cow chips for the fire, cooked supper and soon went to b d in the tent. It was a pretty close fit, five of us and a big dog in a tent 10 by 7, but we got settled down finally and put in a comfortable night. At noon the next day we reached the lake and were disgusted to find a place that had vidently been just deserted by a hunting party. Autelope heads were lyi

We then drove off into the sandhills about five miles from

apicee.

We then drove off into the sandhills about five miles from camp, and saw a baud of antelope as soon as we struck broken ground. Leaving the horses we crept up to within 200 yards and both fired together. Both shots took effect but did not kill, and the band ran over a hill followed by the two wounded ones. We made a run, and when we reached the top of the hill there stood our wounded game, and we settled them at once. W. P. was delighted at our success and we soon got the team up and put our game in, and started after the band. Got around them, and as they ran past W. P. got in a lucky shot and broke a buck's leg. I turned Nig loose, and he caught him after about a mile run. We then went to camp and found that Tracey and Bert had also been successful and got one apiece.

The next morning George Dixon concluded that he would stay in camp. Tracey and Bert went off together afoot and W. P. and I struck for the sandhills in the buggy. After traveling about seven miles we saw antelope in a hollow and, unhitching and picketing the horses, crept toward them. We got to the brow of the hill unnoticed and had a good chance at 75 yards. I told W. P. to let me crawl a few feet away from him, so that his smoke would not get in my eyes, and then take his shot, and that I would give him the first chance; but just as I got into position, in that unaccountable way that things sometimes happe 1, my gun went off in the air as soon as I cocked it. We both jumped up and shot, and one of us wounded one near us, but to the left. W P. wanted to go after the herd, I wanted the wounded one, so we separated, though I knew I ought to go with him. I told him: "if you get lost and can't find the wagon, gut on the edge of the burnt gr-und and follow it to the old freight road and take that to camp." "All right," he said, and away he went.

I followed my buck around for several miles but he was will and you have a round for several miles but he was will and you have a round for several miles but he was will and you have a round for s

wagon, get on the edge of the burnt grand and follow it to the old freight road and take that to camp." "All right," he said, and away he went.

I followed my buck around for several miles but he was wild and got better so I could not put in a shot, and finally at about 2 o'clock, he led me past the wagon, so I stopped, ate up half the grub and drank half the water, lay down and went to sleep and woke up with a start at about sunset. It was Dec. 24 and very cold. W. P. was not in sight, I stood on the wagon seat and looked all around with my field glass. I could not see anything. Philed the harness off one of the horses and rode about two miles, tifle in hand to the highest point in the direction I saw W. P. last, and fired my gun, perhaps twenty times, two shots at a time, listening between shots; no response; went back to the buggy; it was getting dark; I knew that I could hitch up and get to camp but if I left the spot and W. P. was out wandering around he might come that way and find me if I stayed there, and besides his brother George would feel as if I had deserted him, so I gathered all tree wild sage I could and got a small loose beard from the buggy and as soon as it was dark made a fire on a knoll and kept it up till wood, splinters and sage brush gave out. No W. P., so I went down into the hollow and wrapped myself up in the light blanket we had on the sest and prepared to play freez out.

W. P. had on light pants, shoes, vest, and no coat when we parted, the thermometer was about 5 above zero, and windy. I knew he was suffering if out. I was all right, but he was lost, and all sorts of grizzly thoughts ran like unnivited ghosts through my head in spite of my efforts to drive the maway. No water, big buffalo, wolves. I knew that me went crazy soon when lost, that the sun does not seem to rise in the East for them. I knew he had money on his person, and his brother neight think I had murdered him Well, the fent-stie things that came into my head that night were ton nue cous to mention. I made up a pla

start every team from three towns out into that county at \$5 a day apiece for four days, with \$50 for the man that found him. But all dreary things have an end at last, and when daylight came I hitched up and drove for camp, hating to show myself and yet hoping that W. P. had got back there. At last I saw Bert coo ing afar off, nearer with a grin on his tace. He surely wouldn't grin if he saw me alone and did not know where W. P. was. Did he come it? Yes, he got in at 11 last night, but he was awful hungry.

The load was off my heart. The eamp was packed ready to start for home when I reached it. I ate and drank as soon as I could, and we pulled out for Cimarron. Bert told me the events of the night as we rode along. When we didn't come in at dark the boys got anxious and soon after dark fired a few shots. Then George went out and got lost within half a mile of the tent. Shot away all his cartridges, the boys thinking he was firing for us and paying no afternion to him. When he saw the fire thought it was another camp-fire, and when the boys went ont for hun ran away from them. They saw my fire at last, and about that time W. P. came in on the freight road hougry and footsore. He had beeu lost, but remembering my directions at last hit the road and came in all right. Then Bert wanted to go after me, but Tracey suid he is all right, and they all went to bed and slept well while I suffered. We got home that night after a hard drive, and I vowel that if I ever take a teuderfoot out on the prairie again I will never leave him ont of sight of camp alone.

CIMMARON, June, 1884.

#### THE TEXAN ANTELOPE HUNTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just read your editorial on "The Need of the West, and I feel so strongly its force and truth that I wish to express my carnest commendation of all you wrote. I cannot refer to all the points covered by your article, but I do wish to refer to the item on meat and skin hunting.

Recently, in company with two friends, I took a trip on the "Liano Estacode," in the western part of this State, and while out had occasion to note the following facts: There are now preparing for the fall and winter hint, not less than fifty hunters, who do absolutely nothing during the spring and summer. These men are well armed, fine shots and murderous hunters. Under their constant warfare, the antelopes are rapidly disappearing, and the buffaloes will be about extinct after this winter. Just so soon as the weather grows cool enough to enable these men to successfully jerk meat, their murderous work begins. Antelopes are killed in vast numbers, and yield a profit of about \$1.50 per head. Buffaloes yield a more handsome profit. These men so cover the country, camping at the few watering places, that sportsmen can get only very poor shooting when they go out for amusement.

Our State laws offer no protection whatever, as they cover for amusement

for amusement.

Onr State laws offer no protection whatever, as they cover only partial districts, and are so very faulty that we might as well have no game laws at all. This murderous work will not be stopped until the game on the plains is extermi-

will not be stopped until the game on the plants is exterminated.

In passing, I call attention to the fact that, as "all is not gold that glitters," so all the meat sold in the markets as builfalo beef or "jerky" is not exactly what it is sold for. Every now and then a mustang falls to rifle shot, and his flesh goes in with the other and is sold just the same. Don't be sure every time that your buffalo meat is not horse flesh. Our mountain country is well stocked with the mule deer—commonly, but improperly, called blacktail—but this winter's hunt will leave us but little hope for the future. Many market hunters are now establishing their camps, and soon the markets will be filled with venison. O, cannot this murderous work be stopped? My heart is sick and my soul is faiut as I think of the way our game is being slaughtered.
Push your work. Push it. You caunot work too fast; you cannot hit too hard.

Protection.

EL Paso, Texas, Sept. 9.

#### DUCK SHOOTING IN CALIFORNIA.

DUCK SHOOTING IN CALIFORNIA.

OF ALL the sports of field or flood, the art—for truly it is an art—of duck shooting is the most exhilarating and exciting. To be able to stop the old drake canvas-back as he comes sweeping along in the teeth of a "southeaster" is no easy task, but calls for both experience and expertness. What a thrill of delight is felt by both novice and skilled sport-man as the old bird, stopping short in its flight and doubting up over the sights, comes down with a crash at the report of the double barrel hammerless, or the little greenwing teal just skimming the surface of the pond, and which, as you rise in your blind, doubles and "Birts" from right to left, as he "climb." to escape your I-aden bail.

The shooting, of which I am to speak more directly, is that confined to within the lunit of one hundred miles of San Francisco city, including the large marshes bordering the bay, and at the jin ction of the two large rivers of the State, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, with Sursin Bay, an affluent of San Francisco Bay, and more directly speaking, of the tract known as the Suisun marsh, which is about twenty miles long by ten wile, naving the shape of a half moou its conrave side being Suisun Bay, and its convex side the foothills of the coast range. This tract embraces, as a whole, probably the finest shooting grounds of the State for snipe and all waterfowl. It is traversed by the Central Pacific Rallroad, and is in time only two hours and a half from the bustle and hurry of the city by the Golden Gate. The marsh was long ago taken up, and is now leased by three shooting clubs who hold all the land, and I being the happy possessor of a nuembership in one of them, have my full stare of the sport.

The shooting is of two kinds—pond shooting from a blind, over decoys, and sculling the sloughs which thread the marsh in every direction. Let me describe one of our parties.

The 3:30 Overland train of a blustering November afternoon fluds four of our members aboard, our "Mr. President," B. our c

where across the Straits are situate the United States Navy Yard, on Marc Island, and the city of Vallejo. Five miles further we stop at Port Costa, the great grain embarcadero, from which point over half of the entire grain crop of California is "floated." Here the train runs bodily on the immense transfer steamer Solano, which takes only ten minutes to cross the straits, and we are soon spinning along on the northern shore. After passing the United States Arsenal, located at Benicia, and two or three other points of interest, we turn directly north and run over the first of the Suisan marsh. All of this time we four have been sitting quietly enjoying the ever-changing scenery, laughing at the dry wit of "Mr. President" or listening to "the latest" from F., the time passing so quickly that we all jump when the brakeman, thrusting his head in the door, yells "Teal Station," and as we scramble for our bags the train slows up and stops at our destination.

of "Mr. President" or listening to "the latest from F., the time passing so quickly that we all jump when the brakeman, thrusting his head in the door, yells "Teal Station," and as we scramble for our bags the train slows up and stops at our destination.

We are cordially grected by Charley and Jake, two of the crew, as we step on the platform, and the first word generally is, "Well, how are the birds?" and we then hear the latest news from the ponds. A five minutes' walk along the track brings us to the yacht and the arks where, descending into the cabin, we find a steaming hot dinner of "18 minutes canvas-back" and salad; dishes fit for a king. Here discarding our city attire, we put on our comfortable flannels, and sit down to our sumptuous repast. The record book is pulled out, the latest scores criticised, and the prospect for the morning's shoot discussed. Dinner over, the dogs, which have been standing all this time with their noses in the cabin door, nearly wagging their tails off at the delight of seeing their masters and the prospect of the morning's bunt, are fed and carcssed. Cartridge cases and traps are then looked over, and everything got in readiness for the carly morning's start. A rubber of whist or a game of draw is hardly over before the clock reminds us that we had better turn in if we want to shoot with a quick eye and a steady hand in the morning.

It seems as if I had only been asleep five minutes, when whir-r-r goes the alarm clock, and out we turn to find a steaming hot breakfast already on the table, and the cabin as warm as toast. The hands of the clock mark five, and we must be off by half-past, so tumbling into our warmest clothes, as the weather at this season of the year is none of the mildest, we dispatch our breakfast of crushed Indian and cream, "Bunker's club sausages and buckwheats," and are soon ready for the boats. Going outside we find them loaded and ready, with Jake and the dogs waiting patiently our departure. In a few minutes we are all aboard and the oars are going m

to shoot nearer in the string. By the time we reach the landing, the eastern sky has begun to assume a reddish tinge, which gradually increases as the day approaches, telling us to hurry if we wish to be in our blinds in time for the first flight.

The rule is to never fire a gun until it is light enough to eclipse the flash, as it is that which frightens the birds more than the report. Our traps are soon transferred at the ditch from the skiffs to the pond boats, each man occupying one to himself, with his dog, gun, etc., and paddling silently down the ditch and out upon the pond, we startle the flocks of feeding ducks, which whir in dark streaks over our heads, and the geese flying more slowly, but filling the air with their ceaseless honk! honk! F. and I are to shoot the two blinds at each end of Hayward's, which will leave us about 200 yards apart. We paddle quietly to our blinds, and as Jake puts out our decoys, we arrange everything ready for the morning's flight.

There is a moderate southeast breeze blowing, just enough to ripple the water and make the decoys bob around in a most life-like manner. I have just seated myself on my cartridge tub and am talking to Rob, my spaniel, when "Mark! South! Cans!" comes booming over the water from F., and peering over my blind I spy a flock of "toyal bloods" (you can tell them by their size and speed) heading directly for me. Down I go in the bottom of the blind, and remain perfectly motionless as the birds ceming up wind circle over my decoys once, and in completing the circle they pass with a rush so close over my blind that I could strike them with an oar; but I remain breathlessly motionless, then as they swing off to the left I give them a coaxing call, which brings them back immediately, and, after circling once more, they alight among the decoys. I peep through my blind and select the thickest of the bunch and, rising, give them once barrel on the set and, as the survivors rise, startled and bewildcred, I pour in the other barrel, and there lie five fine "ca

as pointing to the east he yells, "Swans, swans!" and sure enough there came a flock of those magnificent trumpeters. They are very wary birds, and it is just my luck to have the dog on the poud as they are approaching, but there is no calling him back when once after a wounded bird, but, novertheless, I crouch in my blind and urge him as much as possible. I watch first the swans and then the dog.

As the former approach they spy F.'s decoys and swing off toward him; but, no, they change their course and are coming directly to me, when suddenly spying the dog, which has eaught his duck and is half way in shore, they turn abruptly to the left, and as they pass about sixty yards from F., he springs up and gives them right and left. The shot has no apparent effect, as they go steadily along as if nothing had happened, when suddenly the leader commences to waver in his flight, and, turning on his back in the air, he comes down with such a crash that we know that it is a shot in the brain. Tossing our hats in the air we both give a simultaneous cheer, which immediately arouses Jake, who has been asleep in his boat hidden in some tall rushes, and he starts to retrieve the swan, and soon returns with a magnificent specimen of the "king of waterfowl." There is a curious incident connected with the movement or non-movement of the swan while on the wiug, and for a long time I have been unable to account for it, and that is, as they fly along, in passing over a blind, the sportsman may spring up and pour both barrels or a dozen barrels at them, and unless you wound or kill them the discharge has no effect cither in frightening them or making them change their course; they do not even try to rise out of the way of the shot, as is the case of every other waterfowl, but fly along in the same order and with the same regularity, just as if you had never fired your gun. While looking the matter up I came across the following, which probably explains the reason: The swan's wings, though very large in themselves, are inadequate i

agree on leaving the bimos to give the ducks a chance, so we speak, and F. decides to skull, while I am to take my chances with the snipe, and then give the geese a rattle on the way home.

So leaving Jake to pick up the decoys and follow me in the skiff down the slough, I fill my pockets full of shells from my cartridge bag and start out over the snipe patch. The breeze from the south makes the birds lie well, and they all flush within thirty yards and dart away as they utter their sharp scaipe! scaipe!! Now is the time the sportsman glories in the possession of a good retriever, as I would have lost a large number of my birds on account of the grass which is knee deep, had it not been for Rob, my spaniel. He is a little hard-mouthed on account of being used entirely in retrieving heavier game, but nevertheless works splendidly. I am not much of a shot on snipe, and therefore my count would not well compare with my empty shells, but still I have a goodly string as I reach the turn of the slough and find Jake with the boat, waiting as patiently and contented as ever, and smoking the "everlasting weed." I renumber well the day that Jake, by some oversight, left his pipe and tobacco behind him at the yacht, and of all the woe-begone darkies, he was the worst; he could not keep still in the boat, and it being a rainy day, he was perfectly miserable.

A little below us on the slough the geese were feeding, but I did not feel like stalking them, as I had shot half a dozen from the blind in the morning and was very tired. The geese we have here are of five different varieties, there are four gray species and one white. The gray is the Canada goose or "honker" (Bernicla canadensis), the specklebreasted goose (Anser gambeli) also the common brant, and very rarely the black brant. But in numbers these all combined do not compare by one hundred or one-thousandth part with the white geese, or sow goose, as it is called in the East (Anser hyperboreus). They arrive here every year, from the 15th to 18th of October and stay

"It is my own opinion,
When cooked with sage and 'inion,
No bird which flies,
Is half so 'nize,'
""" sage and 'inion,'"

As goose, with sage and 'mion.'"

On coming round a bend in the slough, we meet F., who has been sculling, and has quite a number of fine birds in the bottom of his boat as the result of his afternoon's shoot. This sculling requires a peculiarly-built boat, and the hunters on this marsh, who always build their own boats, have, with years of experience, succeeded in constructing a perfect model adapted in every way for the work for which it is intended. They are so well built that they can be propelled very swiftly with the long, flexible sculling oar, and are so perfectly noiseless that an adept can approach very close to birds sitting in the rushes at the edge of the sloughs.

I think that it is one of the prettiest ways to shoot, as it

requires some skill both to propel your boat and handle your gun successfully, and you have also to be on the alert all the time, as you never know the moment a bird is going to spring from the rushes not twenty yards away.

Our party soon arrived at the station, and found the others there ahead of ns. After unloading the boats, we assort and count our game, which is duly entered in the record book with the incidents of the day. Our bag of to-day shows a majority of sprig, teal and widgeon, with a sprinkling of mallard, "cans" and gadwell.

Those of us that have to return by the evening train proceed to change our comfortable corduroys for our abominable (at least, they seem so to us at present) city clothes and sit down to discuss one of the cook Jim's pet dishes—a a goose stew with dumplings.

The great beauty of the shooting on these marshes is the length of time which it lasts; it commences in the middle of September and lasts until the middle or end of February, and we have good shooting the whole of the time. This marsh is not just a stopping place, as the birds migrate, but a rendezvous where they come to spend the whole winter, and being well protected, there is no reason why the sport should not be good for years to come. In some places the widgeons collect as the white geese do, and when you hear ten thousand or more widgeons all whistling at once, it makes a sound unlike anything clse I have ever heard, and very startling to a person unacquainted with the noise. It is very pretty shooting to call widgeon down to decoys by answering and imitating their whistle, which can easily be done by the means of a small tin whistle, and which will also bring them down when flying at an immense height. I have seen some flying so high that on ordinary occasions you would suppose them to be migrating. But on answering their whistle down they will come, at a tremendous rate of speed, similar to the dive of the hawk; and checking themselves just before reaching the water they alight right among the decoys. After dinn

#### DEER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ALT, let's try the deer in the morning. What say

DEER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

"All right; count me in."

"All right; count me in."

"Let's get off early, and take Ike or Smith, or both, and see what we can do. I've spoken to some of the boys and they do not seem inclined to go, so let's get off anyway, and if we kill a big buck they will feel badly. If we fail they can't get the laugh on us, as we'll tell them we merely went to see if there was any sign."

So next morning early found us at the cabins of the aforesaid Ike and Smith, two stalwart Fifteenth Amendments, always ready for a hunt—deer, fox or 'coon. But it seems that on this particular morning Ike is troubled about many things. Having, by tooling horn and howling hound, at last aroused him, he began a series of mournful excuses. "Boss, you knows I'd like ter go huntin' wid ye dis maunin', but I'll hush my jaw ef I kin see any way or gittin' off. I'm got er job er work ter do ter-day dat I can't put off 'dout ketchin' Hail Columbus. An' mor'n dat, I'm boun' ter be dar soon, too. Smith'll go, an' he kin manage dese dogs most's good as I kin."

After a little more parleying, we chose three of the most reliable deer dogs and set out for the deer grounds, some seven miles distant. Arriving there, we make our horses fast and make the best of our way to the stands previously decided upon. In the meantime Smith has gone in with the hounds. Not many minutes elapse ere we hear the bugle-like notes of Monroe, our strike dog. The trail seems cold, so we take a seat at the foot of a gumt tree and break a pine twig to fight "skeeters." Soon we hear the other dogs trailing also, and we know that the scent is warming up. But the dogs are working away from us, and soon it is difficult to tell whether the buzzing one hears comes from dogs or is caused by the millions of mosquitoes. After a few moments, however, we know that the dogs have jumped the game and are going directly away from us and soon it is difficult to tell whether the buzzing one hears comes from dogs or is caused by the millions of mosquitoes. After a few

know it is a very large buck that has been chased, and we dislike to lose him.

We have not gone more than a mile, when on tooting our horn, Monroe comes running to us. We conclude that the game is up and start on. Passing a cabin, the woman of the house comes to the door, and calling us tells that the deer ran through her yard, with "that same dog" (referring to Monroe) close on him; that the "dog ran off through the woods and soon hushed up." We immediately got down, tied our horses, and calling the dog, put him on the scent where the deer had crossed. The dog immediately gave tongue, and although he had been once over the tracks, took the Irail through the dense wood and undergrowth for about a quarter of a mile, when he stopped and began whining, and on going up we were surprised to find him snifting as fine a buck as it has ever been my good fortune to behold. He had actually run the deer down and killed him, and no doubt lain by him until hearing the horn, retraced his steps to us. We were not long in getting the buck out of the woods, and making the best of our way home, where the

deer was exhibited to an admiring crowd. Though our pleasure was somewhat lessened by not being able to tell just how we shot him, still it was something to know that we had a dog more than a match for the "biggest buck in de woods." as Smith remarked. The deer weighed a little over 200 pounds. We learned next day that one of our dogs bad chased a large doe in another direction, several parties having seen both dog and deer. We think there are quite a number of deer in our drives this season and will try them again soon. Should the eye of Mr. T. G. Tucker chance to sean this sketch, I would say that the dog Monroe is a Byron and his sire came direct from the kennels of the gentleman named; a better dog never made tracks, or howled in response to toot of horn.

Belyidere, N. C.

BELVIDERE, N. C.

#### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Plute's" discussion with "Wells" as regards the advisability of the shotgun in shooting deer, has been read with much interest by me. Now, while I am a great admirer of the rifle and a good rifle shot, I cannot say that I think all men who use a shotgun are "barbarians." "Pinte" must take circumstauces into consideration. I have not the least doubt that he is honest in his convictions, while at the same time I likewise bave no doubt that if be shot deer before a pack of hounds (and that is our only chance to shoot them here) in our tangled swamps, he would soon abandon the rifle and take up the "scatter gun," at the same time "taking back" all he has said in derision of it.

Why shooting a fleeing deer, before a pack of hounds, is not as sportsmanlike and as enuobling as creeping up to a feeding deer and shooting it down in cold blood, with its mouth full of grass, is another problem I fail to understand. I never shot but one deer by stalking, and I felt about as jubilant and elated over that as I should bave done had I shot my mother's milch cow while feeding in ber stall. I felt as meen as a "sheep-killing dog," while, on the contrary, to kill a deer at full speed, even with "buckshot," makes my blood flow freer, and my conscience doesn't trouble me in the least.

I must say that I do not, from personal observation, find that hounding deer drives the deer away. I have hunted the same piece of woods for weeks in succession, hunting three days in the week and jumping deer every day within a mile of the first, "start" of the season. More than that, I ran with my hounds last week a very large doc; she by some means cluded the dogs. We blew off at 12 M. At 3 P. M. the same day she was seen making her way back to the woods from whence she was started. Had she been so terribly frightened, she must snrely have gone further and staid longer. The same deer was seen leisnrely walking along the road, while the dogs were at fault, and mouthing around within less than ha DELVIDERE, N. C., Aug. 18, 1884.

The communication of "Pinte," which appeared in the Forest and Stream:

The communication of "Pinte," which appeared in the Forest and Stream:

The communication of "Pinte," which appeared in the Forest and Stream:

The communication of "Pinte," which appeared in the Forest and Stream:

The communication of "Pinte," which appeared in the Forest and Stream:

The communication of "Pinte," which appeared in the Forest and Stream of the defendency of the defendency of the stream of the contrast with some others which should characterize all controversies between persons who are sincere in their convictions, I feel forced to accord to him very profound respect.

If he will carefully read the article of his which germinated the existing troubles, I think he cannot fail to see that I did not misrepresent him at all. He may not have used apt words to thoroughly convey the views which he holds, and, hence, said what he did not mean to say. In his zeaf for the maintenance of an honest opinion, he may have used arguments which were not appropriate, and which, carried out, make bis position an absurdity. It is certain I thought so; and in defending my own practices I recarded it as only fair that I should show, by a sort of reduction ad absurdum, he proved entirely too much. With all respect, I think I proved that. I am still of the opinion that a legitimate construction upon the words used by him justified the deduction I made; that is, for all game the rifle, because of its destructive character, was the only weapon which should be used. There can be no doubt at all that he meant no other was proper for deer shooting.

I have admitted that in an open country where "stalking" can be practiced, it is much better, because more efficitive in its range. But even in the prairies and open timbered lands no one, whatever may be his skill, can always place his ball where it will almost instantly kill the deer. Oftentimes a mortal wound is inflicted, and the argument would hold equally well against the shotgun for small game. This

such thing. I am somewhat surprised that "Pinte" should propound the question.

To the second inquiry, as to the capacity of a sportsman to hit, with equal case, a flying grouse and a running deer with a rife, I respond that he would be exceedingly expert with a rife, I respond that he would be exceedingly expert to the control of the

And now, with me, "the hatchet is buried," and "the pipe of peace" shall be filled with the most fragrant weed. I shall endeavor to "live to a ripe old age" by a life of temperance and healthful exercise, and occasionally, "as the

spirit moves me," endeavor to fill the soul of "Piute" with joy by allowing hirn to read other "pleasant hits and well-told stories."

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Sept. 10.

Editor Forest and Stream:

After a long experience ou the runways, I have arrived at the conclusion that no trne sportsman, if he can help it, ever fires a charge of buckshot at a deer. A rific, a single bullet, and the deer on "first jump," constitute the real sporting mode of killing a deer. Bleating, whistling or making any noise to bring the animal to a stand is unsportsmanlike, but not as much so as buckshot. Algonquin. Оттаwa, Can., Sept. 13, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

After a moderate reply to the fierce assault made by "Piute" against the shotgun, I had concluded to let this coutroversy alone, being entertained more by the contributions of others than by any selfish gratification that might arise from anything I could hope to offer. The more so since "Wells," of whom I am but a humble compeer, most ably sustains the identical position I occupy in the discussion, I heartily indorse all that "Wells" has said in his most admirable reply to our adversary, published on the 4th of September.

"Piute" in your same issue charges me with "personal innnenda and vituperation" It needs no finger-board to point where that applies. In his blind rage he scorns facts, works entirely upon his imagination, and supposes I am the nser of a \$3.50 "Zulu." For his personal information allow me to say I neither own, use nor have I seen such except in print, so, touching that, I am in a measure driven to his own resources—conjecture. Now, I suppose that a "Zuln" is nothing more nor less than a dangerous and worthless low-priced gun. If it was this sort that brought about the original attack of "Piute," it must be an implement terrible in its suggestions of savage barbarity.

Permit me in conclusion to quote the last sentence of "Pinte's" article: "Thad rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman," directed specifically at myself. What if he be even now transmignated into a luckless cur, baying the moon, agreeably to his own imprecation? Far better had it been for him to have retired to some mountain fastness of his own State, and posted the grounds, "No admittance for shotguns. Penalty, extermination." There he might have amused himself with his several ritles, bayed at "Wells" and and myself to his heart's content, and enjoyed immunity from the presence at least of a weapon that to him seemed endowed with such violently disturbing, savage and barbaric influences.

West Virgeinia.

#### SHOT CARTRIDGES.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Closely allied to the subject of "The Performance of Shotguns," lately discussed at some length in your columns, is that of the various forms of shot cartridges.

I have used them pretty extensively in my hunting, and have experimented with them also in various ways. As to their utility, I may present little that is new or novel to the old and experienced. Still, my experience may be of some benefit to some of your readers who make frequent inquiries as to the use of the larger sizes of shot, etc.

There are several varieties, the wire, concentrators, thread-wound and flannel shot cartridges, besides such nondescript varieties as the sportsman of an ingenious turn may choose to prepare for himself.

The main object to be attained in the use of any shot cartridge is to carry the charge in a more concentrated form, and to a greater distance or range, than a loose charge of the same shot could be driven, and at the same time to preserve a proper and even ratio of distribution—a good pattern, as it is termed.

If the cartridge fails materially in any of these essentials, it is little, if any, better than a loose charge, nor in fact as good, if it have the fault of balling or failing to deliver its shot. It then becomes a mere slug, with all the elements of uncertainty and the almost sure result of a clean miss.

Of the different kinds, my experience and repeated trial lead me to the conclusion that the wire cartridge, consisting of the shot packed in layers of soft bone dust within a cylindrical wire cage, preserves the spherical form of the pellets and admits of their gradual escape while the charge is in motion. This principle, for obvious reasons, insures a per formance fulfilling the requisite essentials I have named above.

In advocating this preference, I am not actuated by any motive te either becomes and perference, I am not actuated by any

motion. This principle, for obvious reasons, issuers a per formance fulfilling the requisite essentials I have named above.

In advocating this preference, I am not actuated by any motive to either boost up the one nor detract from any merit the others possess. Like the fisherman who ties his own files, I make my own cartridges, and can vary them to suit my own ideas or judgment as to the results I wish to accomplish. I simply give facts and results as I have found them, solely with a view to inform those who are without experience. The wire cartridge, if properly made, is uniform in its performance, which, I think, is more than can be said of any others. I have used pretty much all kinds, and have found in all the others a considerable element of uncertainty. Sometimes the concentrators work all right and sometimes they don't. Sometimes a thread-wound cartridge delivers its shot all right and sometimes fails, the thread adhering and failing to unwind; it goes in a body, and the same may be said of the flannel. So that to these uncertainties must be added want of confidence in yourself, when you know that no amount of foresight on your part can give you any assurance of what the thing will do.

Now, about charging. It is not necessary, nor is it advisable to put a wad between the cartridge and the charge of powder. If you insert any, use quite a light one. A well made wire cartridge performs better without; and if you nse any over the cartridge let it be a light paper one, or what is equally as good simply crimp the shell over it. A heavier charge of powder can be used with the "cartridge" than with the same size loose charge.

Use the cylinder-bored barrel; it will give you a much better pattern and performance with the shot cartridge than a full choke will.

Beverely, W. Va.

BEVERLY, W. Va.

CLEANING BRASS SHELLS.—Editor Forest and Stream: Will you permit me to inquire of your correspondents how they clean brass shells. I am aware that there are several methods, and should like to hear the experience of others.—A. T. K.

New Jersey Game.—Madison, N. J.—Although quite a number of cock quail have been heard during the summer whistling their accustomed song, it is a hard matter to find a bery of birds now or even in November. During July the woodcock were very scarce, consequently but few birds were killed. The best bag on woodcock made in July for a day was one of 10 birds, killed by myself and a friend one morning. I predict good fall shooting, however, on woodcock, since so few birds were killed in July. Woodcock are more plentiful now than in July, but it will not be lawful to kill them until Oct. 1. Partridges I find more plentiful than for five years past, and expect some fine sport in November. Partridges are found in considerable numbers near running streams, at least I find it so around here. Rabbits are in fair number, but not as many as last year. The Passaic River, two miles from here, is dragged almost nightly, and, therefore, it is impossible to catch a decent mess of fish with hook and line. One fishing along the Passaic River can see plainly the marks of the fishing net made the night before. Although the law forbids fishing with nets, nevertheless nets are dragged nightly. Ducks will be in larger numbers this fall than formerly, judging from the amount of food now growing along the Passaic River, but it seldom pays to hunt them. The weather for the past week has been extremely warm. Cowbirds are in flocks already, the only bird, I believe, to flock so soon.—Sixteen-Bore.

Philadelphia Notes.—A flight of snipe settled down on our meadows around Philadelphia last week, but the great bulk of birds occupy the drift on river shore as the meadows are very dry and afford no food. Rail shooters will find more of them than sportsmen with setters on the main land. The flight, bye-the-bye, is not a large one. A prominent sportsman of Burlington, N. J., has leased almost all the rail grounds in the neighborhood of Salem Creek, and, consequently, the local sportsmen of Salem county are compelled to seek other sections for shooting. Should a big tide come (as is expected) next week, the leased grounds will be trespassed upon. There are very many rail in the marshes, but it has been too hot for pleasurable shooting, and the tides during the past week have been poor. Few upriver tooats have secured more than twenty birds each to a tide, and I learn that the Chester and Lazaretto men have done but little better. The change of wind to a westerly quarter has caused poor tide. Teal ducks are now quite plentiful on the streams flowing into the Delaware below Chester. Several locks have occupied Salem Creek, and numerous bunches have chosen Augustine for their feeding grounds. Not many have come up the river yet.—Homo.

Not many have come up the river yet.—Homo.

West Jersey Game Protective Society will be held at 531 Market street, Camden, N. J., on the 17th of September, Following is a statement of the finances of the organization: Receipts—Amount on hand Sept. 20, 1883, \$941.32; received from R. T. Miller, late secretary, \$27; received from game committee, \$2.24; received from sale of certificates to Sept. 1, 1884, \$1,619—total, \$2,589.56. Expenditures—Vonchers, drawn by C. A. Bragg and R. T. Miller, \$215.68; C. V. D. Joline, services as solicitor from 1877 to 1883, \$160; C. H. Barnard, expenses securing society's books, \$100; Robert Yonker, police, \$48.16; Edward Anchutz, issuing certificates, \$15; C. H. Kendrick, carriage hire for committee, \$8.25; game committee, purchasing quail, \$650; expenses distributing quail, \$15.60; special officers, \$63.20; boat for officers, \$30; badges for officers \$7; expenses directors, \$63.30; secretary's salary, \$187.50; treasurer's salary, 1883, \$50; rent of hall for meetings, \$20; printing, \$98.87; postage, \$14.87—total, \$1,747.02; cash on hand Sept. 1, 1884, \$842.54. During the past year the West Jersey Game Protective Society bought and planted 2,500 quail.—Homo.

A New Detroit Club.—Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15.—Articles of incorporation of the Detroit Fishing and Hunting Association were filed in the office of the Wayne county clerk Saturday. The capital stock is \$20,000, in shares of \$100 cach, of which there are now 50 on the market A tract of land, 300x500 feet, has been purchased from William A. Butler at the Flats, the plat lying between Mr. Butler's residence and the old club house. Dredging and filling will be commenced this week and a club house will be erected to cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000. The north wing of the club house will be built this winter or early next spring, in time for use next season. The idea of the association is to furnish a place where young business men and their families can secure quiet rest and enjoyment. William A. Green has been elected President; Lou Burt, First Vice-President; Dr. Phil Porter, Second Vice-President; Freeman B. Dickerson, Treasurer; Charles F. Beck, Secretary; Campbell Symington, George W. Moore, Albert A. Worcester and Dr. E. C. Moore, Board of Directors. There are thirty charter members, and application has ulready been made for about twenty shares in excess of those held by the charter members.

The "Nessmuk" Knife, of which an illustration is here given, was designed by our well-known correspondent, and a sample made after his specifications has been received at this office. We have handled the knife, though we have as yet had no opportunity to actually try it in camp. It comes up to our notion of what a hunting knife should be, and has handled well in the imaginary work we have done with it.



The drawing, while as nearly correct as calipers could make it, inadequately represents the graceful lines of the weapon. Altogether we commend the knife to those who are so fortunate as to have a use for it; and others who cannot go hunting this year will find it an excellent pencil-sharpener to whittle their points for writing to the Forest and Stream accounts of former game excursions.

Dakota Prairie Chickens.—I have just received a letter from my friend, F. Trumbo, of Choteau Creek, Dak., inviting me to "come up chicken shooting," and in his letter he states that he shot over his dog last week and killed 123 chickens at 123 consecutive shots. How is that for shooting? Frank's word is as "good as gospel," and if he says he did it, I am not afraid to indorse it. He says further that chickens are abundant.—A. F. R.

THE NYE CREASER has been examined and used by us. We find it simple, convenient and rapid, altogether as neat, handy and satisfactory as any creaser we ever used,

DEATH OF HIRAM JENKS.—Troy, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Hiram Jenks, the oldest hunter and fisherman at Schroon Lake, Essex county, was found drowned in the lake yesterday. He was eighty years old.

"SHORE BIRDS" is a timely little work for this season. It tells all about the habits of the bay birds. We have many letters recommending it. Price, 15 cents.

## Sea and River Hishing.

#### KENNEBAGO.

THE musually warm weather of the early part of this month has interfered greatly with the fishing of the big lakes in this region, and from Mooselucmaguntic, Upper Dam, Rangeley and all other resorts comes the same story; but yesterday, the day before and this morning no one complains of heat, and with the thermometer ranging from 32° to 50°, and a flurry of snow on Friday, it looks as though the big trout might ere long find it cool enough to show themselves.

The pleasant and well-kept hotels, which are generally at

The pleasant and well-kept hotels, which are generally at

the big trout might ere long find it cool enough to show themselves.

The pleasant and well-kept hotels, which are generally at this season well patronized, are now lonesome places, and even here at this headquarters of fishing-made-easy but a few members have as yet arrived.

At Kennebago, however, and Little Kennebago aud adjacent waters the fishing has been excellent. These lakes seem full of trout ranging from 6 to 10 ounces, and now and then a good one. Prospects just good enough to keep up exettement. Per example, my first day's fishing brought me 78 fish, of which 60—less than ½ pound weight, which was the standard—went back again; the 18 left ranged up to a pound. The next day one of 1½ pounds and three others over a pound gave good sport; and on the next one of 2½ pounds surrendered limself. As by the third day everybody at Kennebago gets in the habit of putting back, I resolved to make a use of that trout that I would remember, and, grateful to him for the pleasure I had derived from our fifteen minutes' acquaintance, I, after weighing, let him go, too.

At the Seven Ponds, parties had about the same style of fishing—any quantity from small to medium—none large.

By the way, the Forest and Stream is taken by Richardson at Kennebago, and the letter of your correspondent "Knickerbocker" has made considerable sensation.

Somebody must have been guying him fearfully is the general verdict, for the stories he has "verified" of big trout are way up beyond anything we can hear of elsewhere. Beginning at 24 pounds, he runs down to 11½ by a series of big weights; and just where he knocks off is the figure for the biggest fish that I can get any authentic information of, One thing that parties going into Kennebago should know and many of them don't until too late, is that from Rangeley in by bnekboard, the charge for baggage is \$2 per hundred. No notice of this is posted anywhere, and during my stay there were victims. One man and his wife paid seventeen dollars for traps of which they had no need during their

CAMP KENNEBAGO, Sept. 13.

#### MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS

MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

I WISH to invite the attention of black bass anglers to the special contests of "casting the minnow for black bass," which is to be included in the programme of the tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association, to be held next month at Harlem Mare. The rules governing this contest are framed with the design of making the contest approach as nearly as possible the conditions of actual fishing, and for this reason only such tools and tackle and weight of sinker are allowed as would be used on the stream. Rods are limited in length from eight to ten feet, and in weight from seven to ten ounces. The weight of sinker (representing the minnow) is one-half ounce. While these limits provide for an ample and liberal variety in the length and weight of rods, they proclude the specially-constructed trick rod, gotten up solely for long distance casting; for it is well known that a rod of say five feet in length and weighing five ounces, can cast a given weight much further than a longer and heavier rod—but there its functions end, for such a wand would be of no use in actual angling.

The mode of casting will be underhand, to the right or left, and but one hand allowed in making the cast. The casting will be on water, over the same course as the flycasting, and the system of scoring or counting is similar to that heretofore used in the fly-casting contests, wherein accuracy and delicacy or style, as well as distance, are provided for. Each contestant will be allowed twe minutes for distance and five minutes for accuracy and style. The maximum of cach being 25. For instance: To the cast, say 75 feet, is to be added, say 20 for accuracy and 15 for style, aggregating 110 points. By this method of scoring the battle is not always to the longest east, and the more desirable features of accuracy and style are encouraged.

Any multiplying reel may be used, but which, in casting, is to be controlled entirely and alone by the thumb; that is, the use of clicks, drags, etc., are barred. The line

forty yards will be cast at the tournament. Twenty-five or thirty yards, with a half-ounce sinker, is a long cast.

I have secured the following liberal list of prizes, manufactured expressly for this contest, and it now remains for black bass anglers to show their appreciation of the generosity of the donors by entering and contesting for them. If this class be well filled, we hope to have two or more contests for casting the minnow at the fournament of 1885.

LIST OF PRIZES.—Extra fine selected black bass minnow-casting rod, Henshall pattern, \*ancewood joints, two tips, extra fine German silver mountings, solid German silver recluded by Thos. J. Conroy, 65 Fulton street, New York. Value, \$25.

Fine Leonard split bamboo Henshall rod, made strictly to specifications, German silver mountings, patent ferrules, \*\*Control of the control o

Value, \$25.

Fine Leonard split bamboo Henshall rod, made strictly to specifications, German silver mountings, patent ferrules, standing guides, wound butt, extra tip, etc. Manufactured for and donated by Wm, Mills & Son, No. 7 Warren street, New York. Value, \$30.

Extra fine hand-made Henshall rod, ash butt, Bethabara joints, two tips, fine German siver mountings, ferrules banded and milled, wound butt, etc. Manufactured and donated by A. B. Shipley & Son, 503 Commerce street, Philadelphia. Value, \$15.

Fine split bamboo Henshall rod, with best German silver mountings, extra tip, wound hand-piece, flush joints, patent reel-seat. Manufactured and donated by Charles F. Orvis, Manchester, Vt. Value, \$15.

Fine split bamboo Henshall rod, fine German silver mountings, non-dowel joints, braided hand piece, extra tip, solid grooved wood case. Mannfactured and donated by Thos. H. Chubbs, Post Mills, Vt. Value, \$15.

Extra fine German silver multiplying black bass reel, size No. 2, latest pattern, handle next to cross bar, adjustable Click, drag or rubber. Manufactured and donated by B. C. Milam, Frankfort, Ky. Value, \$20.

Extra fine German silver multiplying black bass reel, size No. 2, narrow pattern, click and drag, with adjustable German silver reel fastening. Manufactured and donated by J. L. Sage, Frankfort, Ky. Value, \$20.

Extra fine German silver symmetrical black bass reel, Henshall & Van Antwerp pattern, automatic thumb for casting, adjustable compensating joints, alarm. Manufactured and donated by Thos. H. Chubb, Post Mills, Vt. Value, \$15.

J. A. Henshall,

Cynthana Special Committee on Black Bass Casting.

#### POINTS ON SUCKERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Sept. 4, "Kelpie" asks what kind of fish were meant when I wrote "suckers." Literally, my meaning was just as submitted, though if I were to classify, I would say they were common red horse or white suckers.

If my memory serves me right, this species as a member of the sucker family, is of the genus Myrastoma, and bears the name of M. macrolepidotum. The fish is silvery in color, the lower fins being red or orange. It is found in all clear waters of the West. It is not especially prized as an article of food, though large numbers are taken early in the season with both net and hook. with both net and hook.

with both net and hook.

Persons who practice fishing for this and other varieties of the sucker family with a hook, usually sink a small sack of meal at the head of a deep pool in creek or river. If after baiting a hole they return in a day or two, well supplied with good lines, small hooks and plenty of angle worms, the reward will be about all the suckers one would like to carry. In baiting the hook one should aim to get all the worms on that is possible and then fish on the bottom. To such as have fished for bass, trout and salmon, such play would be tame.

I might say in connection with this that there is another branch of the family, the common sucker (Catostomus teres), that swarms in every stream and pond in Ohio. It bites readily, and when bait is laid in a pool is always on hand to take part in the frolic. It varies some in form and color as found in different streams, but when served at the table all variations cease and it is the same old sucker.

The stone roller (C. nigricans), the club sucker (E. sucetta) and the spotted sucker (M. metanops) will also take the hook, but are not usually found in such numbers as the other varieties mentioned.

This explanation, I trust, will be satisfactory, though I must admit that, without reference at hand, I may have erred in classing the fish.

Parrson O'Gath.

BAIRD IRON WORKS, Gore, O.

#### BASS FISHING. .

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

As large scores seem to be the order of the day, and as some of your readers may be disposed to view my previous statements as "fish stories" I deemed it advisable to repeat the dose, and add to the figures already published. I addressed my friend, Dr. Quackenbush, quarantine physician at Mayport, and in reply he informed me that his first capture in 1834, was on the 13th of May, when he landed at the White Shells, eight channel bass, largest 32 pounds, total weight 168 pounds.

On May 24, in company with Mr. J. C. Kerner, he fished at the White Shells, and inside of one hour they captured at displaying 20 pounds. Three of the Williams boys fished near him and took 11 in out of the wet.

On the 25th, with his boatman, he visited the same point and they captured 15. Returning home they stopped at Mile Point and added 5 to the score. Being early in the season the fish were small and averaged about 20 pounds. During the month of June he fished a number of times and captured from 2 to 14 on each occasion. On July 30, in company with his young son he anchored on the Shells in front of the old light house, and in one hour and a half he landed 19 bass, the smallest weighing 18 and the largest 48½ pounds, total weight estimated 540 pounds.

On Sept. 1, Mrs. Marvin and four friends in one boat anchored on Ward's Bank, near the jetties and fished on the last of the ebb at this point, and on the young flood at Mile Point, with the following result, the fish being channel bass; Miss Bernard 18, Mrs. Marvin 8, Miss Thornton 7, Frank weight 30 pounds, total weight 1,290 pounds.

On Friday last, Sept. 5, my friends, Dr. Fernandez, Mr. Ely and Mr. Bastnett, fished with rod and reel for a short time at Ward's Bank with the following result; Dr. Fernandez, 1 bass of 27 and 1 of 35 pounds; Mr. Ely, 1 of 27, 1 of 180 and 1 of 32 pounds; Mr. Bastnett, 1 of 27 pounds, Nums

ber of fish 6, average weight 29 pounds 10 ounces; total weight 178 pounds.

On Monday, 8th, Tuesday, 9th, and Wednesday, 10th, Mr. H. A. Pryor engaged in tarpon fishing in the Back Channel, near Dames Light, and as a side amusement, to while away the time, he devoted a short time each day to bass fishing. On Monday be landed 4; Tuesday, 15: Wednesday, 5; total, 24; aggreate weight, 744 pounds.

Since the preceding was penned I have received a short communication from my friend Dr. Quackenbush, of Mayport, in which he says, "Was down Saturday on the South Beach in front of Miles Cottage [about three miles south of Mayport], and fished in the surf and captured eight large bass inside of 40 minutes. One of them would weigh over 40 pounds; and as I got him in the last row of breakers, and in sight, a shark captured the tail end, and followed him until the water became so shallow that his back fin was entirely out of water. Shark not extra large, not over 8 fect long."

This simply goes to show that fishing is good along the beach, as well as in the river. Our fishing is something remarkable and should be known and utilized.

Large scores are made daily, but I merely refer to those made by my friends. In May and June the fish are small, and will average about twenty pounds. In latter part of July, August, September and a portion of October they will average about thirty pounds. The fishing season continues about five months, but the best fishing appears to be in last week of August and the first two weeks of September. The bait used is mullet and hard-backed crabs. Bass are generally captured on the last of the ebb, slack water and the young flood, but the cuthusinstic and patient fisherman will be rewarded with bites at other stages of tide. The privilege of capturing our gamy channel bass costs nothing, and our fishing grounds are easily and eheaply reached from New York, and it is surprising that the lovers of piscatorial sport do not take advantage of our unrivalled fishing.

All Fresco.

#### HOW A TROUT TAKES THE FLY.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of Aug. 7. "P. W. A. C.," in speaking of trout taking the bait by means of the tail, says he hooked a trout under the tail fin, and therefore the question of "tail bait" is conclusively settled, and he claims the honor of being the fortunate discoverer of the "popular mystery," Now really I dislike to disappoint "F. W. A. C.," but I always like to hear two sides of a question in order that it may be sifted. I remember in the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, I hooked to my certain knowledge three fish—two common perch and one cathish—mnaturally, yet I claim no honor, and advance no new and starding theory in connection with the modus operandi of a fish enjoying, contrary to Martin Luther, its "diet of worms." In one of the trout streams of the Allegheny Mountains, in 1882, I remember of having hooked a brook trout in the dorsal fin, yet I feel humbly confident that fish did not attempt to take his bait with his dorsal fin, or in fact in any other way than the natural way, and by natural I of course mean by the mouth.

I have for many years taken a lively interest in studying

than the natural way, and by natural for course mean by the mouth.

I have for many years taken a lively interest in studying the brook trout, and after careful observations from not only my own eyes, but from those of others who were with me, and who agree with me, I am positive the brook trout does not take the fly or worm with any artificial assistance from the tail. It is the lightning-like rapidity of motion in the trout when feeding which induces some to believe in the tail theory. Let the observer look-closely when the trout strikes for the worm or fly, and he will in all probability see that, as he nears the hook, he does actually "swish" his tail; but it is evidently intended to check his onward motion and at the same time to wheel him to the right or left, though I believe generally the latter, as he apparently in almost every case has a tendency to wheel in that direction, which, of course, would have him strike for the bait a few points to the right of it.

C. A. R. Pritseuron, Pa.

Bass Near Hartford.—Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9.—Last week I had the pleasure of witnessing the capture of two large bass on a mountain pond not more than thirty miles from our city. Mr. R. S. Gladwin, one of our best anglers, and myself were fishing from a boat with all kinds of conceivable bait, to cater to the taste of the fastidious bass, and having some good sport, when Mr. G. had a tremendous tug at his 7-ounce rod, and after a hard fought battle, secured a 4½-pound fish. He took an ignoble earth worm. Our boat claimed the honors for that day, but on the next, Capt. Andrews anchored near us and secured a fine 5½-pound bass ou an 8-ounce rod. This one had a taste for a green king frog, and took him out some 120 feet before he stopped to make a meal of him. Both fish were hooked slightly and fought magnificently, breaking the water frequently. The rods were of Bethabara, of Capt. Andrews make, 8½ feet long. Sportsmen who desire to try our mountain ponds this fall will be given any information desired, by—Arsentkos.

BLACK BASS IN SALT WATER.—A boy fishing at the mouth of the canal in the Hackensack River, on Wednesday evening, canght a black bass weighing about half a pound. The lad was fishing for perch in salt water and was using shrimp for bait. This is the first black bass ever known to have been taken from salt water by hook and line, although both large and small mouth bass are frequently found in the nets in the bay during the fall.—Newark (N. J.) Call, Sept. 14.

A FATAL REALIZATION.—Chicago. Ill., Sept. 8, 1884.—Editor Forest and Stream: A recent issue of the Buffalo Times says: "An amateur fisherman of Milwaukee was drowned while hauling up a realization of one of his big lies." It seemed so mighty apt and timely that I thought I'd forward it and let you laugh, too.—Lew VANDERPOEL.

FLY-CASTING AT BUFFALO.—We gave the result of the contest in single-handed fly-casting, which closed the shooting tournament of the New York State Sportsmen's Association at Buffalo, in our last issue. As it has been overlooked by some of our veaders, we will refer them to our issue of Sept. 11, page 132, middle of third column.

Large Whitefish.—What we believe to be the largest whitefish, Coregonus albus, lay on Mr. Blackford's stand in Fulton Market, last Saturday, and weighed twenty and one-half pounds. It was shipped from Westfield, Chatauqua county, N. Y., and probably came from Lake Erie, which is only a mile or two from that place.

BACK FROM THE BASS ELYSIUM.—My success in Canada, black bass fishing, has been unparalleled. "Truthful James" and I come home covered with glory. We found the elysium of perennial bass,—Wawayanda.

## Hishculture.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION.

THE Pennsylvania Commissioners of Fisheries reorganized at Harrisburg on Sept. 9. Mr. John Gay, of Greensburg, was elected presideut, Mr. H. H. Derr, of Wilkesbarre, recording secretary, and Mr. James Dniffy, of Marietta, treasurer. Mr. A. M. Spangler, of Philadelphia, was elected corresponding secretary, and the president and A. Maginnius, of Mouroe county, and August Duncau, of Chambersburg, were made the exceutive committee. Col. James Worrall, of Harrisburg, was continued as actuary. Messrs. Maginnius and Derr were appointed a committee to prepare for presentation to the next Legislature amendments to existing laws in relation to the extirpation of fish baskets and other illegal ways of taking fish; also a proposal to change the time for catching trout to the 15th of April; defining accurately what shall be the size of mesh for shad nets in the Delaware River, and making a change in the law referring to the shad in both the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers.

It was considered that the Pacific coast salmon could not be successfully raised in Eastern rivers, the temperature thereof being too warm.

A committee was coustituted for the breaking up of fish baskets and weirs, each member to make a report from their localities regarding the extent of this illegal fishing. A pioposition was made to secure a quantity of wall-eyed pike for stocking the tributaries of the Ohio and Delaware rivers, HOMO.

## PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROS-PECTS OF THE OYSTER INDUSTRY.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.

PRESENT CONDITION AND FOURERY.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.

BY LIEUT. FRANCIS WINSLOW, U. S. N.

I beg that you will bear in mind that in a consideration of the cyster industry, present or future, there is opened to us so wide a field for investigation that it is hardly possible in a few minutes to treat the subject fully or thoroughly. I shall not attempt to go into minute details, but confine myself to the general principles which, in my opinion, govern successful oyste reulture.

At the last census, the oyster industry of the United States employed nearly 53,000 persons and over \$10,500,000 of capital. Its production amounted to more than 22,600,000 bushels of oysters, valued at about \$13,000,000. While these figures are not of astonishing magnitude when compared with those of many of the industries of the country; they indicate, nevertheless, a grafifying volume of business, and wheu compared with the returns from the other fisheries they show the oyster industry to be of more importance than any.

I learn from Professor Goode's paper read at one of the conferences held in connection with the late London Exhibition, that the entire fishing interest of the country employs 181,290 persons and nearly \$53,000,000 of capital, and produces \$43,000,000 of products. This it is seen that the cyster industry employs nearly one-third of the persons, more than one-fourth of the product is about six times as great as that of the whale, seal, or menhaden fisheries, and considerably more than one-half of the product of all the other fisheries put together. Surely such an industry is well worth care and preservation. The question is, what degree of care does it receive; is its preservation in auy way endangered?

The question is of considerable moment, but that I need not impress upon you. Its full discussion would occupy more time than either you or I have just now to spare for it. I shall, therefore, only touch upon a few of the more important points and salient features.

Oysters are fou

Of the 53,000 persons employed, nearly 40,000 belong to those States; and of the \$10,500,000 capital, over \$7,000,000 is credited to them, while of the \$2,000,000 bushels of vysters, more than 17,000,000 come from Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

That is four-fifths of the laborers, seven-tenths of the capital, and considerably more than three-fourths of the product should properly be assigned to the Chesapeake region. Evidently, then, any consideration of the oyster industry must be to a great extent a consideration of the oyster industry nust be to a great extent a consideration of the industry as if exists in the bay. Whatever other localities may produce, inwelver valuable systems and methods in use in other States may be, whatever superiority of means of intelligence other fishermen may possess, they have not yet succeeded in wresting the trade from the Maryland and Virginia people. Superiority in intelligence, means, systems and crops, are but as so many drops in the bucket when compared with the natural advantages offered by the Chesapeake and enjoyed by those who tish in her waters.

The present condition of the Chesapeake fishery is then, practically, the condition of the whole industry, and the future prospect in Maryland and Virginia. What is that condition? What are those prospects? Generally speaking, the condition is bad; the prospect worse. It is stated by many persons of good judgment and sufficient knowledge to enable them to speak with authority, that not only has the number of oysters on the great natural beds diminished very much of late, especially during the last five years, but it is stated by many persons of good judgment and sufficient knowledge to enable them to speak with authority, that not only has the number of oysters on the great natural beds diminished very much of late, especially during the last five years, but it is stated by many persons of good judgment and sufficiently of Sciences, that the oyster property of the State is in imminent danger of complete destruction. Fro

ery, the production has fallen off rather than increased during the last iffteen years. Indeed, the testimony of all the cystermen is to the same effect. According to them, from three to seven times as many cysters could have been taken tweuty years ago as at present, and a larger number actually were taken, some five years back. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the figures quoted for 1868. I am rather of the impression that the yield at that time-was considerably less than it is now. Possibly not half so great. But there are very safe indications of a decrease within the last few years, even if the yield was an absolutely essential factor in determining the condition of the beds. But it is not essential by any means. An abnormally large production is quite as alarming, if not more so, than an abnormally small one, paradoxical as the statement may seem.

According to Mr. Edmunds, the gentlemau who investigated the condition of the Chesapeake beds for the census, not only has the trade in raw cyster's been greatly hampered, but, during the year of 1882, the packers were frequently compelled to quit steaming cysters on account of a deficiency in the supply. My own investigation in 1883 confirm this statement. One of the most prominent and well-known Baltimore packers stated to me that he was compelled to take stock at 25 cents per bushel which three years back he could have purchased at 5 or 10 cents per bushel, and five years back would not have had at any price at all.

I might continue quoting opinions indefinitely with the same result, but the decision of the matter is based upon sounder postulates than opinions.

In 1878-79 1 made au examination of certain beds of the Chesapeake and found them to be in a much impaired condition. Comparing my results with the results obtained by himself in 1883, Dr. Brooks states that the beds have decreased in value more than 39 per cent. This statement is based upon the following data: My examination in 1873-9 showed that in Tangier Sound there was about one oyster to

each 4.2 square yards. That is, the deterioration equalled nearly 40 per cent.

In 1873 Mr. Otto Lugger visited most of the Chesapeake beds and measured the quantity of shells and cysters for each bushel of shells.

In 1879 I made au examination or seventeen beds and found 1.2 bushels of cysters for each bushel of shells.

In 1882 Dr. Brooks found 1.3 bushels to each bushel of shells.

A decrease of 1.5 bushels is three years, showing that the determination of the control of the shell of shells.

In 1882 Dr. Brooks found 1.3 bushels to each bushel of shells.

A decrease of 2.5 bushels is three years, showing that the determination of the shells.

It is proven that the control of the decrease of the shell of the shell of the decrease of the shell of the shell of the decrease of the shell of the shell of the decrease of the shell of the shell of the decrease of the shell of the sh

and supply.

I ask you but to look at the charts of the oyster beds exhibited in the fisheries section and you will see a marked difference between the region north and south of the old Mason and Dixon line. In the northern portion the preponderance of the artificial over the natural beds is as marked as the reverse in the southern portion. Years ago the natural beds of Long Island Sound returned a sufficient supply to satisfy the demands of the consumers. Gradually those demands increased and with them the disposition toward the inordinate fishing of the beds. The natural consequence followed. The beds were overworked, became depleted, were exhausted. But the demand still existed and had to be satisfied. New beds were created; new methods introduced, and to-day Rhode Island has some 10,000 and Connecticut some 100,000 acres o

oyster ground over and above the allowance originally made by nature.

If the industry in the Chesapeake is to follow the same owns as in the Northern States, then the establishment of artificial beds and artificial extension of the oyster area with its consequent increase of the supply, will take place only upon the destruction of the present natural beds. Indeed, a prominent and intelligent oyster planter testified before the Virginia Legislature that he was half inclined to hope for just such a consummation, so little had he to expect from the present condition of things. But a careful study of the property of t

proprietary rights to oyster ground, and an advance began which has never since been checked. In 1883 11,000 acres were under cultivation; the product was in then ighborhood of 1,000,000 bushels, and the price per gailon had fallen to less than a dollar.

The fishery in Connecticut will be, I understand, the subject of a subsequent paper by a member of the A-sociation, and I will not therefore do more than touch upon it. It will suffice for my purpose to state that since the operation of the law giving proprietary interest in defined tracts of bottom, an enormous area of what was entirely barren ground has been turned i to productive oyster beds, and the crop of native oysters increased from insignificance to millions of bushels. Indeed, so great has been the success and so encouraging the prospect, that the most prominent planter in the State has said that the Connecticut peeple could easily afford a subsidy of £50,000 per annum to keep in existence the present Chesapeake policy.

These facts appear so overwhelmingly conclusive that it is a matter of astonishment that the course indicated by them has not been immediately adopted. Yet, though it has been urged with great persistency for several years, advocates and adherents have gathered but very slowly. The most important work to be done is, therefore, that of proselyting. But to accomplish this, methods differing from the usual ones must be adopted.

Experience shows that the class which it is desirable to convert cannot be reached by mere arguments, no matter how sound the postulates upon which they are based may be. It is useless to apply reason to prejudice. Only actual, tangible evidence can have any effect; and such evidence can only be given by what is practically a system of "object lessons." An excellent illustration of the value of such examples is given by the success of oyster culture in France. There the individual oyster culturist has been educated by the observation of the model government parcs, until per ceiving all the advantages which would

ginia, Maryland employs ten times as many persons, and produces ten times as many oysters as any other State. The gross value of her product is two to four times as large, and her capital five times as great. She has at work two and three times as many vessels, and produces nine and ten times as many vysters. In every respect upon a superficial examination, Maryland's cyster trade appears head and shoulders above that of any other locality.

But when a comparison is made of the percentage of capital returned as income, instead of Maryland heading the list, as would be supposed, she actually brings up at the bottom, her industry returning a smaller income than any other State in the Union. Though the area of the cyster ground is about 400,000 acres, the yield per acre is only 40 bushels, while at the North it is fully three times as much. Such a condition of affairs appears bad enough; but unless some such measures as I have suggested are undertaken matters will soon be worse. If the neople are left to themselves, they will, in their ignorance, give us only another instance of exhausted beds and destroyed industry.

Unless they can be convinced of the folly of their present course we will have but a repetition in the Chesapeake of the experience in Long Island Sound.

The natural cyster of marketable size will disappear and only a small "seed" cyster will be left. The goose will be killed; the golden eggs will be laid uo more. And the vast feet of pungies and cances, and multitudes of men and women will have no employment beyoud picking out the pin feathers of the inamimate careass.

In the examination of one of the largest beds in Pocomoke Sound, I found that the shells represented 97 of the product; in other words, I had to get about fifty bushels of shells before I could get one bushel of cysters.

Prog. Ryder.: I have listened to Dr. Hidsou. Prof. Goode and Lieut. Winslow with a great deal of unterest, and it seems to me that all the 'data furnished in their papers joint in the same direction, but I cannot but believe that artificial oyster intely read a recent paper by M. Bouchon-Brandeley, in which he makes the following remarkable statement: "It is to the French investigators that we are indebted for the first advances and experiments in artificial oyster culture," That includes, I presume, the development of the methods of artificial oyster culture, or rather of artificial for thization as applied to 7 includes, I presume, the development of the methods of artificial oyster culture, or rather of artificial for thization as applied to 7 includes, I present the secondary of the methods of a thinking on the control of the artificial oyster culture, or rather of artificial for flowers and the present of the control of the American investigators, and especially Frof. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University, in whose footsteps I and several others lave trodden, and naticularly in our work along the Chesapeake Bay. We have succeeded in confining the spawn of the American oyster in artificial points and which they can be transferred from the fertilizing pans or dishes to parks, and there placed under such conditions as will enable them to grow into adult or sters. I do not mean to insist that the American methods of confining the oyster spat are of paramount importance, but I da assert that we were the vest to practically apply any methods, or to devis: suitable appropriate to practically apply any methods, or to devis: suitable appropriate of the confined and in which the water is kept in continuous circulation. That manchine was devised and operated by Colonel McDondd in 1882. The ieve that Lieutenant Winslow, in association with professor Brooks, operated as lailar machine as a constructed in the continuous circular propersists of the continuous circular propersists of the continuous circular propersists of t

tially realized before, namely, that there is a great canse for alarm as to the future of the oyster fisheries. I have already stated that the natural cyster beds of Europe have become almost extinct, except as a source of seed for private cultivation, and it seems as if our own beds were becoming similarly destroyed. I think that Professor Ryder has not in the least overstated the importance of the artificial culture of the cyster, as developed by himself and others. One of the most striking events connected with the participation of the United States in the fishery exhibition at London last summer, was the receipt of a telegram from Professor Baird, stating the results of Professor Ryder's work at Stockton, Maryland. The substance of the telegram was printed in one of the English papers, and in less than a week it had been reprinted in at least 5,000 papers. Letters began pouring in from Russia, Denmark, Holland and Scotland, asking for details, and the general enthusisan over the matter was indeed astonnding.

Some of the recommendations which Lieut Winslow has made with reference to the encouragement on the part of the Government by the establishment of model farms, are of great importance, as also are many of the other suggestions which he made. It seems desirable that the United States should carry out that system, as has been done at St. Jerome, Md. I think that a special obligation of this Association is to utter a word of warning to this country that unless something is done very soon, a portion, at least, of the oyster grounds in some of our States will be as worthless as some of those of the European countries have already become. And it appears to me that we ought to put forth some official utterance in the matter, which shall be quoted in legislative houses as the deliberate opinion of this body of men. which includes all who have given any attention to the subject of fisherithere. I therefore move that a committee be appointed by the president of the Association to report before the close of the s

#### THE OYSTER HIDUSTRY OF THE WORLD.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

PAG:	
United States	.5.550.000.000
Canada	23,000,000
Octation Control of Co	. 22,000,000
Total for North America	5 572 000 000
106at tot 1toren zimerica	0,012,000,000
France	. 680,400,000
Great Britain	
Holland	
Italy	
Germany	
Belgium	
Spain	
Portugal	800,000
Denmark	
Russia	
Norway	. 250,000

THE BLADDERWORT. — Bergen-on-Zoom, Netherlands, Sept. 3. In the edition of Forest and Stream of July 24 last I and an article about fish-eating plants. In the "Physiologic of Plants" of Prof. Hugo de Vries, Amsterdam, C. L. Brinkman, 1830, I find, page 205, that Ulricularia vulgaris "if a small water animal swims against one of the bladders it is

caught at once;" and page 206, "if a branch with leaves of Ubricularia is put in a glass of water with plenty of animal life, after a few hoursevery bladder has caught one or more of them. Ever since I have taken the Utricularia as eaters of fish embryos, as I call the newly hatched fish till they have got their proper form and are able to care for themselves, and was under the impression every one knew it, as the book was printed for the use of the higher class of schools (viz.: Uoogere Burgerscholen).—C. J. BOTTEMANNE.

## The Hennel.

#### FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Sept. 16, 17 and 18.—Collie Bench Show and Field Trials of the Ontario Collie Club, Toronto, Ont. Entries close Aug. 28. Mr. H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto, Sept. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Bench Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent. Mr. Benj. C. Satterthwaite, Secretary.

Cinh. Chas. Lincoln, superintendent. 311. Ben.; C. Satternwale, Secretary. Oct. 7, 5, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Daubury Agricultural Society, Daubury, Com. Entries close Sept. 27, E. S. Davis, Superintendent Daubury Com. Oct. 16, 17 and 18.—National Breeders' Show, Judustrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. James Watson, Secretary, P. O. Box 770. Entries close Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westmisster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Entries close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Supermendent.

#### FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. — Third Annual Tridus of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Plummer, Secretary Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Tridus of the Eastern Field Tridus Club, at High Pomt, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Dec, 8—Sixth Annual Tridus of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn. Dec, 35.—Southern Sportsmens Association Trials, Canton, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address 'American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1560. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

#### IMPORTING DOGS FROM ENGLAND

American Kennel Register, "P. O. Eox 282, New York. Number of entries already printed 1560. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, St. 29.

IMPORTING DOGS FROM ENGLAND.

Bilitor Forest and Stream:

Reading Mr. Wade's handsome notice of my article on deerhounds, which appeared in your issue of July 31, gives me occasion to point out the errors, which have crept in through my caocography, I expect, rather than from carelessness on the printers' part. Although my particular fancy like that of Mr. Wade, has always been the mastiff, and although at the present time (the first aimest for the last twenty years) Indicated the not own a mackin, on hater to the last twenty years) Indicated the notion of the control of the strength of

straightforward breeder who has his own draft stock to dis pose of—to say nothing of falling into the hands of those that would not scruple to pluck the unwary.

Another point. I would advise all purchasers to insist on the dam of the specimen they are about to purchase being by a noted dog, and if possible the maternal grand dam also by a noted sire, for there are many that put their indifferently bred bitches to the best and most noted sires, but breeders in this country are too wary to purchase. The offspring, which are often in results little better than three quarters bred, having a vast proportion of interior blood in them. Au agent in Englaud, if he knows what dogs should be, has every advantage and inducement to seeme good and well bred specimens, for it is to his advantage to send out to his employer a good article, hoping it may lead to further commissious; while the English breeder and the vender of indifferent stock is well aware that his victin is not likely to come a second time and therefore he must squeeze all he can out of him at the first haul. This is not a pleasant picture I have drawn but it is nevertheless only too true.

The errors in my article on the deerhound were as follows:

I. The name of the sister to Derrig is Clovu, not Clover. 2.

The last litter by Hector was whelped out at Los Angelos, i. e., the place. 3. For vertraba read vertraga. 4. In transposing from the Greek character in which I wrote the word, the printer has rendered it bain, whereas it should be baion. 5. The Archbishop of Rheims was Fulco, not Tulos, 6. For Earl of Mae, read Earl of Mae, read Earl of Mae, read Earl of Mae, read Earl of Mae, Rotaley, Loughborough, Leicestershire, Eng., Aug., 1884.

THE ELMS, Rothley, Loughborough, Leicestershire, Eng., Aug., 1884.

#### SPECULATIONS AND SPECULATORS.

SPECULATIONS AND SPECULATORS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Since your refusal to print my Fish Lines (thereby placing me in very embatrassing relatious with a number of Forest AND Stream readers, who very kindly sent me their poetical productions). I had about made up my mind to let you go your way and Fd go mine. But now that a subject has come up on which I want some light, I propose to come to you for it.

I have seen the remarkable and futile attempt which has been made to prejudice the public against the coming National Breeders' show, and have noted with great satisfaction your own fair and sensible treatment of the same enterprise. I have indubitable evidence that you are right in your course, and I try to have faith that those who have shown such haste to exhibit their envy, malice and all uncharitableness, will not prevail. Now to my questions.

What is a speculative dog show? How does it differ from other dog shows? Is it wholly a question of profits or of the anticipation of profits? The first show given by the Westminster Kennel Club was so profitable that a sporting paper (The Country) was started on the proceeds. Subsequent Westminster Club shows are understood to have pad well. The second show given by the Massachusetts Kennel Club ettailed a loss of some \$2,500 or over. The third show (the so-called "paper" show)was so profitable that the Club got back the \$2,500 and something more.

Now, are the Westminster members, because they have made something out of their exhibitions, to be set down as dog show speculators? Some persons may think so, but I don't. The idea is preposterous. Were the Massachusetts Club me speculators? On the first and second occasions I think not; the third time they may have reasoned that having given \$2,500 (or to be more exact \$2,700) to the cause, it was right to get it back. I am now inclined to agree with them, though at the time I did talk rather loudly at my winning dog receiving a diploma instead of a prize. Granting then, that at this time the Boston men did go into

shows from the pen of the camboys. There is a more question: Is it to be taken for granted that American breeders have no memory? I ask this because I am totally at a loss how to satisfactorily reconcile the recent torrent of indecent rant about parasites who prey on dog owners with a certain little transaction by which that N. A. K. C. Sind Book, its fees and appurtenances, disappeared from public view promptly and to all appearances irrevocably.

There is yet another point. At many of our bench showsfor example, the one to be held this week at I hiladelphaned recent are urged to show because they will have "a good opportunity to dispose of their surplus stock"—that is, they are to show for speculative purposes? If so, is it legitimate to show for speculative purposes? If not, where and what is the hair-splitting distinction?

P.S.—Can you give me any information about the Cotton Centennial Exposition, which is to be held in New Orleans this fall? I have heard it intimated that the whole show is gotten up for speculative purposes, and in direct opposition to the Centennial Exhibition which was held in Philadelphia in 1876, and it is understood that it will not be given "with the sanction" of the Centennial Exhibition which was held in Philadelphia in 1876, and it is understood that it will not be given "with the sanction" of the Centennial managers.

[We will print "Meat-Hawk's" poetry if he will send it to us, the surface there is no speculative dog show now before the

[We will print 'Meat-Hawk's" poetry if he will send it to us, but since there is no speculative dog show now before the public, we beg to defer a discussion of that subject until there is some reason and pertinency in taking it up.]

#### AN OLD-TIME STORY.

AN OLD-TIME STORY.

THE following story is an old one. It has been in print a several times. We copy it from the "Life and Adventures of Davy Crockett." Crockett writes:

While walking along and thinking whether it was altogether the right grit to leave my poor country at a time she most needed my services, I came to a clearing, and I was slowly rising a slope, when I was startled by loud, profane and boisterous voices, which seemed to proceed from a thick covert of undergrowth about two hundred yards in advance of me and about one hundred to the right of my road.

"You kin, kin you?"

"Yes, I kin, and am able to do it! Boo-oo-oe!—O! wake snakes and walk your chalks! Brimstone and — fire! Don't hold me, Nick Stoval! The fight's made up, and let's go at it.

— my soul if I don't jump down his throat and gallop every chitterling out of him before you can say 'quit!"."

"Now, Nick, don't hold him! Jist let the wildcat come, and I'll tame nim. Ne'll see me a fair fight; blast my old shoes if I don't."

"O! yes, I'll see you a fair fight; blast my old shoes if I don't."

"That's sufficient, as Tom Haynes said, when he saw the

"O! yes, I'll see you a fair fight; blast my old shoes if I don't."
"That's sufficient, as Tom Haynes said, when he saw the elephant. Now let him come."
Thus they went on, with countless oaths interspersed, which I dare not even hint at, and with much that I could not distinctly hear.
In mercy's name! thought I, what a band of ruffians is at work here. I quickened my gait, and had come nearly opposite to the thick grove whence the noise proceeded, when my eye caught indistinctly, through the foliage of the dwarf

oaks and hickories that intervened, glimpses of a man or men, who seemed to be on a violent struggle, and I could occasionally catch those deep-drawn emphatic oaths which men in conflict utter when they deal blows. I hurried to the spot, but before I reached it I saw the combatants come to the ground, and after a short struggle I saw the uppermost one (for I could not see the other) make a heavy plunge with both his thumbs, and at the same instant I heard a cry in the accent of keenest torture, "EnoughI my eye is out!"

I stood completely horror-struck for a moment. The accomplices in the brutal deed had all fied at my approach, at least I supposed so, for they were not to be seen.

"Now, blast your corn-shucking soul," said the victor, a lad of about eighteen, as he rose from the ground, "come cuttin' your shines bout me agin, next time I come to the Court House, will you!—Get your owl-eye in agin if you can."

At this moment he saw me for the first time. He looked as though he couldn't help it, and was for making himself particularly searce, when I celled to him, "Come back, you brute, and assist me in relieving the poor critur you have ruined forever."

Upon this rough salutation he sort of collected himself, and with a taumting curl of the nose he replied: "You needn't kick before you're spurr'd. There an't nobody there, nor han't been nother. I was just seein' how I could a 'fout.' So saying he bounded to his plough which stood in the corner of the fence about fifty yards from the battleground.

Now would any man in his senses believe that a rational being could make such a darned fool of himself? All that I heard and seen was nothing more nor less than what is called a rehearsal of a knock-down and drag-out fight, in which they young man had played all the parts for his own amusement, and by way of keeping his hand in. I went to the ground from which he had risen, and there was the prints of his two thumbs, plunged up to the balls in the mellow earth, about the ground around was broken up, as if two stags

THE KENNEL HOSPITAL.

DISTEMPER: ITS NATURE, CAUSE AND PROTECTION.

A L'HOUGH a correct knowledge of the nature and cause country, it will go a long way, if acted upon, to limit the spread of the disease. The inajority of the owners of dogs fancy that an attack of disemper at least once in an animal's life is inevitable—that there is something in the dog's nature which under some indefinite circumstances is certain to generate the property of the owners of dogs and the property of the owners of dogs and contagious febrile disease of dogs, analogous to influenza in the horse, or influenza in man. These three diseases are not due to the same cause, they are not interchangeable or communicable from one species of animal to another. They are similar but not the some. Each is vai generis, but they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous as to admit of classification together they are all so analogous to the some control of the membranes of eyes and inose, giving rise to a discharge from those organs, and is usually accompanied by successing or cough, by more or less prostration, and a tendency of local couplications of various kinds, depending upon extrinsic causes of structural weaknesses. The admit and the success and the same and all fevers and a tendency of distemper. It is a febrile disease, and all fevers run a definite course. It is a catarrhal fever in the path of the succession of distemper and the succession of distemper and the succession of the speed of which are successive to the fact that some few cases present is a catarrhal fever; and all catarrhal fevers and the successio

alleged causes may, it is true, cause disease in dogs, and such disease may be accompanied by some symptoms seen in distemper. Cold may cause catarrh; had ventilation may cause disease of lungs; improper feeding may give rise to diarrhors, and fatigue or debility may be followed by fits or other nervous affections. Thus to those who cannot determine between an ordinary local disease and a specific fever, cases may arise traceable to some of the above causes which are mistaken for distemper. Another cause suggested by Blaine is the "strong inherent liability of the canine race," There are many dogs which are never affected, their "inherent liability" exists, but they manage to escape contact with the infective material. Dogs are liable to distemper in just the same way as children are liable to measles—they develop the disease when the specific poison obtains entry to their system.

The history of the disease throws some light on its origin and cause. It prevails in the torrid as in the frigid zone, and cannot, therefore, be connected with the temperature. It was unknown in this country till the year 1763, when it was introduced from the continent of Europe where it appears to have first shown itself a year or two previously in Spain. France was affected about the same time as England. According to Fleming it next reached Italy and Germany in 1764; Russ'a in 1771, and North Africa in 1776. This account of its first appearance and spread is strictly in accordance with a coutagious origin, and it is utterly opposed to the theory of any atmospheric or climatic cause. The unrestricted movement of dogs from one country to another, the utter absence of any sanitary precautions, and the errors promulgated by canine authorities, render the spread of disease, its nature, its methods of spreading, its specific character, its undoubted contagiousness, its existence under every imaginable variety of climate, soil, feeding, housing, etc—I am quite convinced that only one explanation of its cause is consistent with the facts,

#### MANCHESTER SHOW.

MANCHESTER SHOW.

THE bench show held in connection with the New England Pair, at Manchester, N. H., Sept. 2, 3 and 4 did not bring out as many entries as last year, but the exhibits were of good average quality and the show gave general satisfaction. The superintendent was Mr. C. A. Andrews, of West Boxford, Mass. The prizes were awarded by Dr. George Walton, of Boston, with good judgment and manifest impartiality. Following are the awards:

MASTIFFS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Shaw and Bates, Clinton, Mass. (Agrippo). Bitch: Same (Duchess, A.K.R. 260). OPEN—Dogs: Same (Duke of Kent). Bitches: Same (Hilda V).

ST. BERNARDS.—Rorent-Coates—Bitches: Ist, Chequasset Kennels, Laneaster, Mass. (Plan). Pupples: Ist, same (Grim). SMOOTH-COATES—Pupples: Ist, George L. Dow, Epping N. H. (Rix).

POINTERS.—OVER "50LBS. Digs: Ist, W. H. Rea, Manchester, N. H. (Shot). Under 50LBS. Bitches: William A. Thorn, Salem, N. H. (Ress). Pupples: Ist, John Gray, Lowell, Mass. (Rambler).

IRISH SETTERS.—Dogs: Ist, S. A. Smith, Manchester, N. H. (Shot). Under 50LBS. Buchenbester, N. H. (—Pupples: Ist, Spaniells.—Liver and White—Dogs: Dr. C. S. Collins, Nashua, N. H. (Jamie). Black—Dogs: Ist, Chumings Kennel, South Aeworth, Markham)

POXHOUNDS.—Ist, W. H. Rea, Manchester, N. H. (Spot); 2d, Levi

larkham)

FOXHOUNDS.—Ist, W. H. Rea, Manchester, N. H. (Spot); 2d, Levi aldwell, Manchester, N. H. (Nellio). Pupples: Same, 1st, 2d and 3d. BEAGLES.—Pupples: H. Jackson, Dover, N. H. (1st, Eva; 2d, 1da), COLLIES.—Pogs; 1st, A. P. Jones, Ware, Mass. (Dhill). Bitches: st, B. S. Warner, Pomfret, Conn. (——).

BULL—TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, F. R. Varick, Manchester, N. H. ——). Eitches: 1st, J. T. A. Dowd, Manchester, N. H. (Fannie); 2d, R. Varick (Cloriuda). Pupples; 1st, O. B. Hammoud, Manchester, H. H. (Boxer).

H. (Boxer).
YORKSHIKE TERRIERS.—Dogs; ist. W. H. Rea (Dan); 2d, D. Folusbee, Ameshury, Mass. (—). Under 5ths.—Bitches: 1st, Kitty.
PUGS.—CHAMPION-Chequasset Kennels (Treasure).
ENGLISH HARRIERS.—Ist, Andrew Hough, Lawrence, Mass.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—CHAMPION—J. A. Niekerson, Boston (Sam).

#### DENVER BENCH SHOW.

DENVER BENCH SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream;
The cutries at the bench show held in connection with the exposition, were not so many as there should have been, for many of our best dogs were not exhibited, mainly owing, I think, to the want of sufficient advertising, and the preparations for the proper care of dogs being delayed. But the show was a good one, and the dogs exhibited would have been strong competitors even in ye old and better regulated Eastern shows. The judges were Messrs, D. M. Pomeroy and A. H. Jones. The management was in the hands of Mr. W. E. Sisty. Following were the awards:

English bull-terrier (Maxey), G. A. Bruce, blue ribbon and medal. Mouse terrier (Daisy), Emily Bloedom, silver medal.

English pug (Fannie), Mrs. H. C. Farrar, silver medal.

Water spaniel (Bob), R. A. Kuner, blue ribbon and medal. Newfoundand (Polk), R. A. Kuner, blue ribbon and medal.

Lemon and white English pointer (Doc), John P. Lowther, blue ribbou and medal.

Lemon and white English setter (Rake), John P. Lowther, blue Lemon and white English setter (Rake), John P. Lowther, blue

white English setter (Rake), John P. Lowther, blu

sepeake retriever and setter. John P. Lowther, blue ribbon ese pooll-(show Ball), Anna Morris, blue ribbon and medal. shire terrier (Bille). U. M. Pomeroy, blue ribbon and medal. setter (sanda). B. W. Rogers, blue ribbon and medal. ish greyhound (Yak), B. W. Rogers, blue ribbon and medal. ish greyhound (Yak), B. W. Rogers, blue ribbon and medal. ish greyhound (Tak), B. W. Rogers, blue ribbon and medal. ish greyhound (Tak), B. W. Shute, blue ribbon and medal. ish cocker spani-( Jet L), W. D. Todd, blue ribbon. hound (Tarry), John Winfield, blue ribbon and medal. ish premiums.—Newfoundland (Benny), R. Schaufelberger, sack r. Mouse terrier (Haisy), Emily Bloedorn, bisque figure. Eng. (Fannie), Mrs. H. C. Farrar, silver cup.

Ver. Colorado, Sept. 12.

Denver News is not at all modest, in its estimate of the

Driver. Colorado, Sept. 12.

The Denver News is not at all modest in its estimate of the logs of Colorado. Here is what it says: "Denver, like all other large cities, is provided with its share of cars of high and low degree, but differing from Eastern cities, the average merit of Denver dogs will largely excel that of the Eastern canines. Colorado dogs, as a rule, claim a better descent than those of the degenerate Eastern cities. Their progenitors were brought here at a time when it would not pay to import any but the best grades, and the natural result is that Colorado to-day has more good dogs than any other part of the Union in proportion to its population. The English people are

noted as a class for their appreciation of fine dogs, and every Englishman of any note who has made Colorado his home has brought with him the finest specimens of thoroughbreds that his favorite isle could boast. Under these circumstances it would seem that a bench show in Colorado, especially in Denver, should compare favorably with any similar exhibition in the East."

#### DUBLIN BENCH SHOW.

DUBLIN BENCH SHOW.

[THE Royal Zoological Society of Ireland held their second exhibition on their grounds in the Phonux Park, Dublin, on Aug. 20, 27, 28 and 29, their total entry amounting to 435 wished for; but the three following days it was not so favorable, nevertheless the attendance was good, and everything wished for; but the three following days it was not so favorable, nevertheless the attendance was good, and everything placed by Messrs, James Hopkins C.O., as also was the bench of the dogs was intrusted to Messrs. Win. Baker & Sons. Victoria Biscuit Works, Bristol, and we never saw more attention paid to exhibits in that respect. Mr. Snow, who was in full charge of everything, was everywhere and always superimendant we have never met his superior. E. Gresham, Esq., judged non-sporting; F. Lowe, Esq., sporting, and R. Vicary, Esq. fox-terriers and lish terriers.

Mastiffs were first on the list, and, taken as a collection, were very moderate. The awards were about correct, first Caladia was unnoticed, and we think she was not judged; she was certainly the best shown.

Glacier was entered in champion St. Bernards, but did not put in an appearance. In the open class for dogs, Missgrave, and the control of th

Dad 10t. Following are the awards:

MASTIFFS—CHAMPION—1st, F, Draper's Lord Clyde—Open—Pogs;
1st, Dr. C. A. Lougest's Cæsar; 2d, R. F. E. Lynen's Major; 3d, Z. R.
Smith's Paddy. Bitches; 1st, H. Clay's Lady Olivet; 2d. Dr. C. A.
Lougest's German Empress; 3d, J. C. Anbott and F. G. Barton's
Clio.

ST. BERNARDS.—Pogs; 1st, J. Hagartin.

ilo.
ST. BERNARDS.—Dogs: 1st, J. Hegarty's Oscar; 2d, Mrs. F. A ackey's Musgrave; 3d, Miss E. Browne's Bayard, Jr.; 4th, W. S. lank's Scotch Bonivard. Bitches; 1st, J. Hegarty's Carmen; 2d, ev. J. Lombard's Hilda V.; 3d, Mrs. F. A. Mackey's Moira; 4th, J. A. Win's Moil.
MEMPEOUNDLANDS.—Ist. J. Kayangch's Zulu; 2d, F. Mayley's Moil.

Irwin's Moll.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—Ist, J. Kavanagh's Zulu; 2d, F. Morley's Jumbo; 3d, R. Dawson's Jet, GREY HOUNDS.—Dogs: 1st, S. S. Waterhouse's Surpriser; 2d, J. O'Neill's Phillip's Farm: 3d, J. Durbar's Brimming River, Bitches; 1st, J. Tutty's Tickle-Her-Nina; 2d, J. Molloy's Meonia.

POINTERS.—Dogs: 1st. T. Butler's Milton Bang II.; 2d, T. Garland's

Russell; 3d, T. Gaffney's Robert le Diable. Bitches: 1st, H. B. St. George's Topsy; 2d, T. Garland's Countess of Glasgow.

SETTERS.—Exclusie—1st and 2d, T. Garland's Young Rock and Osman VI. Gordon—1st, R. Chapman's Heather Beauty; 2d, E. U. Robert's Ruby VII.; 3d, G. P. Grey's Rake Irasi—Dogs: 1st, J. J. Giltrap's champion Garryowen; 2d, T. M. Hillard's champion Count. Bitches: 1st, L. F. Perrin's champion Kate; cup, A. Faulkner's Leo VII. Dogs: 1st, L. A. Perrin's Hector; 2d, E. C. Draper's Cbief; 3d, L. F. Perrin's Wee Kate; 3d, W. G. Robinson's Bellina. Puppies: 1st, G. Perrin's Ruby IX.; 2d, T. Gaffney's George IV.; 3d, J. Carroll's White Star,

EETRIEVERS.—Dogs; 1st, R. Chapman's King of the Koffees; 2d, G. M. Nicholson's Black Prince; 3d, H. H. Deasy's Udor. Bitches; 1st, Chapman's champion Black Pearl; 2d, Major C. Bunbury's Coomass'e.

lst, Camphan's Champton Bacomassic.

WATER SPANIELS.—Intsn-Dogs: 1st, Capt G. H. Dwyer's Blair;
2d, C. J. Doyle's Young Larry Doolan; 3d, M. H. Roehfort's Mickey,
Bitches: 1st and 2d. C. J. Doyles's Ouida and Liffey; 31, T. D. Fluucane's Duck III. ANY OTHER VARIETY-Dogs; 1st, C. A. R. B. Knight's
Glimpse; 2d, R. Chapman's Barney. Bitches: 2d, M. F. O'Donnell's

Glimpse; 2d, R. Chapman's Barney. Bitches: 2d, R. F. C'Donneurs Jennie.

FOX-TERRIERS.—Smooth—Dogs: 1st, H. B. St. George'schampion.

FOX-TERRIERS.—Smooth—Dogs: 1st, H. B. St. George'schampion.

Dogs: 1st, H. B. St. George's Timbuck; 2d, J. J. Pim's Poet; 3d, G. Morris's Forenan. Bitches: 1st. J. S. Exam's Pie; 2d, H. B. St. George's Bell; 3d, S. Evans's Royston Cosy. Prepries: 1st, J. J. Pim's Poppy II.: 2d, J. S. Exam's Pie.—Wire-Harred—3d, R. H. Fraulkner's Spicey Jil. Puppies: 1st, W. M. Davies's Billett.

COLLIES.—CHAMPION—Dogs: 1st, H. Ralph's Sly Fox. Bitches: 1st, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Peggie; 2d, S. T. Mercier's Jessie.—OPEN, ROUGH—Dogs: 1st, W. P. Geoghegan's Dublin Scot; 2d and 3d, R. M. Traulicher's Kintore and Lord Ullen; 4th, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Pairick. Bitches: 1st, Rev. H. F. Hamilton's Tooty; 2d, S. T. Mercier's Jenny Lind; 2d, S. Boddington's Discount.—Puppies: 1st, S. T. Mercier's Jenny Lind; 2d, S. Boddington's Discount.—Smooth—ist, R. Chapman's Jeanie; 2d, J. Barlow's Fido.

Fido.

BULLDOGS.—Dogs: 1st, J. B. Wilkes's Lord Nolson; 2d. S. S. Waterhouse's Glenalna Smasher; 3d, J. T. Preece's Luke. Bitches; Equal 1st. Dr. C. A. Lougest's Polly and H. Layton's Jenny Howlett II; 3d, Leut, J. N. Coombe's Sally.

BULL-TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, T. A. Hewitt's Murderer II.: 2d, P. Keene's Dutchman; 3d, A. F. Nicholi's Young Turk. Bitches; 1st and 3d, G. Megaw's champions Violet and Busybody; 2d, P. Keene's Maddeap.

Reene's Dutchman; 30, A. F. Nicholl's Young Turk. Bitches! Ist and 3d, G. Megaw's champions Violet and Busybody; 2d, P. Keene's Madcap.

IRISH TERRIERS.—C'HAMPION—Equal 1st. R. B. and T. S. Carey's champion Sting and H. A. Graves's champion Playboy. Oren—Dogs. 1st. C. H. Backhouse's Buster; 2d, R. B. and T. S. Carey's Mogue; 3d, H. W. Hamilton's Sport; 4th, H. Waterhouse's Killiney Stinger. Bitches: 1st, R. B. and T. S. Carey's Droleen: 2d, H. Waterhouse's Petticoat; 3d, J. N. R. Pim's Priestess; 4th, H. Waterhouse's Killiney Stinger. Wirth Unconpren Ears—Dogs. 1st, R. B. and T. S. Carey's Gosther; 2d. W. Graham's Breda Lass. Puppies: 1st, J. A. Scallan's Niniche; 2d, W. Graham's Breda Lass. STUD DOGS.—Open—1st, H. Waterhouse's Killiney Hoy. Members.—1st, J. N. R. Pim's Pester; 2d, C. J. Barnett's Bogie Rattler; 2d, W. Smith's Simmy.

TERRIERS.—BLAGE AND TAN—Dogs. 1st, S. Sameron, Jr.'s Robert the Bruce; 2d, C. Megaw's Prince Royal; 3d, H. Waterhouse's Black Bruce. Bitches: 1st, H. Waterhouse's Lillian; 2d, J. Rosborough's Stella. Styre.—DROP EARED—1st, J. B. Wilkies's Bob It; 3d, R. V. Seymoun's Lady. PRICK-EARED—1st, T. G. F. Lombard's Dougald; 2d, S. Cameron, Jr.'s Darroch.

DACHSHUNDE.—1st. F. Scovoll's Fritz; 2d, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Reid's Trotty; 3d, A. Armstroug's Job.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st, P. Merriman's Squib; 2d, J. Grant's Teck.

"10Y TERRIERS.—1st, J. J. Heeney's Bab; 2d, I. W. Usher's The Rovertone."

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st, P. Merriman's Squin; 2d, J. Grant's Teck.

TOY TERRIERS.—1st, J. J. Heeney's Bab; 2d, I. W. Usher's The Foreigner.

KING CHARLES AND BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—Dogs: 2d, Mrs.

M. Edgeworth's Marquis, Bitches; 1st, Miss L. B. Ford's Jessie.

PUGS.—Dogs: Equal 1st, Mrs. J. Tufnell's Sweep; Mrs. A. Dorna's Iny. Bitches; 1st, Mrs. J. J. Giltrap's Lady Isade': 2d, Mrs. J. W. Boyce's Topsy Turrydrop.

POODLES.—1st, P. Lawrence's Lyris; 2d, Mrs. J. Tufnell's Jumbo; 3d, Mrs. J. S. Exham's Babouche.

ANY OTHER VARIETY—Over 30Lns.—1st, Dr. J. Ford's Luffra; 2d, J. S. Wolfe's Mona; 3d, Capt. Archidale's Bala, UNDER 30Lns.—1st, L. L. Steele's Jumbo; 2d, A. Holcroft's Domino; 3d, Kev. S. C. Hayward's Teesdale's Lass.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA SHOW.

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Leared out from the big building of the Fennsylvania Agricultural Society building that the five hundred and fifty odd dogs which have been gathered here may have their day. The carkles of the hen convention have died away, and the crow of chanticleer has given place to the yelp, bark, and deep-toned bay, which make all dog shows such delightfully melodious resorts.

The crowd at the fair to-day has been enormous. The jam was so great that it interfered with the judging.

The quality of the exhibit as a whole is excellent. The pointer classes are not well filled, at least so far as numbers go. English setter classes full and of good quality. St. Bernard, mastiff and foxbound classes excellent, the last-named being well shown in large eages on raised platforms. Altogether the Philadelphia Kennel Club has reason to be well satisfied with the way the show has opened. Following are the AWARDS TO WEDNESDAY NOON.

FOXHOUNDS.—PACKS OF SIX COUPLES—18t. Thomas Davis's Dixey, Jim (Dixey, Sr.—Ann), Jerry (Boxer—Twilight), Seudder (Ned—Ann), and the following all by Boxer out of Ann: Storner, Count, Duke k., Fly, Lizzie. Jessie, Gypsy, Topsy, Nettic.—Couples—1st, Do (Shea's Torence and Rally.

POINTERS.—CHAMPION, OVER 55LBS.—Dogs; 1st, Major F. C. Draper's Don, liver and white, 4yrs. (Sheaf—Juno). UNDER 55LBS.—Dogs; 1st, Geo. Norbury Appold's Bravo, lemon and white, 4yrs. Beaufort, white, liver licked, 4yrs. (champion Bow—Beulah); 2d, W. H. H. Achuff's Tip, liver, 3yrs (Lark—Cragin's bitch). Over 55LBS.—Bitches: 1st, A. H. Craige's Beulah, liver and white (Sam—Vivian); 2d, B. F. Settner's Lass, lemon and white, 4yrs. (cheampion Snapshot—Gipsy).

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Dogs: 1st, E. I. Martin's Plantagenet, Ubshig Monarch—Fettel). Bitches: 1st, E. I. Martin's Plantagenet, Ubshig Monarch—Fettel). Bitches: 1st, E. I. Martin's Plantagenet, Ubshig Monarch—Fettel). Bitches: 1st, E. I. Martin's

2d. B. F. Seiner's Lass, lenon and white, 4yrs. (sleaford—Dawl); our Clifton Kennel's Lady (tleam, lemou and white, 4yrs. (champion Snapsbot—Gipsy).

ENGLISH SETTERS.—GLAMPION—Dogs! 1st, E. I. Martin's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bitches: 1st, E. I. Martin's Petrel II. Open—Jogs. 1st, E. W. Jester's (flen Rock, blue betton, 3yrs. (Druid—Princess Draco); 2d. Frank G. Hughes's Paris III., blue belton, 2yrs. (Druid—Princess) 3d. Blackstone Kennel's Mack B., orange belton, 29/syrs. (Dick Laverack—Twilight). Very high com., F. E. Lewis's Rock, Leunn and white, 3yrs. (Water's Grouse—Prenel's Daisyr; N. Jensen's Cossack, white with orange markings, 5yrs. (Morford's Don—Raymond's Fairy); T. G. Darey's Prince Phosbus, black and white, 4yrs. (Tam O'Shanter—Prue); Edward K. Rispham's Chalkley D., blue belton, 4yrs. (Dash III.—Cornelis). High com., G. Edward Osborn's Brant (A.K.R. 1218), black and white, 2yrs. (Martin's Prince, black and white, 6yrs. (Pride of the Border—Fetrel). Con., E. I. Martin's Dout Juan, blue belton, 4yrs. (Tam O'Shanter—La Reine); J. Walker Clark's Dash Dale, black and white, 5yrs. (Dash III.—Daisy Dale); Hugh Hill's Royal Sulfers and white, 5yrs. (Dash III.—Daisy Dale); Hugh Hill's Royal Sulfers and white, 5yrs. (Dash III.—Daisy Letyn Hill's Royal Sulfers' Dash Boy, Jemon belton. Bitches: 1st, T. G. Davey's Liddersdale, black white and tan. 49/syrs. (Douglass—Alsa); 3d. E. W. Jester's Dashing Belle, blue belton, 5yrs. (Dashing Monarch—Blue Nellie); 3d, C. H. Masou's Blue Bell, blue belton, 5yrs. (Roderick Du—Dina), Very high com., T. G. Davey's Gennevev, blue belton, 24/syrs. (Harrison's London—Dawn); E. W. Jester's Dashing Hele, Due belton, 49/syrs. (Dashing Monarch—Blue Nellie); 3d, C. H. Masou's Blue Bell, Due belton, 5yrs. (Bash Mille, 24/syrs.) Dashing Jesse, A.K. K. 18. (Bue belton, 5yrs. (Bue Bell—Dashing Monarch—Blashing Jeste, Alk. K. 18. (Bue belton, 5yrs. (Bue Bell—Dashing Monarch—Bashing Stelle, blue belton, 6yrs. (Bue Bell—Dashing Monarch Bashing Belle, blue Mille, 5yrs.)

BEAGLES.—Champion—Dog: D. O'Shea's Rattler, white, black and un, 3yrs. (Rover—Music). OPEN—Dogs: 1st, D. O'Shea's Kino, white, lack and tan, 2yrs; 2d, Pottinger Dorsey's Rover, black, white and un, 2yrs. (Lee—Rill); 3d. Geo. Goodman's Monroe, brown, 4yrs. (igh com., Lewen Tugwell's March, tan and white, 2yrs. (Blunder—anny)

ian, 2yrs. (Lee—Rill); 3d. (Beo. Goodman's Monroe, brown, 4yrs. High com., Lewen Tugwell's March, tan and white, 2yrs. (Blunder—Fanny).

POINTERS.—UNDER 55LBS.—Dogs: 1st, C. M. Munhall's Donald II. (Donald I.—Devenshire Lass), liver and white, 2yrs.; 2d. C. L. Dick's Young Sleaford (Lort-Lass), liver and white, 2yrs.; 2d. C. L. Dick's Booth (8t. George—Dinah), liver and white, 2yrs.; 2d. C. L. Dick's Booth (8t. George—Dinah), liver and white, 2yrs.; 2d. C. L. Dick's Booth (8t. George—Dinah), liver and white, 2yrs. Very high com., Clift Con Kennel's Robin Adati (champion Faust—Madge), liver and white, 2yrs. Bitches: UNDER 50LBS.—Ist, Geo. H. Appold's Daisy Bravo (Bravo—Lilly II.), liver and white, 12th, 2d. H. D. Towner's St. Kilda (Ranger—Lilly), liver, white and tan, 16mos.; 3d, Geo. G. Barker's Princess II. (Princess I. ——), black, 15mos. Very high com., Clifton Kennel's Lady Bang (Bang—Jean), liver and white, 2½yrs. High com., B. F. Seitmer's Lady Croxteth (Croxteth—Lass), liver and white, 2½yrs. Geo. G. Bornel's Wange; 3d, C. R. Taylor's Gem. High com., J. R. Huey's Lafra: 3d, Mrs. Geo. Emlen's Fannie. Very high com., C. M. Thomas's Brass. High com., T. S. Clarke's Mau e.

IRISH SETTERS—CHAMPIONS—Dogs: 1st, W. P. Pierce's Glencho. Bitches: 1st, same owner's Trix. OPEN—Dogs: 1st, M. Wenzel's Chief.; 2d, W. H. Pierce's Sanap; 31, J. H. Robert's Bruce. Very high com., I. R. God-Schin's Chief II. High com., H. W. Harns's Jack; G. W. Reves's Duke. Com., E. Refd's Boyne; J. White's Blaze; L. H. Robert's Blaze; 2d, W. W. Kendlen and Bitch. Bitches: 1st, Sanap; 1st, L. Meller's Blaze; 1st, H. Robert's Blaze; 2d, W. H. Pierce's Gland Dones Com., H. Refd's Boyne; J. S. White's Croole. H. H. Robert's Loren, H. Robert's Loren, E. A. Chamber's Maggie: 2d, A. Chamber's Led; Dones Com., H. R. Robert's Blaze; 2d, D. O'Shea's Torone; 3d, spnacowner's Rally.

3d, G. Johnson's Johnson's Beauty. High com., A. Chamber's Lether-come.
FOXHOUNDS.—Open Class—Dogs: 1st, Rocklin Hunt's Lead; 2d, D. O'Shea's Torence; 3d, same owner's Rally. Bitches: 1st, T. Davis's Jessie: 2d, D. O'Shea's Countess; 3d, same owner's Roxey II.
DEERHOUNDS.—Dogs: 1st, Clovernock Kennel's Marc; 2d, W. D. Whipple's Bruce.
GREYHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—Dogs; 1st, H. W. Smith's Friday Night. Open Class—Dogs: 1st, H. W. Huntington's Bouncing Boy; 2d, G. F. Kolb's Leo. Bitches: 1st, H. W. Huntington's School Girl; 2d, same owner's Belgonia. Com., Eugene Lorb's Fannie, and H. E. Brisba's Maud.
BE (GLES.—Over 12IN.—Bitches: 1st, D. O'Shea's Mischlef; 2d, C. Schwein's Marjory; 3d, L. Sloan's Myrile. Very high com., E. A. Massey's Nell. High com., J. Satterthwaite, Jr 's Fly.—Under 12IN.—Dogs: L. Sloan's Bannerman, Bitchest; A. C. Kruger's Rena.
BASSET—Dogs: 1st, P. Dorse: 's Major; 2d, F. A. Bond's Dyke—binch Basset—Dogs: 1st, W. R. Chamberlain's Nemours; 2d, J. Hedrick's Sport.—Basset or Bengel-Ee Beagle—Bitches; 1st, F. A. Bond's Rose; 2d, F. A. Bond's Bessie. Very High com., Associated Fauciers' Maud.
FOX TFERTERS.—CHAMPION—Dogs: L. & W. Rutherfurd's Royal.

BASSET - Dollo - 18.

Sport. BASSET on BENGH-LEG BEAGLE—Bitchea: 1st, F. A. Bond's Rose; 2d, F. A. Bond's Ressie. Very High com., Associated Fauciers' Maud.

FOX TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: L. & W. Rutherfurd's Boyal Bitch: L. & W. Rutherfurd's Diana,—Open Class—Dogs: 1st, L. & W. Rutherturd's B-dgrave Primros-; 2d. Clovernook Kennel's Scars-dale; 3d, Surrey Kennel's Flippant. Very high com., Clovernook Kennel's Trajan. High com., W. T. McAlcer's Crisp. Com., G. Cæsar's Jim, D. McClinch's Teddy II. Bitches: 1st and 2d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Dance and Jossle; 3d, I. H. Shepperd's Gipsey. Very high com., Surrey Kennel's Jill, F. C. Wheeler's Vernou II. Com., R. P. Dechert's Betsy.

BULLDOGS.—1st, J. Patterson's Bill; 2d, J. J. Thompson's Leon; 3d, J. w. White's Dot. High com., C. T. Thompson's Ida.

BULL-TERRIERS.—Over 25LBS.—1st, E. V. Porter's Victoria; 2d, J. Hoosey's Nipper.

J. Housey's Nupper.
BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—CHAMPION. OVER 7LBS.—1st, E.
Lever's Vortigern.—OPEN CLASS.—1st, Mrs. E. Lever's Lady; 2d, J.
Whittaker's Brilliant. Very high com., E. Lever's Reveller, J. Ritter's
Sport. Com. E. Lever's Furtune
DANDLE DINMONT TERRIERS.—1st, R. P. Palmer's Wasp; 2d,
Mrs. J. H. Naylor's Pansey.

#### NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The premium lists of the National Breeders' Dog Show, to be held at Industrial Art Hall, in this city, on Oct. 16, 17 and 18, have now been sent out, and any person desirous of obtain ing one who has not been already supplied will please make application at once. I am pleased to state that a large number of exhibitors at the show now in progress here promise to support the National Breeders show liberally, and on all hands the premium list, with the excellent array of judges to back it up, is received with favor. Several applications have been received trom England, which would indicate an arrival of foreign exhibitor to attend the October shows.

JAS. WATSON, Secretary.

NEW YORK NON-SPORTING SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The premium lists are now ready for this show, and can be had on application. This, the first show of non-sporting dogs, promises to be an unusually brilliant one, and will be largely supported by breeders and owners of dogs, as the time of year selected is a cupital one. As every one will have returned to town with their dogs, and as they will be in good coat, it is expected a large number of them will be entered. Several entries have been promised from England. Railroad and express arrangements will be duly announced. The entries close Oct. 6.

CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt.

DANBURY DOG SHOW.—We have received the premium list of the bench show to be held at Danbury, Conn., commencing Oct. 7. The list includes nearly all the recognized breeds of dogs, with a champion class for each breed, and a first and second prize to each in dog, bitch and puppy classes. The amount of the prize is not stated, but double the amount received as entrance money in each division of a class will be paid as eash premiums should the exhibitor so desire. Silver medals for first and bronze medals for second prizes will be given instead of cash. A number of valuable specials are also offered. Mr. James Mortimer, New York, will judge all classes except pointers, setters and spaniels, which will be judged by Dr. George Walton, Boston.

MONTREAL SHOW.—The third annual bench show of the Montreal Kennel Club was held at the Victoria Skating Rink on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. The building is well adapted for a dog show, being of ample dimensions and well ventilated. Sporting dogs, with the exception of spaniels, were poorly represented, but the non-sporting classes were well filled, especially so in the mastiff, collie, pug, Bedlington terrier and toy terrier classes. The report of our special correspondent has not come to hand, and we are in consequence obliged to defer its publication until our next issue.

The Next Man to Die is just as likely to be yourself as any of your neighbors, and unexpected death is continually happening. Take a combined life and accident policy in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn. -Adv.

## Bifle and Trap Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 7.—The Routt Rifles scores to-day for a prize
presented by J. P. Lower & Sons, to be won by the member making
the best score in his first 10 shots:
A W Peterson
N Anderson 544545434—44 E H King 4444418443—8 W Anderson 5454455434—43 P M Lessley 3345144434—8
W Anderson
W Maguire
hope while proceeding as will be seen by the following scores:
T ptone 4455145445-44 T btone
W Maguire3344554354-41 W Anderson5544441454-4
4 W. Betowen 4411414144 - 40

#### THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

THE twelfth annual prize meeting at Creedmoor was carried out according to the programme published in the FOLEST AND ACCORDING TO THE MEETING AUG. 28. The nincteen matches provided by the directors were generally sharply contested, and taken by high scores. The weather from the opening of the meeting on the 9th to the conclusion on the 13th was remarkably fine, so much so as to lead to the remark that the range was merely an upen air gallery. The heat was intense but no great suffering was felt. The gathering passed off without mislap, and with the giving of the detailed scores, the whole story of the meeting is told.

A feature of the meeting was the number of protests which were entered against members for the violation of the rules. They were given careful hearing by the Executive Committee, and so far as heard appeared to be justly decided. One competitor shoots in a formal military match without the prescribed uniform of his corps, and is very properly debarred when attention is called to the violation. Yet another shooter, and one of the most expert shots and experienced protesters of the country, takes a rifle already used in a match and proceeds to make a score, which is a direct violation of a rule of long standing. There were other cases where valuable prizes were lost through carelessness in abding by the rules, and the rightful decisions of the directors will teach competitors the importance of boeying rules when the interests of so many are to be conserved by such observance. The offenses in all cases were of a technical sort, and there is no question but that the shooting was all open, fair and above board.

It is actually in the persession of the shooting was all open, fair and shove board. The proper was no one of warming a fair knowledge of the English language. There was no one of warming a fair knowledge of the English language. There was no on of warming a fair knowledge of the English language. There was no on of warming a fair knowledge of the English language. Ther

Following the order of the printed programme, the winning scores of the several contests stand as follows:

No. 1.—Directors' Match, 200yds.; any military rifle; open to directors:

J H Brown. 45345—21 J F Ackerman. 44424—18

G W Wungate 44945—20 E L Zalluski 33343—16

W W DeForest. 44444—20 E J Seatury 322w

No. 3.—Wimbledon Cup Match, 1.000yds.; aby rifle; but 7 entries;
J W Todd. 443545435255555—64
H P O'Neil 52354254434550—59
De F Mauice 333548235555555—62
C H Gaus. 4.62.553555545—62
C H Gaus. 4.62.553555455—62
C W W De Porest. ...53402504383555—50
F H Holton. 32306554325425
C H Gaus. 4.62.533525465—63
S 35344634554444 6-4—116
F H Holton. 32306554325425—46
Geo Joiner ...025040302453402—33
S 32335423302543—42—75

No. 5.-Shorkley Match, 800, 900 and 1,000yds.; any military rifle; 39 entries:

entries:

800yds.

800yds.

800yds.

445553-31

W V Deforest. 435544-32

W Scott. 4455435-30

J S Shepherd. 543555-31

J Smith. 435455-31

J Smith. 435455-31

J Smith. 435455-31

J Smith. 435455-32

C W Hinman. 3534525-28

R McMillan. 4855544-32

L N Valker. 5445564-32

L N Valker. 5445564-32

L N Valker. 343551-26

F Manice. 435544-81

J Cavanagh. 333553-25

F J Minds. 0034355-21

M D Hinds. 0034355-25

K J Hinds. 0554353-25

G Garrard. 5507295-25

R Anderson. 44043R4-10

M 6.6.—Continuous Met. 900yds, 2 900yds, 5455455-38 5445455-38 5445445-31 5245485-29 353533-27 2535454-22 553545-22 540,535-19 554203-23 305454-24 305032-15 432345-24 3025032-15 303043-24  $\begin{array}{c} 2352335 - 23 - 74 \\ 0334530 - 18 - 74 \\ 552253^2 - 24 - 72 \\ 2431335 - 24 - 72 \\ 440533^3 - 22 - 72 \\ 2435445 - 25 - 65 \\ 3220432 - 16 - 65 \\ \end{array}$ 

J McNevin.	333340—21	024455—23	204335—20—64	
No. 6.—Continuous Match, all-comers, 200yds.; any rifle; 1 point to military rifles; 310 entries by 79 individuals; re-entries: H Oehl.	5.555455—34	—68		
H Oehl.	5.555455—34	5554553—34	—68	
T J Dolan	4.554555 − 33	5545545—34	—68	
E J Cram	5.555455—34	4555554—33	—67	
J Smith	5.445535—34	4565554—33	—67	
J Randerson	4.555555—34	5444545—32	—267	
W M Farrow	4.554555—33	5545545—33	—66	
T P White	5.455555—33	5545545—33	—66	
T P White	5.455555—32	5545545=33	—66	
A B Dodge	5.555544	—32	5545545=33	—66
A B Dodge	5.555544	—32	5545545=33	—66
W Simpson	5.544455—32	4455554=33	—66	
W Simpson	5.544455—32	4455554=33	—66	
W Simpson	5.544455—32	4455545=33	—66	
W Simpson	5.544455—32	4455453=33	—66	
U Simpson	5.544455—32	4455453=33	—64	
U C Newbury	5445455—32	4454545=33	—64	
U C Newbury	5445455—32	4454545=33	—64	
U C Newbury	5445455—32	4454545=32	—64	
U C Newbury	5445455—32	4454545=32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545=32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545=32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545=32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	—64	
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	445454545—32	—64
U S Newbury	5445455—32	4454545—32	445454545—32	445454545—32
50000000-04 - 05
504554-38 - 06
4555545-38 - 07
4456455-32 - 06
554455-18 - 06
554554-33 - 06
554554-33 - 06
554554-33 - 06
554554-33 - 06
554554-33 - 06
554554-33 - 06
554554-33 - 06
554554-33 - 06
454554-33 - 06
454554-33 - 06
454554-32 - 04
4555444-32 - 04
445545-33 - 04
4455445-31 - 03
4455445-31 - 03
4555444-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
455544-32 - 04
4554554-33 - 04
4554554-33 - 04
4554554-33 - 04
45554-33 - 04
45554-33 - 04
45554-33 - 04
45554-33 - 04
45554-33 - 04
45554-33 - 04
45554-33 - 04
4554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
455554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 - 04
45554-34 -T P White
J Duane
A B Dodge
J H Brown
W Simpson.
J G Newbury
E E Lewis
J S Case
L Baird
B R Speilman
W H Beardsley
C H Gaus.
A Hoppe

O A T -i-ba-		W 1 W W 4 4 Oct	
G A Leighton	4554445 -31	54 5544-31	62
C W Hinman	5445454	545554431	-62
J Garrard	4444554 90	4454454 - 30-	
E Do Forest	1.4444004-00		
E DeForest	5455444 30	4445454-31-	
J S Shepherd	4554454—31	454444429-	2 -62
F H Holton	544543431	4454544-30	61
		2202022	0.2
No. 7 -Governor's Match, 500yds	. Remington Sr	ringfield or S	harns
rifle; 278 entries by 82 individuals:	, i zecznam Boom, c I	or respective	Trees Do
	OF 1555550 01		400
R McMillan, Sharps555555-		5555555-34	103
J Smith, Sharps5555555-		5555554-34	-103
L N Walker, Remington5555554-	-34 555545534	5555554-33+	2 - 103
Geo Doyle, Springfield	555554-34	5555455-31	- 68
F J Dolan, Sharps	BEASSES 94	5555554-84	
			- 68
F W Yates, Springfield		4555554 - 33	- 68
Johnstone, Springfield	,5555555—35	5444555-32	- 67
P Farrelly, Sharps		5544555-33	- 67
G B Thompson, Springfield		4555354-33	- 67
G Joiner, Remington		4555 54-33+	
J Garrard, Springfield		545455432	- 66
M D Hinds, Sharps	.5545554—88	5554455 33	- 66

 G L Fox
 4545445-31

 G W Munson
 4445354-30

 F J Rabbeth
 4445454-31

No. 8.—All-Comers and Marksman's Badge Match, 200 and 500yds.; re-entries: 250 entries by 109 individuals:

re-charges, 200 charles by 100 individe	1410+	
	200yds.	500yds.
H H Spies	53555—23	55555-25-48
H T Lockwood	44545-22	55555-25-47
J S Shepard	54445-22	55555-25 -47
C H Hoyt	45553 - 22	45555-24-46
D H Odgen	45454-22	45555-24-46
W M Farrow	44554_99	55455-24 46
J O Fredericks	35455-22	55554-24-46
C F Robbins		55445-23-46
G Joiner	81459-91	45555 24-45
B R Spellman		45545-58-45
E OcForest	33454 10	555 5-25-44
M D Hinds		45445-22-44
W Scott	54445_99	54454-22-44
F McLewee	54445. 99	55345-22-44
J H Brown	44594 90	45445-23 - 43
F Stuart	44544 01	48555 - 22-48
T J Dolan		55425 21-43
[ Onganach	44415 10	54554 -28 - 42
J Cavanagh	44944 10	35555-23-42
G W Munson		255/5-22-42
G F Merchant	40440-20	38355-21-42
L J Elliott	45594 01	25545-21-42
G MeNevin	49554 01	52455 - 21 - 42
T Menevill	71444 01	35445-21-42
+ F Young	44444 01	54526 21-42
W Underwood	44445 21	54453-21-42
GL Fox		45552-21 42
J K Green		35554-22-41
W F Higgins.	40304-19	54558- 22 41
J P M Richards	44344-19	
H B Thompson	41451-19	5!554-22-41
F Alder	43445-20	45534-21-41
G C Power	45441-21	44554-20-41
J Smith	.,54444-21	44548-20-41
J R Byrd	54454-22	55432 19-41
W M Farrow	zooyas.	500yds 5555565-35 -67
W M Farrow	3040000-32	5555555 -67
JS Shepherd	4458555 33	4545555-33 66
H T Lockwood	4555535 – 32	4455555 - 33 + 1 - 66
No. 9Brooklyn Furniture Co. Ma	tob for teams	from Second Divi-
cion N G S N V · Remineton rule	· cams	TOTH OCCOUNT DIVI-

ł	No. 9Brookivn Furniture Co. M	aren, re	or teams from se	cond Divi-
H	sion N. G. S N. Y ; Remington rifle	:		
ı	Twenty-third Regin	nent Te	eam No. 1,	
ı	2 0vds.		5 Cyds.	Total.
ı	2 0yds. Brown		5545554-33	62
ı	Kraft		2545545 - 30	55
Į	Wells4545445—31		5545454-33	63
ı	Candee	_112	14545 8 - 81-195	
ı	Twenty-third Regin	aent To	om Na 2	01001
ł	I Wend the Bu	200vd	s. 500vds.	Total.
ľ	DoForest	200 y u	28	58
ı	Der orest	00	23	58 58
ľ	Joiner	50	28	57
ı	Fox	29		
ı	Snephard Twenty-third Regin	31-	119 33-117	63 236
ı	Twenty-third Regin	nent Te	eam No. 8.	
ı	Frothingham	20	-8	83
ı	Elliott	27	28	55
	Pickett	Bi	31	62
	Perham	27-	-110 31118	58-228
ı	Fourteenth Regin	ent Te	am No. 1.	
	Browe	24	28	52
	Jennings	26	28	54
	me-les	92	94	51
	Taylor	0.5	-98 29 -113	54-211
	Taylor nobinson Fourteenth Regiment To Lacroix	40	2 (Compuny 1)	04-211
	Fourteenth Regiment 16	O'I IUS	. & (Company 1).	53
	Lacroix	20	20	55
	K-ay	21	28	
	Nut	25	28	53
	Anderson	29–	109 14-95	43-204
	Fourteeuth Regiment Te	an No.	3 (Company A).	
	Hawley	28	20	48
	Henwood	28	26	54
	Corey	23	25	48
	Moore	25-	-104 26-97	51-201
	1 27 so Trillean Thomber Motoh:	morrilos	n name and mili	tin tooma

No. 10.—Hilton Trophy Match; regular army and militia team four teams in all:

Division of Atlantic, U.	S. A. (Spring	field Rifle).	
200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total
Sergt Vincent3444354-26	3315455-29	224s554 26	81
Private Yates 5855543 - 29	4: 35423-13	5344555 - 31	83
Sergt Williams 4444444 28	55 5455 - 84	3354523 - 26	88
Seigt Mair445 444-30	4454455-31	544433 -27	88
Sergt Helcher 3344545-28	5554544-32	22423 8 - 21	81
Corp Caue4454454-30	3534253-25	3544532 - 26	81
Sergt Long4444354—28	435525-29	2344243-22	79
Corp Lockhart 3443454-27	5555454-33	3234443-23	83
Sergt Petit4335555-30	53 1535581	5455553- 32	93
Li-ut Anderson4545444-29	43:3345-27	4555£54—33	89
Private Crauley4454444-29	5854442-27	2535414-27	83
Sergt Harrell545444-30	4345554 - 30	5443454-29	89
314	351	323	1018

Sergt Harrell5451444-30	4345554-30	544	3454-29	89
814	351		323	1018
State of New York		Rifle).		
2000002 21011 2011	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Fox		31	25	86
Shepherd	. 29	30	27	86
Joiner	19	27	21	67
De Forest	31	29	29	89
Elliott	26	27	29	82
Wells		27	26	84
Richard	23	28	25	79
Lockwood	28	26°	32	86
LOCKWOOU	20	28	27	84
Hoyt Brown	97	23	28	83
Brown	95	28	27	80
Walker	9.3	30	21	83
Pickett		90	201	00
	331	341	317	989
State of Pennsylvani	ia (Spr ngfle	d Rifle).		
Sergt Coulston		18	33	80
Private Mountjoy		27	24	73
Corn Gauley	31	28	19	78
Corpl Gauley Private Huutington	31	31	23	85
Sergt Pratt	98	29	31	88
Corpl Chase	25	25	25	75
L eut Andrews	30	29	31	90
Private Welles	90	29	26	84
Pilvate welles	31	31	22	84
Capt Thompson	50	27	27	84
Sergt Baker	97	25	27	79
Corpl MacMillan	90	28	28	85
Private Blatter		20	~	
	342	327	316	985
State of Michiga			010	200
Delegate Waheter	30	26	28	84

Pilvate wenca		20	740	
Capt Thompson		31	22	
Capt Inompount	0.0	27	27	
Sergt Baker				
Corpl MacMillan		25	27	
Private Blatter	29	28	28	
	342	327	316	
State of Michig	gan (Sharps	Rifle).		
Private Webster	30	26	28	
Capt Warfield		18	27	
Capt warneru	91	28	26	
Private Monroe				
Capt Avery	28	30	23	
Private Bush	99	29	26	
Deimate Matheman	90	27	26	
Private McEwen		27	29	
Private Wolcott	20			
Private McNaughton	27	28	30	
Private Reynolds	27	28	22	
Frivate neyholds	95	ãĭ	22	
Private Enos				
Lacut Manning		27	13	
Private Wilson	28	29	21	
	-		-	
	333	8.28	293	

Private Spies. 34343— 17 Sergt Richard. 54445— 29

No. 11.—Jones Match, 200 and 500yds., for teams from First Division N. G. S. N. Y.; six teams in all: Seventh Regiment.	. Twelfth Regiment. 200yds. 500yds. Total.	Т
200yds. 500yds. Total.	Twelfth Regiment.   200yds.   500yds.   Total.   200yds.   500yds.   Total.   200yds.   200yds	Correspondents who favo quested to write on one side
######################################	Private Leach   20   15   35     Sergt Gaillard   17   16   33     Lieut Macaulay   17   16   33     Private Fraser   18   16   34     Private Brewer   14   14   25     Sergt Mahoney   14   12   26     Sergt Migsland   20   19   39	PHILADELPHIA INTER Inter-State Clay-Pigeon To sional Executive Committe League to be held at Echo
De Forest. 343445—27 4244545—28 65  Joiner 544534—28 2355345—27 55  Sheppard 544534—20 455553—20 81	Private Brewer	sional Executive Committed League, to be held at Echo 1854. Daily managers (assident Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon second day, Norristown Granless-Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon (a), 30 and 10 per cent. The one pair. Entries to closs Clubs will go 80 score in or contestant will shoot up his Price of birds, 5 ceuts each day First Day, Oct. 9, Ma \$5.7 singles, 1849s. rise; Match 2,—Individual match with second barrel to cou
Fox.	Capt DeForest	Rules—Ligowsky Clay-Fig 60, 30 and 10 per cent. The one pair. Entries to close Clubs will go to core in or
Brown	Sergt Stewart	contestant will shoot up his Price of birds, 5 ceuts each the day fixed, they will be a
Pickett         .29         32         61           Billiott         .28         25         58           Welles         .29         30         59           Verefs         .29         30         59	Capt Kerr.         24         18         42           Add Moran         16         21         37           Capt McCarthy         18         20         38           Lieut Wallage         8         18         26           Sergt Carroll         8         17         25           Lieut Leonard         12         18         30	day. First Day, Oct. 9. Ma \$5, 7 singles, 18yds. rise; Match 2.—Individual match
Spies.   Seventh Regiment Team No. 3,   Spies.   28   28   56   Spies.   30   29   59		with second barrel to couchampionship, teams of 5, prize for best individual so vidual match, entrance \$5, two, entrance \$4, 3 singles
Thomson	N. G. S. N. Y.; two teams in:	two, entrance \$4, 3 single championship contest, tearise. Third Day, Oct. 11, double birds, extrange \$5,50
Serick Milgrandt. 24 10 42 Private Farrell. 21 18 31 Private Leach. 29 92 51 Private Brewer. 225–99 10–68 35–1	Twenty-third Regiment. 2007ds. 2007ds. 500yds. 610yds.	two, entrance \$4, b single enampionship contest, tea rise. Third Day, Oct. 11. double birds, entrance \$5, 5 field shooting match, entirise. Match 9.—Consolation ise, break with second barriese, break with second barriese.
No. 12.—Inter-State Military Match for militia of several State 200 and \$00yds.; three States represented: State of Pennsylvania.	S, Lieut Perham 44344—19 55554—24 43 Capt Candee 13453—19 44434—19 38 Sergt Kraft 43424—17 31354—19 36 1 Private Brown 34345—19 25452—18 37	prizes, entrance free, 7 sin meeting on the first evenir pose of forming the Middl meeting of the Executive C ing, Sept. 25, at <i>The Hem</i> of
Sergt Coulston	1.   Private Brown   34345- 19   25452- 18   37   Sergt Vells   4444- 21   35555- 23   44   Private Elliott   44544- 21   53443- 19   40   Lieut Fox   44544- 21   55534- 22   44   Lieut Shepherd   44544- 21   55534- 22   43	POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9
Corp Ganley	Lieut Shepherd. 44544— 21 55534— 22 43 Lieut-Col Frothingham 44444— 20 53854— 20 40 Capt De Forest. 84444— 19 34555— 22 41	their annual picnic and day match were 18yds, rise, and
Private Welles5453555444— 44 5555455554— 48 92 Capt Thompson5454455455— 46 5534554555— 46 92	Fourteenth Regiment, 250 495	Godinez 5 5 Beigel 8 5
Serjet Baker     4444551544     41433415345     39     88       Corp McMillan     4445514654     43     324555534     39     82       Private Blatter     4434514554     42     44565355     45     87       518     527     1045	Corp Corey.	Clear 2 6 Condit 2 5 Baxter 4 3 On showth off the ties of
State of Michigan.	Private Lacroix   21   17   38   Lieut Nutt.   16   14   30     Private Moore   16   18   34     Sergt Anderson   19   23   42     Sergt Taylor   13   10   23	Clear tourth.
Private Webster         45         44         80           Capt. Warfield         41         41         82           Private Monroe         41         49         90           Sergt Willett         42         39         81           Adis Sparrer         22         44         77	Sergt Taylor	TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1: Gun Club, 20 glass balls, 18; J M Allen 11111111111111 W Mickel. 10111011111111111 C H Allen.01101101111111111
Sergt Willett         42         39         81           Adjt Sperry         56         41         77           Private McDwen         42         41         83           Private Wolcott         40         44         84           Private McNaughton         42         46         88           Private Reynolds         ,30         96         74	Capt Browe. 18-215 19-205 37-420  No. 17.—Junior National Guardsmen's Match for militiamen who have never won an open-air shooting prize; 100 and 300yds.; Remington rifie; 83 entries;	A S Leigh110111011111111110 H Loveless011011111111111111 J Dumont.001101111111110110
200 rds, 500 yds, Total.		Shoot at 10 clay-pigeons, J M Allen 110011 J Dumont 110111 C H Allen 111101 J Evens 111110 C Neate 011111
State of New York   Richards   40 48 88   Lockwood   43 45 88   Hoyt   40 40 80	A M Prentiss, 7th Regt	
Státe of New York   Richards   40   48   88   40   40   40   40   40	No. 18.—Laffin & Rand Powder Co. Match; open to army and militia members; military rifle; 1 point to Remington's 50-caliber; 32 entries: (Score will be given next week.)	LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept shoots, held under the man eon Company—limited—too afternoon. Sportsmeu fro.
Fox 41 52 83 Shepherd 39 45 84 Joiner 43 41 84	No. 19.—Skirmishers' Match; teams of six at varying distances; fourteen regular teams and one militia team in match:  *Second Artillery—Sergts, Davis, Whiteheat and Kelly, Corpl. Blasted Detroites Davis and Var Purithe, Two the street six bulcome	eon Company—limited—too afternoon. Sportsmen fro- Lasalle, were present. The from the fact that the n- company, is introduced in t Ten target ball, four mon
DeForest	No. 19.—SRITMISHER'S MARCH; teams of six at varying distances; fourteen regular teams and one militia team in match:  *Second Artillery—Sergts. Davis, Whitehead and Kelly, Corpl. Blaisdell, Privates Baker and Van Buskirk. Twenty-six bullseyes. 34 centers, 19 inners, 36 outers, total 395.  Fourth Artillery Team—Lieuts, Anderson and Miller. Corpls. Stamford, Collins and Huddleson, Private Crauley, Twenty-eight bullseyes, 27 centers, 30 inners, 23 outers, total 384.	E Moody
Wells	bullseyes, 37 centers, 30 inners, 23 outers, total 384.  Twenty-third Infantry-375.  Twelfth Infantry 360, Fourth Artillery 358, Engineer Battalion 357, Fifth Artillery 351, Second Artillery 332, Fifth Artillery 251, Engineer Battalion 313, Twelfth Infantry 304, Third Artillery 291, Third Artillery 267, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. 265, Twenty-third Infantry 210	Pierce G Moody Howard Barker
55455555455545—72 455455555355050—61 345455554454555—68—2		Brunner Howard took first, E. Mo
W. W. DeForest, 458504458555554—63 5545854458464 458405455458555—62—1 H. P. O'Neil.	eg	third, Pierce fourth, Ten ball pigeons, four mo Brunner
No. 14.—New York State N. (4. Match, for teams of N. Y. Stamilitia, 200 and 500yds.; four teams contesting:  Twenty-third Regiment.	e strong 4 o'clock wind blowing across the range at times, the result	Brunner Greene. Barker Howard G Moody Pierce. Jewett E Moody Welsher
900yds, 500yds, 500yds, Tota Private Joiner 40414 – 16 34454 – 20 36 Private Pickett 49154 – 20 45185 – 21 41	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pierce. Jewett E Moody
Lieut Perham     .32435 - 18     45555 - 24     42       Capt Candee     .44443 - 19     53445 - 21     40       Sergt Kraft     .54443 - 20     44555 - 23     43       Private Brown     .35443 - 19     54454 - 22     41	being rather poor shooting:   G P North	Greene first, Moody and S
Sergt Wettes         44000-23         54555-24         47           Private Elliot         45444-21         43454-20         41           Lieut Fox         43314-18         45555-24         42	E Thomas 4 12 10 10 6 11 9 10 10 8 - 90 A Fox. 8 5 9 7 9 10 7 4 9 8 - 75 FRED A. PERKINS.	ett and Moody divided four Ten ball pigeons, four mo Smith
Lieut Shepherd     .44454-21     55554-24     45       Lieut-Col Frothingham     .53131-19     44354-20     89       Capt De Forest     .44444-2)     55515-24     44	BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The fine autumn weather to day drew a good number of riflemen at the Walnut Hill range. There was a strong, puffy northwest wind blowing throughout the day, which proved troublesome to the shooters. Members of the Press Rifle Club and military marksmen were present during the day. The score:  A Law. 445545484.—45 J R Carmichael. 543134454.—39 C H Barnes. 554444355.—44 C W Hodgdon. 543343344.—38 A B Thompson. 554444445.—43 C R Jones. 3133455443.—37 S Merrill. 44344564.—42 J E Hall (mil.). 44333332.—22 J M Samnels. 44455443.—42 R E Rogers (mil), 2033235543.—30	Moyer E Moody Greene Pierce
234 267 501  Seventh Regiment, 200yds, 500yds, Total, Private Brown	military marksmen were present during the day. The score: Practice Match.  A Law	Brunner
Private Brown         17         23         40           Lleut McLewee         .16         19         55           Sergt Muuson         .18         22         40           Private Hoyt         .20         21         41	C H Barnes	G Moody. Howard Howard first, E. Moody. Greene third, On ties Smit
Corp Underwood         .20         23         43           Sergt Greene         .17         28         40           Sergt Thomson         .18         15         33           Sergt Barllett         .18         18         36           Sergt Young         .20         24         44           Corp Higzms         .20         21         41	Salem Wilder	The next contest was for valued at \$50, which will greatest number of times du
Sergt Minson   18   22   40	JE Mack. 9 9 9 9 9 10 9 10 9 9 9 9 1 JB Fellows. 7 7 9 10 10 10 10 10 9 10 9 9 9 1 DENVER, Col., Aug. 31.—A reception was accorded Mr. W. M. Far-	Greene third. On the Smit The next contest was for valued at \$50, which will greatest number of times di Twenty ball pigeons: Howard Smith G Moody Mover
Sergt Richards		G MOORY Moyer E Moody Barker Pierce Greene Jowett Brunner Welsher
Corp Corey         .20         18         98           Private Harney         .19         22         41           Corp Day         .17         18         35           Frivate Lacroix         .19         22         41           Lieut Nutt         .16         23         39           Private Moore         .18         18         36           Sergt Anderson         .21         15         30           Sergt Taylor         .17         12         89	bullseye through the sights. The team were armed with their Sharps military rifles and hoped to give the champion a close contest. The following are the scores of the first round of 10 shots each:	Greene Jewett. Brunner
Sergt Anderson	Capt Farrow 544554554-46 A W Peterson 554554434-44 J M Anderson 349545454-41 T Stone 444554444-42 W M Anderson 444455444-42 A G Schaefer 355454444-41 G W Lower 444455444-41 C J Kelly 35454444-41 C J Kelly 364544444-41 C	Jewett took first. Five double rises, one ball E Moody 10 10 11 11
Corp Henwood         .20         24         44           Sergt Jenuings         .15         18         33           Capt Browe         .20-22         15-22         35-4	At the conclusion of the string it was suggested that as Capt, Farrow was using peep and globe sights that the regular handlean of two points should be allowed to the military sights and be added to each	Brinner Welsher  Jewett took first. Five double rises, one ball E Moody. 10 10 11 11 Howard 11 01 11 01 Jewett 00 00 01 Smith 11 11 11 11 Smith first, in shooting tie
Lieut McMorrow     20     17     37       Ser.t Stewart     19     14     33       Lieut Farrelly     15     11     26       Maj Duffy     19     20     39       Capt McCarthy     19     16     35       Lieut Wallace     20     11     31	others of the Colorado National Guard. The day was not well calculated for fine shooting, as the glaring sun and the intense radiation in Iront of the target made it extremely difficult to find the dancing bullseye through the sights. The team were armed with their Sharps military rifies and hoped to give the champion a close contest. The following are the scores of the first round of 10 shots each:  Capt Farrow. 5445545554-46 A W Peterson. 554554445-44  J M Anderson. 394854654-41 T Stone. 444554444-42 A G Schaefer. 3554544444-41  G W Lower. 44445344-41 C J Kelly. 35444444-41  G W Lower. 44445344-41 C J Kelly. 35444444-43  Tow was using peep and globe sights that the regular handcan of two points should be allowed to the military sights and be added to each score. This the champion agreed to and another string was shot, the Captain not cleaning after each shot, which is always done at Creedmor when handleap is allowed the military rifles. The following is the score, same distance:	Daylon 1111111
Maj Diffy   19 20 39   16 35   16 45   19 16 35   16 10   10	Capt Farrow	E Moody
Sergt Carroll	NEVADA-vs. CALIFORNIA.—The rival teams are hard at work in practice. On the 31st ult, the shooting of the Nevada men at Carson and Virgima City was a very fine average:	MERIDEN, Conn, Sept. 13
	200yds. 500yds. T'i. 200yds. 500yds. T'l. 9 Burke44	10. The following teams (each team: Bridgeport (Wal (Spencer) 82, New Haven 80, the Waldemere Club, who is shoot will be at Milford, Oct
	Cowing44 47 91 Slocomb43 43 86	carried the medal to Windso
Private Alder. 45554 23 34435 19 42 Private Alder. 45544 22 55545 24 49 Corn Underwood 44854 20 34535 20 40	Little 43 46 89 Laing 42 40 82 Saffell 45 44 89 Dunne 42 38 80 Harrington 42 47 89	members of the newly organ for their first shoot. Quite field shots, but their never h
Sergt Oreen 44434 - 19 45545 - 23 42 Sergt Young 45444 - 21 43525 - 19 40 Corp Higgins 34555 - 18 43545 - 21 39 Private Hoyt 50444 - 17 55455 - 24 41	Average - For 10 men, 904; 18, 90; the entire 25 men, 87, 1-5. The Carson Tribune claims that this "eclipses anything ever recorded in the United States," and adds: "The shooting is considered all the	the poor score below. Yet future scores will attest tha D Beidler
Private Hoyt50444— 17 55455— 24 41 Sergt Bartley45554— 21 54455— 23 44 Private Spies	from one company—the Carson Guard—made a total of 851, beating the record made by the Nevada team last year in the inter State	A Krueger

#### THE TRAP.

vor us with club scores are particularly reide of the paper only.

care with club soores are particularly reside of the paper only.

2R STATE TOURNAMENT.—Programme of Tournament, under management of Provisites of proposed Middle States' Clay-Pigeon to Park, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 9. 10 and 11, sisted by Committee and J. E. Bloom, Presson Company). First day, Girard Guu Club; Gun Club; third day, South End Gun Club, igeon Rules to govern. Money to be divided fies in singles to be miss and out; doubles, ose with firing of first gun in each event. order of entering. In team matches each his number of birds before leaving the score, ach. If team contests are not concluded on eadjourned until 1:39 P. M. on the following latch 1.—Individual championship, entrance 2s. winner also to receive a donated prize, ch, entrance \$3.5 singles, 21yds. rise; break out one-half. Match 3.—Inter State team comton of the contest of the c

omee.

9.—Glass ball match at the Poughkeepsie
ses given by the E. N. Howell Social Club, on
y of athletic sports. The conditions of the
ad 5 single balls rotary and 3 pair straight-

of 8, Beigel took second, Decker third, and

Moody seconds

noneys:

Yards.

18

20

21

22

33

30

20

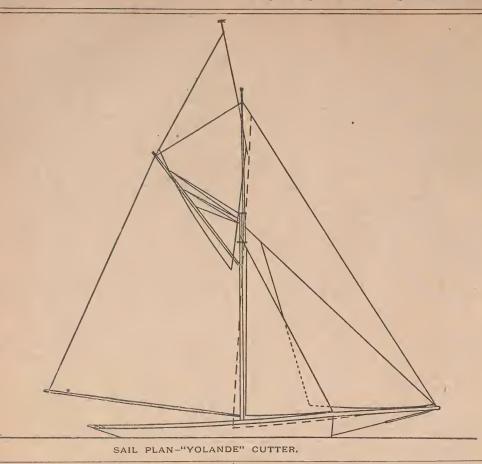
24

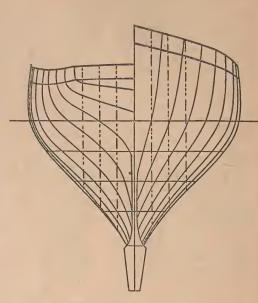
19

24

24 

THE NEW JERSEY TOURNAMENT is in progess and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. To reach the shooting grounds go to Marion station,





## Wachting.

etaries of yacht clubs will pleuse send early notice of pro-matches and meetings.
, 18.—Race for Catamarans, New York Bay,
, 19.—Knickerbocker Y. C., Fall Regatta.
, 23.—Lynn Y. C., Third Championship Match,
, 24.—Sweepstake Race, New York Bay,
, 27.—West Lynn Y. C., Second Championship Match,
, 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Review and Harbor Cruise.
, 2.—New Jersey Y. C., Fall Matches,
, 5.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

#### QUINCY Y. C. REGATTA, SEPT. 11.

THE wind was very light during the afternoon, but at the finish of the race came a squall which troubled all the hoats, leaving the Erin disabled. The summary is as follows:

•	Length.	Actual.	Corrected.
Queen Mab, E. B. Burwell	22.08	3 16 15	2 48 25
Erin, John Cavanaugh		3 17 30	2 53 14
	CLASS.		
Wildfire, H. A. Keith	18.01	3 (0 40	2 30 17
Pet. J. W. McFarland	20.01	3 02 05	2 34 01
Spray, H. M. Faxon		Not taken	
THIRD			
Mirage, A. J. Clark,	17.10	2 41 00	2 15 54
Elsie, C. H. Hardwick		2 48 10	2 21 54
Zip, G. W. Morton	.:.16.09	2 50 10	2 23 54
The judges were George A. Ordw	ay, E. W. U	nderwood, l	P. H. Gavin
and E. A. Perry.			

#### HULL Y. C., SEPT. 18.

Transit, E. H. Ingalis		1 50 00	1 22 091/2
Banneret, J. F. Brown		2 01 32	1 26 2834
	FIFTH CLASS.		
Viva. P. M. Bond		1 28 58	1 01 33
Spray, H. M. Faxon	18 10	1 39 32	1 02 231/2
Kismet, H. M. Curtis		1 34 20	1 06 17
A private match for	\$25 a side, course seve	n miles, was	also sailed
between the Spider and	the Hornet, the latte	r winning in	11:28, with
Spider 2min. 22sec. bel	hind. The judges we	re Messrs. I	Harrington,
Kiley, Miller and Griffin	. The Seabird has be	en sold by M	r. Forhush.
She has won, under his	ownership, twenty-th	rce prizes or	it of twen-

She has won, under his ownership, twenty-three prizes out of twen ty-five starts.

BEVERLY Y. C. 97th REGATTA.

THE Beverly Y. C. will sail a special match on Saturday, Sept. 30, at Naham, open to yachts of the Dorchester Y. C. The races will be sailed under the rules of the New Encland Yacht Racing Association; allowance heing hased on length on waterline plus one fifth oversang aft, but classification will be based on waterline alone. Prizes will be awarded in each class. A second prize will be given, provided more than two boats start. In case of unfavorable weather, regard will be sailed the following Monday. A one-gun fying start will be used; yachts will cross the line between the judges yacht and a stakehost neored off Old Steamhoat Wharf. Yachts are requested to carry their private signals at the peak. Yachts over 2lft, and not over 2lft, the second leass. Schooners in first class to race at \$4 of the actual sailing length. A special prize for second class keels will be offered, product by the local private signals at the peak. Yachts over the control of the clush private signals at the peak. Yachts over the control of the clush private signals at the peak. Yachts over the control of the clush private signals at the peak. Yachts over the control of the clush private signals at the peak. Yachts over the control of the clush private signals at the peak of the actual sailing length. A special prize for second class keels will be offered, private signals at the peak of the actual saling length. A special prize for second class keels will be offered, and the peak. Yachts over the control of the clush private signals at the peak of the clush will be adverted the control of the clush private signals at the peak of the clush will be adverted the control of the clush private signals at the peak of the clush will be adverted the control of the clush private signals and spinnaker. Cutters and sloops and cutters may carry mainsail, forestayal, jub, flush private signals and spinnaker. Cutters and spinnaker. Cutters

buoy No. 2, off Winthrop Head, on starhoard hand, to judges' yacht, 10½ miles. No. 2. From judges' yacht, leaving red buoy No. 2, off Winthrop Head, on port hand, Fog buoy, off the Graves, on port hand, to judges yacht, 10½ miles.

Courses for Second and Third Classes.—From judges' yacht, leaving red buoy No. 2, off Winthrop Head, on starhoard hand, to judges' yacht, Tmiles. No. 4. From judges' yacht, leaving Fog huoy, off the Graves, on starboard hand, to judges' yacht, leaving Fog huoy, off the Graves, on starboard hand, to judges' yacht, Tmiles.

Regatta Committee—Ceo. H. Richards, chairman; Gordon Dexter, Geo. B. Inches, John Dane, W. Lloyd Jeffries, secretary.

#### BOSTON Y. C. THIRD CHAMPIONSHIP RACES.

LAST Saturday was a glorious day for yachting in Boston. A strong northwest wind and cool weather after the intense heat of the early part of the week. At noon there was a prospect of rain, but it soon cleared away. The prizes to be sailed for were, for yachts of or over 33ft, the Connor championship cup, besides a second prize of \$40 and a third prize of \$40, besides a silk flag to each yacht going over the course. In the second class, all under 33ft, hesides the Pfaff cup, were two of \$40 and \$40 for second and third yachts, and flags for all who completed the course. Schooners received an allowance for the windward part of the course, sailing at four-fifths of their tonnage.

for the windward part of the course, sailing at four-fifths of their tonlage.

The courses were from off the clin house through the Narrows, leaving Spectacle Island, Nix's Mate bell huoy, Galloupe's Island, George's Island on starboard, Sound Point Beacon on port, Toddy Rocks and Point Allerton Buoy on starboard, Harding's hell hoat, whistling buoy off the Graves, Egg Rock and Ram Head Ruoy on the port, Fawn Bar buoys on the starboard, Sound Point Beacon on starboard, to the judges' hoat, passing between it and the flagboat, and from off the cluth house through the Narrows, leaving Spectacle Island, Nix's Mate bell huoy, Galloupe's Island, George's Island and Point Allerton Buoy on the starboard, Sound Point Beacon on the port, Harding's bell huoy on the port, Point Allerton Buoy on the port, Harding's bell huoy on the port, Point Allerton Buoy on the port through the Narrows, leaving George's Island, Giloupe's Island, Nix's Mare bell buoy on the port, Point Allerton Buoy on the port through the Narrows, leaving George's Island, Giloupe's Island, Nix's Mare bell buoy on the port, Point Allerton Buoy on the port through the Narrows, leaving George's Island, Galloupe's Island, Six's Mare bell buoy on the pot, Sound Point Beacon on the starboard, to the judges' boat, passing hetween it and the flagboat, distances of 25 and 16 miles respectively.

At 12 M. the preparatory signal was given, and at 12:30 that for the start. After the start Adrienne took the lead and kept it, Edna leading the second class. On the last leg Brenda and Undine were having a duel for second place, when the latter lost her topunast and fell behind, although she still made good speed. Below is the summary:

F	IRST CLASS.		
	Length.	Actual:	Corrected.
Adrienne, J. Pfaff	61.02	3 45 15	3 16 00
Shadow, D. J. Bryant		4 16 46	3 17 23
Undine, B. Dean		4 00 18	3 23 13
Tempest, H. F. Whittler		4 05 20	3 29 36
Brenda, J. H. Abhott		4 00 10	3 30 18
Clytie, F. Cunningham		4 30 52	3 32 05
Lillie, W. B. Gale		4 38 54	3 43 44
SI			
Edna, A. F. Smith		2 31 55	1 46 13
Eva, Daniel Sargent		2 47 14	1 57 38
Kitty, E. H. Tarbell	23.01	2 58 31	2 03 40
Saracen, W. P. Fowle		2 56 44	2 03 46
Alda, W. H. Wilkinson	24.01	2 57 11	2 04 13
Folly, Joel F. Sheppard	27 01	2 55 31	2 07 39
Echo, B. M. Putnam, Jr	25 04	8 09 44	2 16 01
Ione, John Wills	liidn't re		
Advisor of wing the Corner	flun for the sone	nd time	Shadow takes

BODY PLAN-"YOLANDE" CUTTER.

tapering to 3×3. Clamps 2×6in. Deckbeams 5×5in. Partner beams 5×6in., with 4in. hanging knees at each heam. The ceiling is of 2in. yellow pine, floor beams 3½/ins. square, wales of white oak, 3½/x 2½/ins. planking of white oak, 2 to 2½/ins. The deck will he laid of white pine 2½/in square.

The Carmelita was designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith of New York, and is building under his supervision. She will be the first of Mr. Smith's boats in Pacific waters, but from her appearance we helieve she will make his name as favorably known there as Mischief has in New York, and Harbinger and Fortuna in Boston. It is expected that she will he ready to sall late in Octoher. Later on we shall give a description of her interior arrangements.

#### YACHT RACING AT TORONTO.

THE guardians of the winds were very unkind to the yachtsmen of the Royal Canadan and Toronto clubs last week, as for several days they had nothing but calms for their races. On Saturday, Sept. 6, the date set for the R. C. Y. C. races on Toronto Bay, all the fleet were ready but there was no wind. Both classes were started, out neither finished in the calm. During the race a heavy squall struck the fleet but did no damage, and after it passed there was not wind enough to finish. In the evening the club gave an entertainment at their cluh house.

On Monday and Tuesday the weather was the same, but on Wednesday the second class yachts were started at 11 A. M.. Iolanthe first, pany squall struck the racers, driving Surprise and Emma out into the lake, and they were unable for a long time to work in; but Iolanthews more fortunate, heing far enough in to work up to her moorings. Emma takes the Cosgrove cup and \$30 cash, being the only Tyronto yacht in. Iolanthe takes a cash prize of \$100 in R. C. and \$60 T. Y. C. prize. On Wednesday the weather changed, a brisk northwester giving the long-desired opportunity to the yachtsmen.

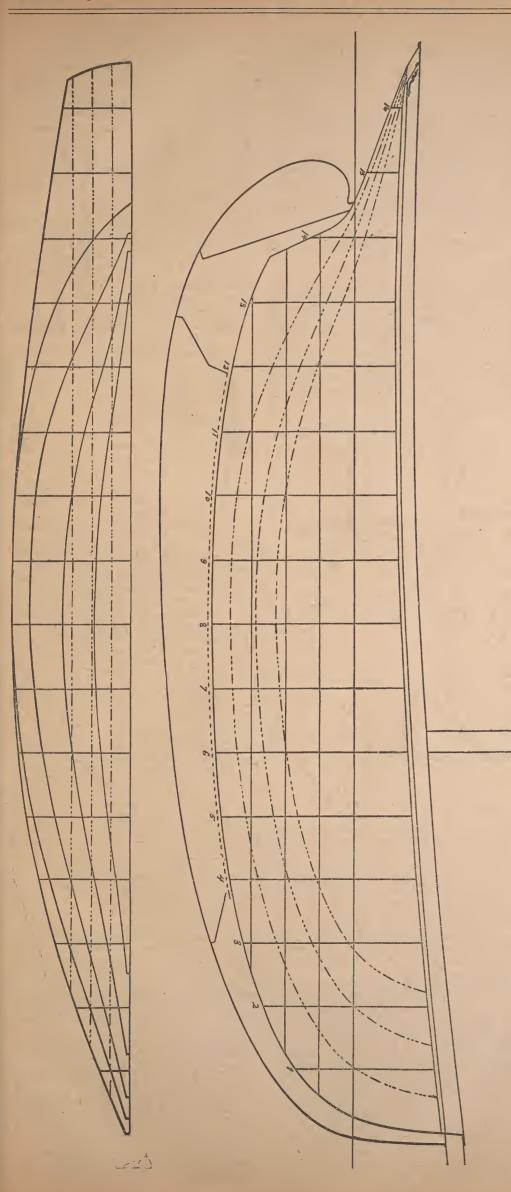
The entries were:

Waterline. Beam. Draft.

п	240 02000	Waterline.	Beam.	Draft.
	Aileen, cutter	55.00	11.08	8.63
	Verve, cutter	36.00	7.11	6.09
	Oriole, schooner (c. b.)		18 02	5.03
	Atalanta, sloop (c. b.)		19.00	5 10
П	Cygnet, sloop (c. h.)	42.00	15.06	4.00
	Condor, sloop (keel)	38.00	13.08	7 00
ı	The course was about 35 miles, from t			

ì	The start was made at 10:30, the times of crossing heing:
	Oriole
1	Aileen
	Verve
	Spinakers were set for the run to south buoy, Verve getting hers
	out smartly. The bell buoy was turned as follows:
	Oriole
	Aileen11 25 Verve11 33
	Atalanta
	Off to Scarhoro Heights the wind was aheam and puffy, and canvas
	was reduced accordingly. Atalanta carried away her throat halliard
	block, and Cygnet her jibboom, delaying both of them somewhat,
	The time at the huoy off Scarboro Heights was:
2	12 08 Atalanta 12 15

	Aileen
~	Omiolo 19 11 Verve 19 1
	Cygnet 12 15 Condor 12 1
•	Cygnet
1	The next leg of five along as Poll Proper
1	verve taking fourth place at bell buoy.
	Alleen 100 YELVE 10
1	Atlanta
	Oriole 1 06 Condor
	Down the wind all went eninnakers set Verve toking herold place



#### YOLANDE.

WE publish this week the lines and sail plan of the little Volande, built in 1880, by Piepgrass, of Greenpoint, from the designs of her owner, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Esc. After designing the Muriel in the previous year, for Mr. Charles Stillman, Mr. Schuyler, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic advocates of the cutter, planned the Yolande for his own use.

The main object sought was to obtain room for living on board in comfort, not merely room for an occasional night's rest if caught out, but such quarters as a man could be at home in, and the division of space is not less ingenious than economical. The forecastle is so arranged as to give room for a berth for a man, besides stove, lockers, is to so and room to cook. A bulkhead separates it from the owner's stateroom which lies just abaft it and is 6½ft. long and of the same width, with 5ft. löin, under the skylight, there being, of course, no house, but a low skylight.

On the starboard side of the cabin is the berth, with stowage space below, and on the port side is a clothes locker, bureau and wash basin. The locker is so arranged that the lower portion opens into the eather, said is a clothes locker, bureau and wash into the cabin, making a china closet. The opening into the after cabin is closed by a curtain, and an ingeniously devised lamp is hung forward over the berth in stateroom, making a leading light.

In the cabin are two seats, making up into beds at night, while the space aft is divided into lockers for stores, lines, etc. Under the cockpit, which is high above the water-line, is a drawer for linen and clothes. The ballast is nearly all outside, thus giving up all the space inside for accommodations.

She is rigged, of course, as a cutter. While she has taken part successfully in a number of races, she has been used mostly for cruising. Dimensions and elements of the same she has been used mostly for cruising. Dimensions and elements of the same sent and elements of the same sent and elements of the same sent and elements of elements of el

Length on deck	
Length on L.W.L	26ft. 6in.
Beam	7ft.
Draft	
Ballast on keel	
Displacement	
Area midship section	14.78sq. ft
Area load waterline	118sa. ft.
Midship section abaft center of L.W.L	1.8ft.
Center of buoyancy abaft center of L.W.	L 1ft.
Center of buoyancy below L.W.L	1.4ft.
Meta center above center of buoyancy	1.5ft.
Mast, deck to hounds	
Masthead	
Topmast, fid to sheave hole	19ft.
Bowsprit outboard	14ft. 8in.
Boom	25ft.
Gaff	
Spinnaker boom	31ft.
Area of mainsail	479sq. ft.
Area of foresail	115sq. ft.
Area of jib	171sq. ft.
Total area of sail	

#### RACES AT LYNN, SEPT, 13.

THE second championship race of the Lynn Y. C. was sailed on Saturday last, starting at 4 P. M. The course for the second class boats was from off clubhouse, around old sunk buoy, leaving Point of Pines, western lobster rock and old sunk buoys on port, returning leaving western lobster rock buoy on starboard (seven miles) and for third class, from judges' boat, leaving Point of Pines and western lobster rock buoy on port to starting point, distance five miles. The wind was from the northwest blowing fresh, with squalls. Daisy D, the winner of the first race of the series, carried away her throat halliards and was last home.

SECOND CLASS.

Length. Actual. Corrected.

	Length.	Act	uai.	Corre	eted
Jennie L., C. H. Lockart	23 .09	1 31	53	1 08	27
Pearl, J. F. Lee	22.04	1 38	29	1 10	50
Viola, E. C. Smith	20.00	1 40	00	1 15	06
THIRD CI					
Georgie, W. B. and F. E. Newhall	18.06	1 00	24	0 46	01
Crest, G. B. Gordon	18.06	1 08	18	0 47	55
Daisy D., F. W. Martin	18.07	1 08	5 50	0 48	32
The next race occurs on Tuesday a		Sept.	23, ov	er the s	ame
course,					
Judges Legenh W Haines Arthur	n T Dohh	and T	T A	+i11	

Judges—Joseph W. Haines, Arthur L. Babb and J. L. Atwill. The West Lynn Y. C. also raced at 3 P. M. on the same day, course for first class being from the judges' boat around Pine's Po Western Lobster Rock, and old sunk buoy to judges' boat, 7 m and for second class, around Pine's Point, Western Lobster Rock and Point to judges' boat, 5 miles, and for third class a 3-n course.

Sand Point to Judges over, the process of the winners were: First class, Blooch, 1:09:33; second class, Raven, 0:43:18; third class, Crescent.

The prizes sailed for were pennants in each class to the yacht winning two out of three races. The next race will be on Sept. 27.

Judges—Com. C. W. Rowell, Robert Brymer and Lew Snelling.

ining two out of three races. The next race will be on Sept. 27.

Judges—Com. C. W. Rowell, Robert Brymer and Lew Snelling.

"PODGERS" AND THE CUTTERS.—"Cutter" would like to ask "Podgers" whether he wishes to repeat his statement made in his "Cruise Alongshore—III." that the cutters kept together, that the southerly wind placed them miles to windward of the sloops, and whether passing sloops in the same stretch and under the same conditions means nothing. As to the relative amount of seamanship possessed by "Podgers" as compared with "Cutter," it seems to "Cutter" immaterial. The only question is as to a statement of fact, and "Cutter" proposed as arbitrators in this connection the owners or their representatives of the sloops sailing for the Goelet cup, "Cutter" repeats his assertion that the facts as presented by "Podgers" were inaccurate, and would ask how the three cutters could have kept together when they approached the Block Island buoy from different points of the compass. That "Podgers" was there, "Cutter" is willing to admit, because he says so, but would never had believed it from his account of therace altready referred to "Cutter has never been sufficiently wealthy to possess a saling master, but would be charmed to take "Podgers." for a sail in his small cutter if he dares risk his precious life in the type of craft for which he professes so nuch contempt.—Cutter.

A REVIVAL IN HAMILITON.—The series of yacht races on Burlington Bay, of which the fifth was sailed last Saturday, has given the sport a much needed boom in Hamilton. Interest in yachting has all along been manifested there, but it failed to take deep hold among those who were most able to indulge in it. Of late, however, there is a marked revival of the yachting spirit among gentlemen of means, and half a dozen fine boats are reported as probable additions to the Burlington Bay fleet next season. Mr. F. S. Mallock, who had a tidy 5-ton yawl built for this season, is reported to have given an order for a fine 40 ton cutter for next year

and found quilty of manslaughter, but has not yet been sentenced.

REGATTA AT COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—The annual regatta was salled on Sept. 12 in high wind over a course of 11 miles. The starters in the first class, for a purse of \$100, included three schooners, Surprise, Mystery and Pniladelphia, and a sloop, the Wideawake. The second class included the schooners Mary, Empress and Florence at. A start was made at 11 A. M. for first class and 11:30 for second. Pniladelphia was first in, but Mystery protested against her, claiming a foul at one of the buoys. The referee ordered the race resailed on the following day. Mary won in the second class.

CLEVELAND Y. C.—The annual fall regatta of the Cleveland Y. C. on Sept. 10 was spoiled by the weather, the wind being too light to make a race in six hours. The yachts entered were started at 11:16 A. M. The times of starting were: Davis, 11:10:50; Daisy, 11:17; Lady Ida, 11:18:15; Rover, 11:18:55; Lulu, 11:19:30; Ida, 11:24:25. The course was sixteen miles, half of it to windward. The times of finish were: Lulu, 5:29:30; Daisy, 5:54:45; Ida, 6:13; Rover, 6:20. As the Lulu was a few minutes over the time, it has not been decided whether to call it a race or to order it resailed.

A TINY STEAMER, brought across the Atlantic in a big one and toward through the St. I awareare Directains and the starters and the starters and the starters and the superference of the supe

A TINY STEAMER, brought across the Atlantic in a big one and towed through the St. Lawrence River and lakes, is finally to be carried by men 40 miles overland to Lake Pend d'Oreille, which is close to the northern boundary line of Idaho. She is owned by Englishmen who have bought a tract of land there.

ADRIFT IN A SMALLBOAT.—Last Thursday afternoon two men in the yacht Bertic anchored off Life Saving Station No. 12, on Cape Cod, and went ashore in their dinghy for water. In returning they broke one oar and were unable to row, and drifted offshore as evening approached. After drifting some time, their little 10ft. boat being half full of water, they were picked up by the schooner H. B. Metcalf, apt. Fossett, and landed in Fortland. The Bertie was brought into Provincetown by two of the crew of a fishing schooner.

RACING AT MONTREAL.—The annual race for the championship diags of the Monureal Y. C took place over the six-nulle course at Longueuil on Saturday, and was won by Messrs. Roberts' Violet, sailed by Mr. C. W. Barns, I hour 42min. 40sec. The Wanderer came in second, with Iris a good third. For the open sailboat race there were five entries: distance, three miles. Mr. D. Beattie's Swifsuure came in first, Jr. E. Sheppard's Hattie second.—Toronto Mail, Sept. 12.

AN ACCIDENT TO A BOATING PARTY.—Ata picuic near Brown's

Sept. 12.

AN ACCIDENT TO A BOATING PARTY.—At a picuic near Brown's Mills, N. J. on Sept. 12, six gfrls, none of whom could swim or row, went out on the lake in a rowheat, which after drifting into deep water, capsized. The Rev, Robert Burke and E. A. Fairchild of Philadelphia, who witnessed the accident, swam out, and with great difficulty succeeded in getting the girls to the boat, where they hung on until rescued from the shore.

A BLOCK ISLAND BOAT IN FRANCE. We leave from the School.

until rescued from the shore.

A BLOCK ISLAND BOAT IN FRANCE.—We learn from Le Yacht that a boat has been built in France from the designs which we p blished some time since, and which appeared later in Le Yacht. The builder was M, Fexier, of Petit Gennevilhers. The boat has attracted much attention in the ports she has visited.

BELLEVILLE Y, C.—The first race for the flag presented by Com Biggar will be sailed early next season, probably in May. As the Ata lanta is about to be sold out of the chib, Mr. Bell has been asked to withdraw his challenge.

STEAN YACHT RACE.—The race between the Sphinx and Petrel did not take place last week, and is now declared off.

#### Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

Sept. 20.—Knickerbocker C. C., Fall Races. Oct. 4.—New York C. C., Fall Races.

#### THE CANOES OF 1884.

THE CANOES OF 1884.

[Concluded from page 114.]

OF course next to the boats themselves, the sails were the most important feature to the observer, and of these there was a great variety. The lateen, pure and simple, was less numerous than at the other meets, but its rival, the balance lug, was there in full force; however, it looks as though the question was to be settled by the adoption of a compromise. Against many bed ones, the lateen can claim one excelent feature: When the sheet ones in page 10 th, prying the head of the latter directly to windward, a ching inged to it, prying the head of the latter directly to windward, a ruising sail.

The lug, on the contrary, in one shape or another, is adapted for almost all work, but there is one strong objection made by those who have used it on small and light ballasted canoes, the excess of weight loofs. It is improbable that we shall see very soon a sailthat will take its place for large rigs, over 60t. in a sail for instance, but an ingenisall, devised, we believe, by Mr. S. R. Stoddard, is really a balance lug with the lower portion, or all up to the second batten, cut off, leaving a settee sail with one batten. That portion above the batten is, of course, triangular, and when the reef is down makes a lateen, while the portion between boom and batten is rectangular, as in a lug, the full sail thus resembling a balance lug with two reefs in. The reefing and bristing arrangement are very ingenious, but require cuts to explain them properly, which we will give later on. This sail cances, and a number were seen in the races.

The jie bas appeared on several boats, being required to preserve the balance owing to the positions of masts and centerboard, but we were not seen at the meet, and in fact have not come into general use here, as the balance has been treading and such such a properly-planned cance. Spinnakers were not seen at the meet, and in fact have not come into general use here, as the balance has were any of them fitted with excellent reefing ears of va

canoes, and a number were seen in the races.

The jib also appeared on several boats, being required to preserve the balance owing to the positions of masts and centerboard, but we still doubt necessity for it in a pronerty-plant come moto general use still doubt necessity for it in a pronerty-plant come moto general use here yet.

The balance lugs were many of them fitted with excellent reefing gears of various kinds, by which sail could be quickly and surely reduced. One or two boats essayed topsalls, but they were of more rouble than they were worth. Psyche astonished the camp one day by a surely reduced. One or two boats essayed topsalls, but they were of more rouble than they were worth. Psyche astonished the camp one day by a surely reduced. One or two boats essayed topsalls, but they were of more rouble than paperanes. One fan mainstal was present, but did not create a favorable impression. One thing is evident from the races, that the average standard of salling has rises greatly, and a man who will win must avail himself of every advantage, perfect sails, properting, good boats, and a thorough knowledge of what he is doing. The Association rules, does little credit to them, and we advise them to study carefully all such questions during the winter. The Regatta Committee owe it to every man who takes the trouble to get his boat ready for a race, to enforce strictly the rules, and disquality, without a protest, every one who breaks them. We have mentioned rudders, but the other end of the grant lie two is not made in several ways. Some employ chains, some cord and some copper wire, the latter being the best, but the wire must be so fitted that it is not bent at each movement, or it will soon be twisted off. We have seen it condemned for this reason when, if the must be so fitted that it is not bent at each movement, or it will soon be twisted off. We have seen the condense of the property interest when the solid particular of the property stream of the property stream of the property stream of the proper

canoe, and the best, except for the difficulty of fitting an apron to it, which is considerable. It throws the water to either side, and keeps it out for a long time after it would come in in showers with the square well, but when you have to close it in a hurry, its bad side is visible at once. The batches are curved and will spring out of shape. The paddles at the meet were of various patterns, the majority being of the styles made by Rushton and Stephens, larger blades than the old paddles. Everyan had some with a short, wide blade, and, while not as bandsome as the other styles, they were no better in use. The lengths ranged from 8 to 6tt, although some of 9t4 and 10ft were used. Where we will stop is impossible to say, but 8ft, will soon he considered as short for a 20in. boat as 7ft, was a few years ago; and, on the other hand, it is improbable that the coming paddle will exceed 10ft, as beyond that the leverage is too great. We venture to predict a standard for 30 to 38in. boats of 9ft. The single paddles were present in large numbers, but less diversity of pattern.

About seats, canoeists each year are sitting higher in paddling, and we have not seen any one yet who found himself too high. Mr. Johnson used a box for a seat, bringing him ahove the coamings. The Mohlcan C. C. have a very ingenious seat, which makes a backboard in paddling, and when turned down makes a seat as wide as the boat across the coamings, for sitting on deck in sailing. Apropos of position in a canoe, a canoeist told us lately that he had sat for two years where the builder told him to, and only within two weeks discovered by accident that in a position one foot further forward he could paddle easier and faster, and his hout sailed very much closer; so do not take it for granted that a builder knows all, but go ahead and learn your boat for yourself.

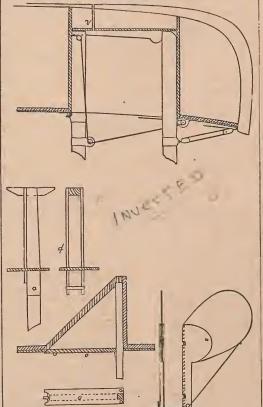
#### AMATEUR CANOE BUILDING.

Fifteenth Paper.

RUDDERS.

RUDDERS.

It is most essential to the safety of a canoe that there shall be some means of steering besides the paddle. The boat is so long that it cannot be turned quickly by the latter, the leverage being comparatively short, and on all but the smallest Rob Roys a rudder is a prime necessity. The first canoes were built with stem and stern nearly alike, both with a long curve, to which it was very difficult to fit a rudder. One plan was to use a curved rudder and braces fitted to turn, but such a rudder is not only difficult to ship but will unship itself on the least provocation. In another plan a false stern was made fitting the sternpost, to which it was fastened, but straight on its after edge, to which the rudder was hung. This plan also was clumsy and unsatisfactory, and finally discarded. Another plan was to use a long arm

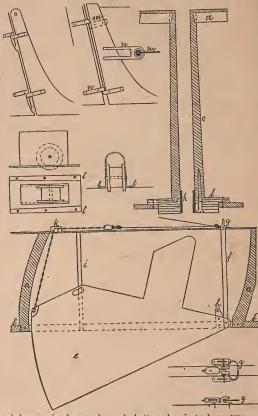


for the lower brace, projecting three or four inches from the sternpost, so that the rudder hung vertically; but this, too, is now little used. For many years the sternposts have been straight, though mostly set at an angle to the keel, as in the old Shadows, giving a good support for a rudder. There was a decided objection to this plan, however, as it was very difficult to launch the canoe from a bank or dock if the water was shoal, the sternpost sticking in the mud and, in addition, it made the canoe hard to turn round. To obviate these objections and yet allow the rudder to hang properly without causing a drag, as it will on a curved or raking sternpost, some canoes of late have had the sternpost vertical, or nearly so, from the water up, giving 7 to 9in. to support the rudder, but below the water the heel is rounded quickly away into the rocker of the keel, allowing the boat to be pushed stern first into mud without sticking fast, and also increasing the ease of turning.

In form the rudder, especially for rough water, should drop below the level of the keel several inches, so as to have a good hold on the water, even when the boat is pitching among waves. With this form of rudder, shown in the large plates of canoes, a tricing line is sometimes used, being made fast to the rudder, and running over a sheave in the sternpost at deck, by means of which the rudder may be raised in shoal water. The idea of a drop rudder in two parts is not new, but its practical application to canoes is of recent date, one of the first having been fitted to the Atalantis by Mr. S. R. Stoddard in 1883. These rudders, now coming into general use, are made of sheet brass, as shown in the drawing, a portion being fitted on a pivot like a centerboard, allowing it to drop to a distance or to rise on striking any obstacle, while it may be raised by a line from the well. This rudder acts, to a certain extent, as an after centerboard, allowing the centerboard proper to be placed further forward than would otherwise be possible. Besides

tom. If the rudder and yoke are both strongly made, they offer excellent handles by which to lift the after end of the cance. The stock of the rudder is made of one piece of sheet brass doubled, the rod on which the rudder hangs running down inside the seam as shown. The top of each side is turned down horizontally, and to the two the rudder-yoke is rivetted. The drop portion of the rudder fits between the two sides, a bolt or rivet passing through the three.

The usual way of hanging the common rudder by pintles



and braces, is shown also. A better plan is to have two braces on the rudder, as well as two on the sternpost, with a rod of ½ in. brass running down through them, allowing the rudder to rise up, but not to unship. An old but very good plan is shown at (m). On the rudder are two braces, each with a hole through it. A similar brace is placed below on the sternpost, and a brass rod is screwed or riveted permanently into it. The upper end of the rod is held by a brace with a slot cut in it, as shown, so as to allow the lower brace on the rudder to pass through it. A somewhat similar device is that patented by Captain Knight, while one on a different plan has lately been perfected by the writer.

The rudder yoke should be strong and well proportioned, as it sometimes receives heavy blows. The arms need not be over 4½ to 5in. long each, as the shorter length will give power chough. Sometimes instead of a yoke a grooved wheel is fitted to the rudder head, the lines running in the groove. This gives control of the rudder in any position, even when backing, and has another advantage in that the mizzen sheet cannot foul and the yoke cannot catch in lines or bushes.

grove. In is gives control of the runder in any position, even when backing, and has another advantage in that the mizzen sheet cannot foul and the yoke cannot catch in lines or bushes.

It is now considered necessary in order to spar a canoc to the best advantage, to place the masts so near the ends that it is very difficult, or even impossible to unship them when affoat, especially in rough water. The requirements, both of convenience and safety, however, dictate that they must be capable of being lowered, both for bridges, trees, warps and when in very rough water. The arrangements by which this end is attained are called tabernacles, several styles of which are shown. In one form the deck is not cut, but the heel of the mast is pivoted between two pieces of (p) oak, each ½½½in. above deck, fastened securely to the keel and projecting 4½ to 5in. above deck. These pieces are covered above deck with sheet brass ½in thick, and the heel of the mast is bound with the same to prevent splitting. A pin or bolt of ¾in. brass goes through the three, the mast turning on it. The after side of the tabernacle is also of ¾in, oak, projecting 1½in. above deck, or enough to catch the heel of the mast and prevent the later from going forward. The mast is raised and supported by a forestay and tackle from the stemhead, to permit which, the sail, if a balance lug, must have a great peak.

Another simple form was fitted to a canoe in 1880 by the writer. A triangular box was set in the forward part of the canoe, fastened at the bottom to the keel, and at the top to the deck, in which a slot was cut, as wide as the mast and about 11t. long, the box, of course, being of the same width inside. In practice, the canoeist, seated in the well, could place the mast in the box, leaving it, for paddling, lying at an angle of 45 degrees, but when desired to raise it, by going on the knees the mast could be thrown easily into an upright position, and held by a wooden chock (o) slipped into the slot behind it. This chock, with its sides proje

mainsails are both used with the same mizzen, the position of the sails being changed so that both will balance properly. In cruising, the mast is fitted to lower by means of a line from the well. In one method the brass band to which the blocks are fastened is fitted with two lugs or trunnions, at the height of the deck. These lugs engage in two hooks screwed to the deck at the after end of the tabernacle, being raised by a heel rope led over a sheave in the heel of the mast, thence through a sheave on the after side of the mast above deck, and thence through a sheave forward of the tabernacle, giving a very powerful purchase. By another plan the mast is hoisted by a purchase made fast at the stem head and also to the mast above the deck. With either of these arrangements, no forestay is needed. To set the mast at the force end of the tabernacle, no lugs are required, but a chock is dropped into the bottom to prevent the heel from coming ait, and the purchase is used to bring the mast upright and hold it there.

MERR will be a mee. Ing of the Executive Control of Con

ime 1:07:30. The fall races will occur Oct. V, at irondequon bay.—
ELEANOR.

BAYUNNE C. C. This club held their first annual regatta on Sept.
3, in a high northwest wind, which caused a change in the programme. A number of cances were on hand at the club house on Newark Bay, among them some from Newark and several boars of the New York C. C. The paddling race, 3 miles, was won by F. B. Collins, B. C. C., in the Mist. The sailing race, 3 miles, was won by C. V. R. Schuyler, N. Y. C. C., in the Pirate,
KNICKERBOCKER C. C.—Atther regatta of this club on Saturday mext. one sailing rice will be open to cahocists not belonging to the club. The renaming races are open to the club members only. The club house is at 1521 street. North River.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

# OMEOPATHICA RY ETERSPECIFICS

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS,

and Menageries, and outers among the with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Mandal, (89 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 90 cents.

EF Pampilets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HONEOPATHIC MED.CO.

109 Fulton Street, New York.

# The "Mayer" Minnow Casting and Trolling Rod.

This rod is made from specifications furnished by Professor Alfred M. Mayer. Its proportions were reached after a long series of experiments, the object of which was to obtain a section bamboo rod of about 9 ounces that would feel light in the hand, be well balanced, not throw off a delicately mouthed minnow in making long casts, and finally after striking the bass would have enough spring and flexibility to afford the angler the same pleasure as that given him when playing a bass on a fly rod.

The rod has two tips, one 6 inches shorter than the other; the shorter tip is used for trolling and in casting when wading.

This rod has been thoroughly tested in both lakes and quick water, and anglers who have used it are unqualified in praises of its staunchness and the delicacy of its action.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE. Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle

48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York City.

#### SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,

alls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of alencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon at to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# Fishing Tackle.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

#### Flies for all Waters

Special patterns tied to order

## APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Delaware Shot Shells. THREE GRADES.

Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices lower than any other.

# Delaware Cartridge Co.

DHLAWARE.

WILD RICE Orders booked for fall delivery. R. VALEN-

## SPECIALTIES

Russian Water Proof.

Price 25 Cents.

The best article known for keeping out wet and preserving the leather.

#### GUN OIDE.

Price 50 Cents.

The only non-oxydizer made that will prevent ron, steel and metal from rusting when exposed to salt water. The cortents of one bottle will keep a gun in good cordition one year.

#### Powdered Areca Nut.

Price 50 Cents.

A safe and infallible remedy for WORMS in DOGS.

#### Imperial Flea Powder.

Price 50 Cent\*.

For the destruction of Fleas and vermin on dogs and other animals.

The above are put \*punder ry supervision by one of the best chemists in the United States, and each is guaranteed as represented. Sample con-taining one package of each sent on receipt of \$1,50 in stamps or postal note. I keep in stock a full line of

Spratt's Medicines for Dogs.

HENRY C. SQUIRES,

No. 178 Broadway, N. Y.

# OLD RELIABLE STOVER

JAS. F. MARSTERS,

55 Court Street, Brooklyn.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75tf., \$1.00; 190ft., \$1.25; 180ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 300ft., \$2.05; 400ft., \$2.50; 400ft., \$2

catalogue. Established 20 years. Open Evenings. J. F. MARSTERS, 55 Court St., Brooklyn.

#### KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thm phable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and price quoted to the twade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents,

# GUNS FOR ALL:



# PRICES OF FISHING TACKLE.

Trout Flies, 30 cts. per doz. Bass Flies, \$1.00 per doz.

GUT LEADERS.

Single, 1 yd. 5 cts.; 2 yds. 10 cts.; 3 yds. 15 cts.

Double, 3 length, 5 cts.; 4 length, 10 cts.

4-Ply, 4 length, 25 cents.

HERMANN H. KIFFE, 318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. d for price list.

Between Fulton Ferry and City Hall. OPEN EVENINGS.

# Breech and Muzzle-Loading Cannon

Campaign Saluting Purposes, G. A. R. Posts and Towns. ORNAMENTAL FOR LAWNS. PRICES-BREECH-LOADERS MUZZLE-LOADERS. STRONG FIRE ARMS CO.,



# GUNNING COAT.

Edge of game pocket turned up to show the net bottom, which permits ventilation, drip and distention. Right and left sides alike.

A4A	nn
" Vest 3	00
" Trowsers 5	00
Linen Duck Coat 5	00
" Vest 2	00
" Pants 3	00
Cotton Duck Coat 4	00
" Vest 2	00
" Pants 2	50
Cap of Corduroy 2	00
" Duck, 1	00
Gaiters of Leather 3	00
" Duck 2	- 00

Sent everywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

HENNING, CLOTHIER,

410 Seventh Street, WASHINGTON CITY,



INSIDE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Can be obtained from leading Gun Stores.

Exit from game pocket. Entrances to game pocket Net bottom game pocket Game pocket.

This boot will give better satisfaction for all-round work than any covering yet invented for the feet. Double uppers, water-tight tongue at instep, sung adjustment at top, giving symmetrical application to conformation of foot, ankle and calf, and contributing thorough comfort, protection and warmth. Will not chafte the heel or ankle. The seams are rubber cemented before being stitched; the tongue is thoroughly waterproofed; bottoms put on with welt and handsewed; no screw-nails used as in the cheap imitations. Thorough work and fit guaranteed.

Send for catalogue of leather and canvas sportsmen's goodsto

## YERRINGTON & QUIMBY,

SUCCESSORS TO

THOMSON & SONS,

301 Broadway (P. O. Box 1016), NEW YORK.

Also Agents in New York for

Lefever's Hammerless Guns.

FERGUSON'S

## Rust Preventer

Specially adapted for Arms, Cutlery, Tools, Etc. Superior to all other preparations. A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer, Office, 65 Fulton st., N.Y. (with T. J. Conroy).

#### HILL ON THE DOG.

THE STANDARD WORK ON THEIR MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES. Price \$2.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

# THE NIAGARA TARGET BALL.

Patented December 18th, 1883. COAL BLACK AND BREAKS LIKE GLASS.

COAL BLACK AND BREARS LIKE GLASS.

Impossible for shot to penetrate this ball without having it fly to pieces; one pellet of shot will break it; sure test of shooters' skill; no unaccountable misses. Clubs will not use any other target ball after giving these a fair trial. Ask your dealer for them. Write for circulars to NIAGARA TARGET BALL CO., Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Send for Circular "BUSINESS" FISHLINES.

Braided from the very best silk. Manufactured only by E. J. MARTIN, Rockville, Conn.



#### Wear. Sportsmen's

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them; that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no

other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bags, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free upon application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St , Chicago EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's

#### List of Sportsman's B

We will forward any of these Books by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

No books sent unless money accompanies the order.

No books sent diffess	шоп	ey acc
ANGLING.	- (	
merican Angler's Book, Norris	5 50	American
ingling.	50	Baird's Bi
angling Talks, Dawson	50	Bechstein'
angling, a Book on, Francis	7 50	Bird Notes
angling Literature in England	1 25	Birds Nes
Black Bass Fishing, Henshall	3 00	Birds of I
British Angling Flies	2 00	Birds of I
Carp Culture	1 00	Birds of t
ish Hatching and Fish Catching	1 50	Cage and
ish and Fishing, Manly	5 25	Coues' Ch
Sishing, Bottom or Float	50	Coues' Fie
Cishing in American Waters, Scott	3 50	Coues' Ke
Ishing Tourist, Hallock	2 00	Holden's
dishing with the Fly. Orvis	2 50	Minot's La
Ty Fishing in Maine Lakes	1 25	Native Son
rly and Worm Fishing	50	Naturalist
rank Forester's Fish and Fishing	2 50	Natural H
Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line		Notes on
ysshe and Fysshyne	1 00	Samuel's
Foldfish and its Culture, Mulertt	1 00	Shore Bire
ractical Trout Culture	4 20	Water Bi
Property I Co o Plating	2 50	Ridgwa; Wilson's
Prime's I Go a Fishing	1 50	Wood's N
Scientific Angler	1 00	W 000 S 1
etc	2 00	
Profiling	50	
The Game Fish of the Northern States and	00	American
British Provinces	2 00	Athletic S
Dituisit 10 timoes		Boy's Tre
KENNEL.		Cassell's I
		Croquet .
American Kennel, Burges	3 00	Easy Whi
Dog, Butler on Dog. Diseases of, Hill Dog Breaking, by Holabird	2 00	Every Bo
Dog. Diseases of, Hill	2 00	Hands at
log Breaking, by Holabird	25	Instructio
Dog Breaking, Hutchinson	3 75	Laws and
Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson	1 00	Quoits an
Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond		Skating
Dogs of Great Britain, America and other	10	Stonehen
logs of Great Britain, America and other	2 00	The Philo
Countries	A 00	Whist for

# Jountries. Jountries. Joys, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo. Jogs, Menagement of, Mayhew, 16mo. Jogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: cloth. Jogs and Their Ways, Williams. Jelish Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I. Jelish K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each. Joetical Kennel Guide. tter Dog, the, Laverack. Jonehenge, Dog of British Islands. Tero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; Jountt on the Dog.

# BOATING AND YACHTING: d the World in the Yacht Sunbeam... lacing, Brickwood... g Trips on New England Rivers... lng in Kanuckia... and Camera... and Camera. Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's. in Small Yachts s Practical Boat Sailing. and Portage.

#### HUNTING-SHOOTING.

American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long	2	00
Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan	1	00
Crack Shot	1	25
Field, Cover and Trap Shooting	2	00
Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth	4	00
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen	2	00
Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper		75
How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow	1	00
How I Became a Sportsman	2	40
Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost	1	50
Hurlingham Gun Club Rules		25
Rifle Practice, Wingate	1	50
Rod and Gun in California	1	50
Shooting		50
Shooting, Dougall	3	00
Shooting on the Wing		75
Still Hunter		00
Stephens' Lynx Hunting		25
Stephens' Fox Hunting		25
Stephens' Young Moose Hunters		50
The Gun and Its Development, Greener	2	50
Wing Shooting, by "Chipmunk"		50

CAMPING AND TRAPPING.		
Adventures in the Wilderness	1 2	
Amateur Trapper—paper. 50c.; bds Three in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in	70	9
Norway	1 7	
Camp Life in the Wilderness	3	
Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall	1 5	
Camping Out	1 00	
Complete American Trapper, Gibson	1 0	
Hints on Camping	1 5	
Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher	7	
Rustlings in the Rockies	1 0	0
GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.		
Adjounderly Wan of Stoddard	\$1 0	0

ustlings in the Rockles	1	UL
GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.		
dirondacks, Map of, Stoddard	\$1	00
arrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake		50
arrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley		50
Lake.		50
arrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake arrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region		50
uide Book and Map of the Dead River Region		50
uide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard		2

7	BIRDS.		
ì	American Bird Fancier	į	50
ı	Baird's Birds of North America	0 (	
ľ		1 4	
ı	Bird Notes	1 8	75
•		8 6	
ı		4 (	
ı	Birds of the Northwest	4	
ı	Cage and Singing Birds, Adams		50
ı	Coues' Check List	3 (	
ı		2	
ı	Coues' Key to North American Birds 1	5 (	50 50
ı	Holden's Book of Birds, pa. 25c.; cloth Minot's Land and Game Birds.	3 (	
ı	Netive Song Rirds		15
ı	Native Song Birds. Naturalists' Guide, Maynard.	2 (	
ł	Natural History of Buds	3 (	00
ı		1 8	
L	I Samuel's Birds of New England	1 (	
ľ	Shore Birds. Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and		[5
	Ridgway, plain edition, \$12; hand colored 3	0 (	กก
	Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols 1	8 (	
	Wood's Natural History of Birds.	6 (	00
	SPORTS AND GAMES.		
	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games	2 (	าก
		1	
	Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc	2 (	
		3 (	
	Croquet		20
	Easy Whist. Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements	3	50
	Hands at Whist		50
	Han's at Whist		25
	Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish	2 (	00
	Quoits and Bowls	-	25
	Cleating		

Į	SPORTS AND GAMES.
	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games 2 Athletic Sports for Boys, bds 75c.; eloth
	Easy Whist Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements 3 Hands at Whist
	Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish
	Skating, Stouehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports The Philosophy of Whist Whist for Beginners
	HODSE

American Roadsters and Trotting Horses	5	00
Bits and Bearing Reins		50
Boucher's Method of Horsemanship	1	00
Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols	30	
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Rook 8vo		50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo.		50
Dwyer's Horse Book		25
Horseback Riding, Durant.		25
Horogrand Hounds	7	80
Horses and Hounds. Horses, Famous American Race.		75
norses, ramous American Race		75
Horses, Famous American Trotting		
Horses, Famous, of America		50
Jenning's Horse Training		25
Manual of the Horse.		25
Mayhew's Horse Doctor		00
Mayhew's Horse Management		00
McClure's Stable Guide	1	00
Rarey's Horse Tamer		50
Diding and Driving		20
Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's		00
Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's		00
Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia	3	75
Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo	3	50
Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition,		
12mo	2	00
The Saddle Horse	- 1	00
The Horse Owner's Safeguard	2	00
Veterinary Dictionary, Going	- 5	00
Wallace's American Stud Book		00
Wallace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols.		
Wanace's American Hotting Register, 2 vols. Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America	~0	
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse		
Youatt and Spooner on the norse	Y	00

ı	MISCELLANEOUS.		
ı	Amateur Photographer	1	00
ı	Animal Plagues, Fleming		80
ı	Antelope and Deer of America		50
ł	Archer, Modern		25
l	Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson	1	50
ı	Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth,	~	~^
	Government Report	22	50
	Common Objects of the Seasnore. ,	4	50 50
	Eastward Hol. Florida and the Game Water Birds of the	1	90
	Atlantic Coast and Lakes of U. S.	9	00
	Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium	~	50
	Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-		00
	sev Coast,	5	00
	How to Make Photographs		00
	Humorous Sketches, Seymour	6	00
	Insects Injurious to Vegetation		50
	keeping One Cow	1	00
	Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,		
	per vol		50
	Maynard's Manual of Taxidermy	1	25
	Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher	4	50
	Packard's Half-Hours With Insects	1	50 50
	Pistol, The. Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration,		50
	Practical laxidering and Home Decoration,	3	50
	Practical Orange Culture		00
	Practical Poultry Keeping	2	
	Randall's Practical Shepherd		00
	Consider of Constant Hallook		00

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 9.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross

ondon, Engrand.

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co. NEW YORK CITY.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS,

EDITORIAL.

Birds, Bonnets and Butchers.
The Keely Gun Trial.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Rhymes for the Season.
A Chatty Letter.
A Hunt with the Comanches.
A Search for Amusement.
NATURAL HISTORY.
RObins and Strawberries.
Domesticating Quali.
The Catbird.
Game Bak and Gun.
Point of Beach.
Game Bak and Gun.
Foint of Beach.
Game Owashington Territory.
Hints and Queries.
Bullet versus Buckshot.
CAMP-Fire Fluckerings.
Sea and River Fishing.
The Dobson or Helgramite.
Thou tin Prince Edward's Island.
Unequal Luck.
The Lickerings.
Sea And River Fishing.
The Dobson or Helgramite.
The Lord The Kennel.
New York Fall Dog Show.
The Philadelphia Dog Show.
Montreal Dog Show.
Ontario Collie Show and Field
Trials.

been made, nor will they be bullied by such malicious and fatuous misrepresentations into withholding their support of the Breeders' exhibition, and so being unwittingly used as instruments for the wreaking of personal animosity.

#### THE KEELY GUN TRIAL.

A T the Government station on Sandy Hook on Saturday last a group of gentlemen stood about a very small gun. Its bore was only one and a quarter inches, and its projectile was a  $4\frac{\pi}{4}$  ounce leaden ball. There was no powder in this gun, no dynamite, no compressed air, no explosive of any kind, so far as any of the spectators could see, "no nothing, as one of the staring boatmen comprehensively put it. The weapon was the new vaporic gun invented and constructed by the famous John W. Keely, of motor fame, and this was the first trial in public and over an out-door range. The gentlemen standing about were army officers and experts in things mechanical. They came, they other directions of saw, they were convinced that they had seen something, but just what that something was not one of them could comprehend or explain.

Mr. Keely had come on from Philadelphia to make the exhibition, and had brought with him his bottled up force, and upon a broad platform raised above the sand a few inches the experimental machinery had been arranged. Four feet of copper tubing, about the diameter of an electric light wire, connected the generator with the gun, entering at the vent. The antique bit of ordnance selected by the inventor to demonstrate the adaptability of the mysterious power which he has brought to light looked like an ordinary yacht cannon, mounted upon a wheeled carriage. In the two-inch bore was inserted a brass tube that projected ten inches beyond the mouth. The gun barrrel is of steel. The large generator, to which was attached the copper wire tubing, was of chilled 1ron, with a holding capacity of five Two feet beyond the generator lay a small heavy gallons. iron cylinder, resembling in size and appearance a baker's rolling-pin. This the inventor styled the intensifier. It was of chilled iron, with a capacity of half a gallon. The bore of the copper tube connecting the generator with the intensifier was of one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, in appearance the same as that connecting the large cylinder with the gun. To load the gun the inventor unscrewed the barrel and placed against the orifice in the chamber three washers, one of rubber and two of gutt-percha. This was to prevent, as he explained, any leakage of the "etheric vapor" with which the gun was about to be charged. Screwing the muzzle back in place, he rammed home against the washers a leaden ball.

Then there was a lively scattering for places of safety and after the inventor had beat a short tattoo upon the holder of the cannon with a wooden mallet, a stop cock was turned and the shot went off with a short, sharp sound. There was, of course, no smoke; neither was the gun heated appreciably, and the recoil was very slight. Shot after shot was fired, until in all nineteen had been sent from the weapon. The initial velocities were taken and showed some variations. The highest was 533 feet per second, or about one-third that obtained from an army rifle. were substituted for the leaden ball and one was sent through a three-inch plank, and half way into a second plank. The pressure, according to the claim of the inventor, was about 7,000 pounds to the square inch.

Of course Mr. Keely was interviewed after the experiment and he took up a column of space in telling once more the fairy tale of his invention. He confessed that he had stumbled on his discovery and then went on to talk of humming steel cores, and molecules and streams of etheric vapor, until he had succeeded in creating a fine maze in the mind and then gave this explanation which at least has the merit of brevity. He said: "Stripping the process of all technical terms, it is simply this: I take water and air, two mediums of different specific gravity, and produce from them by generation an effect under vibrations that liberates from the air and water an interatomic ether. The energy of this ether is boundless and can hardly be comprehended. The specific gravity of the ether is about four times lighter than that of hydrogen gas, the lightest gas so far discovered.'

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell, and not a very big nut at that. There is no extravagance in the use of either air or water, since the inventor says that the shots at Sandy Hook were fired by the usc of six drops of water and a pint of air, and that after all of the shots were fired the air and water remained in the cylinders, which were then filled with more power or energy than when they started. Now comes the era of application after all the years of experimenting.

'Complete success is near at hand. The adaptation of my force to gunnery is positively assured," says the inventor. On a large or small scale the thing is bound to succeed, and it now only remains for gunners to throw their favorite breechloaders into the junk pile and provide themselves with this etheric-vaporic shotgun of the future, a wec cylinder tucked away in the stock, a moistened cap perhaps, and the sportsman is armed for the day. Even the electric gun becomes a clumsy contrivance beside it, and the innovator who has been going about with a battery strapped about his waist, finds himself nowhere besides this latest contrivance for getting something out of nothing, and by tickling a modicum of air with a drop of water, getting a power beside which the great enginery of the world becomes weak in comparison. We are promised a big thing, and we shall wait and see whether it is only a great stock jobbing bit of clever bluff, or whether the long dreamed of power of the future is at hand. improbable is always happening, has been well said, and if there is aught more improbable than these doings at Sandy Hook, we have yet to hear of it.

#### BIRDS, BONNETS AND BUTCHERS.

N one of her stories, George Elliot tells of the little boy who loved birds-that is, loved to throw stones at them. Tens of thousands of matrons and maidens love the birds, too-that is, to wear them on their hats and bonnets and dresses. Birds being in demand for bonnets, butchers are found to supply them.

The industry of slaughtering birds for their feathers is one of such magnitude, that those not familiar with the details are loth to credit truthful statistics. We gave some startling figures on the subject the other day; but we have the best of reasons for believing that they were moderate estimates rather than overstatements.

This work of bird destruction is well organized and persistent. It goes on through spring, summer, autumn and winter, from one year's end to another. There are laws intended to protect some of the birds killed, and prescribing punishments for those who do the killing. But the average bird butcher cares little for such laws. He snaps his fingers, declares that he is "going to knock every thing that wears feathers higher 'n a kite," and consigns the game wardens to perdition. In most cases, unfortunately, the bird butcher is justified in his contempt for the laws.

Here is one example of the class of milliners' agent to which we have had reference. A man living on the eastern end of Long Island acts as a sort of wholesale bird skin purveyor for firms in this city. He has turned his dwelling into an abattoir and a factory for the conversion of bird skins into the various forms demanded by the houses for which he works. Sub-agents are constantly employed in killing sea birds, song birds and insectivorous birds, and bringing them in to him at so much a head or per dozen. Their campaign will be waged so long as there are enough birds found on the island to make it pay. Some persons may think that when the snow comes and the birds have gone the bird butchers' work will cease. Not a bit of it. Birds go south. Butchers can go south, too. The Long Island man is up to snuff. When the birds go to Florida, then he will be there to meet them. He is making preparations for the winter campaign. His boats are already in course of construction. He has bargained for his shot in bulk, at wholesale prices from the manufacturers. He has engaged his assistant butchers. He has provided his cheap guns the negroes who will aid in the work of destruction. His chemicals, tools and paraphernalia have been selected with the care and knowledge of one who has been there before, as he has been. All through the winter on the Florida coast, in the bays and inlets, and up the rivers and on the lakes, he and his men will gather all that flies. everything that has feathers" is the motto. "If it is not called for now," he explains, "it may be some time, and then, you see, I'll have it." When the birds begin to come north he will follow along, banging and skinning and preserving. At Port Royal another headquarters will be established, and there he will secure the services of other negro gunners. Then, by and by, having completed his circuit of bird slaughter, he will swing around to Long Island

This is only one. How many more there are we have no means of knowing. But this single instance should be sufficient to set men to thinking what the end will be, and to devise some way in which this shameful war of extermination may be interrupted.

#### THE SUPPORT OF BENCH SHOWS.

EVERY man or club having the pluck is at perfect liberty to give one dog show or a dozen. Every owner of a dog also has the right to exhibit it or withhold it from exhi-

This liberty being conceded, there yet remains the consideration of expediency. A dog show is expedient just so far as it is beneficial to the interests of breeders and owners. The good results are secured in a variety of ways: public appreciation of the several breeds is stimulated; a generous rivalry is excited among breeders, and the products of careful and intelligent mating are rewarded. ends may be secured, it is essential that the promoters of a show should hold such a position, being themselves represcntatives of the community of sportsmen, as shall afford assurance that the exhibition will be conducted without a uspicion of fraud or prejudice.

So long as the exhibitor is satisfied that these conditions arc fulfilled, and has the added guarantee that his dogs will be properly cared for at the show, and that any prizes which may be awarded them will be promptly paid, clearly the financial management of the show is none of his concern. If the money to hold the show and to pay the prizes be guaranteed, it is not of great importance whether it be guar anteed by a club, as at the Westminster shows, or by an agricultural society, as at Philadelphia last week, or by a number of individual breeders, as at the forthcoming National Breeders' Show. Nor, so long as the exhibitor receives his prizes, need he give himself very much concern as to who shares the profits if there are any, or who makes good the losses if any are entailed.

These are the sound and proper principles by which sportsmen in America have been guided in the past in their support of bench shows. They are so very simple and familiar that there would be no need of referring to them now, but for the extraordinary attempt which has been made to lead the public to forget them, and to substitute others of a less tenable nature. Actuated by petty individual malevolence the grounds of which may be explained in due time-a journalistic endeavor is being made to prejudice the public against the National Breeders' Show, which is to be held at Philadelphia in October. The facts concerning the ex hibition have all been published in our columns, and through this journal the public has been fully informed of the character of the exhibition. The secretary, the sponsors and the judges are well known to dog breeders. With men of standing as its promoters, the intelligent exhibitor can readily form an opinion whether or not the Breeders' Show fills the requirements of the exhibitions that should be heartily indorsed and cordially supported.

Unless we have most woefully misjudged the good sense of American sportsmen, they will not consent to have their eyes blinded by the "mud slinging" to which reference has

#### The Sportsman Tourist.

RHYMES FOR THE SEASON. DANVIS, Charlotte Co., Vt.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Here is another fragment which I saved from Mrs. Lovel's rag bag, where, perhaps, it might better have been allowed to remain till it went to the making of good, clean white paper. To that use it may be you will now think best to consign it.

Very respectfully yours,

H. MUMPSON, Teacher in Dist. 13.
IN THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

When the popple leaves 's as scace an' as yaller as gold; When the braown leaves rustle an' the year's a-growin' old; The crickits creaks slow when the nights grows cold.

When the patridges' flight has growed strong an' bold, An' the fox gits so furry he's a beauty to behold, The crickits creaks slow when the nights grows cold.

When the wild goose arrer is a shootin' from the cold, 'Taint the time o' year 'at a hunter grows old, When the crickits creaks slow an' the nights grows cold.

For his heart grows young an' his sperrit scorns the mould That his body 'll be become when his death bell is tolled: The crickits creaks slow when the nights grows cold.

'N' his thoughts haint o' things that is bought an' is sold, 'N' it's no matter then if the wimmin folks scold; The crickits creaks slow when the nights grows cold.

Ole Time drops his glass, 'n' his scythe's aidge don't hold; For a feller that's a hunter the hours haint told, When the crickits creaks slow an' the nights grows cold.

#### A CHATTY LETTER.

Editor Forest and Stream

A CHAITY LETTER.

A seattering letter, desultory, chatty, and of little account anyhow, that is what I am sending you to-day; for I am at home, the mercury at 98°, and I am resting up after a three months' outing. Not "fishin' an' huntin'," bit outing; eruising light cances (I have two of them), building camps, eooking, botanizing; looking up all points of interest in natural history, so far as I can see and understand; taking in the fine seenery on the upper Susquehanna, and the many cosy camping spots thereabout. My fingers and thumbs are cramped and blistered by paddling; my feet and legs are peeled by sunburn. I am ready for a rest; ready to read up and write up. And firstly the back numbers of Forest ann Stream. I see the old controversy of bullet versus buckshot is still going on. "Picket" has a sensible article on the much-protected but utterly thievish robin, which "Wilmot" answers illogically, while "R. T." wants to treat him as a bread question; and the question of snake bites, with the best remedies therefor, has prominent place. Now, I am no scientist. What I have to say is, as Mr. Toots remarks, "of no consequence, not the slightest." But I like to consider myself around the camp-fire, and when better liars than I have talked themselves to a standstill and sheathed their little hatehets, I like to dip my modest paddle into the controversy.

And firstly, as regards buckshot versus bullets, rifle against

myself around the camp-fire, and when better liars than I have talked themselves to a standstill and sheathed their little hatchets, I like to dip my modest paddle into the controversy.

And firstly, as regards buckshot versus bullets, rifle against shotgun. Boys, you are all right, and each wrong. No one style of gun can cover the ground. The best possible gun for quail and snipe isn't the tool you want to go after the grizzly you have lost. The best rifle for heading squirrels is not the one you want for moose and caribou. The best rifle for watching a runway on a broad river is not the gun you want for "ridging" or starting dogs in a tangled thicket. Cut your coat according to your cloth. If you are delegated to start two "set" of fierce, unruly hounds, and expect a shot among the briars, poplars, chestnut sprouts and fire cherries, take the most powerful shotgun in camp. Load each barrel with six drams of powder and two ounces of buckshot. If you get a shot you will never know whether or no the gun kieked. If you get no chance at a deer you may as well draw the charges.

I like a neat 64-pound, 20-gauge for snipe and woodcock, a 74-pound, 14-gauge for grouse, and a heavy 10-borc for duck, wild geese and brant.

Capt. Bogardus, with his skill and his heavy far-killing duck gun, can beat the best of ns cutting down deer. And he will send fewer wounded deer away to die miserably than the best rifle shot among us. While the green tenderfoot, who loads his gun as though it were a pair of candle-molds, will wound far more than he kills. Skill, pluck and judgment count for something in hunting, as elsewhcre.

There was a time in my earlier hunting days, when, having become rather expert with the hair-triggered muzzleoader, I came to have a most thorough contempt for the "scatter-gun." I laid down some platforms in those days, the planks of which turned out a little shaky in after years. For instance, "It takes but one bullet to kill a deer; and if a man has but one shot he is pretty certain to make it count." "If

R. R. was just being cut out and graded to the westward of Hudson.

I had started for a fall hunt on the Muskegon, but had stopped at a little village west of Hillsdale to visit an old friend who had emigrated to Michigan with his young wife at a time when half of New England was singing enthusiastic songs about Michigania. His enthusiasm had a good deal abated. Both he and his wife had gone away from their home rosy and healthy. I found them pale and ague-stricken, with three peevish, sickly children. I chose not to quarter myself on them, but took my traps to the Button House, where old man Button agreed to take care of me for \$3 per week, while his buxom daughter offered to keep my clothes in good order for a weekly stipend of twenty-five cents. Those were cheap times and money was scarce. Game and fish were most abundant about the little village of J., and as the weather was warm, and it was early for still-hunting, and as I could have a pleasant rustic room right under the

roof, where I could hear the patter of the rain, and as there was a full supply of milk and eggs, and I was a young man, and Sukey Button was really a fine—but no matter. I decided to eamp there for an undeeided length of time.

It happened that I didn't camp anywhere else that fall, didn't even see the Muskegon. For the people were kind, the living was good and wholesome, fruit was plenty, and as for game and fish, I could take more in one day than the little hotel could use in four. And the country was, and is to-day, one of the finest and pleasantest in the land, subject to that curse of Michigan, "fever 'n' ager." So I stayed, in an off-hand, unpremeditated way, until I barely eaught the last boat from Toledo to Buffalo. How did I pass the time? Gloriously. There was not a day, rain or shine, on which I did not fish or shoot. Searcely an evening when I did not have a pleasant visit with old man Button and his daughter Sukey, especially his daughter Sukey. The old lady was a victim of "ager," and the daughter was virtually landlady. A smart, capable young woman, with an eye like a moist violet, and a wealth of waving, blue-black hair. Healthy and well formed. Not the sort of a girl you would look for in a malarial country. But it was nothing to me, nothing. Though only twenty-three, I had solemnly sworn that I would have no spouse but the rifle. No wife. But Dame Nature for a mother.

Still, it was pleasant to come in just at dark loaded with game, wash up, get a wholesome supper, then sit by the bright open fire reading poetry to her and old man Button, for they were both intelligent and loved poetry.

The old man tied to Pope and Burns. His favorite poems were the "Essay on Man" and the "Universal Prayer," for Pope, with "Burns's "Advice to a Young Friend." The daughter liked Byron and Burns. Her favorite poems were "Highland Mary," "Cotter's Saturday Night," and "The Dream." Next to off-hand shooting, I had a conceit that reading poetry was my "best holt."

When I confess that I practiced reading "The Dre

we did not eare how much whisky he sold at three cents a glass.

There was a gander-shanked, gawky-looking young fellow, with a high collar made from common sheeting, who used to call about twice a week, and sit twirling his thumbs and looking hungrily at Sukey while we read poetry. I thought he was in love, and did not blame him. Rather I was disposed to be sorry for him and help him, if I could. He "owned a sawmill 'bout five mile off, and was gettin' rich," so old Button told me. From some casual remarks he made to me, and about me, I was led to conclude that he was sharper than he looked. But this is digression. I started to write something about guns and game, and was near being led into a love story. To return.

From the village of J., looking to the west, there was a gradually narrowing vista through the dense forest that seemed to end in a peak as far off as the eye could reach. This was the "Michigan Southern," cut out, but only partially graded. The cars came no further than Adrian, forty odd miles to the eastward. Only two miles up the track there was as good hunting as any man could ask. Two rather extensive, swampy thickets lurnished excellent cover for deer and turkeys. Grouse and squirrels were too plenty and tame, and there was not a day in which bevies of quail were not seen in the village, while ducks swarmed on the wheat stubble every evening. The men who worked on the road told daily of seeing scattering deer and droves of clipping (or missing) the heads of grouse and squirrels and to hanker for a shot at something larger. It soon eame, and rather to my disgust.

I had taken an early start to get on the ground before the

escaped me. I went back to the hotel in a most unamiable state of mind.

escaped me. I went back to the hotel in a most unamiable state of mind.

Just before sundown I went down to the lake, hid in the shrubs near a cove which the ducks affected, and waited for them to come from the wheat fields. When I had a nice huddle swimming within six rods of the blind, I raked them viciously with both barrels at once, and got kicked flat on my back; but left six unfortunates sprawling on top of the water for old man Button to pick up with the dugout. \* ""Went to the hotel; washed up and rubbed shoulder with liniment. Tried to get up a meek, religious frame of mind, but was too full of cussedness. Sukey got up a neat supper and was pleasant as usual.

"Am afraid that girl is thinking too much of me for her own peace of mind.

"In the evening John Hinckley, the gawky sawmill man, came around.

"He sate as usual, twirling his thumbs, looking spoony at the girl, or regarding me with a quizzical smile hard to understand. Perhaps because he owns a portable sawmill and is a few years the oldest, he is inclined to look down on me. He is a good fellow, though, and offered me free quarters if I would come out to the mill and hunt deer. I wish the girl would fancy him."

The above in quotation marks is about what I entered in my diary that night. I reproduce it to show what an "egrejus ass" a conceited youngster of three or four and twenty ean make of himself.

I modified my notion of sport, and concluded to divide the thing about equally between fishing, wing-shooting and "sneak-hunting" with the rifle. I did so, and can hardly say which afforded the best sport. On one day I would spend the morning fishing from the dugout with a preposterous tamarack pole and strong linen line. In the afternoon go out with the doctor's shotgun, loaded with No. 3, for quail. Limiting myself to a round dozen, I could cut them down in sight of the village, and in an hour. They were so tame that I often had to shy the old wideawake over a bevy to make an assthetic thing of it. I usually limited myself to a dozen quail or s

'All things come round to him who will but wait.'

I had gone to the timber early on a bright October morning, notifying old man Button that I would bring in just four grouse and four fox squirrels—grays and blacks to be passed by. Now the grouse were easy to get, and I soon had the four with heads neatly clipped. But the squirrels cost me nearly the rest of the day. No animal that runs the woods is more sagaeious than the fox squirrel, and I think him the hardest animal to get a shot at that I ever saw.

cost me nearly the rest of the day. No animal that runs the woods is more sagacious than the fox squirrel, and I think him the hardest animal to get a shot at that I ever saw.

If I made three or four misses I did not count them. And if I spoiled one or two by body shots, I did not bring them in. But just before sundown I was walking down the track with my full number, handsomely strung on a broad strap, tails down. They made a handsome picture. And then, two hundred and fifty yards ahead of me, a large doe loped out of the swamp on the left and made for the opposite side. On reaching the middle of the road she paused for an observation, and dropping to a knee rest, I held a full bead at the top of her back and cut loose.

For a moment there was no stir; then she bounded convulsively into the air, tore down the track like mad, and after running a hundred yards, keeled over dead. For a round ball and a light charge of powder, it was a most surprising shot, to me, at least; and I have never since killed a deer at as great a distance, nor have I shot as large a doe. She weighed 120 pounds dressed. That day I had the right gun in the right place.

What with fishing, hunting, and a little platonic love-making in the long, cool evenings, the time stole by almost imperceptibly, and the 10th of November was on me almost before I knew it. The weather had become cold, roads were frozen, and ice formed along the margin of the lake. Wild geese swarmed to the lake every evening, and I took to watching them from the lower corner of a wheat field, where the flight seemed most promising. Though I loaded heavily with BB shot and the flocks looked near enough, it was only a partial success. Three evenings and a dozen shots only resulted in three geese and a very lame shoulder, and I began to think of going home.

Now, it happened then and there, as it often happens in frontier settlements, that an old rogue of a buck had taken up his quarters in the swampy thickets about the lake, just where he could handily make midnight raids the post within shot, and I began to tire of clipping (or missing) the heads of grouse and squirrels and to hanker for a shot at something larger. It soon eams, and anther to my disgust.

I had taken an early start to get on the ground before the workmen came up the truck, and was sitting on a summer ting and watching for ground to the start of the port of the start of the start of the port of the start of the port of the start of the port of the start of the start of the start of the start of the port of the start of the start

clumsily, not at all like the gallant stags in books. I braeed up, kept my nerves down, and just as he was passing within thirty feet, let him have it back of the foreleg. It may have been a barbarous shot, but it was effectual. An ounce and a half of BB, backed by four drams of powder heavily wadded, did the business. Heart and lungs were riddled like a colander, and he only made one heavy, lurching jump after the charge struck him. He was dead almost as soon as he fell. The eur dog did not come in on the track, and by a luttle after dark, with the help of old man Button, a cart-horse and pung, the big buck was safely housed.

Then I suddenly decided to start for home the next morning before daylight, a decision which Buttou scriously objected to.

cart-horse and pung, the big buck was sately housed.

Then I suddenly decided to start for home the next morning before daylight, a decision which Buttou seriously objected to.

"Better stay with us all winter," he said. "You can go out into the timber and hunt deer as long as the season lasts, from John Hinckley's camp, and you'll be among friends. Sakey thinks a heap of you; and she and John arc goin' to get married Christmas—"

"Eh? what!"

"Yes; hadn't you mistrusted it?"

Oh yes, of course I had. And I felt a hump rising in my throat, and was conscious of looking like a fool. I don't know why; the girl was nothing to me—that is, nothing more than a very pleasant acquaintauce.

But at 5 o'clock the next morning I was en route for Buffalo, which it took two days to reach, and where I found the snow eight inches deep, and the boats in a slushy, snowy jam. But I took a Redbird packet, and as we had the right of way, less than twenty-four hours brought us to Rochester, where I soid the buck for \$25 to "Butcher Edwards," who, if he be alive, will take his "alfred david" that the deer did not weigh 250 pounds, though it did weigh 223 pounds, and was the largest buck I have ever killed.

Two deer and no wild turkey is not much to boast of for

weigh 223 pounds, and was the largest buck I have ever killed.

Two deer and no wild turkey is not much to boast of for a six weeks' tour; but I somehow remember that outing as one of the pleasantest episodes of my life. And it was while coming down the lake that I evolved from my inner consciousness the plan of my next gun, which was briefly as follows: Rific and shot, barrels lying vertically, locks 'over and under,' weight 84 pounds. Shot barrel 14-gauge, rifle, 80 round balls to the pound, conical bullet 40 to the pound. I had it made that winter, and it proved the best all-around gun for sporting and general use I have ever owned. Rather heavy for chipmunks, and not powerful enough for grizzlies. But, as I never hunt either, I managed to keep myself tolerably well keeled for anything from a squirrel to a deer. Had the gun not gone up in an unlucky fire it would probably be my favorite to-day.

We uostly—old hunters though we may be—vary in our methods of hunting. "Adios" tells of shooting one deer at 400 yards and another at 800 yards, and says "from 300 to 500 yards is a fair killing distance." I have never killed a deer at as long a distance as even 300 yards, and only one as far off as 250.

far off as

far off as 250.

Of all the deer I have killed I have shot only two as far off as 200 yards, and to offset this I have shot two so near me that the hair on their sides was powder-hurned. I think my shots at deer have averaged less than fifty yards, and I have shot many at about half that distance.

NESSMUK.

20. Pa., Sept. 6

#### A SEARCH FOR AMUSEMENT.

A SEARCH FOR AMUSEMENT.

In the month of July last, our friend, Rev, W. T. J., visited his father, a well-known Baptist elergyman, who, at that time, resided in the immediate vicinity of Henderson-ville, in this State, in quest of pure air and water, which his arduous clerical labors had made necessary for his health. Though a "fisher of men," Brother J. does not regard it as anworthy of "the cloth" to indulge, when favorable opportunity offers, in the use of the breechloader and the rod. After sojourning a while in that delightful neighborhood, and feeling somewhat refreshed, he made arrangements for a trip to the upper waters of the French Broad, in Transylvania county, where he was assured the ruffed grouse and speckled trout were in abundance. Knowing quite well the weakness of your correspondent and one or two other friends in this vicinity for the sport which he anticipated, he addressed us an urgent letter, advising us of the day of his intended departure, and earnestly requested that we should creach Hendersonville by the train which left Spartanburg, S. G., at 5 P. M. on Thursday, the 7th of August, and he the guests of his father that night. Teccel and I concluded that we could afford to leave our business for a short while, in order to have such an enjoyable time as was promised, and, accordingly, left home at 3 A. M. of that day, and at 8 c'clock arrived safely at the point of our immediate destination. At the statious we were met by our friend and one or more of his brothers and taken to the dwelling where we were to be guests. A cordial welcome awaited us, and, after a pleasant chat with the father, mother and sister of our friend, we were shown to our bedroom and soon became oblivious of all earthly things. At all events, I did, but Teccel assured me next morning that the "sable goddess" brought no repose to him until the "wee sma hours ayant the twal." long after my stentorous breathing lad ceased to fall harshly on his ears, and then, in sheer physical exhaustion, he had fallen asleep. Next mor

when the people in that section supposed the Federal Government would spend many thousaud dollars in making the river easily naxignable for vessels of her class. Alas, for human expectations! She will probably rot where she now lies without even transporting a single one of those numberless tons of produce which the ardor of the people supposed would be carried to market on her decks. Getting on the west side of the river, our route led us somewhat off from its banks, and we did not see the stream again until soon after we passed "the old Gash place," once a favorite resting place for travelers.

About noon we drew up to a double log house, owned and tenanted by a plain family named Allison, who had been advised by Brother J. that we would reach their house that day, and partake of such hospitalities as they might be able to offer. The proprietor was not at home, having been called off to Breward on business, but his wife gave us a hearty reception, which was as sincer as it was mistudied. There was no guile in her welcome, but it came forth pure and undefiled as the fountain which supplied her waterpail. She was indeed glad to see us, and she did "the best she could" for our accommodation. I have seen more sumptuous repasts than the one which she spread, but never have I seen oue which more clearly illustrated that "better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." It was substantial and neatly prepared, but its great glory consisted in the fact that it was not grudgingly given, but with heartfelt pleasure. We cnjoyed that frugal dinner and the smiling face of our excellent hostess. She made no charge whatever, alleging that if we felt gratified she had all the compensation which she desired. On our return we stopped again for dinner, and were fortunate in meeting her husband, who, we thought from what we saw, was exactly suited to the woman whom he had made his wife. He refused to take one cent of remuneration, stating that though poor, he had bread congital from what we saw

the larder was low, provided their gastronomic powers were known.

North of Robinson's, and distant less than a mile, flows the French Broad River. At that place it has a width of about thirty feet, and there are quite a number of pools, where the water is several feet in depth. It looks as if the trout would be abundant in the stream. Indeed, I understand that they are, but generally of small size. Occasionally one is caught which weighs a pound. One of our party spent an hour or so with his rod and line, and brought back a nice little string. Unfortunately they were not properly cooked, and, hence, were far from being so palatable as they should have been. The fact is, I have never yet had the good fortune to have a dish of these fish set before me which commended itself to my palate, or the pigfish of the sounds near Wilmington. It is possible enough that if I had had the eourage and strength to take up or down one of their mountain streams, kill any fish I caught, and cooked them when they were fresh, I should have enjoyed them. They ought to be first-class, because they live only in cold and pure water. I tried the rod and line but once during the visit, and though I used all my skill, I did not sueceed in getting a "nibble." Probably this result was caused by the fact that there had been rain just preceding the time of my effort, and the fish had had plenty to eat, and were not, therefore, tempted by the red worms which I used.

Our party hunted grouse assiduously for two or three days and thoroughly traversed grounds which green proprise of

had had plenty to eat, and were not, therefore, tempted by the red worms which I used.

Our party hunted grouse assiduously for two or three days and thoroughly traversed grounds which gave promise of abundant sport, but we failed to start the birds. Only five or six were found, and they rose at such distances from us, that we did not get even a feather. This was so discouraging to men who were prepared with over a hundred shells each, that though our accommodations were good, the atmosphere and water delightful, and the unountain scenery lovely as heart could wish, we could stand our poor luck but three days, and sorrowfully, but wisely, "homeward turned our sail." Grouse may be there, people say they are, but we were unable to find them. The fact is, I find that this bird and I are doomed to be strangers, for he inhabits localities which may physical powers are ineapable of visiting.

Some time ago one of your correspondents expressed a desire that some of the sportsmen who write for the FOREST AND STREAM should give an account of one of their unsuccessful hunts. I have gratified the anxiety of that individual, and trust that he is profoundly grateful for the consideration I have shown for his wishes.

Now, although we got neither game nor fish, we had a pleasant time and the expense was inconsiderable. If, in the

month of October, a small party of hardy men, well equipped with guns, dogs and tackle, should visit Robinson's, they could, no doubt, enjoy themselves. Indeed, there are many places all through our mountains where moderate sport could be had, and where health of body and mind could be secured, for a comparatively small outlay of money. They would have to nudergo a deprivation of a daily mail, and content themselves with extracting comfort from a newspaper somewhat antiquated in date. But persons who want recreation need not eare for that. It is only so much to their advantage.

As indicated in my last, I have placed my sword in the scabbard upon the warlike question of rifles and shotguns. They who choose to use either weapon may do so, for aught I shall say. I shall only reserve to myself the right to adopt either at my pleasure on any kind of game. If I choose to be simple enough to load my 14-bore with No. 12 shot even for deer, it is only an evidence of my own folly, for which no man is responsible. But I shall use No. 1, 2 or 3 buek for that purpose, and when I come to small game shall use one ounce of 8, 9 or 10, depending upon the season of the year. And I shall shoot a cylinder gun, weighing less than 7 pounds, having found it quite as effective as I desire. If I fail to kill, the fault will be mine. Nor shall I shoot at every bird which I sec, regardless of distance and opportunity. There is no sense in that course. Sometimes, even with the best chances, I know I shall only wound the game, and it will escape. But I can't help it. I wish my aim was always so true that this mistake would not occur. It never was and never will be, either with me or with any one.

If, in "the heat of debate," anything has fallen from me which was unpleasant to my humane friend "Piute," I sincerely regret it, and say to him, in all sincerity, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, betwixt me and thee." Wells.

Rockingeam. N. C., Sept. 15, 1884.

#### A HUNT WITH THE COMANCHES.

A HUNT WITH THE COMANCHES.

In the year 1875 I was a trooper in the Fourth United States Cavalry, belonging to a company stationed at Port Sill, Indian Territory. On the 15th of October, that year, I received an order, early in the morning, "to report at the adjutant's office right away with eighteen days rations, arms and ammunition." Upon reporting I was sent to the commanding officer, Gen. MacKenzie. Said he: "I want you to go with a party of Indians on their winter hunt." "Alone?" I asked him. "Yes," said he, "I will send you along with them by yourself if you are not afraid to go; if you are, say so and I will send another man along with yon." That just suited me, I wanted no other man, and it did not take me long to tell him so. Then he ordered me to start right off and go to the Wiehita Agency, thirty miles north of Sill, get there that night and report to the agent. I saddled up my horse, took a pack mule, got rations, plenty of ammunition for carbine and pistol, and was en route for the Wiehita in less than an hour. Getting in there late in the afteruoon, the agent told me that my Indians would be down on the next dayto get their supplies, a hunting pass, etc., and I could then join them. They did not put in an appearance until the next afternoon, quite late. Then they held a pow-wow with the agent concerning the length of time they could remain out. They finally concluded to stay out four months if buffaloes were plenty. Then we started for their camp, some ten miles up the river. I found that they numbered fifteen lodges and about sevenly-five men, women and children. Their chief was A-sa habit. He was about the hardest case on the reservation, so the agent kindly informed me, and his looks did not behe it. As it was dark when we got into eamp, I did not have a chance that night to see much of him or his band.

Next morning at daylight the eamp was astir, squaws being busy taking down the tepees, cooking breakfast, and packing mules. We got off at sunrise, going west all day and eamping late in the a

Comanche. The chief would never speak English while around camp, but wheu out with me alone he could talk it all day.

As soon as we camped this night and the lodges were up, he directed a squaw to fix me a bed in his own lodge directly opposite the door. I afterward found out that this was the place of honor in the lodge.

Next morning it was raining, but that made no difference; we were looking for buffalo and were bound to find them. I saddled up a pony that morning and every morning after that, and rode my own horse no more that winter; but turned him loose to pick up his living among the ponies. The march this day was about a repetition of yesterday's.

On going into camp that night the chief announced that to-morrow, "may be so, we get buffalo." We got them. Late in the afternoon we eame to the North Fork of the Red River, and saw the first buffalo of the season. They had been very plenty there some time back, but a party of white skin-hunters were in camp at the river, and had been killing them off. The river here is the boundary line between the Indian Territory and Texas, and these white men were on the Territory side of it. That made the old chief mad; he wanted them moved off right away. I told them they would have to cross, and after taking a look at our outfit they conconcluded to do so. Our Indians were nearly all armed with breechloaders of different patterns, but most of them were old model Winchesters. The chief had a Springfield carbine and a Colt's pistol that he had bought from some deserter from the cavalry service. We killed quite a number

of buffalo that evening, and held a council that night in the chief's lodge. After the pipe had gone around the chief announced that buffalo were not plenty enough here, and he wanted to cross over to Texas. I told him he could do so.

The next morning it looked like rain, and we concluded to remain in camp and give the squaws a chance to stretch and scrape the hides secured the day before, and cure the meat. Whenever it was possible, after killing a buffalo all the meat was brought to camp, cut into narrow strips, and then dried and put up in bundles of about fifty pounds each, rawhide being used for a cover. Three of these packs made a load for a pony. After breakfast I took a pony and crossed over to the white hunters' camp. They were getting ready to leave, as they did not want to remain near the Indians. We spent this day and the following in this camp, getting a few buffalo, and then moved across to McClellan Creek, about twent miles away. Here we stopped about ten days. Our camp was near where some companies of the Fourth Cavalry had fought a band of Comanche Indians (the Quc-ha-dary had fought a band of Comanche Indians (the Quc-ha-dary had fought a band of Comanche Indians (the Quc-ha-dary had fought a band of the companies of the Fourth Cavalry had fought a band of the companies of the fourth Cavalry had fought a band of the companies of the fourth Cavalry had fought a band of the companies of the fourth Cavalry had fought a band of the companies of the fourth Cavalry had fought a band of the fourth of the question of the camp had been until we were both tired, he announced that he could not find it. Then I tried, and succeeded better. The camp had been until we were both tired, he announced that he could not find it.

The late of the camp had been until we were to me a roll aburned the camp fitter the fight. I, however, found where the chief's lodge had been up to na higher bank. This fight then furnished us a subject for conversation at nights around the camp-fitter of the chief had been up to na hi

and saved about 150 of their hides, which came very useful ater on.

Here we had another adventure with the skin-hunters. Going out one morning with the chief we found a wagon track twenty-four hours old. Not knowing of any white men being in the country we followed it. From the zigzag course it took we soon concluded that they were lost, and so it proved. We trailed them to where they had camped the night before. Their fire was still burning, and the carcass of a deer had been left in camp. Still following them, in about an hour we first sighted them on a divide some three miles off. I examined them through the field glass and saw that there were two of them, with a two-horse wagon. It did not take us long to overtake them. They had their wagon loaded down with green buffalo hides, and wanted to go to Fort Elliott, Texas. They were going there, but it was by way of China. They said they had been lost for nearly a week; had had nothing to eat most of the time, and could not eat buffalo or venison for want of salt. They had passed within a mile of a large salt lake without knowing it until I told them. We put them on the right road, or rather gave them the right direction, for there was no road, and left them. They told me that they got one dollar each for their largest hides and seventy-five cents for small ones. This is where the buffaloes have gone. There is not a single one now in all that country. The carcasses have been left to feed the wolves.

Our next move, still west for two days, took us to a small

one now in all that country. The carcasses have been left to feed the wolves.

Our next move, still west for two days, took us to a small creek, not down on the map, but about on the line between Texas and New Mexico. Here the chief said he would stay one moon—a morth—and then start back.

After we had been in camp here a few days I concluded to see more of the country to the west of us. Taking two young Indian boys, about 15 years of age, and our poules, some bread, coffe and sugar, I started on a hunt of my own. Not liking my gun I left it in camp and took bows and arrows. We made about 30 miles the first day, taking our time and camped at a small lake or water hole. All the game we found this day was a few prairie chickens which were killed with bows and arrows, and we made our supper off them. Next morning the weather turned cold and it blew a norther, which turned into a snow storm at about neon. Putting our ponies to the gallop we kept on looking for timber and found it at 2 o'clock P. M. Just before getting into it we jumped a band of antelope, and before they got away I dropped two of them, thanks to the repeater. Leaving the antelope where they fell, we went on to the timber and found a small canyon, well wooded and sheltered from the wind. After teing our ponies out on grass, we brought in and dressed our game. As it was still snowing one of the Indians and I put up a shelter with our saddle blankets, while the other Indian started a fire and got our dinner ready. The snow continued to fall, but not very heavy. We stopped here all night.

In the morning it turned warm again; the snow had stopped falling and was melting off very fast. I started off

stopped here all night.

In the morning it turned warm again; the snow had stopped falling and was melting off very fast. I started off on foot up the canyon to look for wild turkeys. My Indians went off in another direction, and the camp was left in charge of the ponies. After hunting for an hour and seeing no game, I came back to camp. My Indians had not returned, so I sat down to wait for them. I had not waited long before I heard two shots, followed by a yell, which I knew came from a white man. Just then my two Indians came tumbling down the bank, so badly scared that they could not speak. They were shortly followed by a white man and two Mexicans. They stopped upon seeing me and

I invited them into camp. It seemed that they had come across the Indians back some distance on the plains and, of course, must take a shot at them. Had I not been there these Indians would as shot at them. Had I not been there there incleases where the plains a smoke with the strangers they told me that cheen and them and they belonged to a large party, mostly Mexicans, who were hunding the buffalo for hides over on the Pecco River. They tiled them with lances altogether not using guns at all. Evelined an invitation to visit them and started back toward cheened an invitation to visit them and started back toward cheened an invitation to visit them and started back toward cheened an invitation to visit them and started back toward cheened and the control of the first and got into the hunting camp on the evening of the fifth that for the started back toward cheened and the control of the first that for the started back to go home. He packed up to start next morning. We had hardly gone a mile when more huffaloes appeared. They were coming from the east, being driven west by other bands of Indians. We went into camp and commenced killing again. This stop lasted a week. At the end of that time every mule and pony not wanted for the saddle was loaded down with meat, and we made another start for home. When we got to the Salt Fork we found that the Cheyennes and Araphocos had been hunting there since we left, about a month previous. They had left, but before going they had taken particular pains to burn off all the grass, and from that point into the Agency they kept on a few days in advance of us and burned everything behind them. This compelled us to alter our course and travel south to get below the burned district. On account of the poor condition of our stock and because of their being overloaded we could only make eight or ten miles a day, and could travel only about four days in the week. Christmas found in the salt Fork, out of flour and nearly out of coffee and sugar. We were living on drived and the salt fo

particular care of him, and would not allow an inchan comount him.

I had intended in this paper to say something about the customs, religious beliefs, etc., of the Comanches. I have traveled before and since with a great many different tribes of Indians, among them the Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Pawnees, but never found any that I liked so well as those Comanches.

FORT LOWELL, Ariz., September, 1884.

# Matural History.

#### ROBINS AND STRAWBERRIES.

HAVE been much interested in "Picket's" article on "Fruit-Eating Birds," and his table of "cold facts," ("Picket" and I can agree better on this question than on dogs and guns). The assumption of "Wilmot" that the robin takes ten berries and then goes away like a little man, to steal no more, is simply absurd.

If "Picket's" robin liad ten berries in his crop at 5 A. M., you can take it that he was ready for ten more before 7 A. M., and that he will also gobble them at the same rate all day long.

M., and that he will also gobble them at the same rate all day long.

And if he saw a flock of 150 at one time, you may be sure that three times that number will raid the berries before night Does "Wilmot" know that a healthy robin—young, and in confinement—will eat more than a quart of berries weekly throughout the season? Yes; he will eat ten gills. I have tested it, and will wager my best canoe that a healthy, full-grown robin will eat more than the above quantity. ("Picket's" 13 robins when shot had 17 insects and 109 berries in their crops; but no matter). As figures seem to be in order, let us figure on the single flock of 150, very briefly.

briefly. Say 150 robins, each eating one quart of berries weekly for t

young birds, and the young robin is a squalling, greedy, gape-mouthed glutton as every schoolboy knows; he never seems full, never satisfied. As cold facts are in order, and as I have had bitter experience with fruit-eating birds, allow me to give a few facts.

In 1859 I had a few beds of strawberries, containing a little more than 800 hills. They were well attended, runners closely cut, weeds kept out, and in May of that year the beds were white with bloom. As soon as the berries began to color the birds found them, and the way they double-banked the crop was discouraging to an amateur who was trying to raise a supply of berries for home use.

There were robins, cedar birds, jays, thrushes, catbirds, cuckoos, song sparrows and clip sparrows. I think that comprises all the birds; but they were assisted by chipmunks and red squirrels, the latter not very destructive. The robin was the worst. He was a constant quuntity and he was insatiable. He and his querulous wife built scores on scores of their mud-and-grass houses, wherein they reared large families of callow, open-headed, gluttonous young. He took his ten berries at sunrise, and he kept taleing them at short intervals until sundown. Also he took, with the help of his wife, ten berries to cach of his hi-looking offspring, and he kept it up all the day long.

The cherry bird or cedar bird, was also very destructive. He can eat more berries in a given time than any bird of his weight, but he does not carry them off to any extent.

The sparrows aggravated me by hunting out the finest berries and pecking the sunny side, when they were half ripe. The cuckoo was a gentleman. He would take a single berry, eat it leisurely, and then finish his meal on insects.

The bluejay, too, was very moderate in his stealing, and I, at least, had little fault to find with the catbird. His bright ways and pleasant song paid for the few berries he took. He was not numerous or greedy. The robins stole more than all the others. Welsbart with a single robin will eat—we captured a hea

#### DOMESTICATING QUAIL.

DOMESTICATING QUAIL.

Batter Forest and Stream:

"Thus far we run before the wind." Translated to suit the present subject, this may be rendered by the statement that my first generation of quail hatched by the parent birds from eggs laid in confinement are now fairly launched into life with a good prospect of reaching a healthful maturity. To go back a little.

On the 11th of August the hen quail, Betty, began to sit on thirteen eggs of her own laying. This was late, even for birds in confinement, but my pair had not been introduced to each other till June 10, and the coop in which they were placed was new to both when they were placed in it a week later. So that, in fact, when the hen began laying, on the 16th of July, it indicated a reasonable disposition to adopt herself to her new environment.

The first thirteen days of incubation the hen sat alone. Bob during this time was mostly loafing in the sun arranging his feathers with superflous care and pretending now and then to keep an cyc out for imaginary foes. But at the end of the thirteen days he took his place on the nest beside the hen and never afterward left it, except for food, till the young birds were hatched. Betty was always the more timid bird, and during the laying period and the first few days of her sitting I was extremely careful not to disturb her. But afterward I resumed my habit of going into the coop daily and found that she not only refused to leave the nest when I sat down beside her, but when I insisted upon her rising actually spread her wings and attacked me like a full-sized hen. Indeed, she would peck my finger if I put it into the nest, and when she was forced to leave it went back the instant I ailowed her to do so. The wild idea of self-protection had been menged entirely in the mother's instinct.

The period of three weeks (twenty-one days) said to be

self-protection had been merged entirely in the acceptance stinct.

The period of three weeks (twenty-one days) said to be necessary for incubation expired on the morning of Sept. I. During all that day, however, no chicks appeared, and the old birds both remained on the nest. On the morning of the twenty-second day I took an egg from the nest and broke it open to find that it contained a live bi. On the morning of Sept. 4 the remaining twelve eggs hatcher out twelve live birds. This, it will be observed, covere a period of twenty-four days, or three more than is supsed to be required.

At this writing the young birds are eleven days old and have a lively and hearty. They feed well, and have a

quired.

At this writing the young birds are eleven days old and apparently lively and hearty. They feed well, and have a special fondness for flies and grasshoppers, which are served to them occasionally. Thus far I have lost but one chick,

which died yesterday morning, presumably from having been left out and chilled by an unusually cold night. But I shall be surprised if the whole brood reaches maturity with the work of the percentage of loss.

J. B. B. out any greater percentage of loss.

#### THE CATBIRD.

THE CATBIRD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The discussion with "Byrne" on the eathird as a fruit destroyer has developed to including the thrush family in the later correspondence with "Picket." Narrowing our remarks down to the starting point, the discussion of the eathird, we would have found, I still think, that he is "more sinned against than sinning," and that the actual damage done by him as an individual is small. If I remember aright "Picket's" catbirds were in the minority, but being found in bad eompany they had to suffer. "Picket' says, referring to me, "who is in nowise injured by the pests he defends." Not quite true. The robins steal many of the linest of our cherries every year, and visit the strawberries too, and still we let them steal. Why? Because we view them as "Picket" views the blucbirds, "and have not the heart to kill them," to use his own words. If ever he is visited by the sturyl little Britisher (P. domesticus), and I sincerely hope he will not be, he will find that that ruscal is "simply immense" on grapes, Delawares preferred, and can discount, and does discount in our section, in this way auything that wears feathers. But why continue? I do not purpose to defend the entire feathered tribe against the fruit growers, but would ask for proofs of damage, actual peeuniary loss to them, occasioned by the subject of my article, the catbird (Minus carolinensis), in which I simply voiced the opinion of many of his friends. That very able and interesting letter from "Mass" and the remarks of "Mergus" eover the whole ground. In conclusion, are eminent ornithologists, such as Wilson, Coues and others, all at sea when they say the catbird is more of a benefit as an insect destroyer than otherwise? I think not, and my limited observation confirms my opinion. vation confirms my opinion.

## Game Bag and Gun.

#### POINT OF BEACH.

POINT OF BEACH.

HEARING of the great flights of snipe on our beach, I eoncluded to try my hand, and engaged my man and boat to take me down to the Point of Beach. I was on the dock punctually at 4 A. M., and in fifteen minutes we were under way. I had anticipated a good deal from this trip, having heard such favorable accounts and being told by my guide that he was an expert in the business. We lauded at the big hotel, and the understanding was that my guide and self would walk down the beach toward the Point, shoot what we could, and then at the proper place put out our decoys, and be ready for business, the boat in the meantime to move on down to the Point and meet us there.

We saw no birds, except now and then a piper and small flocks of surf snipe. The prospect became discouraging, and after walking several miles through the sand, I became hot, disgusted, and tired. The mosquitoes, too, were no small discomfort, which, added to the sickening odors sweeping directly over from Barren Island right in our faces, was too much. Called a halt and proposed that we should immediately proceed home. My companion thought it a good idea, although up to this time we had not rested once nor put out our decoys, or hardly made an attempt to capture a bird. Acting upon my advice we hastened to meet the boat, and after scrambling over sand dunes, marsh and thick grass, say nothing of rivers and creeks, we found—lo, and behold, the boat had returned without us, and was almost a speek in the distance, while between us and home lay marsh and hillock, impenetrable grass, covering acres and acres of bog and water now made high by the flood tide.

While struggling under the weight of gun and high boots,

and behold, the boat had returned without us, and was almost a speek in the distance, while between us and home lay marsh and hillock, impenetrable grass, covering acres and acres of bog and water now made high by the flood tide.

While struggling under the weight of gun and high boots, the distance accomplished was little gained, as a retreat was necessary now and then in order to get around the canals that shot far into this part of the island. The sun, which had been obscured for three or four days by cloud and rain, began uow to shine bright and hot, while the deep-grass mosquitoes, blought to life by its enlivening rays, proved more hungry than the others and tame as kittens. It was a disheartening sight to look ahead and see in the distance the "mammoth hotel," which seemed but a speetre or a shadow in the morning mist, made up of spray and dew mingled with the fumes of Barren Island. It certainly required extraordinary fortitude to keep bad thoughts and expressive language from escaping one's lips. But with patience to the bone, and studied tranquility, your humble servant strove on, measuring the distance from time to time, which hardly seemed to grew nearer.

The sun rose higher and higher, the heat became more and more intense, while the perspiration rolled down like rain—all of which gave fresh impetus to the courageous mosquitoes and horse flies, which now began to plough deep furrows on our hands, necks and faces.

A 'lonely piper,' seen now and then, had no more charm for us. Pleasure had long beeu disearded, and business, downright business, had begun. Even the snowy ocean billows had lost their soothing effect, and all we saw now was the goal beyond and the tracks of our feet left deeply buried in the sand.

At last we reach the "big hotel," my companion, a sailor by occupation, and a great gunner by profession, asks for the privilege of a rest. I grant him permission, and bid him good-bye. In due course of time I reach home, and with a cheerful but warm countenance I ask for a little "lemon jui

[For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the

gunning grounds near New York, it may be explained that on Barren Island, to which our correspondent alludes, are the factories for converting the dead horses and slaughter house offal of the metropolis into oils and glue and fertilizers. The horrible stenelies from the try works are nauseating at several miles' range, and one who has once encountered the horrible effluvium will never forget it.]

#### GAME OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

GAME OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Well, they seem to have lots of talk about what there remains of game in the far East, and I read of boys watching coveys of grouse with wonderful interest. Ruffed grouse here are almost too numerous to be called game, while deer may be found nearly everywhere. Oreas Island, which lies about eighteen miles from here, is covered with deer, though they are very small; it takes a large buck to dress sixty pounds. Tommy Island, seven miles distant, has large deer like those found on the mainland; in fact, they swim from the mainland to the island. Whidbie's Islands have a great abundance of deer, and some of them are white and spotted. Now and then shooters kill a whitetail on the mainland. I don't think the mule deer ever crosses the summit of the Cascade Mountains; all through the eastern slopes there appears to be lots of them. Now and then a stray caribou is found in the snow range, although I don't think there are many, and they probably come from British Columbia. Once in a while the moose is found west of the Big Bend. I have never seen any of the longtail deer, but some of my friends killed some. Elk are found quite numerous in places, while there are mountain sheep and goats, I think both the large and small kind. I have never seen any of the large, but have seen the small kinds that live on Mount Baker, and there they elimb to the top. The ibex, in the Olympian Mountains is different from either. Its horns are long curved back, and eovered with rings. I have thought of trying next season to eatch some of the kids of the white goat. I saw them in July and they were too large then; in about the first of Junc they would be small and easily taken if the snow has melted enough by that time to elimb up to them.

Weatcome, Washington Territory, Aug. 16. Editor Forest and Stream: Well, they seem to have them.
Whatcome, Washington Territory, Aug. 16.

#### HINTS AND OUERIES.

them.

Whatcome, Washington Territory, Aug. 18.

MISATCHIE.

HINTS AND QUERIES.

MY camping-out kit consists of only what I can carry on my back, good thick blanket, small iron kettle, leather case hanging from belt containing knife, a 7 inch blade, buckhorn handle, bowle, very well adapted for ordnary purposes), bunter's half axe hanging from belt well back of hip, a good supply of pepper and stit, some matches, also flint steel and punk wood in case of matches giving out. Although I have often started a fire by drawing the shot or ball from a cartridge and holding my gun parallel with and about three inches from the ground, fired, and so ignited some dried leaves, or for the want of something better, a piece of my shirt. Should recommend a shooting coat made of extra quality duck, dead grass color and waterproof—cost about \$5.50. I prefer a pocket to a belt for carrying cartridges. If deer shooting, I sometimes use a repeating rife, 44-40-200; still I like my old rifie, a single shot. 40-70-310.

With something like the above described outfit, not forgeting a good congenial comrade who can keep a closed mouth when in the vicinity of game, and who can creep from tree to tree and not step on all the dried sticks in the woods, something like good sport can be had. If you intend to stay in camp through the shooting season with one or more companions, you will need a few extras when you arrive at the end of the railroad part of the journey, if you cannot hire some one to eart your traps to a suitable camping ground, then there is nothing left but to shoulder your share of things and step manufully forward. Before putting up a permanent log shanty, it will be best to look around a little. Find out where the deer have their runways and places to water; at the same time keep your eyes out for signs of bear and other game. Do not build the eabin too close to the runways; better walk a mile or so early in the morning.

When you kill a deer serve with a deposite of the sports may. When you will stand a good dead-fall of

camp feeling an inch or so taller to think that two or three men and as many dogs killed a deer while swimming for its life. Perhaps this is true sport. If so, I fail to see it. Did you ever know of a first-class butcher who would kill an overheated animal for heef, mutton or pork?

Now I would like to say a few words about shotgun shells, ask a few questions, and I hope to receive an answer from some one. In using brass shells one has to use wads two sizes larger than bore of gun. My field gun is 12 at breech and choked to 14 at muzzle. A brass 12-bore shell would require a 10-gauge wad. That would be four sizes difference at muzzle. When the wad is forced through the barrel it bulges up in the center, and the bulk of the shot are put next to the barrel; consequence is that the center of the target will be comparatively free from pellets. Will an extra thick felt wad (almost ½inch) be an improvement? Or suppose we were to use an extra thick brass shell (for instance, same as paper shells), heavy eaough to take a 1z-gauge wad, how would that do? I use felt wads. I like paper shells for eleanliness, but the cheaper grades (say good for one shot) blow apart in the chamber. Now the question is, does the gas that escapes lessen the force of charge, to say nothing of dirt in breech of gun? If a man uses first quality paper shells, will it over come the obstacle? Brass shells once bought are more-economical, expense being ammunition only.

Macom County, Michigan.

#### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Billor Forest and Stream:

If "Piute" is right in thinking that the majority of sportsmen will regard him as an innovator when he denounces the use of the shotgun against deer, there is still left to him the satisfaction of having struck a manly blow at an obvious crucity. I love the gun and the forest too well to wish even that any should be excluded from their every enjoyment. I do not forget that the time is coming for all of us when the eye will dim and the right hand lose its cunning, but I fancy the most of us who have educated ourselves to the use of the rifle and learned to love it will think—and think rightly, too—that we can "fix the sights a little," and be more than satisfied to eling to it as long as our limbs will be able to carry us to the wilds where the red deer feeds. My observation is that among those who ever hunt deer, not one in a hundred have sufficient defect of sight or nerve to in any wise excuse them for using a bird gun to wound deer with. It is all nonsense to talk about men not shooting at deer except at such short range that they will be sure to kill cleanly or even mortally wound. Many a time have I known hunters (?) to hurl their rain of peliets over a distance of seventy-five yards, or even more, at a flying deer, and they didn't have the "buck ague" either. They don't really expect to kill, but not rarely—and here comes in the proveking erueity of the thing—the trail shows blood, which more than likely serves as an occasion for our buckshot devotee to deseant upon his skill (?), the great range of his gun, etc. Of course there are men who use the shotgun on deer who wouldn't do this, but they are few.

Man is selfish, grasping, and too often wantonly cruel, and it is not always that these characteristics are left behind when he goes into the woods. Since the keenest enjoyment of the hunter is only realized when that he pursues has yielded up its life, it follows that if he be humane and tender of heart—qualities no honest man will be least likely to se

when ised outside the woods, except of course in a wild and unmhabited country.

We all know that the skill required to plant a load, or portion of a load, of buckshot in a moving or standing deer, at any distance within which a shotgun can be regarded as in any wise effective, is not great under ordinary circumstanees, and I believe this preference which some express for the shotgun hinges more on this one matter of skill than all other things combined. The sportsman who is content to rely on a "seatter gun" because it is more "comprehensive," so to speak, and better adapted to his use, because his nerves are not of the steadiest perhaps, rather than by patient practice—even though it be after protracted failure—acquire sufficient skill to do fair work with a rifle, is lacking in spirit of the true hunter and foregoes more keen enjoyment than he will ever understand or know. One need not be discouraged because he cannot excel at the target. Many a good man at the target would make a sad failure on game in the forest or on the mountain's shaggy breast; nor can the fairly successful hunter be depended upon to make a good showing at target practice. In the use of the shotgun on large game there is but little charce for the exercise of skill. It is more a question. "Will he come within my 40-yard limit?" It is not altogether the amount of game we bring to bag, but how it is done must gauge the pleasure attendant upon success. Doubtless "Wells" will use his shotgun, and I am sure "Piute" will his rifle so long as their hunting days may last—and may they be many—and so with all of us on whose locks the dust of the road of life is fast gathering. We are, no doubt, fast wedded to our idols, and may as well be let alone; but to any young sportman not already "sot" in way, and who even now may be thinking of buckshot, wire eartridges and the like, I want to say very emphatically, "Don't." And, further, "don't" shine deer, and "don't" hound them. The first is mean and both are cruel. If you must do either, wait until you

noe.
I would say to "Medico" that if the object in hunting is I would say to "Medico" that if the object in hunting is to wound and disable, with no care as to how long the victim may be in dying, then use buckshot by all means, and a slug, too, if one is willing to risk head and shoulder behind a charge of that sort. "Bobolink" will find it hard to gct guiding "facts." A friend of mine deposited six large buckshot in the side of a small deer, three of them very near the vitals; after two or three hours of faithful following he was about giving up the chase wondering how it was possible he could have scored an almost clean miss—for the trail showed

only an occasional drop of blood—at only twenty-five yards; and be would have been wondering until this day had not the poor thing chanced to run across my rifle. He for once was made to acknowledge the cruelty of his favorite weapon. I am not "authority" in these matters, only a tiller of the soil, a sometimes shooter of the gun and a faithful reader of Forest and Stream. But when any of you drop off to see me, with venison in your thoughts and blood in your eye, please bring a gun worthy your game.

Chippewa.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have no special wish to be drawn into the controversy of "Bullet vs. Buckshot," yet I can not help putting in my oar to remark that like nearly everything else on this mundane sphere your correspondents seem to imagine that the question is entirely one-sided and that inasmuch as each one is right, so must the man who differs from him be all wrong. Cannot both, to a certain degree, be right? Until I came to Florida I had never killed or seen killed a deer with anything but a rifle, but since coming here I have seen several killed with buckshot, and under circumstances when more than ordinary skill would have been required with a rifle; the deer running ahead of hounds through brush and timber and at a goodly distance, too.

My judgment formed from what I have seen is that the shotgun is more deadly than the rifle, and in the hands of men who can hold on a jumping deer, that fewer will get away to die a lingering death than with a rifle. I have shot many deer in the West through the lungs and anywhere back of that, that would run so far that unaided I would never lave found them. Now I have seen no deer killed here at less than sixty yards (some at over one hundred and none hit with less than three buckshot, and out of more than a dozen killed in this way none ran more than one hundred yards after the shot. Let "Piute" say if this is very great cruelty. To "Boboliuk," in your issue of Sept. 4, I would say that his gun is probably not bored properly, or else he does not use a size of shot that exactly fit his chamber. With my gun, a 10-30-10, I can put from three to five out of a charge of 12-0 buck in a twelve-inch circle at seventy-five yards every time, and once put ten out of twelve in a target 18x24 at seventy-eight long steps. Several of my friends here have guns that will do as well, and one, a 10-36-11-pound Parker, will do better.

Ornando, Florida.

Editor Forest and Stream:

La replace of the first and stream:

La replace of the first and stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reply to "Bobolink" in your issue of Aug. 28, I would say that a good B. L. gun is sure of a deer at 60 yards, providing said gun is properly loaded (and held right), which is the most important part. I have a gun, 12-bore, 8\frac{1}{2} pounds, that will do it every time with my mode of loading; but then I don't use pistol balls for shot. My charge is 4 drams good powder, 21 No. 3 buckshot. It is not often a deer is killed over 40 yards in this scrub oak country; only occasionally a long shot is had. Perhaps "Bobolink" may think No. 3 shot too small, but I feel sure they would still a deer at 90 or even at 100 yards, providing they struck in the vicinity of the vitals. Please let us hear from others on the subject.

Deer Hunter.

HATCHVILLE, Cape Cod, Mass.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Sept. 4 comes an article from "Wells," in which he criticises my statements of Aug. 10 in reference to using shot on large as well as small game. In speaking of the latter, he "thinks I was unfortunate in the use of my language." I stated the case fairly as it looked to me, and do not wish to alter it now. I love to see the woods full of game, and when they are I can always get my share with a rifle; not as much, perhaps, as one would have brought to bag with shot, but then I like the appearance of it so much better killed with ball that I was willing and could afford to do with less. When game became so scarce that I could not get enough with the rifle, I never thought of calling to my aid the use of the shotgun, as I would look upon its use in my woodlands on small game with as much contempt as a man would upon a can of nitro-glycerine to be used in his fish pouds.

at the use of the shotgun, as I would look upon its use in my woodlands on small game with as much contempt as a man would upon a can or intro-glycerine to be used in his fish ponds.

"Wells" does not agree with me in thinking that it is "barbarie" to bound deer, and he wishes to know how, and if hounding foxes is barbarie. I hope he does not classa fox, pursued and killed for mere fun, stripped of its hide and thrown away, or the wolf, wildcat and many other dependence of the stripe and thrown away, or the wolf, wildcat and many other dependence of stryches and thrown away, or the wolf, wildcat and many other dependence of stryches and thrown away, or the wolf, wildcat and many other dependence of stryches and thrown away, or the wolf, wildcat and many other dependence of stryches and thrown and wolf of the strength o

success with a rifle, I might be provoked into trying some other mode of hunting, a hound and bucksbot, however, would be my last resort. Rather than that I would try the plan of Robinson Crusoe on them for a while, honestly believing they would, could they have their choice, much prefer being snared than run down by dogs or riddled with buckshot.

Frewsburg, N. Y., Sept. 8.

["Cap Lock's" communication was inadvertently omitted from our last issue.]

["Cap Lock's" communication was inadvertently omitted from our last issue.]

Editor Forest and Stream:

Why do not some of our buckshot deer slayers give us some practical experience and not so much theory? I for one have been using buckshot for several years shooting deer, and must say with great success. Some years ago my first shot at a deer was with a Sharps rifle. I hit it in the body about the middle, the ball passing through and coming out just forward of the hip. The deer seemed to skip along, as if nothing had happened, to a point of land extending into a lake some three hundred yards from where we were standing. The deer on reaching the point saw some parties in a boat, turned and came back to where we were standing. A friend who was with me had a shotgun loaded with buckshot, and as it passed gave it a "blizzard" which keeled the old fellow over without it knowing what hit it. The deer was going all the time at a Maud S. gait. I have no doubt that if I had struck it in a vital place the bullet would have done the work, but the chances were certainly in favor of the buckshot, at least six to one. Before the season closed the past year I shot five deer, making five straight shots and killing them within a distance of from forty to eighty yards. Four of them fell within their tracks when shot, the fifth within fifty yards, I could mention many more cases. For deer on a runway, when one has a chance to shoot at from fifty to seventy-five yards, give me a good shotgun, properly loaded, every time, and if I don't get venison it will be the fault of the shooter. For still-lunting and long-distance shooting of course the ride must be used.

Great care must be taken in loading buckshot. For a chokebore No. 12 gauge use. No. 2 buck, provided they chamber nicely in the muzzle of the gun, and place them in regular layers of say five shot each, leaving a space in the center. Use three layers, making fifteen shot, in the load, still keeping the space open in the center, then place over the shot a thin cardboard wa

CIMILE C.							
Powder,		Distance,				Distance.	Shot in
drams.	Shot.	yards.	target.	drams.	Shot.	yards.	target.
4	00	40	4	8	0	40	6
4	00	60	4	-3	0	60	2
316	00	60	5	3	0	75	1
81%	00	60	2	316 N	o, 2 Bu	ck. 60	5
8′~	00	40	7.	31.2	66	40	11
8	00	75	i	816	66	40	7
8	00	75	2	3'"	+4	40	ż
816	Õ	60	3	3	41	75	4
316	ŏ	40	4	å	**	60	ĝ

The best distribution and penetration was made by using three drams of powder. In using 00 I think there is more or less danger in a chokebore gun; would therefore not advise it.

J. W. V.

Notes from Massachusetts.—Taunton, Mass., Scpt. 22.

—The opening week of partridge shooting here was so very bot (in fact, the hottest weather we had for the summer) that it was impossible to endure a tramp through the woods and thickets after the grand old grouse. Sept. 18 was a cool, clear day, and I took advantage of it by going over one of my old partridge and woodcock grounds. I did not find as many partridges at this place as I did last year, but they may be stowed away in some thick swamp because of the dryness of these grounds. I succeeded in bagging two fine grouse and two woodcock. I found woodcock more plentiful than I have seen them before for quite a number of seasons. Have been out several times since, but do not find as many partridges as I did last year at this date. The foliage is thicker than I ever saw it before at this time in September. Several partridges I shot I would not have found but for the dog. I have not heard of any grat bags of birds made here yet, and do not think there has been any. From what I have seen and heard, quall have bred well and are quite abundant. Since I wrote last I have heard from several places on Cape Cod, and at these places quite a number of fine coveys of quail have been seen lately.—Chester.

GAME IN MARKET.—There is not much liveliness in the market, although the supply is abundant and prime. Wild turkeys, the breast meat of which is dark, bring 25 cents a pound. Venison from Minnesota is 25 cents a pound. Wild pigeons cost \$3 a dozen, stall-fed bring \$3,50 a dozen. Partridges cost \$1.50 a brace. Grouse are \$1.25 a brace. Woodcock has advanced to \$2 a brace. Willet snipe cost 25 cents each. English snipe are \$3 a dozen. Jersey snipe bring \$3; and plover are \$3 a dozen. Corn plover and small yellow legs cost \$1.50 a dozen. Large yellow legs bring \$3 a dozen; reed birds cost \$0 cents a dozen also, and corn snipe cost \$1.50 a dozen. Guinea fowl are \$1.50 a pair; canvasback ducks bring \$3 a brace, redheads \$1.50. Both mallard and black ducks self for \$1.25 a brace. Teal, gray ducks, wood-ducks, broadbills, widgeon, etc., sell for 75 cents a brace.—N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 19.

A Denver Club.—About twenty-five of our most prominent citizens, lovers of field sports, have just organized the Standard Shooting Club, and leased a series of lakes and propose erecting a club house. Among the number are Rev. Myron Reed, the pastor of the Congregational Church, who is a genuine sportsman; Col. C. W. Fisher, president Denver & New Orleans Railroad; Mr. S. H. Staudard, secretary of the Cattle Growers' Association, who is president of the shooting club, and in whose honor it is named; the Sedow brothers, crack field shots; Gen. John Pierce, president Union Bank; Hon. Alfred Bulters, a prominent cattle man, and Messrs. Bostwick, Dingle. Edbrooke, Higgins, Kinzy, and others prominent in business and professional circles. So that when you get out this way we will endeavor to show you a few "dooks."—W. D. T.

New Jersey Game Notes.—Madison, N. J., Sept. 19.—A few woodduck have been seen along the Passaic River lately. Woodduck are in considerable numbers in the spring, but are seldom seen during the snumer months. Was fishing yesterday at Passaic River—no luck. A few black bass have been caught in the river weighing from ‡ to 2 pounds. Started a fine beyy of partridges yesterday three-fourths grown. No snipe yet. Our meadows are in very bad condition at present, since no rain has fallen for some time past. If we have a good rain before the end of next week snipe will afford fine sport. Some years ago one could bag enough birds for a day's sport around here, but now the game is so scarce it is almost impossible to break a dog half way decently.—Sinteen-Bore.

"Splendid Work."—The East Saginaw, Mich., Morning Herald copies, with the headline—"Splendid Work for a Summer Vacation, Even if It be Contrary to Law"—an account from the Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin, of the way deer are killed in the latter State in summer and contrary to the law. The account says: "The deer are not in very good condition, many being abandoned after the killing owing to their leanness." It must be "splendid work." We know sportsmen in East Saginaw who can give the Herald editor some points on what real deer shooting is, and we hope that he may be taken in hand as a fit subject in need of moral enlightenment. moral enlightenment.

RAIL SHOOTING.—Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—Adverse winds, causing poor tides, continues to make poor rail shooting. There are plenty of birds but no water. The old heads patiently wait for the easterly winds of the autumnal equinox, and can start in an hour's notice when water enough comes into the river wherewith to reach the places where the rail are now secure. The abscence of rain for some time has dried up the snipe ponds, and a dense growth of vegetation covers the meadows. Quite a number have been killed on the drift stuff on the borders of the river. Teal are fairly plentiful on the Delaware.—Homo.

RAIL IN CONNECTICUT.—Middletown, Conn., Sept. 20.— The quail and partridge shooting promises well about here. I was at Essex yesterday, bagged seventy rail, but these were not plenty, and contrary to the common opinion, which is, that the later in the season the larger and fatter the birds, were notably small and poor. My pusher, B. Hayden, says he has noticed that to be generally the case. It may he accounted for by the excessive shooting, which clears out the birds before they have time to rest and fatten, and so all we get are fresh flights.—A.

Ohio Quall.—Moscow, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The hunting near this place promises to be the finest that we have had for a number of years. While out some days ago, I noticed several fine coveys of quail, and as they were protected by the farmers last winter, they are numerous and very tame. Never before have rabbits been so plenty as now, and squirrels can be had in abundance near here. All sportsmen in and around here are making great preparation for the coming harvest in the hunting line.—G. G. J.

CLEANING BRASS SHELLS.—Editor Forest and Stream: A correspondent in your last issue wants to know how to clean brass shells. I have used brass shells ever since they came out, and my experience has been that the less they are cleaned (inside) the better work they do. Let the inside of the shell alone; if it is dirty it will hold the wads more securely. Vinegar rubbed on with a rag, followed by hot water will clean the outside. I think it a good plau to use nickel-plated shells.—Meat-Hawk.

Ohio Ruffed Grouse.—Wooster, O., Sept. 15.—Ruffed grouse shooting splendid—better than for years, and everybody that hunts can have all the shooting they want, but to get all the birds they want is quite another thing. The dense cover makes it difficult shooting. Some extra good bags have been made, running from two to ten brace a day. My best bag the past week was ten and a half brace, over Keon, a sixteen-months old pup, the property of Mr. Frank A. Magee, Chelsea, Mass.—John Bolus.

WILD DUCKS IN CENTRAL PARK.—Last Sunday, reports the Sun, two wild ducks that had been flying as high as the fifteen-story flats swooped down on the lake in Central Park. The other ducks turned up their bills at them, and the black swans regarded them with distant curiosity. The two wild ducks made such a tour of the Park as they might on the lake, then rose into the air and flew south, far over the Park trees.

## Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me."

139.

SITTING around the stove one evening in the office of the old Haskell House, in Galesburg, this State, way back in 1855, was the usual crowd of larmers, town loafers and guests of the house. Among the latter was Gus C., who had scryed as elected on several of the magnificent passenger steamers plying between Buffalo and Chicago, and who had knocked about the lakes in one capacity or another from boyhood. The farmers and loafers aforesaid had given us some pretty tough yarns to swallow regarding deer, wolves and rattlesnakes—the regular thing, you know. After a pause Gus thought it was about time for him to put in his oar, and gave us the following:

"Gentlemen, I ain't much on game, fact is, never shot a gun in my life, but I have had some rather queer experiences on the lakes, and don't mind telling you about a curious thing that happened to the Mohican, a little schooner that I was mate of in '42. Chicago wan't much of a place then, and we had brought up some dry goods and groceries from Buffalo, and took back thirty-six barrels of pork, all that had been packed there that season. We had fair weather until we got round to Lake Huron, when there came up the biggest blow we had struck that season. It came pretty near knocking the sticks out of her, and the pork got loose in the hold and rolled around considerably, but she weathered it, and before we struck St. Clair Flats it was all smooth sailing again, and we reached Buffalo all right; but when we tied up at the wharf and opened the hatches, I'll be blowed if she didn't go to the bottom of the creek that quick that we hardly had time to jump for the wharf.

"We got a diver the next day to go down and see what the matter was, and I don't know as you will believe me, but it is a fact, there wasn't a barrel of that pork to be found, and there was a hole in her bottom that you could have driven a horse and wagon through. I don't know as we would have very known how it all happened if it had not been for the steamboat George Washington pi

Pat bought a shotgun, 12-borc, left barrel full chokebored, the shooting to be satisfactory or money refunded. Pat exchanged the gun for another after the first trial of it. Pat shoots from the right shoulder, and nothing would induce, him to do otherwise. He cannot close his left eye without closing the right, but had just begun training to shoot with both eyes open, and you know a beginner is liable to sight with the left eye across the end of the barrel and shoot wild. Well. Pat and Ed drove out about ten miles one day to get some squirrels. Going into the woods they separated, and when they came together at night to return home Ed had a good bag of blacks and Pat had oue poor red. Said Pat: "My gun's no good." "Your gun is all right," said Ed, "but you can't shoot well enough to hit anything. That two-eye business that P. is trying to preach into you is no good." "Well, let's see you hit something with it," said Pat. So Ed took the gun and, stepping back to good fair shooting distance, fired at a spot on a fence board, and on examination found the board well filled with shot, and, turning to Pat, said, "What have you to say now? That's as good as my gun will do," Pat saw that he was cornered, but a happy thought struck him just then and he quieted Ed with the assertion, "Well, what of that? you can hit a fence with any gun."

141.

This fall I bought a new imported gun, and being a little anxious to try it, four of us started for Long Lake. There we soon found a boat and started out, I taking my position in the bow. When within about twenty-five rods of the marsh at the foot of the lake I espied a big crane standing erect in all dignity and pride. All at once he made a move to fly. This was a chance to test the new gun, and to send my compliments after the crane in the way of 1½ ounces of No. 6 shot took but a second; and then I gave him the other barrel and down he came. The distance was fully twenty-five rods. Well, to tell how pleased I was with that gun, words are not to be found; \$200 would not have bought it. The boys were all loud in praising the new weapon and my skill as a shot. But alas! for human vanities. We rowed up to the marsh to get my crane, and woe is me, the bird was fast in a steel trap, and had simply risen the length of shot had touched him, so far as we could find. But the gun is a good one all the same.

Fenton, Mich.

142.

Ed. had been away from camp for about two hours one day trying a new muzzleloading rifle. About dinner time he returned, with a most tired and wochegone expression of countenance, and set his gun down in a corner of the tent without speaking. Finally I ventured to ask, "Where's your'game, Neddy?" "Well," he exclaimed, "I didn't see much game, but I tell you that gun can shoot. I was coming home empty-handed, when I looked up through the treetops and spied an eagle sailing along overhead. I up gun and fired, aiming at the eye, and I blew the head off close up to the neck. It fell, or rather was falling—the head I mean—when that darned eagle just swooped down and caught it in its mouth, and flew out of sight screaming."

Leon F. Hall.

Oswego, N. Y

Our hunting party had pitched camp for the night upon the bank of Cherry River, in (what is now) Nicholas county, West Virginia Hardly had our camp-fire begun to flicker, when a lank, long-haired individual was seeu approaching along a path that led down from a log cabin perched upon the mountain side, and distant, well, as I remember, nearly two hundred yards. Our mountaineer having arrived at camp, and the civilities of the occasion over, one of our party wishing to ingratiate himself into his good graces, for the

purpose of learning what were the game probabilities of the neighborhood, produced a black bottle and tin cup, and insisted on his taking "somethin'." It did not require any "moral suasion" to induce him to imbibe; but he had hardly smacked his lips and drawn the sleeve of his hunting shirt across them, when from the door of the cabin above us,

"A voice fell like a falling star."

"A voice fell like a falling star."

It was a woman's voice, and it said, "You Moneyman, you come right straight home directly sir. First thing you know, you'll be so drunk you can't crawl up here on your all fours. You know you will." Our long-haired visitor did not however appear to be the least "flustered," but turning slowly to the direction whence the voice came, and with a deprecatory wave of his hand, he answered back, "Now Mary, you jest go back inter that cabin, an' dry right up; I ain't teched er drap." Mary, however, tid not heed the advice so kindly given. Again her voice rang down the mountain side, sharper and clearer than before, "You're a liar, sir; I can smell your breath clean up here." Tuckahoe.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—Editor Forest and Stream; Your last Camp-Fire Flicker reminds me of a snake fight described by a friend of mine who saw two of the reptiles wrestling till each caught the other by the tail and began to swallow him. And they kept on swallowing till nothing was left of either of them. How's that?—X. [These snakes were the two that came out of the Ark, and the story has been told about them ever since.]

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

#### THE DOBSON OR HELGRAMITE.

THE DOBSON OR HELCHAMITE.

The excellent bait for black bass which is in many places known by the above names, is the larva of an insect known to science as Corydalus cornutus, Linn. I have been stimulated to write something of this larva by receiving several letters on the subject, asking for information about it; what it is, and what may be its proper name, etc. Among these is one from Dr. Charles W. Gumbes, of Oaks, Pa., who sends the following list of common names, some of which I remember furnishing for publication some years ago:

which I remember furnishing for publication some years ago;
Columbia Co., Ga. Shellhead.
Water Gap, Pa ... Holwanger, Boger or Bogart.
Southern Indiana. Go-devil.
North Vernon, O. Snake-feeder.
Litchfield, Conn... Bloomer.
Janesville, Wis... Crawler.
Janesville, Wis... Crawler.
The andy.
Black crabs.
Write crabs.
Schenectady, N.Y. Black worms
Towanda, Pa... Consuption bug Honesdale, Pa... Clipper.
Milford, Pa... Stone crab.
Lambertville, N.J. Water grampus Tumble, N.J... Goggle goy.
Interior N.J... Crock.
Monroe Co., N. Y. Hell devil.

A study of these names reveals several corruptions of the name "helgramite," others of "clipper," which may allude to its quick motions in the water when alarmed, and still

Lackawaxen, Pa. Hell driver. In many places... | Hell driver. | Said to be correct. Corydalus. | Hell corydalus. | Hell



LARVA USED AS BAIT

others which refer to the backward movement of the cray-fish of fresh water, which is miscalled a "crab" in the inter-ior, a name which has the warrant of the German, for in that language the brook crayfish becomes krebs, and is not



krebs. The infernal cognomens in the list cannot escape observation.

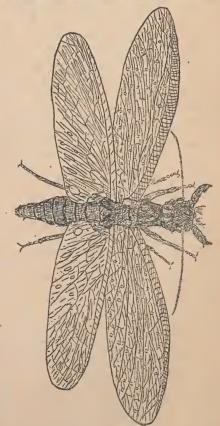
In the American Sportsman of May 16, 1874, I gave some information concerning the life history of this bait, and therein said that it was "the larva of the helgramite fly." I did so because some one in charge of the entymology of the Rural New Yorker, July 12, 1873, stated in answer to Sanford Hartman that the "dobson" was the "larva or pupa (for it is used for fish bait in both stages), of the well-known



MALE.

MALE.

hellgramite fly (Corydalus cornutus, Linn.)." I replied to this in a feeble way a week or two afterward, and tried to sustain Mr. Hartman in the use of his local name of "dobson," but afterward thinking that I had been overweighted in a contest with science, I wrote the article referred to in the Sportsman, and accepted the name of "helgramite" (with one I) in preference to "dobson," which in early youth I learned to call my bait. I thought helgramite a name of wider use, and perhaps a scientific one. Now I ask, what does it mean? Why should I prefer it to "dobson," which I always call it when fishing, but have lately dropped when writing of it? Certainly "dobson" is as good a name, if it does not describe any peculiarity of the animal, and it has no suspicion of the infernal in its first syllable. Therefore, if "helgramite" has no scientific meaning, and I cannot discover its origin or signification, and is on a common footing



FEMALE,

with "dobson" as a popular name, then I feel warranted in returning to the name of my boyhood, which I had abandoned in deference to the supposed learning of others. Should any one show there are better grounds for calling it "helgramite" than for triming it a "dobson," I will nevermore either write the latter name nor speak it when referring to the bait, except as a synonym.

To better illustrate the life history of the "dobson," I don't expect anglers to call it \*Corydalus\*, I have made original

drawings from specimens of the male and female insect, pupa and larva, which I have had in alcohol for years. The adult insects are noeturnal and are seldom seen, the larva, which is the only form I have ever known to be used for but, is found in swift mountain brooks under stones and is captured by putting a landing net below a stone and then raising the latter and capturing the larva as it. It is to escape. The pupa is found under logs on the bank, but personally I have never known of its use as a bait for fish.

The Corydolus cornutus is a large fly of from three to four inches in length, the female having short pineers, like the larva, and the male possessing long borns. The female is said to lay her eggs in clusters about water plants, this I have not seen, but that the larva is carnivorous is well known. They feed on insects and fish, alive or dead, and are ravenous as all larvas are.

The perfect fly is never seen before the last of June, having passed the stages of egg. larva, pupa and emerged into the image or perfect state, cluring the year beginning about September 1 of the previous season. I have kept the larva in running water and fort them on the flesh of fish and of beef, but they will die in still water and will late such other if no other food is at hand. They will live for some time it wet moss, but, like all other larvae will require food or they will die or transform into the pupa stage. It is impossible for them to do the latter unless they are full grown and ready for this tranformation and have access to the banks of streams where they can find the proper condition of moist soil under logs.

That our "dolson" is not without a pedigree is a fact, and to such as are interested in it, I would say consult the "Entomologists' ahmal," London, 1862, where will be found Dr. Hagen's description of a fossil Corydalus, found in the Mesozole rocks in Solenberg, Bavaria. Now, if man really existed in the Tertiary period, 1 do not see how any modern fellow is going to overtryon my assumption that pre-l

\*A writer in the Century for October paraphrases the words of Frederick the Great to his guards: "What, do want to live Torever" and puts the words in the mouth of a general in our late rebellion."

#### TROUT IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND

COME of the readers of Forest and Stream may be interested in the following list of trout rivers on Prince Edward's Island:
Wheatley River, sixteen miles from Charlottetown,
Beach River, Lot 38.
Winter River, Lot 34.
West River, Bonshaw, Lot 30.
North Lake, near East Point.
Montague Bridge, Lot 59.
Rollo Bay and Fortune River Bridge. Apply to Archibald McDougall, at the former.
The Big Muminigash.

The Big Miminigash,
Bear River Station.
Naufrage Pond.
Morell Station.
Byg Station.

Apply to Dennis Costlow, and go to

Morell Station.

Brae Station.

Dunk River, Freetown Station.

The Morell and the Dunk are perhaps the most celebrated streams. But inasmuch as there are no pickerel and no chub, every brook and every millpond contain trout. Among millponds, I may mention especially Ramsay's Pond, not far from Margate. The natives despise trout that are not silvery in color, and maintain that no trout are silvery but such as have access to salt water.

I must say, however, that my own experience of ten weeks' tishing near Malpeque, and of ten weeks' cating of trout, does not tend to make me agree with them. One color tastes just as good as another, and millpond trout may be just as tempting to the palate as those caught near or even in salt water. It was quite new to me to fish at the mou hs of rivers where the water is almost, or, perhaps quite, as salt as in the ocean itself. One of my acquaintances, who this time had abandoned the fly for a humble worm, caught on one and the same occasion and with the same tackle trout, smelts and flatfish. Trout are taken even away out in Charlottetown Harbor, near the Block House. Two new localities at the very mouths of smallish rivers—here I caught one fish of a pound and nine ounces and a number more of very respectable size—were where the stream narrowed and the slope of the bottom to deep water was sudden. Such places I should be tempted to try if I ever made a trouting tour of the island, even though the

oldest inhabitant asserted that trout had never been caught

oldest inhabitant asserted that trout had never been caught there.

Prince Edwards has cool summers, low prices, a hospitable and kindly population—this latter the densest in the Dominion, so that there is no need whatever of camping out to fish—and trout and golden plover (the latter in September) in great abundance. The seenery may, perhaps, at last become monotonous—gentle hills covered with spruce and fir (almost to the exclusion of broad leaved trees and soil deep red wherever it is exposed; no rocks, but soft, crumbling red sandstone, and that showing hardly anywhere except on the seashore; no stones, the greenest of turf, bitten short each side of the road by the sheep, and a general air of fertility and agricultural prosperity—but this scenery bas, on the one hand for a stranger, the charm of novelty and on the other the delight which every one, without exception, must take in the unusually vivid contrast between the soil and the foliage, is one which never wears out.

WILLIAM COOK.

#### UNEQUAL LUCK.

UNEQUAL LUCK.

NIPMUG is the Indian name of a small lake in the town of Mendon, Mass., about 600 feet above tide water, quite deep and of the purest water. It was leased from the State and stocked with bass in 1870, and is now swarming with them. One dull cloudy day not long ago, myself, a friend and a scion of one of the party were taken down with the bass fever, and procuring about thirty frogs, we started for the lake, four miles away. Numerous were the stories told on the way of our skill and luck eatehing bass and other fish, and of the big strings eaught and big fish lost. A lovelier sheet of water than Nipmug was that day was nowhere to be seen. The surface was ruffled by just the nicest ripple, and the distant shore was just one bank of green. This prospect was grateful to us, as we were to snatch from its bosom the gamy bass. Unloading our frogs and fishing kit on the beach, we adjourn to Luther's cider mill, hard by, to refresh ourselves with his rich new eider just from the press.

kit on the beach, we adjourn to Luther's cider mill, hard by, to refresh ourselves with his rich new eider just from the press.

Returning we proceed to fix up our rods for business. While I am tying on a hook something strikes bang against the boathouse, and a two pound bass flops between my feet. To save him I drop my line and grab him with both hands; and looking up to see where the fish came from saw the Scion with his frog torn by the sharp teeth of the bass, while a broad grin on the youth's face plainly showed who had been the first one to cast his frog into the lake. After builing out the bow, and I into the stern, while Fred's portly form in the middle just trimmed the boat, and off we started under the engine-like stroke of the oars. Hooking on a medium sized frog I east as far from the boat as possible, expecting every minute to see the swirl of the bass as he comes with a rush from the bottom. I had east three or four times when there was a commotion in the bow and on looking up saw the young man's line taught and going through the water with a rush, but the fish proved to be well hooked and was pulled in by main strength, coming through the air like a bomb shell, striking me on the back and bounding into the bottom of the boat. I hooked the scales into his jaw and he pulled just three pounds.

Within two minutes the bow line pulled in another weighing two and one-half pounds. That same line kept at it, and all this while my frog was unit jured. Fred said, "If I had a boy that could catch fish like that, and I couldn't catch one, I would turn over all of my rods, reels, lines and good will, and let the boy do the fishing in the future." At this moment a splash in the water meant something, and on looking to see who had fallen overboard, I saw the bow line going for a bunch of lily pads as though semething heavy was on the other end. And Fred said, "Pull him in! Pull him in! He is a ripper!" And sure enough, he was the largest one yet, weighing four pounds two ounces.

Disgusted with my luck, I said

As pounds.

The next day Fred said, "I'll tell you how we can fix that fellow; we will hire some one to catch a lot of bass for us, and keep them in a car; then ask him over fishing, and then we will have the best of him."

NIPMUS.

SHARKS IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Northport, Long Island, Sept. 22.—The oldest inhabitant cannot remember such a ruu of sharks as are infesting the Sound at present. The fishing is spoiled by them, as the food fish are too scared to feed, or have been driven off. A large shark was landed in Huntington harbor last week which had a great number of full grown menhaden in its stomach, none of which bore marks of teeth. In almost any part of the Sound the fins of sharks can be seen above the water, and they seem quite tame. The fishermen here think that searcity of food in the ocean has driven them in here. A shark eight feet long was taken off Lloyd's Neck, which stands at the east of Cold Spring Harbor, and large ones have heen seen in the harbor, almost up to the fish hatchery. Porpoises were plenty in the Sound before the sharks came but have been scared away. The small boy bathes with caution, and adventurous fishermen are riaging up their shark tackle. The little bluefish keep close in shore and feed by stealth, being aware of the presence of the monsters. A gentleman shot eleven from a yacht on Monday and captured two of them.—Poke-o'-Moonshine. SHARKS IN LONG ISLAND SOUND .- Northport, Long Island,

Those Big Trout.—Stanley, N. J.—Editor Forest and Stream: Countless numbers of the arguing readers of your always interesting journal are awaiting rather impatiently the verification of "Knickerboeker's" Munchausenish statement relative to the Rangeley trout of 24, 17, 15, 12 pounds weight. Will he not rise and explain? Nothing short of his affidavit, certified by the judges and clerks of courts in Oxford and Franklin counties, Maine, and indorsed by the Fish Commissioners of Maine—Hons. H. O. Stanley and E. M. Stillwell—further verified by the countersigns of Charles G. Atkins, Ass't U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, and Prof. S. F. Baird, the distinguished and reliable Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States of America, will convince any angler for trout, whose scales stopped at 10 pounds and under, that "Knickerboeker's" effusion ought not to have been placed in your columns headed "That Reminds Me." I think we are all ready to present him our biggest jack knife and our chromo, "Little Hatchet."—GEO. Shepard Page.

Bass in Virginia.—Ancut the bass fishing at Front Royal, Va., advertised elsewhere, a Baltimore correspondent writes: "The bass fishing on the Shenandoah River at Front Royal is about the best I have found in this country; and it will be unusually good this fall, owing to the fact that during the early part of the season constant rains prevented the river from being over-fished. My average weight from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 was two pounds; average catch twenty-one, which I count pretty good.—J. L. T."

PERCH AT BETTERTON —The perch at Betterton are biting and the fish are large. Grove and Thompson's Points are the favorite spots. Weakfishing is still good at Barnegat. There has been a noticeable falling off of bluefish at this famous fishing ground this year. It is all laid at the door of the menhaden fishermen.—Homo.

TROUT IN THE RANGELEYS.—Our correspondent "J. G. R.," writing from Rangeley, Me., Sept. 19, says: "Very few trout are being taken at present in any part of the Rangeleys, but the large ones are running in and a little cold weather will set them rising."

#### Hishculture.

CARP CULTURE.—Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—The American Carp Cultural Association held its fall meeting here to-day. The secretary's report showed between five and six hundred enrolled members, representing nearly or quite every State in the Union. The price of membership was fixed at one dollar, Arrangements were made for the publication of a monthly journal to be largely devoted to earp culture. Was stated that 25,000 persons have commenced the culture of carp in this country. The members of the association will be present at the draining of the government carp pond at League Island to-morrow. Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The members of the American Carp Culture Association visited League Island to-day for the purpose of inspecting the carp which were placed in a pond there in January. 1883. When placed in the pond the carp were about four inches in length, they having been hatched the summer before. Several specimens were captured to-day, not one of which was less than 3% pounds in weight and 19 inches in length. The heaviest one weighed 4 pounds and 10 ounces, measured 21 inches in length and 14 inches in girth. It was thus shown that the fish grow large and thrive without any especial care, and the experiment was pronounced a complete success.

## Answers to Correspondents.

F. S., German Hunting Club.—For squirrel shooting, try Sussex

G. W. M., Cedarville, O.—The Michigan game law forbids the ex-ortation of deer.

D S. M., Waverly.—Black squirrels will breed in captivity. Seconds on page 45, issue of Feb. 14, 1884.

note on page 45, issue of Feb. 14, 1884.

F. S.—Try the vicinity of Chateaugay Lake or Meacham Lake. See notices of these resorts in our advertising columns.

H. H. L., Chicago.—The process of making sawdust gas you will find described in a pamphlet published by George Walker, P. O. Box 33, Deseronto, Out.

Sporr, New York.—Please inform me the most proper way to catch black bass. Ans. With the artificial fly when they will take it. At other times use helgramites, minnows, or frogs.

C. S. S., Philad-lphia, Pa.—I. Use a common butcher knife for scraping down spars or mast. 2. The common veterinary vaseline, the cheapest grade, is good for slushi-g down masts. It may be rubbed on with the hand

the cheapest grade, is good for slushing down masts. It may be rubbed on with the hand.

A. W. Massillon, O.—Where can I procure young carp, and at what season should they be started? Ans. Apply to Prof. S. F. Baird, Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C. The distribution will probably begin next month.

R. D. L. Mystic, Conn.—The seasons in your State are; Ruffed grouse, quall and woodcock, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; wildfowl, Sept. 1-May 1; rail Sept. 12-Jan. 1 (In New Haven, Fairfield and Litchfield counties, Aug. 20-Jan. 1); speckled trout, April 1-July 1.

J. L. Z.—You will find ruffed grouse and quall near Nyack. A recent writer recommended for ruffed grouse near that place the ridge which runs from Oak Hill Cemetery north to Hook Mountain. For woodcock, go east of Creskill station. Squirrels are reported plenty in Sussex county, N. J.

J. G. G., Jr.—From Petoskey, Mich., you can easily reach good deer hunting grounds. The Michigan deer season is in Lower Peninsula Oct. 1-Dec. 1; in Upper Peninsula, Aug. 15-Nov. 15. The gun you name will answer for deer shooting. See communications elsewhere on "Bullet vs. Buckshot".

MICHIGAN TOURIST.—For ducks try the marshes at Monroe, Mich. Part of them are preserved by a club. For ruffed grouse go to any of the stations on the Fint & Pere Marquette Railroad west of East Saginaw. Jeromeville and Munising in the Northern Peninsula are good points for deer shooting.

Saginaw. Jeromeville and Munsing in the Northern Peninsula are good points for deer shooting.

T. F., Minto.—I. Does, in your opinion, the feeding of meat to bird does injure their power of scent? 2. Will rubbing powdered emery upon the inside of Damascus steel barrels injure them in any way?

3. What is the best article for removing rust from the inside of gun barrels? Ans. 1. No. 2. No. 3. Try gun olde.

Fiar, Lowell, Mass.—Will you kindly inform me; 1. What is the best work on salmou and trout files (artificial), by the study of which an amateur could learn to make a satisfactory fly for American or Canadian waters? 2. Where can materials be ottained? Ans. 1. The information is contained in "The American Angler's Book," by Thad. Norris, price, \$5.50, or in Hallock's Gazetteer," price, \$3. We can furnish either. 2. Write to any of our advertising tackle dealers.

A. M. H., New York.—A large and very cold spring on a farm is so situated that I can have a large pond at small expense. The water is too cold for carp, which, I am told, require warmer water. How would black hass do? The bottom of the ponds too muddy or I would try trout. Ans. If there are springs in the pony you can throw in gravel or them and trout will thirtye, or if there is a spring running in it you can make spawning races. Black bass also require sand or gavel.

L. K. W., Do you think it would be worth while to stock a pond on the south side of Long Island with black bass? The pond was formerly well-stocked with trout, but has not been strictly preserved during the last few years, consequently most of the trout have been taken out. It is about five feet deep, clear, cold water, sandy bottom. Ans. If there is no chance of restoring the Irout we would put in black bass. Deeper water would be better, but they may do well in five feet. Write to Mr. Annin, whose advertisement is in our columns.

#### The Rennel.

FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS

Oct. 7, 5, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S. Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn. Cont. 16, 17 and 18.—National Breeders' Show, Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. James Watson, Secretary, P. O. Box 770. Entries close Oct. 2, 22, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, Now York. Entries close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Supermendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. — Third Annual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Flummer, Secretary Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Pont, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Dec. 8—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL RECISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1, Address "American Kennel Iterister," P. O. Box 2882, New York. Number of entries already printed 1560. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.5°.

#### NEW YORK FALL DOG SHOW.

NEW YORK FALL DOG SHOW.

THE coming show of the Westminster Kennel Club bids fair to be as popular as their regular spring show. The non-sporting classes will probably be more fully represented than at any show that has yet been held. Exhibitors are well aware that the honor of winning at New York well repays them for the expense of sending their animals even from a long distance, and we shall expect to see full entries in all of the classes. The entries close Oct. 6. Following is a list of the tudges. All of the gentlemen have most acceptably filled the office before, and are well-known to our readers as intelligent as well as upright judges:

For mastiffs, St. Bernards, fox-terriers, bulldogs and bull-terriers, Mr. James Mortimer, New York.

For deerhounds, Newfoundhauds, pugs, toy spaniels and all terriers except bull and fox-terriers, Mr. J. F. Kirk, Toronto, Ont.

For greyhounds, Italian greyhounds and miscellaneous classes, Mr. Joseph R. Pierson, Buckingham, Pa.

For collies, Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Md.

For poodles, M. John G. Hecksher, New York.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

For poodles, Y. John G. Hecksher, New York.

THE PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

THE first show of the new Philadelphia Kennel Club was held at Philadelphia last week in conjunction with the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. There were nearly six hundred dogs entered, including many of the most noted dogs of the country. The quality of the animals exhibited was above the average in nearly all of the classes, and the condition in which they were shown was much better than we expected to see at this season of the year. There was a notable display of foxhounds; in fact, it was one of the most pleasing features of the show. The mastiffs and St. Bernards were a grand lot and, judging from the crowds that were constantly around their kenuels, they received the attention they well deserved. The pointers were not quite so good as we expected to see, although there were a number of very good ones shown. The setters all through were very good. Indeed, we do not remember a show where the average quality in all the setter classes exceeded these. The beagles made a better showing than we have ever before seen. The fox-terriers were also very good, as were the collies. Nearly all of the terrier classes were well represented both in numbers and quality. There was also a very good display of pugs.

The club were favored with good weather and the crowds of people were all anxious to see the dogs. In fact the crowd was so great that in ten minutes after the doors were opened it was unpossible to get at the dogs and judging had to be suspended, in consequence many of the exhibitors protested against the state of affairs and the elub and society, after consultation, finding that they would be obliged to either close the doors or charge an admission fee, adopted the latter plan as the only way out of the difficulty; even then the building was uncomfortably crowded. The arrangements for the benching and care of the dogs were first class. The club presented Mr. Lincoln a suitably engraved medal as a token of their appreciation of his

Md.
For Beagles, Dachshunde, Bassettand Bench-Legged Beagles, also Collies—Dr. J. W. Downey, New Market, Frederick county, Md.
For Fox-Terriers, Bulldogs, Bull-Terriers, Black and Tan Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Irish and Rough-Haired Terriers, Skye Terriers, Yorkshire and Toy Terriers—James Mortnmer, Esq., New York city.
For Pugs—W. R. Knight, Esq., Philadelphia.

For Pugs—W. R. Knight, Esq., Philadelphia.

POXHOUNDS.

The display of foxhounds was undoubtedly the largest and best that has ever appeared at an American bench show. In the vicinity of Philadelphia, fox hunting, in the good old-fashioned way of riding to hounds, is a popular sport, and the members of the various hunt clubs gave an earnest of their abilities as cross-country riders, at the hurdle jumping trials during the Fair. Mr. J. Howard Lewis, Jr., of the Rose Tree Hunt on Rosinante clearing five feet six inches high, Mr. H. H. Dalmas, on the famous Pandora, five feet four inches: Mr. Geo. G. Leiper, of the Concord Hunt, on Mingo, tieing him for second place. Many of the other contestauts did some creditable jumping up to five feet. The valuable prize offered for

the best six couple of foxhounds brought out representatives from six packs. The Warreu Hunt, Mr. Thomas Davis, Master, showed twelve; The Bryn Mawr Hunt, Mr. J. L. Mather, Master, inteteeu; The West Chester Hunt, Mr. J. Shaner, Master, sixteen; The Brandywine Hunt, Mr. J. Shaner, Jr., Master, sixteen; The Brandywine Hunt, Mr. J. Shaner, Jr., Master, sixteen; The Rocklin Hunt, Wilmington, Del., twelve, and the Ontario Hunt, London, Ont., twelve, The arrangement for the display of the hounds was very complete. A circular kennel of wire lattice was constructed in the center of the building, divided into six compartments, each containing a pack. The dogs were loose, giving the visitors a good view of the entire exhibit at a glance, the beautiful grouping and brilliant and varied colors of the hounds made up a picture that attracted crowds of delighted spectators. The judging was in accordance with the views of American breeders who fancy a lighter made dog than the English standard calls for. The different packs were examined in their kennels instead of in the judges' ring, where they should have been, as it is a difficult matter to pass upon the comparative merits of dogs, foxhounds especially, unless they are shown together, and in a place where they can be seen and made to move around. The award for the best pack went to the Warren Hunt, a very sorty lot, ten of the twelve being of the same sire and dam. There were many among them that were far above the average. The West Chester Hunt showed several very fine animals, but not so even a lot to look at as the winners. The Brandywine Hunt showed some remarkably fine puppies; such heads and ears are rarely seen. They promise to make fine upstanding dogs when mature. Several of the Bryn Mawr Hunt's exhibitis impressed us as being both fast and enduring. The Rock-lin Hunt furnished the winner in the open dog class. There were three or four more in the pack that we thought well of. The Ontario Hunt, according to Stoneheng's standard, showed the best pack, although the

cages with the hounds.

DEERHOUNDS.

The Clovernook Kennel's Mac had an easy win. He is a very typical dog of good size and bone; his coat is a little soft and he might have been shown with a little more flesh and muscle, but his grand head, lengthy neck, good shoulders, legs and feet carried him to the front. Bruce, the second prize winner, lacks coat, is heavy in ear, and in contrast with Marc, is short in body. There were uo other awards in this class. The only entry in the bitch class was absent.

and feet carried him to the front. Bruce, the second prize winner, lacks coat, is heavy in ear, and in contrast with Marc, is short in body. There were uo other awards in this class. The only entry in the bitch class was absent.

GREYMOUNDS.

Friday Night, in the very best condition we have ever seen him, was the only entry in the champion class. In the open class for dogs, Bouncing Boy scored an easy victory. He was not in the pink of condition, and to this we ascribe the fact of his being beaten by Friday Night for the special prize for the best greyhound. Leo is a fair dog but was in very bad coat. The bitch class was a good one, and although we do not approve of decorating every dog in a class with commendation cards, we think the judge was decidedly niggardly in his awards. Fannie, c., might have been with striet justice given another letter, as might also Maud. School Gril, given first, is an extraordinarily good bitch, Begonia, wrongly entered as Belgonia, lacks the reaing-like quality of the winner, but is nevertheless a good specimen.

MASTIFFS.

In champion dogs Nevison was the only entry. This dog has so often been described that comment is unnecessary. He was shown in remarkably good condition, with the exception of the old sore on his hock, which seems to be incurable. Dolly Vardeu was the only entry in the bitch class. In the open dog class the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II, was placed first. He is in poor condition, being very low in flesh, He has a rather slack back and loin, has immense bone and might be improved by condition. The second prize winner, Leo, is of fair size, but is too straight in his hocks and wants bone. His head is narrow and he is long in muzzle. Dread, the third prize winner, should have been thrown out altogether. He is leggy, weak in loin, and terribly cowhocked and weak in hindquarters. Duke of Kent was abseut. Elixinon's Dread, he, has a fair skull and square muzzle, but is very much out at elbow and bad on his feet. In bitches, Aydah and Lorna Doon were given an equal first,

ULMERS.

The Ulmers were anything but a good class, and all prizes might have been withheld.

The Ulmers were anything but a good class, and all prizes might have been withheld.

\*\*NEWFOUNDLANDS.\*\*

The Newfoundlands were poor. Sam was decidedly the best, but he is wanting in size and has a weak head; his best point is his coat, the others scarcely deserved mention.

\*\*POINTERS.\*\*

In the champion class for large dogs, only two were shown, Don, who won the prize, deserved it; he is a very taking-looking dog, with many good qualities; he stands a triffe high and is out at elbows. Kniekerbocker, his only competitor, was not quite at his best. There were no entries in the bitch class. In the open dog class Beaufort had an easy win; he was in beautiful condition. Tip, his only competitor, should have been disqualified; he is a workmanlike looking dog, but he had evidently been clipped to disguise his bad breeding. The bitch class was, perhaps, as well judged as possible, all three of the winners were grossly fat and far from being in bench show condition. Lass, who won second, had the worst of it in this respect. Had she been in good form she would undoubtedly have been first. Bravo was alone in the small champion class. He was looking well, although not quite up to his usual form. There was uo entry in the bitch class. The open dog class was not well handled. Donald II, the winner of first, was in capital condition; he is a very nice looking dog of large type with some good points and considerable quality; he is too lathy and is straight behind; he should have been content with second or third. Young Sleaford, who won second, is a very good all-round dog also of large type, we thought him

full as good as the winner, except that he has a coarse tail. Booth, who was placed third, has a poor head and back, loin and legs, with fair feet. He is very throaty and wide in front, with loaded shoulders. He has a good tail which he carries straight in the air; he also does not move so well as he might. Robin Adair, vhc., is a very good little dog. He approaches Bang Bang and Mcteor in type, and has no glaring faults. Bapp, unnoticed, we consider the best in the class. He is very good all round, and like Robin Adair, he has no bad faults; we liked the way he carried himself better than any in the class. We should have placed himself better than any in the class. We should have placed him first, Robiu Adair second, and Donald II. third, although Young Sleaford is close to him and deserved whc., while Booth should have been coutent with the two letters. In the bitch class, Daisy Bravo, who won first, is not yet mature. She is rather weedy and lathy as yet, although she may develop well. Her head is not first-class and she is a trifle undershot, which gives her muzzle a bad appearance. St. Kilda, who won second, is a very good bitch and deserved the place; she was not quite up to the mark in condition. Princess II., winner of third, is a fair animal all round. Lady Bang and Lillie, both vhc., were not in their usual show form; we thought them well placed. Lady Croxteth, he., was much the best in the class; she is good all over and should have beeu first. Dora, unnoticed, is also a nice bitch; she was not in first-class condition. There was not much to choose between her, Daisy Bravo and Princess II. for third place.

The English setters were of better average quality than we generally see together. In the champion dog class Plantagenet were also also the property of the pr

more than they deserved.

Benedict was alone in the champion field spaniel class. He was not looking so well we remember to have seen him. In the open class there were several good ones. Critic, who won secoud, is the most typical of the lot, but he is not quite so good on his legs as Hornell Growler, who won first. Both were in bad coat aud both might be better in eyes. Hornell Silk had a walk-over in the champion cocker class. He is really a capital little dog, but was in very bad condition and

should not have been shown. The open class, at the suggestion of the judge, was very properly divided into black or liver and any other color. A glance at the class showed the necessity of this classification, as the difference in type, especially in head and coat, was very apparent. In the black or liver class Nigger was placed first. He is a very good little dog, with a good head, straight legs and coat. His ears night hang a bit lower and his quarters could be improved. He was also a little short of feather. Second went to Miss Nance. She is only a fair bitch. She has a poor head, and is rather weak in front. We fancied Daisy, vhc., for third place, as she has many good points. Helen, who got only c., we thought well of for second place, as she is a beautiful little bitch, good all round, except that she is a little light in bone. In the class for any other color, first went to Rover, a fair little dog, with good coat and feather. He has rather a short head, Nellie, who wen second, is only a moderate specimen. Jumbo was disqualified for overweight. He was oue of the best in the class, a bit high on his legs, but good all round, with considerable quality. The rest of the class we did not fancy.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.

Chess was the only entry in this class. He is a very fair secimen, but the judge thought him only worthy of second place.

CHESAPEARE BAY DOGS.

Chess was the only entry in this class. He is a very fair specimen, but the judge thought him only worthy of second place.

WHIPPETS.

This is a class of dogs that never before had a class assigned to them. We presume that the judge gave the awards to the animals that he considered the best formed for speed, as they are bred and used for racing purposes. As a class they showed excellent points in this respect, and were perhaps as well placed as was possible.

DACHSHUNDE.

There was only one moderate specimen shown in this class. He was given a c., and all other prizes were withheld.

BEGIES.

The display of beagles was the best that we have ever seen. The members of the beagle club may well feel proud of the showing and take renewed courage to continue their efforts to popularize the 'merry little hound.' In the champion class Rattler was alone. He is an excellent hound, and except that he is just a bit throaty, stands unequaled. There were no entries in the bitch class. In the open dog class, over twelve inches, first went to Kino, a very neat white, black and tan second to Rover, oute a fair little dog, whose forclegs and elbows are his weakest points. Monroe, who was third, is fairly well formed, but is rather large and lacks character. March, he, is also too large; we thought Rallywood rather a nice little dog, except that his eye is too light and he lacks substance. Mischief won first in the bitch class, an honor which her fine form and good looks fairly carned for her. Marjory, second, and Myrtle, third, are both good. They were properly placed. Nell, vhc., carries a very bad ear and has a light starmeye and ear than Nell, and her equal in other points. Cricket, c., we also liked better than Nell, as she has many good points although she was sadly out of condition. The dog class under twelve inches had but one entry. Bamerman. He is a white dog with lemon head markings. He stands about eleven inches at shoulder, and is a very handsome and stylish little hound. There was also but one

Major and Dyke were the only contestants in the dog class. These dogs have met four times, Major winning three times and Dyke once. There is in reality very little to choose between them. Major, who won, begins to show age. In the bitch class Rose and Bessie, two very good specimens, were placed first and second. Mand, vhc., should not have been noticed. She is badly out at elbows and over in her knees.

bitch class Rose and Bessie, two very good specimens, were placed first and second. Maud, vhc., should not have been noticed. She is badly out at elbows and over in her knees.

FOX-TERRIES.

In the champion dog class, Royal, who is beginning to show age, was given the honors, and in the corresponding bitch class, Diana, rather low in flesh, but good in coat, had nothing to oppose her. The open class for dogs brought out most of the cracks. Belgrave Primrose was placed first, he is rather soft in coat, and does not at all times carry his ears correctly; but has the best set of legs and feet we have ever seen, and is not wanting in terrier character. Scarsdale, second, was shown too fat and in bad coat; he has a very good head, with small ears, good body, legs and feet, but is rather straight in shoulder, and we are afraid will go wide in front as he gets older. Flippant, placed third, is a nice dog, but does not show himself well in the ring. Trojan, vhc., is wanting in bone and coat. Crisp, he., has a very good head, with ears nicely placed, but is very leggy. Teddy and Jim C. received quite as much as they were entitled to. In the bitch class Dance was given first and Jossle second. The winner is very good in coat, body, legs and feet, but is a trifle thick in skull. Jossle has not the best of feet, and is a little weak in jaw. The third prize winner is short of coat and too full in eye, and but for Venom's bad feet, we should have preferred her for third; she has a very nice head, and is nicely marked. Jill, vhc., was unfortunately in bad coat, and looked to be going blind of an eye. She is a good stamp of terrier. Betsey, c., is bad in head.

Robin Adair won in the champion dog class, thanks to his good head and ears; he was badly out of coat. In the bitch class Effie was awarded the prize, but her owner discovering that she was wrongly entered in this class, withdrew her and, of co rse, forfeited the prize. Bruce of the Fylde made his first bow to an American audience in the open class for dogs, he has a wo

class Effie was awarded the prize, but her owner discovering that she was wrongly entered in this class, withdrew her and of cores, forfeited the prize. Bruce of the Fylde made his first bow to an American audience in the open class for dogs, her has a wonderfully good coat, and is of a very taking color, but his ears are heavy, which gives his head a rather clumsy appearance; he will prove a valuable dog in the stud, especially with light, weedy bitches. Sam, a nice sable and white dog, with a fair head, but bad ears, was placed second, and Rattler chird; we liked Rattler as well as Sam, oxept that he has an open coat. Brack, vhc., has a good coat, but is thick in skull, Boy, ho., is an intelligent looking dog with plenty of character, but he is leggy and wants undercoat. In the bitch class, Lass, Lass,

With the exception of the first and second prize winners the class was poor. Bill excelled in skull, shortness of face and is better in body than Leon. Dot, given third, is good in rody, is well out in front, but has a small head and is long faced. Ida, hc., is better in head but has a bull-terrier body and tail.

and tail.

BULL-TERRIERS OVER 25LBS.

First was given to Victoria, the best bitch we have seen exhibited here; she is rather lippy and her ears have been spoilt in cutting; she has a good strong head and jaw, small eye, good body and tail and stands well on her feet. In the small class all prizes were withheld.

BLACK AND THE TRACES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Lady, fairly well marked, was given first over Brilliant, whose tan is of too dark a shade. Sport, vhc., is correct in markings, has nice head, but is leggy and not quite straight in front. Reveller, vhc., has a good head but is badly marked and carries a poor fail. Fortune, c., was out of condition, but is a fairly good one.

DANDIE DIMMONT TERRIERS.

Wasp, who is very crocked in front, was placed first, over Pansy, a fair puppy, that will improve. At present his boat is all wrong.

IRISH AND ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.

Rosie, a Scotch terrier, and Erin II., an Irish terrier, were given an equal first. These are both typical specimens of their breed. Sheila, another Irish, was given vhc. She is fair in coat, but has a poor head and is too leggy.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Int'm cost, but has a poor head and is too leggy.

SKYE TERRIERS.

In the champion class, Mr. Sanderson's Jim was given the prize, and in the open classes for dogs and bitches the same owner's Souter Johnnie and Queen Mab were cach awarded first; these with Jim make a grand team. Mr. Miff, in the dog class, given vhc., is a grand specimen with good head and coat and length of body, but was distigured by having his tail mutilated, which undoubtedly kept him out of the money. Peggy is rather short in body and soft in coat.

vorkshire terreters
were not as good as we often see. In the large size class first
went to Charley, of good color, but rather out of coat. In the
small class Marcus was given first, and Dot, a nice little terrier,
with good coat, but deficient in tan, was second.

TOY TERRIERS, OTHER THAN YORKSHIRE.

Queen Dot, a nicely-marked black and tan, was easily first,
Fonzo second, Dot and Jet vhc., and Tiny hc., were all diminutive specimens.

In the champion class Mrs. Edwin A. Pue's George was on exhibition only. He begins to look old and is growing gray. Joe came too late. Don Juan and Effic were not for competition, which left Roderick a walk-over. In the open class for Rogs, Nig was awarded first. He has a good skull, but is wanting in wrinkle, and his markings are not so clearly defined as they should be. He has a fairly good body and tail, but is coarse in coat and has white markings on feet. We preferred Max, given second, for first place. He has good skull, is well wrinkled, and has small ears, good coat and tail, but is bad in hocks. Tu Tu has a good skull, eyes, body and tail, hus rather large ears, and was shown in very poor condition; but for this we think he should have been second. Young Toby should have been whe. He lacks trace. Smut, he, is a fair dog, with rather heavy ears and too light an eye. Triumph, given vhe., is a nice puppy, but wants time to develop. Rob, unnoticed, is a nice pug, but rather poor in color. In the bird class Beauty was given first. She was, for some cause, removed from the show immediately after being judged, and unfortunately we did not see her. Gypsy, given second, we liked very much. She is very good in body, tail, coat, and is correctly marked. We thought her skull perhaps a little small, and her ears were not correctly carried. Outside of the she is a very beautiful pug. Queen Bess, third, has large ears and a poor tail, carried well. Minnie, c., we thought entitled to three letters, though her ears are leavy and her eyeare too light in color. Victoria, he, was in very bad cont. Vixen II, has a nice head and body, but is too fine in tail and smutty-colored.

KING CHARLES OR BLENHEIM.

RING CHARLES OR BLENHEIM.

Floss, a King Charles, in good coat, but long in face, was given first, and Cherry Ripe, a white, black and tan, second, Violet and Charlie, Blenheims, hc. We liked Rheubus, unnoticed, as well as anything, he is very small, has a good skull, and is very short in face. Charlie, c., has the best head of anything in the class, but he was in bad coat.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.

First went to Romeo, a nice fawn, rather large, shown in capital condition, but had a bad foreleg, which we thought should have set him back; second went to Pearl, shown in bad coat, but otherwise good. Major, unnoticed, shows age, but is undoubtedly a very fine specimen and we thought as good as anything in the class.

anything in the class.

POODLES.

There was only one entry, a white dog; he was awarded second prize. We thought him well placed.

MISCELLANEOUS OR FOREIGN DOGS.

In the heavy weight class first went to Sir Garnet, an Airedale terrier, not good in color, and wanting in terricr character; second went to Marco, and third to Timnsils, both nondescripts. In the class for dogs under 25 pounds, first was given to Me Too, a Mexican hairless; second to Sting, a bad Bedlington, and third to Tidey, a Chinese crested dog, which, we thought, should have been second at least, as he is almost a perfect specime of this breed.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

perfect specimen of this breed.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Many of the special prizes followed the awards in the regular classes. Where rejudging was necessary there were some decisions that we cannot indorse. In Class F, for the best imported English setter bitch, old Fairy II., although showing age and sadly out of condition, should have won easily. In Class S, for the best small pointer dog, Bravo was far ahead of the winner. In Class Z, for the best foxhound dog, we thought Torrence entitled to the honor. Following is a full list of the

AWARDS.

AWARDS.

FOXHOUNDS.—PAOKS OF SIX COUPLES—1st. Thomas Davis's Dixey, Jim (Dixey, Sr.—Ann), Jerry (Boxer-Twilight), Scudder (Ned—Ann), and the following, all by Boxer out of Ann: Stormer, Count, Duke R., Fly, Lizzie, Jessie, Gypey, Topsy, Nettie.—COUPLES—1st. D. O'Shea's Torence and Rally. Champion.—Dog: D. O'Shea's Forester H., white, black and tan, gyrs. (Ringvood—Roxey.—Orgen—Pogs: 1st, The Rocklin Hunt's Lead, red and white, 3yrs. (Flipe—Fan); 2d and 3d, D. O'Shea's Torence, black, white and tan, 2yrs. (Ringvood—Roxey), and Rally, black, white and tan, 1yrs. (Torence—Merry). Bitches: ist, Thomas Davis's Jessie, black and tan, 2yrs. (Boxer—Ann); 2d and 3d, D. O'Shea's Countess, white, black and tan, 1yrs. (Ringvood—Roxey). Very high com., J. Shaner's unnamed. High com., Rocklin Hunt's Margaret.

Lella, orange, brindle and white, 8yrs. (Roland—Nellie).—Offen—Dist, E. R. Hearn's Don III, orange, tawny and white, 344yrs. (Shah—Dewdrop); 2d. Mill Brook Kennel's Verone, orange tawor correct white markings, 14mos. (Rex—Alma); 2d. Mill Brook Inel's Royalist, orange, tawny, correct white markings, 5yrs, 18hah—Bernie III.). Very high com., Chequasset Kennels's Grindark brindle and white, 10mos. (Alp III—Brenner). Pitches: Mill Brook Kennel's Snow Ball, orange, tawny, correct marki (Pido—Dinal); 2d, B. A. Warburton's Bellone II., orange and white the state of the state of

proof Kennel's Snow Ball, orange, fawny, correct narkings, [Fido-Dinal); 2d, B. A. Warburton's Bellone II., orange and white, [Snios, (Sultan—Bellone); 18th A. Scoichaed Fanciers' Bolivar, white and black points, Ismos, 2d, Jas. P. McQuaide's Rover, gray motified, 2yrs.; 3d. William Pukhurd's Jumbo, white and brown spot, 10mos. (Rover—Unknown). Bitchest 1st, Associated Fanciers' Lady Jumbo, white supplementary and the supplementary of the point spot, 10mos. NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, J. A. Nickerson's Sam, black, 23 yrs. (Golath—Dora); 2d, W. C. Adams, Nero, black, 3yrs; 3d, Mrs. Willis's Rover, black and white, 6yrs.

POINTERS.—CHAMPION, Ovan 55.Bs.—Dog; Major F. C. Draper's Don, liver and white, 4yrs. (Shot-Juno). Under 55.Bs.—Dog; 18to. C. H. Mason's Beaufort, white, liver locked, 4yrs. (champion Bow—Beulah); 2d. W. H. H. Achuff's Tip, liver, 3yrs (Lark—Cragin's bitch). Ovan 55.Bs.—Bitches'; 1st. A. H. Craige's Beniah, liver and white (Sam—Vivian); 2d. B. F. Seitner's Lasy, Lemon and white, 4yrs. (Shaford—Dawn); 3d. Cliffon Kenn-I's Lady Gleam, lemon and white, 4yrs. (champion Snapshot—Gipsy). Under 55.Bs.—Dogs: 1st. C. M. Muhall's Bonaid II., liver and white, 2yrs. (Gonaid I.—Devonshire Lass); 2d, Chas. L. Dick's Young Sleaford, liver and white, 2yrs. (Seitner's Lott-Seitner's Lass); 2d, G. F. Jordan's Booth, lemon and white, 8yrs. (St. George—Dinah). Very high com., Cliffon Kennel's Robin Adam', liver and white, 2yrs. (champion Faust—Madge). Under 80bin Adam', liver and white, 2yrs. (champion Bow). Fincess II., black 15mos. (——Princess). Very high com., Cliffon Kennel's Robin Adam', liver and white, 2yrs. (Champion). Princess II., black 15mos. (——Princess). Very high com., B. F. Seitner's Lady Croxteth, liver and white, 2yrs. (Croxteth—Lase).

ENGflish SETTERS.—Campion—Powel. E. I. Martin's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bilche: E. L. Martin's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bilche: E. L. Martin's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bilche: E. L. Martin's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bilch

Charles Frincess II., Black Islands. (———Princess). (Bang—Jean), and Lillie, lemon and white, 2½gyrs. (Bang—Jean), and Lillie, lemon and white, 2½gyrs. (Shot—Dalsy). High com., B. F. Seither's Lady Croxiteth, liver and white, 2ygys. (Croxteth—Lass).

ENGLISH SETTERS,—Champton—bog) E. I. Martin's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bitch: E. I. Martin's Princes (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bitch: E. I. Martin's Plantagenet (Dashing Monarch—Petrel). Bitch: E. I. Martin's Plantagenet (High Com., John McMullin's Paris. (Dashing Monarch—Bashing). Bitch: E. I. Martin's Prince, black and white, Byrs. (Pride of the Border—Petrel). Bitch: E. I. Martin's Prince, black and white, Byrs. (Pride of the Border—Petrel). G. Edward Oston's Brant, black and white, Syrs. (Ak.R. 118). Com., J. Walker Clark's Dash Dale, black and white, Syrs. (Dashing Litt., Traver's Rocket, black, white and tan, 23mos. (A.K.R. 118). Com., J. Walker Clark's Dash Dale, black and white, Syrs. (Dashing Monarch—Blue Nellie); 8d, C. H. Mason's Blue Bell, blue belion, 5yrs. (Roderick Dlu—Mina). Very high com., T. G. Davey's Gentine, 5yrs. (Roderick Dlu—Mina). Very high com., T. G. Davey's Gention, 5yrs. (Roderick Dlu—Mina). Very high com., T. G. Davey's Gention, 5yrs. (Roderick Dlu—Mina). Very high com., T. G. Davey's Gention, 5yrs. (Roderick Dlu—Mina). Very high com., T. G. Davey's Gention, 5yrs. (Busher—Waddington's Daisy); Blackstone Kennel's Grace B., black and wh

ILutra, black and tan, 5yrs. (Rudy—Merse); 3d, Mrs. Geo. Emilen's Fannie, black and tan, 4yrs. (Grouse—Mande). Very bieh com., Chas. M. Thomas, M.D.'s Bess, black and tan, 15mos. (Pilot—Lady Pilot). High com., Thomas S. Clark's Maude, black and tan, 5yrs. (Rudy Pilot). High com., Thomas S. Clark's Maude, black and tan, 5yrs. (Rudy). Merse).

IRISH SETTERS—CHAMPION—Dog: W. H. Pierce's Glencho. dark red, 3yrs. (Bango) milotho—Champion Fire Fly.—Opes. —Dogs: 1st. Max Wenzel's Cinef, red, 5yrs. (Berkley—Duck); 2d, W. H. Pierce's Snap, dark red, 3yrs. (Chief—Tilley); 3d, 1, 11. Robert's Bruce, red, 34yrs. (Elcho—Noreen). Very high com., W. R. Knight's Kildare, red, 4yrs. (Elcho—Noreen). Very high com., W. R. Knight's Kildare, red, 4yrs. (Elcho—Noreen). Very high com., W. R. Knight's Kildare, red, 4yrs. (Elcho—Champion Elcho—champion Fire Fly). H. B. Goetschius's Chief II., dark red, 3½yrs. (champion Cleft—Imported 2oc.). Frankin Smelley's Dixey, red, 2yrs. Owney—Nellie. High com., H. W. Harris's Jack, red, 2yrs. 3mos. (Hugh's Boss—Rhoder), Geo. M. Robert's Black red, 3½yrs. (Elcho—Fire Fly). E. I. Martin's Glenolden, red, 13mos. (Glencho—Reeta), and Bird, red, 13mos. (Glencho—Reeta), and Max Wenzel's Ruby, red, 4yrs. (Elcho—Rose). Omn., 1 H. Robert's Leigh Doane, red, 5yrs. (Elcho—Rose). High com., 1 H. Robert's Jesigh roan, wm. H. Mann's Pergy O'More, dark red, 2yrs. (Rory O'More—Quall III.), J. S. Wibert's Creole, red, 18mos. (Grafton—Meggs), I. H. Robert's Jesis, red, 13mos. (Glencho—Reeda), and white pass, 12d, 2yrs. (Rory Passes). One, red, 5yrs. (Elcho—Rose). One, 1 H. Robert's Leigh Doane, red, 5yrs. (Elcho—Rose). High com., 1 H. Robert's Jesis, red, 13mos. (Doron, 1 H. Robert's Jesis, red, 13mos. (Doro

nwaite, Jr's., Fly, black, white and tan, 4yrs., (Pet—Beauty). Cont., Satterthwaite, Jr's., Bessie, black, white and tan, 8mos. (Hacket—Ty); A. M. Wood's Crickett, black, white and tan, 14mos. (Biglet—Hitsburgh). UNDER 1218.—Dogs: 1st, Louis Sloan's Bannerman, amon and white, 2yrs. (March Boy—Dew Drop). Bitches; 1st, A. C. Crueger's Rena, white, black and tan, 4yrs. (Ringwood II.—Spider). Benon-Lea-Dogs: 1st, Pottinger Dorsey's Major; black, white and an, 5yrs. (Impèrted Start—imported Katie). Bitches; stand 2d. Gen. Frank A. Bond's Dyke, black; bitche and tan, 5yrs. (impòrted Starte). Bitches; stand 2d. Gen. Frank A. Bond's Dyke, black; bitche and tan, 5yrs. (impòrted Starte). Bitches; stand 2d. Gen. Frank A. Bond's Dyke, black; white and tan, 5yrs. (Impòrted Starte). Bitches; stand 2d. Gen. Frank A. Bond's Rose, black, white and tan, 5yrs.
BASSET HOUNDS.—Dogs: 1st, W. Remington Chamberlain's N-mours, tri-color, 1yr. (Jupiter—Vivien); 2d; Jacob Heidrick's Sport, black, white and tan, 74yrs.
FOX TERRIERS.—CHAMPTON—Dog; L. & W. Rutherfurd's Royal, an and white, 8yrs. (Price's Echo—Cricket). Bitch: L. & W. Rutherburd's Diana, white, black and tan, 3yrs. (Tackier—Belgrave Vlola). Deex—Dogs: 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Bejrave Primose, white and tan, 24yrs. (Bejrave—Wasp); 2d. (Lovernook Kennel's Scarsdale, white, black and tan, 34yrs. 3mos. (champion hoyal—champion Tussel). Very high com., Clovernook Kennel's Scarsdale, white, black and tan, 34yrs. 3mos. (champion hoyal—champion Lossel). Very high com., D. McClinch's Teddy II., white, black and tan markings, 14mos. (Peddy out of Mark Smith's bitch), 3. Cresar's Jim, white black and tan. 34yrs. (imported). Bitches: st. L. & W. Rutherfurd's Dance, black and tan markings, 4yrs. Very high com., Surey Kennel's Gipsey, white, black and tan markings, 4yrs. Very high com., Surey Kennel's Sill, white, black and tan, 15mos. (Trap—Nettle), F. C. Wheeler's Vernorth's Bots, white, white black and orange markings. Com., R. P. Dechert's Betsy, white, with black spots and tan head,

On III. (E.R.C.S.B. 12,429), winte and orange markings. Com., R. P. Nechert's Betsy, white, with black spots and tan head, 2½yrs. (imported).

COLLIES.—CHAMPION—Dog. T. H. Terry's Robin Adair, red, sable and white, 2yrs. (Cliffe—Tyne). Bitch: Only entry not eligible.—Perex—Dogs: Kilmarnock Collie Kennel's Bruce of the Fylde, black, able and white (A.K.R. 1416); 2d, G. A. Drape's Sam, red, sable and chite, 4yrs. (champion Mark—Wood's Lassiej; 3d, Kilmarnock Collie kennel's Rattler, black, tan and white, 3yrs. (A.K.R. 1427). Very high om., Martin Dennus's Brack, black and tan, 14mos, imported. Bitches: 4, T. H. Terry's Lass o' Lowrie, black, tan and white, 1yr. (Robin dair—Zuln Princess); 2d, James Lindsay's Jerscy Lilly, black, tan nd wbite, 4yrs. (Marcus-Cornel). High com., A. G. Bloomfield's leta, black, tan and white, 3yrs. 9mos. (A.K.R. 1134).

BULLDOGS.—1st, James Pattersou's Bill, brindle, 6yrs. (Ben—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yellow brindle, 4yrs. (Duke—enny); 2d, John J. Thompson's Loon, yel

cizes withheld.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—CHAMPION, OVER 7LES.—1st, E. ever's Vortigern, black and tan, 7yrs. (Viper—Gypsey). OPEN—1st, rs. E. Lever's Lady, black and tan, 2yrs. (Vortigern—Lilly II); 2d. bln Whittaker's Brilliant, black and tan, 2yrs. Very high com, dward Lever's Reveller, black and tan, 3yrs. (Charlie—Queen; John titer's Sport, black and tan, 14mos. (Reveller—Lady). Com., E. ever's Fortune, black and tan, 17 mos. (Reveller—Lilly II.).

Ritter's Sport, black and tan, 14mos. (Reveller—Lady). Con., E. Lever's Fortune, black and tan, 17 mos. (Reveller—Lady). Con., E. Lever's Fortune, black and tan, 17 mos. (Reveller—Lilly II.).

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—Ist, R. P. Palmer's Wasp, pepper, and sale, 24yrs. (Darkie—Nel); 2d, Mrs. J. H. Naylor's Pansey, pepper, 7mos., imported.

RISH AND ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Equal 1st, John H. Naylor's Rosie (Scotch), brindle, 13mos. (full pedigree), and D. D'Shea's Erin, 2yrs. (Rock —Norah). Very high com., Lawrence Timpson's Sheila, red, 3yrs. (A.K.R. 137).

EKYLT ERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Wn. Pierre Sanderson's Jim., 4yrs., 7mos. (Birkey—Highland May).—(DrEN—D. 98. 1st, Wm. P. Sanderson's Souter Johnnie, light blue, 2yrs. Gons.; 2d, withbeld. Verbigh com., Walter Scott Lieber's Mr. Miff, dark blue, 2yrs. High com., Christian Eisel's Rover, white and steel, 3yrs. 2 mos. (Julia). Bitches; 1st. Wm. P. Sanderson's Queen Mab, dark blue, 5yrs. (Tommy—French); 2d, Mrs. Walter Hortsmann's Peggie, silver blue.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Over 5 ms.—Mrs. Jane Parker's Charlie, blue and tan, 2yrs. (preadnaught—Nelle).—Unner 5 bos.—J. Parker's Marquis, blue and tan, 2yrs., imported. (com., Charles Schwein, Lillie, blue and tan, 2yrs., imported. (com., Charles Schwein, Lillie, blue and tan, 2yrs., imported. (com., Charles Schwein, Lillie, blue and tan, 2yrs., imported. (com., Charles Schwein, Lillie, blue and tan, 2yrs., imported. (com., Charles Schwein, Lillie, blue and tan, 2yrs., imported. (com., Charles Schwein, Lillie, blue and tan, 2yrs., imported.

Charles Schwein, Chillie, blue and tain, 2yrs. (Sandy—Dreadnaught).

TO Y-TERRIERS.—OTHER THAN YORKSHRIE, UNDER TLBS.—ist, U. F., Stafford, Queen Dot, black and tan, 5yrs.; 2d, John Hentzler's Fonzo, silver gray, 24grs. Very high com., Ambrose Rullinger's Bot, black and tan, 14grs. Very high com., Ambrose Rullinger's Bot, black and tan, 16mos. High com., C. C. Clunct's Thy, tan, 3yrs. PJGS.—CHAMPION-DY. M. H. Cryer's Roderick, fawn and black opints, 6yrs. (Punch—Judy).—OPEN—Dogs. Ist. H. B. Warburton's Nig. fawn, 2yrs. 3mos., imported; 2d, Miss. S. Meeks's Max, fawn and black, 2yrs. (champion Roderick—Dolly;) 3d, Mrs. C. S. Wheatlegfa's R. T. In, fawn, 3yrs. 2mos. (Young Peter—Zoe). Very high com., Chempasset Kennel's Triumph, apricot fawn, 6mos. (Young Toby—Daisy). High com., T. F. Nealis's Smut, fawn, 3yrs. 2mos. (Boy—Beauty); 2d, Dr. d. H. Cryer's Gyps.; fawn, black points, 2yrs. (champion Roderick—Willier; 3d, Chas. C. Royce's Queen Bess, black and gray, 2yrs. 3mos. (High com., Walter Ryan's Laura, mixed black and silver fraw, 1yr. mos. (Punch—Milmie); Mrs. C. S. Wheatleigh's Victoria, silver gray, 6mos. (Atlas—Zoe). Com., E. I. Martin's Minnis, fawn, 13mos. (chambon George—Perg).

ion George—Peg).

KING CHARLES OR BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st, John Parker's loss, black and tan, 2yrs., (Jumbo—Betsy); 2d, Wm. Parker's Cherry ipe, black, white and tan, 2yrs. (Charles—Lillian). Very high com., ohn Parker's Countes, black and tan, 2yrs. (Victor—Topsy). High om, James Parker, Jr.'s Violet, red and white, 2yrs. (Prince—heubes); James Parker, Jr.'s Charlie, red and white, 2yrs. (Prince—loeb). Com., John Parker's Charlie, black, white and tan, 2yrs. (Inshi—Kitty).

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1ct, Mrs Annie M. Kramer's Romeo, www., 19mos.; 2d, E. W. Jester's Pearl (A.K.R. 758), fawn, 5yrs. (Doug-uss—Gipsey Queen). Very high com., Mrs. Aunie M. Kramer's epple, fawn, 8yrs. Com., H. McCormick's Dot, fawn and white oints, 6 yrs. (Cymbal).

withheld; 2d, Rush S. Huidekoper's Mirleton,

white, 5yrs.

MISCELLANEOUS OR FOREIGN DOGS.—Over 25Lbs.—'1st, Edwin Lever's Sir Garnet, blue and tan. 2yrs. (Brack—dipsey Queen); 24, Hermann Retche's Marco, fawn, dark muzzle, Ibnos., imported; 3d, A. Riegenwald's Timasils. orown, 15mos. Unner. 25Lbs.—1st, Mrs. H. F. Foote's Me Too, dark mouse, 23/gyrs., pedigree unknown; 2d, Fred Kirby's Sting, silver tan, 6mos. (Vagabond—Wasp), Bedlington terier; 3d, Charles H. Ohler's Tidey, black, 3yrs., Chinese crested dog. Very high com., Wm. H. McCracken's Chi-chi-gas, white, imported Chiluha——).

SPECIAL PRIZES.

huka——).

SPECIAL PRIZES.

—For the best mastiff, Chas. H. Mason's Nevison.

—For the best rough-coated St. Bernard, E. R. Hearn's Duke of

ds. —For the best Newfoundland, J. A. Niekerson's Sam. —For the best greyhound, H. W. Smith's Friday Night. —For the best deerhound, Glovernook Kennel's Mare. —For the best imported English setter dog, E. I. Martin's Don

ian. G.—For the best imported English setter bitch, Joseph Lewis's ollic.

For the best English setter bog bred in the United States, E. I. is Plantagenet.

For the best English setter bog bred in the United States, E. 1. 1's Plantagenet. For the best English setter bitch bred in the United States, E. I. 1's Petrel II. For the best English setter bitch with two of her progey, E. I. 1's Fairy II., with Fore-nan and Fairy Lass. For the best brace of English setters, E. I. Martin's Plantagenet arel II.

For the best Irish setter dog, W. H. Pierce's Glencho. For the best Irish setter bitch in open class, Jas. T. Walker's

. For the best Irish setter bitch with two of her progeny, Jas. T. er's Reeta, with Glendolen and Bird. For the best Gordon setter, Edward Maher's Royal Duke. For the best brace of Gordon setters, Geo. Emlen's Wragg and

ie.
For the best large pointer dog, Chas, H. Mason's Beaufort.
For the best large pointer b.tch, A. H. Craig's Beulah.
For the best small pointer dog, C. M. Munhall's Donald H.
For the best small pointer bltch, G. N. Appold's Daisy Brave.
For the best small pointer bltch, G. N. Appold's Daisy Brave.
For the best large pointer bltch with two of her progeny,

For the best Chesapeake Bay dog, Louis C. Clark's Chess, —For the best cocker spaniel dog, Hornell Spaniel Club's Hor

.-For the best cocker spaniel bitch, S. R. Hemingway's Miss

e. For the best couple of foxhounds, D. O'Shea's Torrence and Y.—For the best couple of the lady, Rocklin Hunt's Lead.
Z.—For the best foxhound bitch Thomas Davis's Jessie,
BB.—For the best beagle, D. O'Shea's Rattler.
CC:—For the best beagle over twelve inches, D. O'Shea's Rattler.
DD.—For the best beagle under twelve inches, Louis Sloan's Banner.

nan. EE.—For the best basset or bench-legged beagle, Gen. Frank A. 3ond's Rose. FF.—For the best fox-terrier, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Diana. (GG.—For the best collie, the Kilmarnock Collie Kennel's Bruce of ond's Hose:

FF.—For the best fox-terrier, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Diana,

GG.—For the best collie, the Kilmarnock Collie Kenuel's Bruce of

the Fyide.

HH.—For the best bull-terrier, Edward P. Porter's Victoria,

JJ.—For the best bull-terrier, Edward P. Porter's Victoria,

JJ.—For the best brace of Gordon setters, Geo. Emlen's Wragg

d Fannie.

LL.—For the best Vandalia description.

KK.—For the best brace of Gordon setters, the setter of Rannie.
LL.—For the best Yorkshire terrier, John Parker's Marquis.
MM.—For the best Saye terrier, William Pierre Sanderson's Jim.
NN.—For the best pur, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Roderick.
OO.—For the best Ralian greyhound, Mrs. Annie M. Kramer's omeo.

PP.—For the best whippet, Arthur Chambers's Maggle.

QQ.—For the best couple of beagles, D. O'Shea's Rattler and Missief

nief. RR.—For the best Chesapeake Bay dog, Louis C. Clark's Ches SS.—For the best pug owned by a lady, Miss Scrota Meeks's I TT.—For the best pug bred in the United States, Miss Scrota M

TT.—For the best ping bred in the United States, and the Max.

UU.—For the best collection of pugs, Dr. M. H. Cryer, with Roderick, Rod, Rob and Gipsy.

VV.—For the best ping dog with two of his get, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Roderick, with Max and Gipsy.

WW.—For the best ping blich, Wm. E. Lex's Beauty.

XX.—For the best Irish setter in the open class, Max Wenzel's Chief.

YX.—For the best Irish setter blich, W. H. Pierce's Glencho, Faum, Triv., Sinap and Reeta.

ZZ.—For the best kennel of Irish setters, W. H. Pierce's Tris.

Fawn, Trix, Snap and Reeta.

AAA.—For the best fox-terrier bitch, with two of her progeny, I.

H. Sheppard's Gipsy.

BBB.—For the best black and tan terrier with two of his get, Edward Lever's Vortigern, with Lady and Brilliant.

CCC.—For the best fox-terrier, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Diana,
DDD.—For the best Skye terrier bitch, Win. Pierre Sanderson's Queen Mab.

MONTREAL DOG SHOW.

THE third annual bench show of the Montreal Kennel Club was held at the Victoria Skating Rink, on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. The building is well adapted for a dog show, being of ample dimensions and well ventilated. Sporting dogs, with the exception of spaniels, were poorly represented, but the non-sporting classes were well filled, especially so in the mastiff, collie, pug, Bedlington terrier and toy terrier classes. The Governor General and staff visited the show, and the attendance was particularly good right up to the time of closing.

and the attendance was particularly good right up to the time of closing.

Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Kentucky, judged the pointers and setters, and Mr. James Mortimer, of New York, all other classes with the exception of spaniels, in which class both acted. A great feature of the show was the benching of all the small dogs in wire cages, which should be adopted at all our shows. The management, under Mr. Samuel Coulson, the president of the club, and Mr. I. S. Wall, secretary, were untiring in their efforts to secure the comfort of visitors, and they were eminently successful.

were untiring in their efforts to secure the comfort of visitors, and they were eminently successful.

ENGLISH SETTEUS.

In the champion class Cambridge, shown in poor coat and feather, had a walk over. In the corresponding bitch class, Nellie May was the only entry. In the open class for dogs, Catfield was awarded first; he is a little out at elbows but is of good quality all through. Grouse took second and Albion vhc. Albion has a good body, legs, feet and chest, was shown in good coat but is throaty and heavy in skull. In the open bitch class, Lill was awarded first over Countess Dash III. The winner is a fairly good bitch and was very well shown. In the puppy class Sincoe Girl was given second; Ben C. and an unnamed puppy by Albion ex Countess Dash III. first.

EIRISH SETTERS.

Dr. Jarvis's Elcho, Jr., was the only entry in the champion dog class; he was rather low in flesh and, consequently, did not show so well as at New York; his head is very good but he is a little leggy and light in bone. In the bitch class the same owner's Meg had a walk over. In the open class for dogs Echo had an easy win, second going to a dog belonging to Mr. J. W. Magregor and hc. to Wild. There were three entries in the open bitch class; first going to Irish Moss; all other awards were withheld; Romaine was absent. In the puppy class Lill was placed first, second going to an unnamed puppy belonging to Dr. Jarvis.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

Argus was absent, which left the prize to Pride of Canada.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.

Argus was absent, which left the prize to Pride of Canada, a very good one.

In the champion class Meteor was absent, and Draper's Don was given first over Knickerbocker, who was shown in poor shape. In the champion bitch class Vanity, the only entry, was absent. In the open class, any weight, first prize was withheld. Dash, with good body, legs and feet, and a fairly good head, but with houndlike tail, was given second. All other awards were withheld. There were no entries in the bitch and puppy classes.

Clumber Spaniers.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

First prize was withheld in the dog class, and second given to Bull, a fair-headed dog of good size, but too curly in coat. The bitches were very poor and the prizes were withheld.

DEERHOUNDS.
Roy was absent, and first prize was given to Lorna II. over er kennel companion Lance. In the open class for dogs,

Bran, a very promising young dog, a bit off in coat, was given first and Duncan second. There were no entries in the bitch

GREYHOUNDS.

Bouncing Boy had no trouble in winning first in the dog class, and in the bitch class there was only one entry, Fly, a beautiful bitch, but shown very high in flesh. In the open class, Flot, a very racing-like dog, shown in good condition. was easily first. Don, placed second, is a good dog, but was badly shown. Tweezer, vhc., droops too much in hindquarters, which are weak. Arabi Bey, hc., would not show himself. He is a strong dog, with plenty of bone; in fact, a little coarse. In the bitch class, Bella, a very good little bitch, was first, Gypsy second, and Fern, vhc. She has rather poor feet.

FOXHOUNDS.

These were a treat to see, especially Teaser and Terror, in the dog class, and Fatima and Tigress in the bitch class, all belonging to the Montreal Hunt. They were well worth visiting Montreal to look at.

HARRIERS.

Dan O'Shea, although defeated in the foxhound classes, came out strong in this, and captured first and second in the dog class and first in bitches.

BEAGLES.

Dan was also well in front with these, little favorites wing

dog class and first in bitches.

Dan was also well in front with these little favorites, winning first and second in dog class with Rattler and Kino, and first in bitches with Music II.

In the champion dogs, the Clovernock Kennel was first with Searsdale, a bit out of coat. Vakeel getting whe, reserve—Fennel was absent. In the champion bitch class the beautiful village Belle scored an easy victory over Ruby. Raby Tyrant, in much improved condition since we last saw him, had virtually a walk-over in the open class for dogs, Bowler, a nice dog but short of coat getting second, and Rascal, badly out at elbows, whe., Belvoir Jim being absent. In bitches, Venom III. was placed first. She is good in head, but wide-chested and has poor feet. Spy, too light in bone, was second. The puppy class was a poor one, first going to Spot, just a moderate one.

Colles were out strongly, first going to Britain, a very nice dog with good head, small ears and correct coat. Second to Rough, a nice sable. Rover, Collie, Laddie, Brilliant, vhc., Pompei and Sharp hc, and Dan, Rob Roy and Troon c., were all good. This was a very good class. The bitches were poor, second going to Jennie, and first withheld. The puppies were only moderate.

only moderate.

BULLDOGS.

In the champion class Bellissima, in good condition, beat Tippoo from the same kennels. In the open class Young Duke was first, Romulus and Rhodora being absent.

BULL-TERRIERS.

The bull-terriers were all bad ones, and all awards were withheld, much to the disgust of the fraternity.

withheld, much to the disgust of the fraternity.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

In the champion class for dogs over seven pounds Teaser was the only entry and won, as did Bessie in the bitch class. Teaser II. was easily first in the open class; second was withheld; Othello, too large and just fair in markings, was vhe. In the bitch class The Squaw was placed first and an unnamed one second. In the small class Baby No. 1 and Baby No. 2, both very good ones, were first and second. Another good class. In the corresponding bitch class Fanny was first and Trap second, Tiney vhc., Dottie hc. and Beauty c.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.

These were well represented, the champion prize going to Blucher over Stonehouse Lass, who was out of coat, is light of bone and has a large eye. In the open dog class Elswick Lad II. was placed first over his litter brother. Elswick Jock, given second. These are both good ones, the winner being stronger in jaw and with more bone. In the bitch class Tyneside II. was given first; she is a little weak in head and, jaw, but is full of terrier character; second to Elswick Belle, a good sort but short of coat.

IRISH TERRIERS.

good sort but short of coat.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Garryowen, in first-rate coat, just beat Joe II., who is a little light in bone. In the bitch class Grin II. was given first and Nancy Lee second.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Laddie was placed first in dogs and Nettle in bitches. The winning dog is rather short in body, while the bitch is out of coat.

HARD-HAIRED OR SCOTCH TERRIERS.

Two of the die-hard breed equally divided first and second

money.

YORKSHIRE TERIERS

And silver grays were very well represented. Montreal is particularly strong in these breeds, and could hold her own even with the New York show in these classes. Broken-haired toy terriers were also very gaod.

PUGS.

In the champion class Mrs. Hill's Joe again scored, while in the open dog class Young Toby won first and Triumph, a very nice puppy, second. Flossy, an almost perfect little bitch, won first quite easily in the bitch class, with Victory second.

Were not so good as usual.

POODLES

Were not so good as usual.

\*\*POODLES\*\*

Were not so good as usual.

\*\*MISCELLANEOUS.\*\*

Foreign class—There were three equal prizes given to Foss, an otter hound, Lulu and Hornet II., white English terriers.

Following is a list of the

\*\*AWARDS.\*\*

\*\*MASTIFFS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Ashmont Kennel's Hero II., 4vrs.

(A.K.R. 545). \*\*Eitch: Ashmont Kennel's Dolly Varden. 4yrs. (A.K.R.

(A.K.R. 545). \*\*Eitch: Ashmont Kennel's Dolly Varden. 4yrs. (A.K.R.

(A.K.R. 545). \*\*Eitch: Ashmont Kennel's Dolly Varden. 4yrs. (A.K.R.

(A.K.R. 545). \*\*Eitch: Ashmont Kennel's Lorna Doon. 24syrs. (Crown Prince-Hord Bacuty). and J. E. M. Whitney's Argus, 19re. (Hero—Flora). \*\*Eitches: 1st. Ashmont Kennel's Lorna Doon. 24syrs. (Crown Prince-Hford Baroness): 28. Shaw & Bates's Hilda V. 3yrs. (A.K.R. 1433. High com., Geo. Beatty's Beauty, 1½gyrs., (Jumbo—Nollie). Com., S. 4. Ross's Queen, 4yrs. (Argus——).

\*\*ROUGH-COATED ST. BERNARDS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Absent. \*\*Bitche: No entry.—Open—Dogs: 1st. Edward Kelly's Sampson, 20mos. (Monk II.—Shella). only entry. \*\*Bitches: Absent. \*\*Puppies: No entries. SMOOTH-COATED ST. BERNARDS.—CHAMPION—Dog: E. R. Hearn's Don II., 34yrs. (A.K.R. 1161). \*\*Eitch. E. R. Hearn's Leila, 3yrs. (A.K.R. 1163). —Open—Dogs: Prizes withheld. \*\*Bitches: Prizes withheld. \*\*Drippies: No entry.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Dogs: 1st, withheld; 2d, Gilbert Giraux's Bull, 1½gyrs. pedigree unknown. \*\*Bitches: Prizes withheld. \*\*Diepse: Absent. \*\*Drippies: No entry. (Ball, 1½gyrs.) \*\*Edigree unknown. \*\*Bitches: Prizes withheld. \*\*Dries. \*\*Puppies: No entry. (Ball, 1½gyrs.) \*\*Edigree unknown. \*\*Bitches: Prizes withheld. \*\*Dries. \*\*Puppies: No entry. (Ball, 1½gyrs.) \*\*Edigree unknown. Dogs: 1st, britched. \*\*Puppies: No entry. (Ball, 1½gyrs.) \*\*Edigree unknown. Dogs: 1st, britched. \*\*Puppies: No entry. (Ball, 1½gyrs.) \*\*Edigree unknown. No. \*\*Bitches: 1st, Edward Lance—Lorna II.) \*\*Bitches: No entry. (Ball, 1½gyrs.) \*\*Edigree unknown. Dogs: 1st, britched. \*\*Puppies: No. \*\*Edward Lance—Lorna II.) \*\*Edward Lance—Lorna II.) \*\*Edward Lance—Lor good head, but with houndlike tail, was given second. All other awards were withheld. There were no entrics in the bitch and puppy classes.

Clumber spaniels had one entry, a nine-months-old puppy. She was awarded the prize. The champion field spaniel class brought out three good ones, the prize eventually going to Bob, Jr., although Doctor, in magnificent coat and feather, ran him very closely. Cocker spaniels were out very strong the prize in the champion class being awarded to Brahmin, a rare good one. In the open class Young Obo captured first honors, second going to Sport, and Jet vhc. In bitches, Phero, a very nice liver and white, with exceptionally good body, legs and feet, was first, Woodland Queen second, Helen, a very nice little bitch, rather light in bone, vhc., Woodstock Flirt hc., and Bessie c. This was a remarkably good class. In the puppy class, Gipsey took first and Flossie vhc. reserve.

MASTIFFS.

Agrippa was absent in the champion class for dogs, leaving Hero II, to win the prize; he was in good condition with the exception of a slight callousness on hindquarters. Dolly Varden had no rival in the bitch class; she is much improved since the New York show. In the open class for dogs Duke of Kent, good in skull and minzzle, and with plenty of bone, was first. Beaconsfield, an immense dog, with rather narrow skull and snipy muzzle, second, and Argus and Jumbo hc. Lorna Doon won easily in the bitch class; she is an exceedingly good one. Hilda V., given second, is good in skull but fall away too much under the eye, and is pinched in muzzle, she is of good size, but lacks bone, and is rather slack in loin. Beauty, hc., and Queen, c., were moderate specimens.

The Ernnards.

In champion rough-coated St. Bernard dogs, Hermit, the only entry, was absent. In the bitch class there were no entries. In the open dog class, Sampson, in good coat and condition, was given first; Neva was absent. In champion smooth-coated dogs and bitches, the grand Don II. and Leila were deservedly awarded the bub ribbon. In

light gray, 2½yrs. (Ringwood—Jessie).

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHASPRON—Dog: Montague Smith's Cambri gr. blue belton, 5yrs. (Gladstone—Clip). Bick: Wm. Dangerfield: Shellie May, black and white 4y s. (Blue Dash—Jolly May, Open—Dogs. 1st.Wm. Witty's Catfield, blue belton, 2yrs. (Cambridge, Coomassie); 2d. H. H. Curtis's Grouse, blue belton, 2yrs. (Cambridge, Very high com., J. F. Serive's Albion, blue belton, 2yrs. (and open Jawn). Bitches; 1st. J. O'Sbea's Lill Jenuo and white, 2½yrs. (Black Laverack—Louie); 2d, John F. Campbell's Counters Dash III., black and white, 2yrs. (bash III.—Juno). Pappies; 1st. John F. Campbell's unnamed, white and black, 5mos. (Abbon—Counters Dash III.); 2d,

H. H. Curtis's Simcoe Girl, blue belton, 11mos. (Jeff-Flo), Com., P. Donnelly's Ben, lemon and white, 5mos. (Royal Ben-Echo).

Donneily's Ben, lemon and white, 5mos, (Royal Ben—Echo). IRISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Elcho. Jr., Byrs. (A.K.R. 508). Bitch: Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Meg. 5yrs. (A.K.R. 485).—OPEN—Dogs: Ist, Dr. Wm. Jarvis's Echo, Byrs. (Elcho—R'se); 2d, J. G. M. Gregor's Charge, age and pedigree not given. High com. John Ryan's Wildt. Mayrs. (Snipe—Fan II.). Bitches: 1st, John Ryan's Irich Moss, 4yrs. (Ben—Mag); 2d, withheld. Puppies: 1st, John Ryan's Lill, 10mos, (Wilde—Irish Moss); 3d, Dr. Wm Jarvis's unnamed, 6mos.

Lill, 10mos, (Wilde-Irish Moss); 2d, Dr. Wm' Jarvis's unnamed, 6mos. (Ele 10—Noreen).

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—CHAMFION—Doy; Charles Hughes's Prine of Canada, 4yrs. (——Beanty). Bitches: No entry.—Ofen—Doys: No entry. Bitches: No entry. Puppies; No entry.

POINTERS.—CHAMFION—OVER 55LBS. OR BITCHES OVER 50LBS.—Doys; Gen. F. C. Fraper's Dop. liver and white, 4yrs. (Shot—Juno). Doos under 65LBS. or BITCHES UNDER 65LBS. or BITCHES OVER 50LBS.—Absent.—Open—Any WEIGHT—Doys: 1st, withhelit; 2d, J. B. Sparrow's Dash, liver and white, 22mos. (——Pheno). Bitches: No entry. Puppies: No entry. IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—Ist, C. E. Robinson's Judy, 9mos., pedl-gree not given, only entry.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHAMFION—1st, Woodland Kennel's Bob, Jr., liver, 34grs, (Bob III.—Black Bess).—Open—Any Colon—Doys: 1st, Chas. E. Dawson's Doctor II., black, 14grs, (Bob III.—Black Bess).—Dors.—Any Colon—Doys: 1st, Chas. E. Dawson's Doctor II., black, 14grs, (Bob III.—Black Bess).—Dire. (Shot—Nina). Omm., T. Wall's Sport, liver and white, 2yrs. (Shot—Nina). Com., E. C. Hale's Wangan, liver and white, 2yrs. (Shot—Nina). Com., E. Crieket, liver 24grs, (Shot—Nina). High com., Andrew Laidlaw's Newton Abot Lady, chestnut and tan, 20mos. (Bend Or—Ladybird).

COCKER SPANIELS.—Champion—Ary Color—Woodland Kennel's Brythniu Bales 24dex (Bob. (1010). Once. Doos. Doos.

Send Or—Ladybird).

COCKER SPANIELS.—CHAMPION—ARY COLOR—Woodland Kennel's rahmin, black, 3/4/yrs (Bob—Clew).—OPEN—Dogs: Ist, A. Laidlaw's oung Obo, black, 11mos, (A.K.R. 861); 24, F. Packer's Sport, liver and rhite, 1/4/yrs, (Sam—Flossy). Very high com., John Scanlon's Jet, lack and white, 5/yrs, (Drop—Flora). Bitches: 1st, J. Mullen's Phero, ver and white, 1/4/yrs, (Sam—Flossie): 2d, Woodland Kennel's Voodland Queen, black, 1yr (Tippo—Woodstock Queen). Very igh com., W. O. Patridge's Helen, black, 1yr, (A.K.R. 634). High on, Andrew Laidlaw's Woodstock Flirt, black, 19mos, (A.K.R. 11). Com., John F. Campbell's Bessie, black, 1yr, (Bonaza—Flora). "upples: 1st, Fred, B. Lyson's Gipsy, black, 3mos. (ped. not given), etcy high com., P. J. Duchesnay's Flossie, black and white, 10mos., (et—Flossie).

et—Flossie).

FOXHOUNDS.—Dogs: 1st and 2d. Montreal Hunt's Teaser, black and tan 3yrs. (Belvoir Tempter - Belvoir Raffie) and Terror, black and un. 2yrs. (Kildare Trumpter—Kildare Blossom). Very high com., O'Shea's Forester II., white, black and tan, 3yrs. (Forester—oxey) and Ringwood, white, black and tan, 3yrs. (Forester—oxey) and Ringwood, white, black and tan, 4½yrs. (Forester—Lady). liet com., E. D. Westgate's Sultan, black and tan, 6mos, pedigree of given. Com., E. D. Westgate's Limperor, black and tan, 6mos, adigree not given, and B. Higgir's Jumbo, black, white and tan, r. (Bugler—Norah). Bitches: 1st and 2d. Montreal Hunt's Fatima, n. 4yrs. (Duballow Regent—Earl of Huntington's Famous) and gress, brindle, 6yrs. (Lord Galway's Baronei—Carlow Barmaid). geh com., D. O'Shea's Roxey II., white, black and tan, 2yrs. (Foretr—Roxey); Benj. Higgins' Norah, black, white and tan, 1yr. (Bugler Norah).

known, and Benj. Higgin's Beauty, black, white and tan 1yr. (Bugler—Norah.

HARRIERS.—Dogs: 1st and 2d, D. O'Shea's Frank and Glancerwhite, black and tan, 2yrs. (Tomboy—Gip). Bitches: 1st, D. O'Shea's Hasty, white, black and tan, 2yrs. (Tomboy—Gip): 2d, E. D. Westgate's Syndicate, black, white and tan, unknown.

DALMATIANS.—No entry.

PEAGLES.—Dogs: 1st and 2d, D. O'Shea's Rattler, white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music). and kino, white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music). 2d, D. O'Shea's Music II., white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music): 2d, DeL. Selby's Friskey, white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music): 2d, DeL. Selby's Friskey, white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music): 2d, DeL. Selby's Friskey, white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music): 2d, DeL. Selby's Friskey, white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music): 2d, DeL. Selby's Friskey, white, black and tan, 2yrs., (Rover—Music): 2d, DeL. Selby's Friskey, white, black and tan, 2ysrs.; 2d, Selby's Friskey, white, black and tan, 2ysrs.; 2d, G. Gibson's Bowler, 2yrs. (Boaster—Busy). Very high com, John E. Thayer's Rasen, 16mos. (Nailer—Diana). Bitches: 1st, 1yson's Spy, 14mos. (Rattler—Lilly). High com., H. Grove's Pried B. Lyson's Spy, 14mos. (Rattler—Lilly). High com., H. Grove's Pried B. Lyson's Shy, 14mos. (Rattler—Lilly). High com., H. Grove's Padsy, 2yrs., unknown. Com., Geo. Jordan's Nettle, 4yrs., not given. Proppies: 1st, J. H. Chapman's Spot, 5mos., not given. Com., Mrs. Wirn.—McReinze's Snap, 10mos., not given, and G. Jordan's unnamed, 9mos. (Turk II.—Rellie).

WIRE-HAIRED.—No entry.

COLLIES.—Champion—Dog. No entry. Bitch: No entry.—Open—Dogs: 1st, John B. Caverhill's Britain, black and tan 2kers. unknown.

WIRE-HAIRED.—No entry.

COLLIES.—Champion—Dog: No entry. Bitch: No entry.—Open—Dogs: 1st., John B. Caverhill's Britain, black and tan, 2½yrs., unknown: 2d, John Lee's Rough, red, 3yrs., unknown. Very high com., Sannuel Coulson's Rover, black and tan, 1½yrs.; W. J. Buchanan's Collie, bluck and tan 3yrs., unknown; Jas. R. Barclay's Laddie, black and tan, 2yrs., unknown, and Robert Logie's Brilliant, black and tan, 17mos. Strs., unknown, and Robert Logie's Brilliant, black and tan, 2yrs., and S. B. Heward's Ponpei. Com., Samuel Coulson's Rob Rob, black and tan, 2yrs., Jas. F. D. Black's Troon, black and tan, 2yrs., unknown, and John B. Caverbill's Dau, black and tan, 3yrs., unknown, Bitches; 1st, withheld; 2d, Dr. E. B. Ibbotson's Jennie. Fuppies: St. Thos. Irving, Jr.'s Clyde, black and tan, 11mos., Wylle——; 2d, Thos. Hall's Captain. High com., John F. Campbell's Lassie, black and tan, 5mos. (Laddie—Nettle).

BULLDOGS.—Champion—Iohn E. Therwards Bulled.

BULLINGS.—Champion—John E. Thayer's Bellissima, brindle, yrs—Open—ist, A. M. Esdaile's Young Duke, white, 2yrs. (Duke—ush). Other entries absent.

BULL-TERRIERS.—Champion—Absent.—Open—Prizes withheld.

Bull-Terriers absent.

Bull-Terriers.—Champion—Absent.—Open—Prizes withheld.

Black and tan Terriers.—Champion—Dogs: Jas. T. Heasley's Teaser, 3½yrs. (Dazzler—Smut). Bitches: John F. Scholes's Bessy, 34rs. (Nap.—Top).—Open—Over Tils.—Dogs: Jst. B. Holdbrook's Teaser II. 2yrs. (Teaser—Nettle); 2d, withheld. Very high com., John F. Campbell's Othello, 1yr. (Nip.—Topsy). High com., Alex. Ford's Nipper, 16mos. Com., E. McCall's Frince. 2½yrs. Bitches: ist, John F. Campbell's Squaw, 4yrs. (Salford-Nettle); 2d, Mrs. J. T. Heasley's unnamed.—Under Tils.—Dogs; 1st and 2d, George Jordan's Baby No. 1 and Baby No. 2 (Jack—Vickle). Very high com., John Louson's Lion, 2½yrs, unknown, and John Wilson's Toby, 15mos, unknown. Bitches: 1st, John Wilson's Toby, 15mos, unknown. Bitches: 1st, John Wilson's Finy, 1figh com. M. Burns's Dottle, 2yrs, unknown. Com., W. McBeth's Beauty.—Best Litten Puppers—John F. Campbell (litter by Teazer II.—Squaw).

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Champion—John F. Scholes's Blucher, liver, 2½yrs. (Peacham—Jess).—Open—Jogs: 1st and 2d, W. S. Jackson's Elswick Lad II. and Elswick Jock blue, 1yr. (Elswick Lad—Tyneside II.). Com. J. C. Nichol's Noges, blue, 1½yrs. (High Web), and John Massey's Atlantic, blue-black, 11mos. (Elswick Lad—Tyneside II.). Com. J. C. Nichol's Koges, blue, 1½yrs. (Siting—Wasp), com., and George Kay's Dick, light fawn. 20mos. Bitches: 1st and 2d, W. S. Jackson's Tyneside II.), light fawn. 20mos. Bitches: 1st and 2d, W. S. Jackson's Tyneside II., light fawn. 20mos. Bitches: 1st and 2d, W. S. Jackson's Tyneside II., light fawn. 20mos. Bitches: 1st and 2d, W. S. Jackson's Tyneside II., light fawn. 20mos. Bitches: 1st and 2d Lyrs. (Petrarch—Topsy), and Elswick Belle, light blue, 1yr. (Elswick Lad—Tyneside II.). (Very high com., D. O'Shea's Wasp, wheaten, 1½yrs. (Bilging—Wasp). (Com., J. C. Nichol's Ginger, sandy, 2yrs., pedigree unknown.

Ikish Terrier — Dogs: Ist. Dr. J. S. Niven's Garryowen, red. yrs. (Paddy II.—Grin); 2d, B. Holbrook's Joe II., red. 2yrs. (Joe—Jorah). Bitches; 1st. D. O'Shea's Grin II., red. 2yrs. (Rock—Norah); d, Jas. Lindsay's Nancy Lee, wheaten, 1½yrs. (Rock—Merah); d, Jas. Lindsay's Nancy Lee, wheaten, 1½yrs. (Rock—Merah); d, Jas. Lindsay's Nancy Lee, wheaten, 1½yrs. (Rock—Merah); d, y. J. Buchauan's Laddie, gray, 3yrs. unknown; 2d, Wm. Bogie's barley, blue, 4yrs. unknown. Very high com., H. Grove's Pepper, lue, 2yrs., unknown. Bitches; 1st., Chas. T. Chipchase's Nettle, lue, 14mos. (Jack—Tiney); 2d, Wm. Bogie's Josephine, blue, 14gvrs. Charley — Nelly. Very high com., Thos. Kelly's Maud, blue and awn, 7yrs. (Charley—Tatters).

HARD-HAIRED SCOTCH TERRIERS.— Equal 1st, D. O'Shea's Coxer, wheaten, 2½yrs. (Major—Lady), and Wm. Andrus's Fanny, lue, 5yrs. unknown.

blue, Syrs., unknown.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS — Over 5.Les. — CHAMPION — No entry.

POPEN—Dogs: 1st, John Wilson's Spink, blue and tan, 345yrs, 2d. B.

Holobrook's Frince, blue and tan, 245yrs, unknown. Very high com,

Mrs. J. A. Pir'is Rez., line and tan, 245yrs, unknown. Bitches: 1st, B.

Holdbrook's Takers, — The Bus and tan, 247s. (Charley—Tatters), only

entry. UNESS to 1st, B.

Holdbrook's Mrnie, Wilson's Dogs: B. Holdbrook's Fritz, blue

and tan, 347s. 1st, B. Holdbrook's Dandy, blue and tan, 245yrs, only

priver, Bitches: 1st, B. Holdbrook's Minnie, blue and tan, 125yrs.

(Diamond)—Beauty; 3d, John Wilson's Daisy, blue and tan, 27s.

Wery high com, J. B. Bourdean's Venus, blue and tan, 12, unknown.

High com, T. O'Riley's Katie, blue and tan, 14mos. (Jerry—Katie).

SILVER GRAY TERRIERS.—Over SLBS.—Dogs: 1st, B. Holdrook's Charley, 4yrs.; 2d, Thos. Kelly's Teutoma,
fery high com., Mrs. Rene Masson's Charle II. High com., D.
Sshea's Taters, 145yrs, (Billy—Touch). Bitches: 1st, Mrs. Rene
fasson's Dolly: 2d, Thos. Kelly's Juliet. 3yrs., (Charley—Maud).
fery high com., W. B. Powell's Beauty, 145yrs. (Charley—Beauty).
tigh com., J. A. Street's Lady, 4yrs. Under 5LBS.—Ist and 2d, B.

Holdbrook's Dolly and Prince, 1½yrs. (Charley—Beauty). Very high com., W. T., Virtue's Fancy, 20mos. (Boss—Topsy).

BROKEN-HAIRED TOY TERRIERS.—Ist, W. Andrew's Vic; 2d, Miss May Feron's Nellie, blue and tan, 8mos. (Jerry—Nellie). Very high com., F. Upton's Vic. High com., W. McBeth's Fanny.

igh com., F. Upton's Vic. High com., W. McBeth's Fanny.
PUGS.—CHAMFION—Mrs. Geo. H. Hill's Joe. 4487rs. (champion
loundy—Clytie).—OPEN—Dogs: 1st and 2d, Chequasset Kennel's
loung Toby, Thous. (A.K.R. 478), and Triumph (A.K.R. 1282). High
om., Mrs. Herbert Wallis's Punch, Tyrs. (Sambo—Zara). Com., A.
oyce's Sam. Bitches; 1st, Thos. H. Love's Flossy, 2yrs., unknown;
d, Chequasset Kennel's Victory, 5mos. (A.K.R. 1265). Very high
mma, 14gyrs.
KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—No entry.
RING CHARLES SPANIELS.—No entry.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—No entry.

BLENHEIM AND JAPANESE SPANIELS.—No entry.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—No cntry.

POODLES.—Equal ist, T. O'Riley's Charlie, white, 2yrs. (Prince—Jessie), and T. J. Potter's Ponto, white, 5yrs. (Blister—Sylvia). Very bigh com., Mrs. E. W, Beuthner's General Ledro, white, 8yrs., and Mrs. J. C. Cader's Lulu, 15mos.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Equal 1st, Benj. Higgins's Foss (otter hound), John F. Campbell's Lulu (white English terrier), and Fred. B. Lynn's Hornet II. (white English terrier).

DACHSHOUNDE.—1st, A. C. Carter's Sankey, red, 8yrs (Voltman—Bergine); 2d, DeL. Selby's Zanker, red (Voltman—Bergine).

SPECIAL PRIZES.

A.—Best fox-terrier dog, Edward Kelly's Scarsdale, B.—Best fox-terrier bitch, Fred B. Lysons's Village Belle. C.—Best collie, John F. Caverhil's Britain. D.—Best bull, John E. Thayer's Belisslma.

E.—Best champlon black and tan terrier dog, James T. Heasley's Teaser.

F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich, John F. Scholes's F.—Best champlon black and tan terrier blich.

er. Best champion black and tan terrier bltch, John F. Scholes's

Best Champion black and can terrier bren, John F. Scholes's
Best Bedlington terrier, John F. Scholes's Blucher.

Best Skye terrier, W. J. Buchanan's Laddie.

Best Yorkshire terrier dog, over 5lbs., B. Holdbrook's Tatters H.

Best Yorkshire terrier bitch, over 5lbs., B. Holdbrook's Tatters H.

Best Yorkshire terrier bitch, under 5lbs., B. Holdbrook's Dandy.

Best Yorkshire terrier bitch, under 5lbs., B. Holdbrook's Minnie,

Best by Mrs. Geo. H. Hill's Joe.

Largest dog, Lulu.

Best setter dog, any breed, Wm. Dangerfield's Nellie May.

Best by Best bitch, any breed, Wm. Dangerfield's Nellie May.

Best pointer, Gen. Frank C. Draper's Don.

#### ONTARIO COLLIE SHOW AND FIELD TRIALS

ONTARIO COLLIE SHOW AND FIELD TRIALS.

THE Ontario Collie Club came into existence during the Toronto bench show, held last March, and they seized the occasion of the Semi-Centennial Exposition in Toronto this month, to have their inaugural show, coupled with which they also instituted a field trial for collies. The result was a triumphant success, and tens of thousands of spectators gazed with eager interest on the field trials, which were held in front of the grand stand in the inclosure used as a track for speeding the horses, showing the cattle, etc.

The officers of the Collie Club deserve high praise for their spirit and enterprise in offering a magnificent list of prizes, and the complete success of their undertaking is only a just reward of their efforts, and insures the event being hereafter an annual one. Nearly every member of the committee worked cheerfully and with energy to make everything run smoothly, and it seems invidious to particularize where all did so well, but Captain Harston is undoubtedly worthy a special vote of thanks for his usefulness.

worked cheeruilly and with energy to make everything run smoothly, and it seems invidious to particularize where all did so well, but Captain Harston is undoubtedly worthy a special vote of thanks for his usefulness.

The field trials were commenced on Tuesday, the lifth inst., at 1 o'clock, and an hour was devoted on that day and on the two following days to testing the dogs. The judge selected was Mr. John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich., who is an old-time favorite in Toronto, where he has many friends. Ten sheep were picked out of a flock, and two pens were erected near the grand stand, five sheep being placed in each. The programme laid out by the judge was the following: The sheep in each pen were to be driven alternately by the dogs, until each dog in the competition had taken the sheep up the center of the field, and through a gate made by placing two hurdles about ten feet apart; afterward taking the sheep round a flag post, and return between a bank and rail fence separated by a few feet, on the southerly side of the grounds, the dog to drive them into the pen from which they were taken. The sheepherd was allowed to accompany his dog and to use his dog as he would, under ordinary circumstances, at his work. Points of merit were to be awarded according to the display of obedience, intelligence, gentleness, and expedition exhibited by each competitor. The prizes were, first, 825; second, 815; third, 88, for dogs, and the same amounts in another class for bitches. Six dogs were entered, but the Agricultural College dog, Conrad, a very handsome collie that won first prize in the bench show competition, was withdrawn.

First Trial.—The first trial was made by McKenzie's Hero, who made quite a fissec of it, either from want of experience, or being frightened by the noise and appearance of the immense crowd of spectators. He was also withdrawn by his master, who had another, and as it proved; a better dog in the competition.

Second Trial.—W. Newton's Bob had the misfortune to be worked by a stranger, his master

A longer course was staked out, and the same dogs were again put down, reversing the order of the previous day's running. Speed again made a brilliant drive and penned in six minutes without a mistake. Sly followed with an indifferent performance, penning in ten minutes. Jack did very well, a great improvement on his previous form; time, eleven minutes Bob was taken off again for being too rough for sheep driving. He might be a very useful dog for cattle but was quite out of place in a trial on sheep.

THIRD DAY.

Speed perned in three minutes and a half, in excellent style. Sly did the round successfully and in quite a meritorious manner in eight minutes, and the bobtail, Jack, finished his task in eleven minutes, doing some very fair work.
Only two bitches, out of four entries, competed for the handsome prizes offered. Seymour's Fan behaved very indifferently, and took infteen minutes to drive the round, Moore's Jessie beating her time by seven minutes, and exhibiting a much higher class of work. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Dogs—First and diploma to Speed, owned by Thos. Telfer; second to Sly, owned by D. McKenzie; third to Jack, owned by J. Skain.

Bitches—First withheld; seeond to Jessie, owned by Thos. Moore; third to Fan, owned by Geo. Seymour.

After the trials were over, the owner of Speed exhibited him at some special feats which Mr. Davidson set for him, such as picking out individual sheep from the flock, and created quite a furore by his wonderful training.

Over fifty dogs were beenched, and the tent was thronged by thousands of visitors daily. The veteran John Davidson judged single-handed, and his awards were, as usual, impurial and correct.

For the championship in rough-coated collies (dogs), there was a severe competition between Lorne and Herdsman Laddie, the latter being in decidedly the best condition, both in body and coat, but the taking head and general collie character of Lorne could not be denied, and he won the prize.

In open rough-coated dogs a clinker appeared in Conrad, who is a very showy black and tan. His head and ears are grand, and his body, legs, feet and flag are unimpeachable, although his coat was not looking its best, but he will have a first-rate coat when at his best. The second prize fell to Sity, who also won second in the field trials, and he is quite a good looking black and white, smart and well-bred in appearance. Third went to Collie, a very fair dog indeed, and vhc. to Jack, who ran into third place at the trials.

In open rough-coated bitches, Miss Timmins, a good sable, was soon seen to be the best, although in bad coat and shown too fat. Second was won by Lassie, a very nice little black and tan, although her ears were a bit heavy and her coat inclined to be settery. Rothera's Leila was out of coat, but showed good character, and won third prize. He. to McEwan's Lassie, a fair bitch.

In rongh-coated puppies we were introduced to a very good light sable dog, imported by Mr. Burland. His sire is champion Chance, and he bids fair to be a worthy scion of his well-known father. A pair shown by Mr. Rothera deserved their tickets, vho. and he, but were to young to show to much advantage. The others were not of

#### NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

Belle. Pupples: 1st, R. Northcote's Tim.

NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Streum;

So many of the gentlemen exhibiting at the dog show held here last week asked for a closing of entries for the National Breeders' show at a later date than Oct. 3 that, after consulting with Mr. Walter T. Dunnell, the manager, as to the latest date on which we can receive entries and yet get everything ready, it has been decided to alter the date of closing to Oct. 10. We do not mean by this that every one intending entering dogs should delay mailing their letters until Oct. 10, because that will crowd us too much. The "copy" for the catalogue must be handed to the printer on Monday morning, and at the same time every identification ticket with the accompanying tags must be mailed in order to have them reach exhibitors in season. It will be nevery close call, and it is most desirable that exhibitors mail their entries so as to reach me on the day of closing.

The responses of the railway companies to the request for free transportation of dogs are nearly all received, and next week the particulars of these concessions will be announced. Respecting special prizes I am pleased to be able to state that I have within the past two days received the sum of three hundred dollars with which to purchase prizes. In addition to these specials, there will be a number of others and if I can have any say in the matter at all, they will be placed so as to be worth winning. Some of our exhibitors will remember the very handsome Crystal Palace medal won by Mr. J. H. Goodsell at Washington in 1883, for the best sporting dog in this country, and Mr. Goodsell has kindly loaned it me for the purpose of having a cast made for the stud dog and breeder's medal. It is more than a medal; it is a work of art.

From the number of applications received for premium lists is evident that the Breeder's Show is benefitting from the notices given it, and up to date I have received forty-seven entries—just about forty more than I could have expecte PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.

#### THE NATIONAL BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATION.

THE NATIONAL BENCH SHOW ASSOCIATIONTHERE was quite an enthusiastic meeting at the rooms of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, on Wednesday evening of last week, in response to the call for the formation of a National Bench Show Association, where forty gentlemen represented different sections of the country. Mr. Elliot Smith, who called the meeting to order, was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr. Samuel G. Dixon, secretary. After a lengthy discussion as to the desirability of a national association and its object, the delegates from the several clubs resolved themselves into a National Association and the chair named Messrs. C. M. Munhall, G. N. Appold and S. G. Dixon a committee on credentials. After consultation they reported the list of clubs represented, with the names of their delegates or proxies:

Illinois Kennel Club, Chicago, Ill.—Major J. M. Taylor.
St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. J. W. Munson.
Philadelphia Kennel Club, Philadelphia, Fa.—Mr. Samuel G. Dixon.
Cincinnati Sportsman's Association, Cincinnati, O.—Major J. M. Taylor.
Westminster Kennel Club, New York—Mr. Elliot Smith.
Montreal Kennel Club—Mr. James Watson.

M. Taylor. Westminster Kennel Club, New York—Mr. Elliot Smith. Montreal Kennel Club—Mr. James Watson. New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass.—Mr. J. A. Nicker-

n. New Haven Kennel Club, New Haven, Ct.—Mr. G. Edward New Haven Kennel Club, Louisville, Ky.—Major J. M. Taylor, Louisville Kennel Club, Louisville, Ky.—Major J. M. Taylor, Baltimore Bench Show Association, Baltimore, Md.—Mr. George Norbury Appold.

Cleveland Bench Show Association—Mr. C. M. Munhall.

New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association, St. John, N. B.—Mr. Elliot Smith.
London Kennel Club, London, Ont,—Mr. James Watson.
The report was accepted and Mr. Smith was made permanent chairman. It was then voted that a committee of five, of which the chairman should be one, should be appointed to draft a resolution and by-laws, to be submitted to the Association at a meeting to be held in New York on Oct. 22, at 8 P. M., at which time officers will be chosen. Following is the committee: Mr. Elliot Smith, New York; Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, K.y.; Gen. W. B. Shattue, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. Jaunes A. Nickerson, Boston, Mass., and Mr. Samuel G. Dixon, Philadelphia, Pa. The meeting then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Philadelphia Kennel Club for the courtesies extended.

METEOR AND BEAUFORT, —Editor Forest and Stream: I opine that no event in canine circles would be watched with deeper interest than a competitive field trial of the two pointer dogs, Mr. C. H. Mason's Beaufort and Mr. John W. Munson's Meteor. Every unprejudiced person who has seen the two animals together has a very decided conviction as to which one of the two is the better dog, so far as type and form are concerned; and it is also well known that both are good performers in the field. Mr. Munson says that Meteor is a crack, and Mr. Nixon, Beaufort's breeder, says that Mr. Mason's dog is a capital one on the birds. Now bring them together. The only objection is that in the event of such a trial the friends of the defeated dog would claim (with much good sense, too) that it had decided nothing after all, for you know and I know that a field trial is not always any true test of one dog's excellence compared with that of others. But, then, how we all would like to see a Meteor-Beaufort match, owners to handle.—MEAT-HAWK.

A FOX-TERRIER CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: At the last Westminster Kennel Club's show there was some talk of forming a fox-terrier club among the exhibitors of that fancy then present in this city. The subject was not taken up and fell through. As an exhibitor of fox-terriers I wish now to make an appeal to all kindred specialists asking their support in arranging a meeting in this city during the coming non-sporting dog show, to bring about the organization of a fox-terrier club, and the adoption of a standard for breeders to follow. Any communications from parties wishing to join such a movement will be cordially welcome to The Clovernook Kennel (185 Fifth avenue, New York).

GROUSE DALE.—Mr. Pierre Lorillard has purchased the well-known setter dog Grouse Dale. We congratulate Mr. Lorillard upon the acquisition of one of the best field dogs in this country. We have had the pleasure of shooting over Grouse Dale both on the stubble and in the thicket, and have no hesitation in pronouncing him to be one of the finest dogs for all-round work that we have ever seen. He is just the dog for a sportsman to own, and we envy his owner the pleasure in store for him among the birds in his well-stocked preserves.

STAFFORD DOG SHOW,—The Stafford Agricultural Society of Stafford, Conn., will hold a bench show of dogs in connection with their fifteenth annual fair to be held at Stafford Oct. 8, 9, and 10. We are pleased to see this well known society adopt this course and hope that the venture will prove so successful that it will become an annual fixture. There are many good dogs in the vicinity of Stafford, and we have no doubt that their owners will heartily second the efforts of the society by a large entry.

THE EXHIBITORS' CONVENTION.—The meeting of exhibitors at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on the evening of Sept. 16, for the purpose of forming a Kennel Club, was attended by about twenty-five gentlemen. Mr. Wm. Wade, of Pittsburgh. was elected charman of the meeting. After considerable discussion as to the object and aim of such an association, the meeting finally adjourned without taking action upon the question.

DOG STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A large lemon and white English setter dog, head and ears lemon, and even lemon marks on body, has strayed or been stolen. When last seen he nad on a plain leather collar with a small bell attached. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to his recovery, by his owner, Mr. Thos. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.

HOW THEY DO IT IN MEXICO.—The Correo de las Doce, of the City of Mexico, reports in its English columns that "The City Council has appropriated 100 dollars, with which to pounds poison to be administered to unmuzzled dogs."

The Limited Payment Policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn. concentrate payments into the working years of a man's life, and leaves him free from all worry in his later years even if helpless.—Adv.

## Bifle and Trap Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The first of a contemplated series of rifle practice by the Battalion Washington Artillery occurred at West End to-lay, the shooting being at the 200yd, range and conducted according to Creedmoor rules, under the direction of Capt. C. L. C. Durny, ordnance officer of the command, assisted by Lieut. Dudley Selph. The leasing scores were in possible 25:

(Company A.

H. W. Mc onnell 43944—18 Fred Ward 29035—12

Lieut Underhill 32442—15 O. A.P. Stahl 50232—12

Company B.

A. Coste 34434—18 Fred Ward 38233—14

W. W. Crane 22454—17 R. A. Shotwell 40423—13

Company C. McChange 40423—13

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—There was a small attendance at Walnut Hill to day and some very good shooting, although the wind from 6 to 8 o'clock was troublesome. The fall meeting of the Association takes place on Oct. 8, 10 and 11. Following are the best scores;

Creedmoor Practice Match.

Creedmoor Practice Match.

O E Delly	
J Everett	5 A A Baker5444534345-41
C H Barnes5554445544-45	F W Fewle (mil) 4444444884 - 88
C B Edwards 554445444544	
A B Archer	
Samuel Merrill4445254545—43	
Creedmor	Prize Match.
H Cushing 4445555544—4F	5 Re-entry5555444454-45
T Exercit 5444455854 . 45	5 A. H. Hall
A C A domes 4514554554 45	H Kennison4454444545—43
Decima	al Match.
C E Berry (C.)	9 8 5 10 7 9 10 9 8 6-81
J B Fellows (F.)	9 9 10 6 7 10 9 4 6 8-78
Recentry	$\begin{array}{c} & 9 & 9 & 10 & 6 & 7 & 10 & 9 & 6 & 8-78 \\ & 9 & 9 & 10 & 6 & 7 & 10 & 9 & 4 & 6 & 8-78 \\ & 8 & 4 & 5 & 9 & 6 & 10 & 9 & 10 & 7 & 10-78 \\ & 10 & 8 & 5 & 8 & 7 & 10 & 10 & 5-78 \\ & 7 & 9 & 7 & 10 & 8 & 5 & 7 & 10 & 5 & 7-76 \\ & 9 & 5 & 6 & 8 & 5 & 8 & 8 & 9 & 7-78 \\ & 8 & 8 & 10 & 8 & 5 & 8 & 5 & 6 & 9 & 6-73 \\ \end{array}$
U Chehine	10 0 5 0 4 7 10 10 5 70
TI CUSUING	10 0 0 5 4 7 10 10 10 5-10
CH Barns (C.)	7 9 7 10 8 5 7 10 5 7-76
T Everett (F.)	9 5 6 8 5 8 8 8 9 7 - 78
J N Frve (C.)	8 8 10 8 5 8 5 6 9 6-78
Rest	Match.
	10 10 8 10 10 10 10 9 10 10—97
T TY O	9 10 10 10 8 9 9 10 9 9-93
J H Smith	9 9 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 9-92
TITOM A CITION COME TO	The superficient of 1944
I HOMASTON, Conn., Sept. 19	The weather conditions at our
shoot to day were a very bright li	ight with a light 4 o'clock winds

Shoot to day were a very bright light, with a light 4 o'clock wind:

W H Dunbar. 10 8 10 11 10 9 8 10 11 11 -98

CF Williams 10 9 8 9 10 12 9 11 8 11 -98

Fred A Perkins 9 10 9 9 11 10 10 10 10 9-97

CL Alling 9 9 8 11 6 11 10 10 12 11 97

G A Lemmon 11 6 11 9 10 11 10 10 7 7-92

G P North 9 7 8 7 9 9 9 9 11 9-88

E Thomas 4 8 8 9 7 9 11 3 8 9-76

Sept. 20.—The Empire Gun Club shot the first of a series of matches with the Bridgeport Gun Club to-day, on the range of the latter club near Bridgeport. The weather conditions were cloudy, with a strong 6 o'clock wind, teams of 11 men, off-hand, 200yds., Massachusetts ring target;

Bridgeport Team.

The army contest takes place about Oct. 5.

A RICOCHETTED BULLET,—Lieut Schuyler, of the Sixth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Militia, recently succeeded in performing the singular feat of shooting a man who was standing on the opposite side of a stone wall 16ft. high and half a yard thick. He was firing at the 500/d, range. After the report from his rifle Sergt. Decker, the marker, proceeded to swing the signal and was about to slip out from behind the wall when he became conscious that he had been shot. The bullet had missed the wall and gone to the left of it, struck a tree and ricochetted, and in its course struck the marker in the right shoulder. The wounded man was at once taken to a doctor, who cut the ball out I thad fractured the shoulder blade, but the Sergeant is now out of danger.

GARDNER, Mass., Sept. 17.—A few members of the Gardner Rifle Club went out to Hackmatack Range to day. The shooting was offhand, distance 200yds. The new American eccimal target was used. Out of a possible 100 the totals were as follows: G. T. Ellsworth 88, G. Fordyse 87, W. C. Loveland 76, S. Hildreth 76, G. C. Goodale 76, William Austin 74, H. George 72.

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

#### NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION.

NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION.

The New Jersey State Association held a convention at the rooms of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club, on Sept. 16, which was called to order at 3 P. M. by President Benj. T. Payne. Upon calling the roll nine clubs were found to be represented by delegates. Two new clubs were elected members, the Southside Club, of Newark, N. J. and the Westwood Gun Club, of Westwood N. J. Considerable discussion was had whether in future any State shoots should be held at clay-pigeons instead of live birds, as was inaugurated by the Palisade and Jersey City Heights clubs this year. No positive action was taken and the management rests as before, solely with such clubs under whose auspices such State tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournaments will be held.

The management of the next tournament was given to the Essex Club, was elected president; Wm. Hughes, Jersey City Heights Club, vice-president; Wm. Hayes, of the Essex Club, corresponding secretary, and W. J. Conover, of the Medway Club, treasurer.

The tournament was held on the Jersey City Heights Gun Club grounds, at Manion (Jersey City), N. J., and lasted throughout three days, Sept. 17, 13 and 19. The state fair at Waverly, N. J., and the Philadelphia dog show somewhat interfered with the attendance at the shoot, which, however, was a success otherwise. New traps were used for the clay-pigeous shoots, and the shooting was hard and difficult. The live-bird shooting was browing mas hard and difficult in the liver bird shooting was browing mass h

Association shoot, State Association trophy, 15 live birds, 21yds.	
rise, \$5 entrauce:	
Haves11111111111110-18 Seigler010111111111111-18	
Pindell	
Breintnall111111101111111-14 Corvett1111111111101111-14	
J vonLengerke.0011111111111111-18 Hughes 0111111111111010-12	
Lamberson1111111000111111-12 Bennett000001110010011 - 6	
Heritage,010 w Holcomb11011111111111111-14	
Lever11011111111111011-13 H Warne111011711101101-11	
Dunlap011101111111110-12 BS Payne11111111111111-15	
B. S. Payne won the trophy and the entrance money for same at	
the next State shoot. Ties on 14: Breinfnall 111011111111-11; Wye-	
koff 11111010-6; Corvett 0; Holcomb 11111011110-9. Breintnall sec-	
ond, a Smith & Wesson revolver and 10 cans American wood powder;	
Haves you Lancette Lever and Seigler third	

THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDAL offered the Massachusetts Rifle sasciation for team shooting at clay-pigeons is described as an elegant specimen of artistic taste, skill and workmanship. It is of gold in various colors, and its design is suggestive and emblematic. The pin bar, from which the medal is suspended by strong swivelled its, is paralleled at the ends and curved upward in the center. From its under side, within the are, is a clay-pigeon wo ought in gold. The body of the medal has around its outer edge a flat rim of natural-colored fold. Across its upper side, beneath the pigeon, is a parallel as a supported at each end by ornamental sirell braces attached to the upper edge. Within the outside rim is a circular panel of coperation of the results of the competition, in black enamel. "Three-man champion team." On the field within the circle is engraved the representative of a sportsman in due position, facing the trap, gun in hand, about to call "Pull." Engraved on the shield beneath, the date, 1884. The individual medals are smaller and less elaborate, but of equal good taste and workmanship.

TORONTO GUN CLUB.—Toronto, Sept. 26.—The officers are S. Downey president, F. Martin vice-president, G. Pearsall treasurer, J. W. Milar secretary. The president had a very fine medal made of soild gold, something like the Maltese style, with two breechloaders supported by a ball, to represent the Niagaria target ball, and valued at \$20. The conditions were to shoot at 15 balls, 18yds. rise, rotary trap, screened. Some 1,500 balls were purchased. The matches were to be every second Friday or Saturday afternoon, the winner to win the time of the property.

atches began at the Woodbiue Park, on May 16, at 18yds, with 16 alls, one burrel: I. H-imphries scored 15 balls straight that day; ay 30, 1, Townson, 10 out of 15; June 13, I. Weoster, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. Humphries, 11 out of 15; June 13, I. Weoster, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. Humphries, 11 out of 15; June 13, I. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. Humphries, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. Humphries, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. Humphries, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 11 out of 15; june 27, I. R. Kidd, 12 out of 16, I. R. Kidd, 12 out of 17, I. R. Kidd, 12 out of 16, I. R. Kidd, 12

BOSTON GUN CLUB.—Tournament at clay-pigeons, at Wellington, dass., Sept. 17.—The Boston & Maine depot was well patronized last Wednesday by the shotgun devotees, en route to the now fashionable slay pigeon resort of the Boston Gun Club. Rhode Island, New Hampshi e and blassachusetts were represented by their finest shots, sood shooting, good birds, and a splendid day gave the best opportunity for one of the best shoots this club has held.

First event, 5 birds, 18vds. rise:

First event, 5 birds, 18yds, rise:	
C H DeRochmont 11011-4	H H Francis 10011-3
O M Stork	C Wilbur11011-4
C H Gerrish11111-5	G II Wurms11111-5
O R Dickey	A Fennimore 11101-4
G A Sampson	W S Perry
E W Tinker	G W Cary 101 0-8
W H Allen 11111-5	M B Cornell
T G Stanton 11110-4	D Chambers
J H Frost 11101-4	
Gerrish first, DeRochmont, Stant	on, and Wilbur second, Cary third.
Cornell fourth.	,
Second event " hirde 5 trone 18:	de vient

become event, 1 onus, 5 traps, 10yus, 11se;	
Wilbur	
DeRochmont0111111-6 Gerrish1110110-5	
Dickey 111)111-7 Stauton	ł
Stark 1 10110-5 Sampson	
Wurm	
Cary	
Tinker 1111001-5 Francis	
Perry 1110110-5	
Dickey first, Wilbur and Stanton second, Stark and Tinker third,	ı
Cary fourth,	ı
Matud arout 9 rain doubles 5 tuons 15 de store	ı

Taird event, 3 pair doubles, 5 traps, 15vds, rise:	
DeRochmont	ш.
Dickey	
Gerrish	
Perry	1
Fenumore	
Stark	
Tinker	
Stanton	
Wurms	
Power and De Rochmont first Classich Tiples and Stanton second	

bampson thirk, whom fourth.	
Teuth event, 5 birds, 5 traps:	
DeRochmont 10111-4	Frost11111-5
Dickey11001-3	Perry11011—4
O J Jenkins01011-8	Sampson01110-3
Wilbur11111-5	Williams,00111-3
Gerrish	Tinker11110—4
G F Cutting 10100-2	Stark
Fennimore	
J S Snow	Allen11101-4
Knowles01000 -1	
James11011-4	
Stanton	
Francis first, DeRochmont and	Fennimore second, Jenkins and

Gerrish third, Cutting and Snow fourth.

Gerrish 11 11 11—6	Allen 10 11 10-4
Dickey10 11 11-5	Tinker
Fennimore	Francis
Sampson	Snow 11 00 10-3
Jenkins	DeRochmont00 11 10-3
Carv	Perry
	Wilbur
Stark	Knowles
	Stanton
Wurus10 11 10-4	
Conside Vennimone and Comman	m flust Tomas Claum sugard Willham

third. Dekocument and Tilker tourth,	- Ł
Sixth event, 7 birds, 5 traps:	1
DeRochmont	
Perry	ı
Gerrish	ł
Sampson	ı
Jenkins	ı
Dickey	ı
Cutting	d
Wilbur 1111111-7 Snow 1011101-5	ı
Wurm 1011111-6 James	
E S Belcher	ď
Fennimore0111711-6 Tinker	ı
Frost	н
William Propose and Clark finet, Donningson against Allen third	а

Perry and Tinker fourth.			
Seventh event, 3 pair doi	ibles, 16;	yds, rise:	
Dickey 10 10			
Wilbur	1 11-6	Cornell	11 00-3
DeRochmont11 1:	1 10-5	Knowles10	10 11-4
Gerrish	01-4	Suow	01 11-4
Sampson 11 0:	1 01-4	James10	00 11-3
Perry	1 10-4	Tinker	11 10-4
Jonkins			
Wilbur first, DeRochmon	t second	Jenkins and Gerrish thin	d, Dickey
fourth.			
man			

TOUT-til.	
Eighth event, 7 birds, 5 traps:	
DeRochmont1111111-7	Dickey 11111100-5
Gerrish1110111-6	Stanton1111110-6
tampson001010 w.	Allen1110011-5
Frost100000 w.	Cutting0011111-5
Fennim re1111111-7	Gore1010100—3
Jenkins0111111-6	Williams1101101—5
Perry0001111-4	Snow
Stark	James 1011010-4
Wilbur0111111-6	I Nichols1101101-5
Wurms	Tinker 1000111-4
Francis	Cornell011I101-5
DeRochmont, Fennimore, Wurn	ns first; Wilbur, Stanton second;
Allen and Stark third; Perry fourt	

Lendi event, o on us, roy us. rise.	
DeRochmont 01101-3	Sampson
Gerrish	Stark00100-1
Jenkins01111-4	Dickey 10011—3
Perry	Francis11011-4
Wilbur	Fennimore
Wurm	Snow
Stanton	
Gerrish, Stanton and Fennimore	first, Snow, Francis and Wilbursec-
ond, DeRochmont and Dickey third	l, Wurm fourth.
Eleventh event, 3 pair double bire	ds:

DeRuchmont 11	10 11-5	Fennimore		11-5
Dickey01	11 11-5	Francis		11-6
Gerrish10	01 10-3	Gore		11-4
Wilbur11	11 11-6	James		01-5
Jenkins	10 10-5	Sampson,		10-4
Snow11	11 11-6	Wurms		1 00-4
Perry01	10 01-3	Tinker	,,11 11	10-5
Sta k	01 10-3	Cornell	00 10	11-3
Wilbur, Snow and Fra	ncis first	Jenkins and	Fennimore s	econd,
Sampson third, Perry tou	rth.			

Some miss-and-out matches concluded a fine day's sport, Nichols and Fennimore taking the first, Stark and Dickey the second, Nichols, Fennimore and Wurm taking the last, in the order mentioned.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.—The four th annual convention of the California State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Lo

Angeles, Oct. 2-4. under the auspices of the Recreation Gun Club. The programme provides: Thursday, Oct. 2. Committee on reception will need telegates on the train and escort them to Los Angeles, arriving at 1 P. M. Drive through city, orchards and vineyards. Meeting of convention. Address of welcome. Friday, Oct. 3. Pizeon shooting, open to all members of the State Association. 8 P. M., convention. Saturday, Oct. 4. Convention will go mto camp for a quall shoot as gnests of the Recreation Gun Team, returning Monday evening. 7 P. M., sportsman's game supper.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept 17.—There were about twenty members of the South End Gun Club and friends that went to Oxford yesterday to attend a match between the club here and the one there. The following score tells the work of each:

South End Club.

South End Club.	Oxford Club.
W L Davis11111111101011111-13	A Appleby100001001110100- 6
J W Wright 000001101111011 8	G Appleby 100010111011111-10
A B F Kinney 01111111111111111-13	L Ingraham 1100111111111010-11
ES Poore110011110111010-10	G Rich100101110010100- 7
C A Doane1101110011111111-12	H Moffatt 110011001110101- 9
W R Deane111010000011001 - 7	E Smith100111111111110-12
J W Davis 1001111110010011- 9	C Robbins010011101110011 9
H Jewett0111111111101111-13	C Dodge101110100111111-11
E Whittaker 101111001111101-11	H Ingraham001011110011110- 9
H W Webber1111111111111110-14	A R Bowditch 111111001111110-12
11 11 000001, [[11111111111111110-11	12 11 DOWNSTEIN, 111111001111110-12
110	00

vere: First event, 5 birds—DeRochmont and Snow divided first, Crosby and Field divided second, Second event, 5 blackbirds—Field first, Snow second, DeRochmont bird.

First event, 5 birds—betochment and Snow divided inst, Cross, and Field divided second.
Second event, 5 blackbirds—Field first, Snow second, DeRochment third,
Third event, 10 clay-birds—Field first, Snow and DeRochment divided second, Crossy third.
Fourth event, 5 blackbirds—Crossy and Scott divided first, DeRochment and Snow divided second, Field third.
Fifth event, 5 blackbirds—Dutton first, Field second, Snow third. Sixth event, 5 black-Dutton first, Snow second, DeRochment third. Seventh event, 5 blackbirds—Field and Snow divided first, Dutton and Scott divided second.
Eighth event, 5 birds—Dutton first, Field second, Crossy third. Sixth event, 5 birds—Dutton first, Field second.
Ninth event, 5 birds—Crossy first, Field second, Crossy third. Tenth event, 5 birds—Crossy first, Scott second, Snow and Field divided third.
STARK VS. WURM.—Editor Forest and Stream: In the recent

divided third.

STARK VS. WURM.—Editor Forest and Stream; In the recent match between Wurm and Stark on the grounds of the Boston Gun Club, the birds were trapped by D. Kirkwood, of Boston, and out of 100 birds thrown, only one was broken by the trap. The time taken to shoot the match (each man shooting at fifty single birds) was twenty-two minutes. I think the above shows how quickly the birds were handled, and gives good grounds for the claim that Kirkwood is one of the best trappers of clay-pigeons. I heard him offer to Mr. Bloom (if the latter would hold a tournament in Boston) to throw from nine traps, 6,000 birds between nine in the morning and six at

night.—8.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The Fay and Pearson 100-bird \$500 match at the San Bruno range to-day, was a victory for Fay. The match was from ground traps, Hurlingham rules, 30yds. rise, 100 birds, 80yds. boundary. The following are the scores:

T Pearson—0110111110111011111111010111110—73.

Ed Fay—1111111111111111111111100111110—73.

# Canoeing.

#### FIXTURES.

Sept. 27.—New York C. C., Fall Regatta. Oct. 4.—New York C. C., Fall Races. Oct. 9.—Rochester C. C., Fall Races at Irondequoit Bay.

#### THE FOUR WHO WENT TO SANDY HOOK.

THE FOUR WHO WENT TO SANDY HOOK.

"The FOUR WHO WENT TO SANDY HOOK.

"To make a start."

"Yes, there's no use waiting for him, for he won't start until be gets good and ready, and he is sure to catch us before long anyhow."

Thus said Psyche and Jersey Blue, as on one of the recent awfully hot days they lessurely paddled down New York Bay toward the Narrows. An occasional glance astern toward the New York C. C. house showed Tramp getting under way, and finally Dot straggling leisurely after him, and then the fleet was all afloat and the cruise begin. Where it would lead them no one knew. It was to last two days and a night, and the cruisers were in that blissful state of nucertainty as to their destination produced by the warm weather, the absence of any reason for going to any particular place, and the presence of plenty of provisions and other luxures that go toward making cruising and camping enjoyable.

The tide was flowing out toward the sea, and for lack of energy to struggle against it they drifted with it. In less than an hour the leading cances had threaded their way among the innumerable craft that atways occupy the good anchorage grounds off Tompkinsville, had passed the Quarantine Station with the Starin transfer boats moored in front of it, had floated quietly beneath the frowning guns of recently-regarisoned Fort Wadsworth, and, clear of the Narrows, were in the open waters of the Lower Bay. Here, lashed together, Psyche and Jersey Bine drifted, chatted, ate lunch and waited for the others. By and by, Dot ranged alongside, and soon Tramp joined the idle fleet. As they drifted they were forced to keep a sharp look-out for the great clumsy sloops and schooners that laden to the water's edge with brick, sand, or coal from Keyport or the Amboys, came lunging sullenly along without offering to give way for anyboty, as though conscious that their dead weight would carry them safely through, or over, almost anything they see likely to encounce.

Should they or the prostrugate the entouch water of the Fra

board, and is able to beat against wind and tide, which the others were not.

As the freshening breeze met the incoming tide with its long ocean swell, a nasty chop sea was raised, and the cances were tossed like shuttlecocks from wave to wave. Finally the breeze vecred a little so that sail could be set to advantage, and about sundown the thre'

little fellows scudded along close to the beach inside the point of Sandy Hook until they reached the shelt-r of a little breakwater running out from one of the three Hook lighthouses, where the thy craft were beached and preparations were made for going into camp. It was fortunate that the alcohol lamps had been brought, because it is against the law to build fires on Sandy Hook. While Psyche cooked supper Dot made ready his bed for the night, and Jersey Blue burrowed in the sand, uttered unintelligible ories indicative of great Joy, or, in the exuberance of his spirits, sang snatches of piratical sca songs.

Is against the law to bould fires on Sandy Hock. While Psyche cooked supper Dot made readly his bed for the night, and elevely Blue burrowed in the sand, uttered unintelligible ories indicative of great joy, or, in the exuberance of his spirits, sang snatches of piratical scasongs.

Just as the supper was ready and the darkness of injink was succeeding the gloom of twilight, Tramp arrived and the party was reduceding the gloom of twilight, Tramp arrived and the party was reduceding the gloom of twilight, Tramp arrived and the party was reduceding the gloom of twilight, Tramp arrived and the party was reduceded gloom of the Hook, whose cordial welcome and pressing attentions demanded recognition. They crowded around the strangers by thousands and followed them in every movement. Hints that their company could be dispensed with were not understood, and entreaties that they would depart were not heeded. They accepted tobacco gladly and begged for more. Their mental opaqueness and moral obliquity resisted distinct commands to go, nor was their monumental equantimity in the slightest degree disturbed by threats. Finally the cancelsts undertook to eject them from camp by force, and blows were showered upon them. So enraged were our friends at what they considered this unwarranted intrusion into their privacy that their blows were chlovered with a destructive energy, resulting in the death of several of the nailves.

"Talk about your mosquitoes," exclaimed Psyche, "Jersey gallinippers, Florida mule-fillers, and even the A. C. A. mosquitoes, who, if we may be used to the first the guide books, visited the Thousand islands this provide the sundance of the first the guide books, visited the Thousand islands this provide the guide books, visited the Thousand islands this compared with the guide books, visited the Thousand islands this provide the guide books, visited the Thousand islands this good to the first the guide books, visited the Thousand islands this provide the guide books, visited the Thousand islands this gor

#### KNICKERBOCKER C. C. REGATTA, SEPT. 20.

LIKE most of the other races of the past few weeks, the fourth annual regatta of the Knickerbocker C. C., on Saturday, was spoiled by a lack of wind. The first race called, paddling, classes 2 and 4, for members only, half mile, brought out six entries. It was won, after a hard struggle, by R. J. Wilkin, in the Saskatchewan, class 4, with Youth in class 2. The sailing race was open to non-members, the first open race ever held by the club. Twelve cances started, in three classes, at 4:50 P. M.

1	CLASS A.	
	Name. Owner.	Club.
1	Nettie E. Fowler	K. C. C.
	OsceolaA. F. Gardiner	K. C. C., and N
	CLASS B.	
	Gnenn	K. C. C
	Doubt H. D. Brewster	
	MargneritaE. C. Griffin	K. C. C
	ZipE. W. Brown	
	Kaloola R. P. Brock	K. C. C.
	ArgoB. N. Nadal	
	OPEN RACE.	,
~	Freak	N. Y. C. C
	Tramp	
	PsycheC. K. Munroe	NVCC
	Ripple Dr. B. F. Curtis	NVCC
	The course was from off the club house t	o a hung moored onne

The course was from off the club house to a busy moored opposite the foot of 162d street, half a mile and turn. The wind was very light and the tide was strongly down the river. The wind was very light, but Gnenn went steadily ahead. Soon a heavy squall of rain came over the river, causing most of the sadlors to hurry home. Gnenn, Tramp, Psyche, 2/p and Doubt finished, Guenn taking the club prize, Tramp the prize for non-members, class B, and Psyche the same prize in class A, Zip taking second club prize in class B.

After the race an upset race was called, which was won by R. J. Wilkin, In the Tiptop.

#### WASHINGTON C. C. FALL REGATTA.

WASHINGTON C. C. FALL REGATTA.

THIS event took place on the Potomac River, Wednesday afternoon, with a very slight breeze, and was participated in by the following canoes: Analostan, Everson Shadow, two balance logs, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop; Waderer, Everson Shadow, two balance logs, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop; Waderer, Everson Shadow, two latens, H. H. Dodge; Iola, Lausingburg Shadow, combination lug and Inteen and I treen dandy, Arthur Brentano; Belle, Racine Shadow No. 2, lateen, E. W. Cady; Potomac, Racine St. Panl, lateen, H. H. Soule; and Rob Roy, Waters paper canoe, lateen, F. N. Moore, After beating vainly against the tide for half an hour the race was declared off, the wind entirely dying out, with the Iola well in the lead, Potomac second.

A tandem paddling race, three-quariers of a mile against the tide, around a stakeboat and home, was then started, with Commodore Dodge and F. N. Moore in the Wanderer, W. E. Wibherbee and Gris Maxwin in the Iola, E. W. Cady and Mr. Cowles in the Belle, and J. B. McQueen and C. H. Calvert in an open Herald.

The upset race was won by F. N. Moore in the Roke, and J. B. McQueen and C. H. Calvert in an open Herald.

The upset race was with the Analostan, Wonderer, Lola, and Potomae, all of which were provided with compartments. On account of approaching darkness the single paddling race, eight entries, was postponed.

The club is composed mainly of craisers, and the lateen is the favorite sail, one of the canoes which ness the balance lug in races, falling back on lateens for cruising. A pew 16tl, canoe made here for Mr. Soule, the Seneca, is It luches deep from gunwale to keelson, and will carry two big lateens. She is intended for open water work.

SENECA.

#### MOHICAN C. C. CHALLENGE SAILING RACE.

MOHICAN C. C. CHALLENGE SAILING RACE. THE monthly race for the sailing challenge badge and pennant was at contested at Albany on the 12th. Sail is limited to 76tt., partly with the idea of giving more equal chances to small canoes. All elasses competed. Course is 8 miles. The best triangle obtainable in this narrow part of the river is one of a mile around which, with a west wind, includes only a very short beat to windward across the river. And this same west wind which the Mohicans wooel on the 12th was very fitful and squally, sometimes a mere breath, and at others a deckwashing gust. Then the windward knoy under the lee of the shore is ornamented with wreaths of blue-timed air, which hauge around the white flag like the smoke over Vesuvius. It is not the wind which canses this phenomenon, but its exasperenting absence. The entries were: Thets, 14tt. 6in.x8iin, P. M. Wackerhagen; Smake, 14tt. 6in.x8iin, R. W. Gibson; Hourietta, 14tt. 6in.x8iin, Q. B. Wackerhagen; Marion, 14tt.x2sin, R. S. Oliver; Annie O., 14ft, 6in.x8iin, H. L. Thomas. At about 20 minutes after 5 the start was effected, Messrs. G. Hilton and F. Mix acting as timekeeper and judge. Henrietta crossed the line first, then Thetis, then Annie O.

Snake and Marion following all within fifteen seconds. The nie O. broke a pulley at the outset and lost six minutes in repairing

Annie O. broke a pulley at the outset and lost six minutes in repairing the damage, but went on bravely as soon as refitted. Upon rounding the second huoy after the tack across, the order was as follows: Tbetis, Sanke, Henrietta, Marion, Annie O., and tho same places were maintained to the finish, except that the Annie O. retired, Time of finish was: Thetis, 56m. 59s.; Snake, 60m. 15s.; Henrietta, 66m. 58. Marion close behind, but time not taken.

#### DROP RUDDERS AND SETTEE SAILS.

DROP RUDDERS AND SETTEE SAILS.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream:\*

In your issue of Sept. 4, in your reflections on the last A. C. A. meet and also on cauces, you speak of a certain sail composed of a short lateen and batten lug combination, and also of the metallic drop rudder as the Stoddard sail and drop rudder. Now in justice to ourselves and to the public, we would respectfully ask of you to publish this our protest against this said sail and rudder being called Mr. S. R. Stoddard's invention, for it is a mistake easily proven it required.

The sails and rudder as seen at last A. C. A. meet are not like those of the Atalantis, but as was proposed by us to Mr. Stoddard and explained verbally and by pencil sketches some time before the keelson of said cance was laid, which were rejected by him at the time, but the main features of both were adopted by Mr. Stoddard's consent, but altered in several respects to suit his views, and as we have taken steps to protect the rudder we are compelled to publish the shove statement in respect to both sail and rudder, giving honor where honor is due. The reef gear as now used on hoth the Atalantis and the sails in question, are truly the invention of Mr. Stoddard, which are considered the best and quickest way of reefing small sails, and in particular this said style of combination sail, and so acknowledged by numerous cancers and others using this style of reef tackle.

F. JOYMER & Son.

[In speaking of the rudder and sail meutioned, we used the name by which they are most commonly known, as they were first brought to the notice of cauceists in connection with the Atalantis. As to the drop rudder, the invention dates back some years, the subject having heeu discussed in the \*London Field\* four or five years since, and several sketches of the device shown. We have seen, four years ago, a sketch of a metallic rudder for a cance, and while all credit is due to the gentlemen who have put the idea into practical use, it can hardly be ealled an original invention.]

#### TORONTO C. C. FALL REGATTA, SEPT.

TORONTO C. C. FALL REGATTA, SEPT. 6.

THE regatta of the Torouto C. C. was partially spoiled by the lack of wind for the sailing races, but the paddling contests were vory interesting. Mr. M. F. Johnson, using a larger and lighter canoc than the others, gave them an allowance as follows over the nule course; Maggie, M. F. Johnson.

Allows. Whimbrel, F. W. Mason.

Sapphire, J. W. Bridgeman.

Saiden. F. M. Nicholson.

Mr. Johnson won over these handicaps, taking for first prize the Boreas. Hugh Neilson.

Mr. Johnson won over these handicaps, taking for first prize the given as prizes.

The one mile tandem racc, open to all, brought out six open canoes with single paddles, the crews being:

L. H. Whitemore and R. H. Boulton.

James Scott and Arthur H. Scott.

Johnson and Geo. Castle.

O John Sanson and Alex Clarkson.

John Sanson and Alex Clarkson.

O After a close contest they finished in the order named. The prizes were a silver dressing case, two silver cups, and a box of cigars.

Mr. Johnson had no competitor in the upset race, but gave an exhibition of cupoe gymnastics. The sailing race was started, but did not fluish owing to a lack of wind.

#### BROCKVILLE C. C. RACES, SEPT. 8 AND 9.

THE regatta of the Brockville C. C. took place on Sept. 8 and 9, the sailing race being postponed from the first day, as there was no wind. The paddling races were as follows: Single Paddle Race—Won by T. A. McCullourh. J. C. Smart second,

o wind. The paddling races were as follows;
Single Paddle Race—Won by T. A., McCullough. J. C. Smart second,
Cryslerthird.
Double Paddle Race—Won by J. Crysler and W. Mathan; T. A.
decullough and Charles Dresser second, George A. Dana and J. C.
unart third.
Three Paddles—Won by E. Pill. W. S. Clouston and F. Gibson; B.
V. Ruchards, W. Chaffey and J. Publow second.
Upset Race—Won by Master George Wilkinson. Time—30 seconds.
Ou the following day the sailing races took place, the boats being
a four classes:

Canoes with Centerboards—Won by B. W. Richards; second, Ford Jones. Canoes without Centerboards—Won by B. W. Richards; second, E.

Pitt. Skiffs with Centerboards—Won by B. W. Richards; second, W. S.

Clouston. Skiffs without Centerboards—Won by C. McLean; second, J. Crysler.

#### A REGATTA AT ALBANY OCT. 4.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In view of the meeting of the executive committee A. C. A at Albany, on the 4th of October, the Mohican C. C. has decided to hold a regata on the afternoon of that day for the entertainment of the expected visiting cancelsts. Four prizes have so far been offered, to be competed for in sailing races by all comers in A and B class

Canjoes.

By direction of the club, the secretary herewith extends, through the medium of Forest and Stream, to all canoeists an urgent invitation to come to Albany and take part in the proposed races.

B. Fernow, Secretary M. C. C.

The secretary of the M. C. C. requests eanoeists intending to participate in the races on the 4th of October to inform him of their intention a few days before that day. Address B. Fernow, Albany, N. Y.

The secretary of the M. C. C. requests canoeists intending to participate in the races on the 4th of October to Inform him of their intention a few days before that day. Address B. Fernow, Albany, N. Y.

THE DOT IN OREGON.—By permission of Mr. Vaux we publish the following extract from a letter from Portland, Oregon, concerning canoeing there. This is the fourth canoe huilt from the lines published in Forest and Stream of May 24, 1833. The Oneonta C. C., of which Mr. Walker is purser, will have five canoes on exhibition in the Mechanics Fair:

"I have nearly completed a canoe from the lines of the Dot, as furnished in an issue of a year since. We have an active organization of nearly thirty caucoists, with five complete canoes, five under construction, and a prospect of eighten to twenty at our first meet and cruise next spring, but I am desirous to start the Aleen, my canoe, with a good record. Yours truly,

NEW YORK C. C. FALL REGATTA.—The annual fall regatta of the New York C, C. will take place on Saturday, Sept. 27, instead of Oct. 4, as originally announced, as the latter is the date of the executive consultate meeting in Albany. The races will be called at 3:30 at the club house, New Brighton, Staten Island. Visitors can take the North Shore Ferry to New Brighton, or South Shore to Tompkinswille. The programme includes sailing races for classes A, and B, paddling races, classes 2 and 4, and a tandem race. These races are open to all canoeitis. Prizes will be given to the winners.

A QUEER VISITOR TO A CANOE.—A very remarkable occurrence look place toward the close of the races. Mr. W. S. Clouston was cruising near the judges' boat when he was very much alarmed and surprised to see a surgeon jump from the water and land in his boat. With some difficulty it was lashed in the boat and taken ashore. It measures 4ft. Slu. in length and weighs forty-two pounds. The fish is now here, and persons who are of the opinion that the above is a fish story' can satisfy themselves by viewing the monster,—Book-ville cor.

CANOE RACES AT ALBANY.—The Mohlcan C. C. have extended un invitation to eancelsts to be present on Saturday. Oct. 4, and take part in a regatta. The programme includes the following races: At 3 P. M., sailing: No. 1, Class A, no limit; No. 2, Class B; No. 3, unclassified cances. At 4:30 P. M., padding, t mile with turn: No. 4, Class II; No. 5, Class IV. First and second prizes will be given if three start in Nos 1 and 2; first prize in No. 3. The races will be under the A. C. A rules.

under the A. C. A. rules.

ROCHESTER C. C.—Editor Forest and Stream: The second race of the Rochester C. C., in the series for the Andrews cup, occurred at Irondequoit Bay, Sept. 18. The entries were: Prudence, Wilson, class B; Margaret, Stewart, class B; Eleanor, Angle, class B; Huff, Moody, class A. Course triangular, 3 miles. Wind light and shifting from north to west. Won by Prudence in 50.15, Margaret second, Huff third. The Eleanor did not finish.—Mart Angle.

A NEW CANOE CLUB.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 22, at the residence of Wm. H. Chadwick, in Cohoes, N. Y., a canoe club was organized to be known as the Mariposa, with the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, Chas. B. Smith; vice-commodore, Albert H. Johnson: recording secretary, F. S. Wright; finaucial secretary, Wm. H. Chadwick; treasurer, Guy E. Cunner.

## Wachting.

#### FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of pro-osed matches and meetings.

osed matches and meetings.

Sept. 27.—Raritan Y. C., Open Sweepstakes,
Sept. 27.—West Lynn Y. C., Second Championship Match.
Sept. 28.—Quaker City Y. C., Roylew and Harbor Cruise.
Oct. 2.—New Jersey Y. C., Fall Matches.
Oct. 5.—Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

PACIFIC Y. C.—ANNUAL REGATTA SEPT. 9.

TOLLOWING close on the races of the San Francisco Y. C., the Pacific Y. C. held their regatta on Sept. 3, over the following course: From an imaginary line between Long Bridge and Mission Rock, to and around stakeboat off Hunter's Point, thence to and around stakeboat off Caliand Bar, thence to and around stakeboat off Sat Point, thence to an around stakeboat off Fort Point wharf, leaving stakeboats on port hand, thence back over same course, leaving stakeboats on starboard hand, to point of starting, distance twenty-eight miles.

The yachts were divided into two classes, Nellie, Lurline and Fleur de I.s in the first, and Annie, Rambler and Eva in the second. Six prizes were offered; the club flag for hest corrected time over the course, a special prize for best elapsed time, and first and second prizes for corrected time in each class.

At noon, besides the contestants, the Cbispa, Aggic, Virginia, Hal-cyon, Casco and other yachts, with the judges' tug Katy, were ready at the start, while a large number of spectators were on the neighboring docks and Telegraph Hill. At 1 P. M. the gum was fired, and at 1:01:12 Rambler went across under gafttopsails, staysail, two watersails and balloon jib. Annie following at 1:08:30, all the others being handleapped. All were under full sail, spreading as much canvas as possible to eatch very light wind. Nellie, carrying a square-headed topsail and big balloon jib, was soon second, making up the small loss on the start, wbile in the second class Annie had left hoth of the two stickers.

When the kites came down and sheets in off the Oakland Bar stake-

on the start, while in the second class Annie had left hoth of the two-stickers.

When the kites came down and sheets in off the Oakland Bar stake, the start of the began to show up, and at the sea wall was first boat, rounding the Fort Point mark Im. 15s, ahead of Lurimo, and 1m. 59s, abcad of Fleur de Lis. Kites were set again for the run to Oakland Bar, the wind falling very light at times.

At Merge's wharf, Lurime was first, but off Goat Island, Nellie and Fleur de Lis both passed her, the former having a lead of 39 seconds at Oakland Bar. The closest fight of the day was from this point home, the breeze had freshoued and under it Nellie held her place for a time, but finally gave way to the keel boat, which had left Fleur de Lis and was flying along, finally coming in ahead by im. 55s. Fleur de Lis was obliged to tack near the line, but Nellie came over without going about, thanks to a skillfully executed pilot's luff. Aunie won easily in the second class, soon taking first place and holding it. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Lurllue	1 10 00	5 13 10	4 03 10	4 03 10
Fleur de Lis		5 14 55	4 04 55	3 55 23
Nellle	1 10 00	5 15 30	4 06 30	3 53 36
Annie	1 08 30	5 29 20	4 20 50	4 00 48
Eva	1 10 00	5 44 00	4 33 39	4 10 20
Rambler	1 01 12	6 03 20	5 02 08	4 17 20

#### BEVERLY Y. C. RACES.

MONUMENT BEACH.

TUESDAY. Sept. 16, at Monument Beach, a couple of very exciting matches were salied by the crack first class cats of the Beverly Y. C. In '81 or '82 the Mattle had an easy task in beating anything in the bar, but in '83 the Atalanta appeared. She is a hitle larger than Mattle, and rather more than divided the honors with her. This spring a series of close matches was looked for between the two boats, and no worthy competitor was expected; but Mr. Hanley, the boat builder frought out a new hoat, the Surprise, which has won every open race in the bay this season, but has had moderate or light weather, her only defeat having been by Tantrum; in a two-reef breeze. She bas recently been purchased fly Tantrum's owner and brought into the elub. Atalanta recently challenged Surprise to race from the Pines huoy to West Island and back in a double-reef breeze. The challenge was accepted, and after walting some days for a breeze they got it with a vengeance.

On the 15th it blew half a gale S. W. in Massachusetts Bay, and a great deal harder in Buzzard's Bay, as is usual with southwesters. All the old yachtsmen and boatmen said they had never seen it blow so hard in the hay. The water was being blown along in sbeets, and none but the racing boats were out.

Both Surprise and Atalanta were on hand, under four reefs, and both had all the wind they could stand. Surprise had rather the best of it, as her reefs were largerand to halance of her sail smaller than Atalanta's, who was forced to tie down a piece of the sail above the reefs.

The course was changed to the following: From Pine's Buoy, round

Atalanta's, who was forced to tie down a piece of the sail above the reefs.

The course was changed to the following: From Piac's Buoy, round Bird Island Buoy, Seragy Neek Buoy and return; 8 miles. After going about a mile to windward Atalanta was half full of water, in spite of her pumps, and gave it up. Surprise was getting along very well, although she had to keep the pumps agoing. Surprise takes the stakes. She is 27.3 1-6, salling longth, and belongs to Mr. James M. Codman. Atalanta is 29.7½, and belongs to Mr. Jasac R. Thomas. After this match was over, the Mattic, 28.10½, Vice-Com. Stockton, put in an appearance and arranged a match with Surprise over same course. The start was made at once, and after a very close and exciting match Surprise won by about two minutes. She carried her four-reefed sait, while Mattic, who has added a piece to tho head of her sail, could not carry hers full, and had to keep it shaking all the way. The race was a plucky one, and Mr. Codman ean feel proud of his boat.

NAHANT, SEPT. 20.

ner sail, could not carry bers full, and had to keep it shaking all the way. The race was a plucky one, and Mr. Codman can feel proud of his boat.

\*\*NABART, SEPT. 20.\*\*

The day opened cloudy, with a light S.W. wind, which prevented the boats from the eastward from arriving on time. For half an hour before the start, however, it was rapidly breezing up, and at 12, when the preparatory gun was fired, a strong sou wester was blowing.

As the race was open to D. Y. C., it was sailed under N. E. Y. R. A. rules. The first class champion pennant tie was also sailed off, open to Countess, Cricket, and Thialfi.

The first class gun was fired at 12:05, and only three boats started out of eight entries, although Raven was on the ground. Queen Mag ot the best of the start; then Countess, with Bessie some seconds astern. Their course took them dead to windward to Winthrop Head; then a free run to the Graves Buoy, and home with the wind on the quarter; 10½ miles.

The second class started at 12:10, Spider crossing as the gun went off, with Thisbe, Amy, Scamp, Madelon and Elf together a few seconds later, and Reta bringing up the rear.

The four third class boats went off well together at 12:15. The course for the eathoats took them round Winthrop Buoy and return, 7 miles. Thisbe had in a single recf. Eessie carried small topsail, Countess no topsail, balance carried whole main-sails.

As they got up by Winthrop Head they got the puffs hot and heavy, and Scamp, Queen and Nonpariel hauled out and went home.

About P. M., Thialfi, Gen, Wilch and Eugenia arrived from the eastward, having had a dead beat all the way and a light wind to 11:30.

The judges individually offered them a special prize on real time if they beat the hoats ahead, and Thialfi and Gem started off at 1:55, both carrying working topsails. Thialfi had but two men aboard, her crew having gone to Nahant to meet her, waited in vain till after the start and then left.

Total Little: Total in Man 13 one Samilari i		
FIRST CLASS.		
Length.	Actual, Con	rected.
Countess, B.Y.C., Geo. B. Chase, slp30.00	2 05 30	
Gem, B.Y.C., H. W. Savage, slp 25.11	3 29 10	2 56 32
Com for anguist	2 09 10	1 36 32
Gem, for special	2 09 10	1 30 34
Queen Mab, D.Y.C., Burwell & Litch-		
field, cat	2 09 30	1 32 18
field, cat	3 30 38	3 00 58
Thialfi, for special	2 10 38	1 40 58
Bessie, 34 length, B. Y. C., Chas. P.	- 10 00	
	2 11 50	1 88 28
Curtis, schr21.04	2 11 00	1 90 20
SECOND CLASS.		
Thisbe, D.Y.C., S. A. Freeman, cat20 61/2	1 43 30	1 17 11
Elf, D.Y.C. M. P. Barker, cat19.11	1 44 30	1 17 82
Amy DVC F W Porton act 00 10	1 45 00	
Amy, D.Y.C., E. W. Baxter, eat20,10		1 18 57
Madelon, D.Y.C., W. A. Tucker, cat20 07	1 49 30	1 23 11
pider, B.Y.C., Walter Abbott, cat18.41/2	1 50 30	1 21 63:
Rita, B.Y C., H. B. Riehardson, cat	1 55 30	
Hornet, B.Y.C., H. L. Harding, cat18 11	1 55 45	1 27 42:
Scamp, D.Y.C., Frank Gray, cat18.416	Withdrew.	
THIRD CLASS.	TT TELLECT OTT	
	1 50 45	1 01 00
Mirage, B.Y.C., L. M. Clark, eat 17.51/2		1 21 03
Psyche, B.Y.C., R. D. Sears, cat 17 51/2	1 53 10	1 28 28
Guenn, D.Y.C., W. L. Dearborn, cat17.71/2	Withdrew.	
Nonpariel, D.Y.C., E. Launing, cat16.81/2	Withdrew.	
77	76.0° 3 3	

rnet went wrong side of stakeboat at finish, Madelon protes for fouling the buoy; Queen Mab, This be and Mirage take fi s, Bessie, Elf and Psyche second puzes. Countess takes a s the pennant.

BLUE WITH A GOLD CASTLE

#### HARLEM Y. C., FALL REGATTA, SEPT. 29.

THE weather on Monday was more favorable for yachting than on any previous race day for some time past, the usual order this fall having been a drift, but on this occasion a strong southwest wind made bard work for the crews and quick time for the boats in the fall regatta of the Harlem Y. C. The course was from Oak Point to Sands Point and back, 20 miles in all.
Nineteen yachts started as follows:

	Length.	Tlme.
Little Anna, D. Keliy, Jr.	14 08	11 15 37
Jacquetta, H. Torbush	13.06	11 15 45
Goodenough, R. Tate	16.07	11 15 50
Jeau, F. W. Thorp	15.00	11 16 00
Lila, A. F. Vanderhoof	17.00	11 16 05
Little Dean, C. Rae, Jr	16 09	11 16 15
Katie U., H. C. Phillips	13 01	11 16 30
Silver King, A. P. Sta. nope	13.101/6	11 17 80
Minnie, Engelhart & Weisbecker	21.09	11 21 10
Truant, O. H Kerker	24.00	11 21 40
Gussie, D. Conlan	24.0416	11 22 02
Emily, E. G. Pauley	23,02	11 23 15
Nettie Thorp, J. W. Thorp	24.081/2	1: 26 00
Rosetta A., J. R. Smith	23.11	11 26 10
Peerless, Lalor & Co	30 05	11 26 55
Reckless, W. H. Erskine	29.00	11 27 05
Gracie, P. Nagle	24.6316	11 27 07
H. W. Beecher, J. S. Macduff	3 0.00	11 27 59
Sasqua, H. Andruss	86,00	11 30 00
The wind was aft on the starhoard side up to	Fort Schuy	er, where

ı	THE MINES WELL.			
FIRST CLASS.				
ı	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
ı	Sasqua11 30 00	2 33 58	8 08 58	
ı	Peerless 11 26 55	2 56 15	3 29 20	3 18 10
ı	H. W. Beecher	2 42 02	3 14 03	3 02 03
į	Reckless	3 69 55	8 32 50	3 18 00
ı	SECOND		B 0% 00	9 19 00
1			0 48 40	
1	Nettie Thorp	2 41 10	3 15 10	
1	Gracie11 27 59	2 41 16	3 13 17	3 12 17
1	Rosetta A 11 26 10	2 53 05	3 26 55	3 25 20 .
1	THIRD	CLASS.		
1	Minnie 11 21 09	3 23 10	4 02 01	
ı	FOURTH	CLASS.		
1	Gussie	3 (3 18	8 31 16	
ı	Truant	2 53 50	3 84 10	3 31 20
ı	Emily	3 15 08	3 43 43	3 40 18
ı	FIFTH (		0 34 30	0 40 10
ı		Disabled.		
ı			± 05' 00	al chief cont
ı	Little Dean	1 20 20	1 07 08	1 07 08
ı	Goodenough	1 41 10	1 25 10	1 24 1071
ı	Silver King	1 35 43	1 18 13	1 16 28
ı	Jean11 16 00	1 45 00	2 29 00	2 25 30
ı	The winners were H. W. Beecher.	fir-t class:	Gracie, se	econd class:
ı	Minnie, third; Truant, fourth; Little	e Dean, fifth	1.	0,11111.
١				

Minnie, third; Truant, fourth; Little Dean, fifth.

OPEN SWEEPSTAKES FOR CATAMARANS, SEPT. 18.

The question as to which of the half dozen catamarans around New York is the fastest boat is still as far from a solution as ever, in spite of the race of last week, which was expected to settle it. The race was an open sweepstakes, 825 a side, over a course from the lower Communipaw dock at Jersey City to and around buoy No. 82 an Southwest Spit. Four boats entered: Duplex, Com. Longstreet and Ogden, 37tt. 6in.; Jessie, Fred. Hughes, 87tt. 6in.; Hermes, Thos. Fearon, 51tt. 6in.; Columbia, George Everson, 80tt. The latter boat was but 24ft. long, but was obliged to enter as 80ft. long, thus heing badly handtcapped. The allowance of time was one munute per foot length, and the race bad to be made in six hours.

The start was made at 11:33:15, with Duplex first over, boom to port before a light northerly breeze. Of course the only sails carried were jibs and mainsails. The boats went down the wind very rapidly, A little further down Jessie took the lead, jibing and hooming out her jib when below the forts. After a call, ibing and hooming out her jib when below the forts. After a call, ibing and hooming out her jib when below the forts. After a call, ibing and hooming out her jib when below the forts. After a call, ibing and hooming out her jib when below the forts. After a call, ibing some it the time in getting her sheet in. Close behind, at 1:23:05, was buplex, with a crew of three who brought the blocks quickly together, and were off on starhoard tack into Raritan Bay, Jessie holding port tack out into the Lower Bay.

Hermes came around at 1:29:40, and the plucky little Columbia but

getting her sbeet, in. Close behind, at 1:23:06, was Luplex, with a crew of three who brought the blocks quickly together, and were off on starhoard tack into Karitan Bay, Jessie holding port tack out into the Lower Bay.

Hermes care around at 1:29:40, and the plucky little Columbia but 2 seconds after, with tee boat almost out of sight under water. Although the control of the c

#### NEW JERSEY Y. C. OPEN REGATTA.

#### KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. REGATTA, SEPT. 19.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. REGATTA, SEPT. 19.

CREAT preparations were visible at Port Morris on last Friday morning, every one being busy preparing for the fall regatta in which all the boats of the club were entered. The 86 entries, however, dwindled down to 30 odd starters, and the labors of the Regatta in the control of the club were entered. The 86 entries, however, dwindled down to 30 odd starters, and the labors of the Regatta in the control of the con

After nearly four hours tedious drifting, the Gangway Buoy was unded by the Gracie, Lizzie R. and Nellie R., the others being far

astern, and it was seen that no race could be made in six hours, so the judges' steamer, Chrystal Stream, took the leaders in tow and started for home, picking up the others as they were overtaken until fifteen were in tow.

The tangle that ensued on each halt of the steamer afforded considerable anusement to the spectators but less to the crews, as hawsers were fouled, bowsprits poked into cabin windows, borms threatening neighboring sails amid a Babel of pointed remarks. In spite of the tow twice breaking adrift, no mishap occurred, and the fleet reached their moorings in safety at dark. The race will be resailed at an early date.

#### YACHT RACE ON THE MANATEE RIVER.

YACHT RACE ON THE MANATEE RIVER.

A SWEEPSTAKES race, \$50 a side, was sailed on Aug. 28, open to all yachts under 20tf. length, on the west coast of Florida. The challenge was issued by the yachts Tempest, of Tampa, and Mellie Pyfrom, of Cedar Keys. The course was from Braidentown wharf, on the Manatee River to the buoy in the Northwest channel, near Egunont, and return, 30 miles in all. The first prize was two thirds of the entrance money. Early on the morning of the 36th, four boats were ready at Palmasola, and at 8 A. M. they started to beat up to Braidentown, four miles above, in a very light breeze. At 1 P. M. a breeze from the westward sprang up, and the yachts were started. The entries were: Nellie Pyfrom 25ft., of Cedar Keys; Tempest 26ft. 6in., of Tampa; Maude 10ft. 6in., of Palmetto, and Mischief 25ft., of Palmasola. Tempest was first off at 1.32il., Mellie at 1:15, Mischief 1:15:10, Maude 1:16. The Tempest led in the beat down the river to its mouth, where Mischief came up and passed Sneed's Point buoy first, but Tempest soon regained her lead, the other two being now astern. From Egronot wharf to the buoy Mischief was ahead again, rounding at 4:68, Tempest 5:1, Maude's time not being taken and Nellio Pyfrom withdrawing from the race. The fifteen miles home was dead before the wind, and Tempest was soon away with big balon jib drawing, while Mischief, though still ahead, was longer in setting her kites. Off the mouth of the river the wind was lighter, but Tempest was now ahead, and kept her position to the finish, which was at 7:28, with Mischief 7:29:10 and Maude 7:28.

The allowance was based on length of keel, and was against Tempest, the largest boat, as she had to allow time to the smaller ones.

The allowance was based on length of keet, and was against Tempest, the largest boat, as she had to allow time to the smaller ones.

PACIFIC COAST YACHTING NOTES.—At the annual meeting of the Pacific Y. C. the following Board of Directors was elected: Stewart Menzies, J. V. Coleman, C. O'Connor, W. H. Martenstein, Philip Caduc, J. Mervyne Donahue, O. F. Willey. Regatta Committee—Cr. O'Connor, Geo. Fritch, J. C. Kelley, S. A. Eldridge, Philip McGover.
The prizes won at the recent S. F. Y. C. regatta were presented at the club house at Sancellito on Saturday afternoon. A number of yachts were moored off the club house, and some forty or fifty yachtsmen were present. Mr. C. W. Kellogg, of the regatta committee, on behalf of the club, read the committee's report and presented the prizes. The gentlemen who received the prizes responded with appropriate remarks, in which they wished success and prosperity to the club, and congratulated it on the result of the season's yachting. The winner of the first prize and flag of 1884 provided the champagne with which success was drank, and general good feeling prevailed.—San Francisco Morning Call, Sept. 8.

OPEN BOATS AT OAK POINT—In the race from Oak Point around the Gangway Buoy on the 21st between the Hoodoo, of New Jersey, and Daisy, of Harlem, the former won by 12m. 48s. A race has been arranged between the Gracie and Nettle Thorp 10 miles to windward and return, for \$250 a side, to take place on Oct. 13. Starting and booming out ballast is forbidden, and jib and storm jib may not be carried at the same time. The time allowance is two minutes per foot. The start will be made from Oak Point, Capt. Munsers sailing the Gracie and Capt. Morrill the Thorp.

YACHTING ON CAPE COD BAY.—The annual regatta of the Provincetown Y, C. was sailed in the harbor on Sept. 18. The yachts started at 6130 o'clock and sailed over a triangular course of 12 miles. A fine breeze from the northeast was blowing at the start, but graduly moderated. In the first class the Eclus was the winner, her

BREAKING UP A MONITOR.—The once famous monitor. Roanoke, built at an enormous expense by the Government, but which for a number of years was tied up at a Chester stipward, is being slowly but surely torn asunder at Marcus Hook, Pa, on The are River, below Philadelphia. The vessel was sold in November, as all of abandoned war vessels, and was purchased by E. Stanad of Westbrook, Coun., for \$40,000. Early in the following month as gang of workmen were put on the vessel, and in a short time the brass, copper and the most valuable portions of the machinery were removed and sold, realizing, as is alleged, sufficient money to par for the whole vessel and to defray the expense of the removal of the inon plates and the heavier and less valuable portions of the vast engines and gearing. In April last the craft was towed to the Government lee piers at Marcus Hook, where the work has since been in progress. Large derricks are placed on the deck, by which the huge plates are lifted from their positions, after the bolts have been removed, by means of machinery driven by an engine. The old hollers and portions of the engine still remain in the hold, but the turrest and smoke stack have been removed, and but little more remains to he doue. It is proposed to tow the hulk to a point in the viemity of New York, where it will be beacned and burned to get out the iron The work is being done by a force of twelve Italians, under the super vision of a Yankee foreman, the men being fed and lodged on board Lon Age.

A GOOD SEASON'S WORK.—We copy the following from the

but two remained ox board all migbt. The following morning she was towed down to New York, leaking but able to float.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. P. Kunhardt, well-known to our readers, has been fortunate in his mining enterprises in Colorado, we learn, and will return East before the year has been fortunate on doubt to take part agaln in yachting affairs and to have a hand in the fight for cutters and real yachting, of which he has been the recognized exponent in America.

ACCIDENT TO TWO YACHT SAILORS.—While three of the crew of the cutter Wenonah were taking out an anchor, the yawl in which he were capsized. One of them clung to the boat and was rescued by Captain Harlow, who swam ashore and procured a rowboat in which he went to their assistance, but two of them were drowned.

RARITAN Y. C.—A sweepstakes regatta will take place over the club course at Perth Amboy, on Saturday, Sept. 27, starting at 1 Ph. The boats will sail in four classes—cabin sloops, open boats over 25ft., open boats under 24ft., catboats. Entrance fee, \$3. Entries will be received up to 11 A, M. on the day of the race.

CAPSIZE OF A SANDBAGER—After a good deal of talk and trouble, the open sailboat race off Newport, resulted in the capsize of the New York boat, Susio S., the Annie of Mystic, the ooly other competitor, winning. Susie S. was towed into New London.

ACCIDENT TO THE ILEEN.—As the cutter was coming out of Newport last week, the rim to which the lower end of forestay is made fast parted, and the mast went over the side. She was towed to Fall kiver, where she will tay up for the season.

NEWARK Y. C. PENNAAT RACE.—A race for the club pennant will take place on Newark Bay, Sept. 29, between the Cloud, a new catboat, which will be sloop-rigged for the occasion, and the Rambler, which now holds the pennant.

# THE MILD POWER CURES.— UMPHREYS' OMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

0 years,—Each number the special pre-m of an eminent physician.—The only E 16 and Sure Med Cines for the poolle INCIPAL NOS. CURES. PRICE.

#### FISHING RODS.



Having been the pioneers in the manufacture and introduction of Section Bamboo Rods, we have always taken great pride in securing and perfecting every improvement in order to maintain our position as the makers of the very best rods. Knowing not only theoretically, but also by long experience, that a properly made round rod is the only absolutely perfect rod, we have invariably refused, and still do refuse, to put our name on any but our is the only absolutely perfect rod, we have invariably refused, and still do refuse, to put our name on any but our "Best" round section rods. Our prices for these round rods average only about 40 per cent. more than the prices asked by any other makers, while the rods are widely known to be incomparably superior. While no hexagonal or any angular) rod can be perfect, we long believed that with proper work anship and material a really good angular rod could be made. Being much easier and cheaper to make than round rods, we hoped to be able to offer to those anglers who can not afford to pay the price of our "Best" round rods, a hexagonal rod that would be good and serviceable at a moderate price. We are more than satisfied with the success which has attended our efforts, for we are now able to furnish a hexagonal rod that is really worth having, and at a price which is only a trifle in advance makers.

of that asked by other makers.

In addition to the many styles of round and hexagonal Section Bamboo Rods, we wish to call the attention of anglers to our large variety of fine Ash and Lancewood and Greenheart rods. Every rod quaranteed absolutely hand made.

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send us 50 cents for 120-page illustrated catalogue.

## ABBEY & IMBRIE,

48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York City.

## SILK WORM GUT.

F. I.ATASA, 35 Broadway, N. Y.,
Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of
Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon
Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.
For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# Fishing Tackle.

Rods, Reels, Lines, Artificial Baits

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

#### Flies for all Waters.

Special patterns tied to order

## APPLETON & LITCHFIELD

304 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## Delaware Shot Shells.

THREE GRADES.

Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices lower than any other.

# Delaware Cartridge Co.

#### HILL ON THE DOG.

THE STANDARD WORK ON THEIR MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES. Price \$2.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

## JAS. F. MARSTERS,

55 Court Street, Brooklyn.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER OF

# Fine Fishing Tackle.

First Quality Goods at lower prices than any other house in America.

Brass Multiplying Reels with Balance Handles, first quality and fine finish, 75ft., \$1.00; 120ft., \$1.180ft., \$1.50; 240ft., \$1.75; 240ft., \$2.00; 450ft., \$2.25; 650ft., \$2.50. Any of the above Reels with Dras & test extra indiced plated; 50 cst. extra. Brass Cliok Reels, 20vds., 50 cst.; 20vds., 51 cst. every control of the above Reels with Dras Sproat. Carlisle. Chestertown, O'Shaughnessy, Kinseye, Aberdeeen, Sneak Bent, and all other hoo Single gut, 12 cts. per doz.; double, 20 cts. per doz.; treble, 30 cts. per doz.; put up one-half dozen in package. Single Gut Trout and Black Bass Leaders, 1yd., 5 cts.; 2yds., 10 cs.; 3vds., 15 cts. Dou Twisted Leaders, 3 length, 6 cts.; teble twisted, 3 length, 10 cts. Trout Files, 60 cts. per doz. Black Bas Baik Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Baik Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Baik Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$12.55 to \$5.00. Trout and Black Bass Gail Rods, 9ft. long, \$1.50 to \$10.00. Also forty-eight different styles of rods for all kinds of fishing the state of th

Established 20 years. Open Evenings. J. F. MARSTERS, 55 Court St., Brooklyn.

#### KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin phable metal, with reinforces base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be releaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside dlameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 2, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 10. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross,

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW.

#### CONTENTS.

CONT

CONT

A New Departure in Forestry.
Adhrondack Game Wardens.
The Dangers of Canoeing.
The Sportsman Tourist.
Podgers's Inland Cruise.
Log of the Buck Tail. II.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Where the Martins Roost.
Snake Bites,
Game Bag and Gur.
Open Seasons for Fish and Game
Red and Gur in West Texas,
Adrondack Game Protection.
Weight of Game Birds.
Ducking Clubs on the Gunpowder.

weight of Game Birds.
Ducking Chubs on the Gun
powder.
Spider and Mezantic.
Notes from a Diary.
Bullet versus Buckshot.
kall Shooting.
Bea AND KIVER FISHING.
Minnow Casting for Black Bass.
Trout Streams of Kalamazoo.
Notes on the History
Hood.

Trout Streams of the Dobson.
Notes on the History of the Fish-Hook.
H we to Catch Carp.
Winners at Previous Tournaments.
St. Johns Bass Fishing.

FISHCULTURE.
The New York Oyster Commis-

Fish Commissioners. American Food Fishes.

ENTS.

THE KENNEL.

Concerning Dictatorship.
Eastern Field Trials.
New York Non-Sporting Show.
The Origin of the Deerhound
English Kennel Notes.—xiv.
National Breeders' Show.
Beagles Afield.
Kennel Notes.
RAFLE AND TRAE SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Broken N. R. A. Rule.
A German Shooting Festival.
The Trap.
Points on the Clays.
CANOEING.

ANOEING.
Carpeing on the Connecticut.
The Gall-y-Fire.
Miscellaneous.
Mushrooms and Edible Fungi.
Is Canoeing a Dangerous Sport!
New York C. C. Fall Regatia.
Pittsburgh C. C. Fall Regatia.
ACETING.

Pittsburgh C. C. Fall Regatta.
YAOBTING.
Sloop vs. Cutter.
A Hint for Interior Finishing.
A Wonderful Sharpie Yacht.
A Long Cruise.
The Loss of the Micronette,
Lyan Y. C. Pennant Matches.
You Y. C. Pennant Match.
Toronto Races.
Toronto Races.
Distance of Objects at Sea.
Sigus of the Times.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

#### A NEW DEPARTURE IN FORESTRY.

FROM what we deem trustworthy information we think that the recent meeting of the American Forestry Congress, at Saratoga, was a real gain to the cause. The organization is fortunate in its aim to unite the forestry interests of the whole of North America. Several of the most broad minded and earnest advocates of the needed reforms are from Much more can be done by a society that overlooks artificial political boundaries and binds together those whose interests are identical, than by one confined to the United States. There should, indeed, be local associations, and it will be a leading object of this Congress to promote them, but there is needed a general association, and this bids fair to supply that need.

It is fortunate also in having for its officers, under its present organization, men who know the difficulties of their undertaking; who are practical in their ideas and aims; are thoroughly in earnest, as is shown by their incurring heavy expense to meet and encourage each other and to publish their papers and proceedings for the general good and who have no private axes to grind.

Under the plan adopted at this last meeting of establishing a life membership at a fee of ten dollars, a majority of those in attendance paid in the money. So that the Congress starts off on its new path with over \$400 in the treasury. This will be used to print the proposed bi-monthly Bulletin which will be a medium for the interchange of views and preserve the most valuable portions of papers read at the meetings. The very competent corresponding secretary, B. E. Fernow of Brooklyn, a graduate of the Forestry School of Münden Prussia, will, for the present, edit this Bulletin without pay, and all who saw and heard him at Saratoga were impressed with the fullness and exactness of his knowledge, and the thoroughly practical nature of his views.

The discussions at Saratoga were earnest and at the same ime harmonious. There is no division among those who com-

pose the organization thus far, either as to the necessity of vigorous, systematic effort to save the forests, nor as to the practical question. What is the first thing to be done? All were agreed that to stop forest fires is the main thing, and that lumbermen must take care of their rubbish. There were, to be sure, strenuous arguments made by certain representatives of the class of lumbermen who want no change, and these were listened to with courtesy, and, as far as it seemed worth while and time allowed, counter arguments were brought But it surely is not necessary to spend time to prove that destruction of forests seriously affects springs, streams and climate. Statements such as some quoted from Dr. Draper, tending to show that the annual means of stream delivery and of temperature in the vicinity of New York had probably not been much changed, if at all, since accurate observations began, were met by the obvious remark that we have to do with extremes and not with means, since the extremes may be dangerously great while the means remain the same.

Some very interesting statements were made by a French gentleman from Detroit, named Mathieu, with regard to a process of wood distillation cevised by him (and now in successful operation on a large scale in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania), by which it appeared probable that a profitable use could be made of the rubbish now commonly left by Valuable commercial products, such as coal tar, wood alcohol, turpentine, resin, etc., arc produced in large quantities from the volatile portions of wood, and the remainder is charcoal. It may be that this will go a long way toward solving the very perplexing question, How shall we prevent forest fires?

#### ADIRONDACK GAME WARDENS.

IN ANOTHER column will be found a communication from a well informed correspondent relative to the disgraceful manner in which the game law is systematically and continuously violated in the North Woods of New York. The guides there openly urge sportsmen to come into the woods in June, explaining that at that time of the year they can readily jack the deer; and we regret to say there is no lack of the supply of shooters who are ready and eager to avail themselves of the dishonest services of these guides in so killing game out of season. The shame of it is that such men come from cities, where they represent the professions and are looked upon as honest men. They go on the principle of honesty at home and rascality abroad. They regard the laws when at home, defy them when in the woods.

Game wardens are appointed by the State government to nab just such offenders and bring them to punishment. The number of these wardens is amply sufficient to do the work; but they fail to accomplish the purpose, because they are strangers in the woods, unacquainted with the true condi tion of things there, wholly in the power of the guides and easily hoodwinked and bamboozed by them. The obvious remedy for all this is to appoint as wardens men who are at home in the woods, who know the game grounds, the habits of the deer, and are thoroughly familiar with all the devious ways of the guides and the bloodthirsty snobs who do the illegal deer killing. The persons best suited to act as game wardens are to be found among the guides themselves. There are some of them who are intelligent enough to rccognize the merits and justice of the close season, and brave enough, if given proper authority, to bring offenders to punishment.

Set the guides to catch the guides.

THE ICHTHYOPHAGOUS CLUB WILL DINE at the Murray Hill Hotel, this city, Oct. 17. The invitations proclaim that "those members of the Ichthyophagous Club who survived the last dinner and still possess any portion of their digestive apparatus arc invited to meet and sample a few dishes that have not been tasted since pre-historic man ate canned ichthyosaurus with pterodactyl sauce, in the tertiary period. New members will be welcomed and may b assured that a number of dishes which have been approved by educated palates of the nineteenth century will also be served. The head taster, the naturalist, and the caterer of the club will be in attendance, as well as the entire medical staff, and the corps of coroners and undertakers.

OCTOBER.—The sportsman's month is here, and the thoughts of an unknown number of thousands of men, young and old, lightly turn to thoughts of shooting. Novices may see no special difference in the game supply from year to year, but the old hands who live in the game districts tell us that the outlook for quail and grouse is in 1884 better than

#### THE DANGERS OF CANOEING.

THE records of canoeing in this country, extending over a period of fifteen years, show an exemption from accident that is probably unequally by those of any other active outdoor sport of equal popularity, when all the circumstances are considered.

Canoeing is followed largely by boys and young men who lack experience with boats, a knowledge of sailing, and that caution and careful judgment which comes only from a thorough knowledge of the perils of the water; it is practiced largely in the vicinity of cities, on waters crowded with tugs and vessels of all descriptions, and where the tides and currents are very strong and dangerous; it offers unusual facilities for the exploration of unknown and dangerous waters that could be reached by no other craft, and there has been to a certain extent a desire and incentive to make dangerous and useless voyages.

No statistics of canoe accidents are to be had, but after an intimate connection with canoeing and canoeists, dating back to its early days in America, we venture to place the number of accidents fairly credited to canoeing at less than ten. We can recall ourselves five; one some years ago in San Francisco, in which a very young man, Mr. Bannatyne, was drowned from a Rob Roy, we believe, in very rough water; one on the Hudson two years since, in which two novices were upset from a 14 foot single canoe, one being drowned; one in Springfield some two years since, and the two recently alluded to in our columns. These five were all fatal accidents, but beyond them there are no minor oncs, and we have yet to hear of a man maimed in any way or injured by

over-exertion in canoeing.

Whether right or not, it is a fact beyond dispute that every healthy, manly sport is attended with some danger to those who participate in it, and further, without a certain element of risk, it would not be what it is now. The propriety of this we need not dispute, the fact is beyond question and must be accepted. This being the case, and the value of such sports in developing the highest qualities of man, not only physically but mentally and morally, being more universally recognized every day, we may ask whether canoeing is more dangerous than its kindred pastimes. The ball and cricket field, the football ground, the polo field, all have a long score of more or less serious casualties to answer for, besides occasional fatal accidents; the wheel is responsible for many a broken limb and life-long injury, while the record of the course and the hunting field is even worse. Besides the accidents by drowning, rowing has an incentive to over-exertion that is responsible for the ruined health of many who should never have been allowed on a sliding seat, while yachting, gunning, gymnastics and all athletic sports have their list of victims; but no one on that account proposes to restrict young men to the tennis court, the croquet ground

Canoeing is free from one great element of danger that prevails with many other sports, the tendency to over-exer-The labor of sailing a canoe race of several miles is severe, but never violent; the entire body takes part in the work, every muscle is brought into play, but there is no possibility for a spurt, no sudden strain can be thrown on the heart, as in running or rowing, and no heavy pulling or lifting is possible, but, on the contrary, it gives a amount of labor to arms, legs and back, and calls forth to their fullest extent the skill, patience, judgment and powers of observation of the canoeist. In paddling races the exertion approximates more closely to that of rowing, but with this material difference, that the work with the compara-tively heavy boat and slow pace is thrown on the back, arms and legs, and not on the heart and lungs. It must be understood clearly that while the amount of work is greater than in rowing, the speed is much less and the effect far different. The actual power required to propel a racing shell at speed is very small, but it is the enormous strain thrown on the heart by the necessity of breathing with every stroke, thirtyfive to forty times per minute, that works the injury; but with canoeing the boats are, and will continue to be, of such dimensions that their racing speed is much slower, the rate of respiration corsequently less, and though the actual work in pounds is greater, it is comparatively nothing, and we challenge any one to cite a serious or fatal accident due to canoe racing in this country, or we believe elsewhere. Canoe cruising is attended, of course, with the same dangers from colds and sickness that belong to all forms of camping and outdoor life and that demand some care and attention in matters of diet and clothing, but they need never deter a man of ordinary good health, or, with ordinary prudence, an invalid, except in certain cases. As mentioned before, minor accidents, broken limbs and similar mishaps,

are unknown to eanoeists; the risks are less than a man runs whose daily business is in a crowded city reached by a ride by boat or rail, and the chances are not worth considering, while with bicycling, ball or shooting the list of minor injuries is a heavy one each year.

The only danger, then, is from drowning, and this may be minimized by proper care. The canoe, if of proper model, is a remarkably safe boat, its form follows that of the whale boats and surf boats, and "resembles closely in the main features that wonderful little craft, the Sparrowhawk, one of the little vessels in which the Pilgrims crossed the Atlantic safely, the remains of which were dng up of late years. The flat floor, sheer, high bnoyant ends with air compartments, coupled with the deck, make the cance a far safer craft than many boats of two or three times her size. Skillfully handled, she should live in very rough water, but here is a very important point, and to the neglect of it we may probably lay the late accident on Lake Erie. A cance of 30 to 31 inches is usually a very buoyant boat and requires, besides the weight of her erew, considerable weight, either of stores or ballast, to steady her. With it she sinks to a proper depth, has some hold on the water and earries sufficient way to make her easily controlled. Without it she sits lightly on the top of the wave, is tossed hither and thither like a cork, and is blown about in a highly dangerous manner by the wind, all her bulk being out of water. A canoe, will live where many boats would instantly swamp, but these preeautions are necessary in rough water not only to eanoes but in a still greater degree to the ordinary row boat, a knowledge of the management of the boat in a sea and a proper amount of ballast. In addition to these, a canoe has an immense advantage over a rowboat in being decked, but to utilize this she must have suitable hatches and apron that can be surely and quickly adjusted in rough water. These are seldom needed and so neglected, but to be efficient they must cover the well completely, must allow the canocist to free himself instantly if capsized, and must be habitually carried within easy reach, as their use is always deferred until the last moment, by which time it may be impossible to reach under deck for them. With them the danger is greatly lessened and trips are possible that would be foolhardy without them.

The size and model of a canoe are most important considerations; a beam of 28 inches with flat floor is the least admissible for a beginner. There are to-day many canoes, most, but not all, of amateur build, that are uterly unfit for use at all, and many that are safe for experts, but that no beginner should be allowed in, and yet they are used by boys and children. A correspondent writes us as follows: "Yesterday while sailing up the river I saw a canoe, as I supposed, from the double paddles, but when it was near me it was the erankiest thing I ever saw-barrel hoops and sheeting waterproofed, and one could look through the thing. In it were a boy and girl; so if you read of a couple of canocists being drowned here, you can make up your But a short time since a case came under mind it is they." our notice in which a gentleman was about to take out a lady, who could not swim and was not familiar with boats, in a 24 inch racing canoe, the crankiest boat in the club. To go back to the ease of Mr. Reed, his canoe was a 28 inch, poor model, and described by her builders as "rather cranky," a boat in which long cruises had been safely made and large sails carried by a former owner, but a boat that is dangerous, cranky, and utterly unfit for any but an experienced canocist.

Here is more of her history from a letter of a Springfield "Two weeks ago I was sailing down the river, canoeist: running before a strong north wind, with dandy set only, when I noticed a canoe put out from shore half a mile below with a large lug sail set, rolling badly, with two persons in her. From the way she rolled I knew she could not go far, and she did not. Over they went. I got there as soon as possible—about ten minutes—and with hard work got both ashore, one of them nearly drowned. The canoe was the same one from which Mr. Reed was drowned six days Such occurrences as this do not deserve the name of "accidents," and it is unfair that canoeing should bear the blame for such ignorance and carelessness. Canoeists can do a good work by condemning such boats whenever found and discouraging their use.

Another source of danger, even with a good boat, is the ignorance and over-confidence of some canocists. All navigation is attended with more or less risk; collision, rapids and dangerous waters, especially in the dark, and heavy seas. The first requires constant care, a sharp lookout, a good lamp at night, and an ample allowance for tides and leeway, in passing vessels or stationary objects. About docks and piers the tide is usually very swift, with many dangerous eddics, and beginners are safer in mid stream; buoys and vessels at anchor, and especially bridge piers should be avoided when the tide bears the boat down on them, and with rapids and dams a careful examination should be made from the shore before attempting them. Heavy seas are more or less dangerous, and should be avoided unless one is well used to rough water.

Judgment must also be exercised in reefing and carrying sail, especially in rough water. No one should be ashamed to reef in good time, or to carry small sails if it seems advisable, and the older canocists can and should encourage caution in beginners, rather than driving them by ridicule or ill-judged competition to dangerous risks.

In some clubs the leaders and officers make it their business to see that the novices are coached as much as possible before they go out boldly alone, and this course should, in the interests of the club as well as canoeing, be followed by Many who would have made good canoeists started out with absurd expectations, speedily ended by a capsize, and given up canoeing entirely, always afterward speaking against it. Canoe clubs should, in the first ease, consider carefully the qualifications of candidates, and reject all who are too young or in any way unfit for the exertion, and, for their own sake, they may require that the candidate must be able to swim.

On joining, if unused to boats, the older men should give the beginner plain and simple instructions in entering and leaving a canoe, handling under paddles, capsizing, righting and boarding the canoe, until the beginner has some confi dence in his eraft; then he should be taken out with small sails and their management explained and illustrated, setting sail, reefing, stowing, jibing and tacking, and, if the weather permits, a capsize under sail. The learner should be taught the importance of order and system with all gear, and above all, the necessity of keeping all lines in order, so they will not entangle him if eapsized, and of having hatch, apron and gear so fitted that he can free himself instantly. In arranging races, much can be done to avoid accident by a choice of a proper course, with a boat ready to render help if necded, and in rough and stormy weather the courses should be near shore.

It also rests with the older members of the Association to discourage the idea of dangerous cruises merely for the sake of notoriety. No good can come of them, and they are directly opposed to the ideal canoeing-healthy and pleasant recreation afloat.

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION .- The second annual meeting of the A. O. U. is now in session at the American Museum of Natural History in this city, having come together Sept. 30. Among the members present on Tuesday were Prof. J. A. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Coues and Mr. Ridgway, of the Smithsonian Institution; Dr. J. B. Holder and Eugene Bicknell, of New York; Dr. C. H. Mer riam, of Locust Grove, N. Y.; John H. Sage, of Portland, Conn.; Dr. Henry Sclater, of London, Eug.; T. S. Roberts, of Minneapolis, and D. G. Elliott, of Staten Island. The meeting was called to order by President Allen, and Dr. Coues read the report of the Committee on Classification and Nomenclature. The report, the reading of which occupied about two hours, recommended a classification and nomenclature based on the Stricklandian code, which was adopted many years ago by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The report was adopted. The session will probably last through the week.

THAT GRANDFATHER BASS AGAIN.-Who can estimate aright the influence of a 231 pound black bass on the angling community? Just the bare mention of its weight is sufficient to stimulate the fancy of "true" anglers. Here is a case in point. The Newark Call editor, having read of the big bass head in its glass case, now to be seen in this office, was thereby stirred to take a hand in helping the Florida man who eaught it relate the capture. He gives some particulars we have not heard before; for instance, he says, this bass was brought to land an old darky woman said: 'Ef da's enny moah fish like 'um in dis ribbah, I'se goin' to mobe right away. S'pose one of 'em chillin wuz to fall in, fish like 'um 'ud eat him up, snah.'" This shows that when an angler catches a very big fish he should enlist the services of his friends to adequately describe the contest. If we ever catch that monster we lost last June, we shall ask the editor of the Call and all the other editors we know to help us out on the "fish story."

ENGLISHMEN, and for that matter Frenchmen and Germans, entertain the most extravagant notions of the abundance of game in America. Every now and then in some of our English exchanges we find highly-flavored communications setting forth that if the Britou will only land on our shores he will find himself at once confronted by deer, moose, grouse and wild turkeys. It is a great pity that some of the writers who know where all this game is to be found cannot be induced to come over here and show us.

TIGER HUNTING IN VIRGINIA .- The menagerie wild beasts have made their regular annual escape, and, as usual, are ranging the woods and farms, seeking whom they may devour. This time, according to the telegraphic dispatches, it is a pair of "black tigers, the only black ones in the counand they are raising Ned in Norfolk county, Virginia. The law on black tigers being off, the "true sportsmen" of that vicinity are out in pursuit with shotguns and Gatling

THE "SAIRY GAMP," the famous little cance in which 'Nessmuk" cruised in the Adirondacks, has been boxed up and shipped to New Orleans, where she will excite the wondering admiration of the visitors to the Cotton Centennial.

ADD A WORD about the game, when renewing your sub-

#### The Sportsman Tourist.

#### PODGERS'S INLAND CRUISE.

-LOOKING FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

1.—LCOKING FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

WHERE to go to have good shooting and fishing combined is a conundrum often asked and seldon answered satisfactorily. The places named are too far away or too expensive for those of modest means; and often when following the advice of some enthusiastic friend one makes the trip and meets with disappointment. He arrives too early or too late, generally hitting the unhappy period when fish and birds have either all left, or have not come yet. "You should have come last week, sir. Me and Ben went out a week ago last Saturday and caught —." Then follows a fish story that would tax the credulity of any sane man. With the birds it is generally: "The fall flight has not commenced yet; about the 15th you can expect good sport." And so it goes; always a failure and a disappointment.

man. With the brits it is generally: "The fall hight has not commeneed yet; about the 15th you can expect good sport." And so it goes; always a failure and a disappointment.

In the many ernises I have made this summer in quest of fresh-water fishing I have met with nothing that has been so satisfactory as a recent excursion to the source of the St. Lawrence. This is not new ground to the sportsman, so far as relates to the St. Lawrence as generally understood; from time immemorial has that noted river been the pleasant waters for the fisherman. The Forest and Streamdria Bay and the islands of the St. Lawrence; but I have never seen any allusion to the fishing and shooting just at the outlet of Ontario, where the St. Lawrence; but I have never seen any allusion to the fishing and shooting just at the outlet of Ontario, where the St. Lawrence takes up its beginning and duty as a noble river. The great tide of travel strikes it at Clayton and rushes down the river, Alexandria Bay-ward, few turning west toward Cape Vineent, in the vicinity of which the best bass fishing can be found that the entire river affords. Cape Vineent itself has great attractions as a pleasant little village on the border of the river, which is of such a width as really to be an arm of the lake, It has already some reputation as a summering place, and gains some importance from the fact that it is quite a place of resort for oflicers of the army and their families. It is patronized by General Sheridan, and is the birthplace and summer home of General Sackett—glory enough for one small town, in the estimation of the people, who are enthusiastic admirers of both the gentlemen.

The excursion rates of fare are now no inconsiderable inducement to the sportsman who seeks to combine in his vacation as much salubrity of climate, as much good fishing and shooting as possible. The water privileges about Cape Vincent are unlimited, and no lovelier place can be found for yachting than in the vicinity, and yet, alas! Cape Vincent cannot boast a respec

the St. Lawrence, a sailboat would be the proper thing for these waters, regulating the speed ad libitum by reduced or inercased sail.

The St. Lawrence is a river of magnificent distances, and a day's fishing covers miles and miles of water. During the day there is nearly always a breeze, and when too much for fishing in one place the numerous points and islands form most excellent protection, and in some one of the innumerable bays good fishing can be found under the lee of the land. The boats used are excellent sea boats, being about 20 feet long, clinker built, sharp at both ends and are good pulling boats, but not having centerboards cannot go to windward with sail, and the majority of them have no sail. With centerboards and two leg of mutton sails and a few rocks for temporary ballast they would sail well on a wind if the breeze was not too heavy, and a small amount of sail would suffice to propel them quite fast enough for trolling; but what would be a better craft for all work would be a light-built catboat of the same length, with good beam and roomy cockpit, with boom to trice up against the mast by a "toppin lift" to reve through a block on masthead and one at foot of mast on deck. Then have rowlocks set well up on the gunwale to give oars a clearance from the combing, and in a calm the boatman standing well forward on one side of the centerboard case with a long double-handed sweep can walk such a boat along at nearly as good speed as the rather heavy narrow boats they now use, in which the fisherman must maintain his rather cramped position so many hours, with no chance to move around to relieve his limbs.

A light-built buoyant catboat without ballast will pull casily. If a breeze springs up it is an easy matter to run in shore under the lee of one of the numerous islands and take aboard a few pieces of rock for ballast, and even with a dead ahead wind such a boat will beat to windward much faster than the other boat can be pulled. Then again sailing in a good breeze is so much more exhilarating

thence by wagon across the island to the point I wanted to reach.

After interviewing a man sitting on the dock with his feet hanging over its edge, sunning himself, he took my proposition to row me over under consideration. The chance to earn a dollar was not an every-day occurrence apparently, but the labor scemed a serious matter and evidently weighed heavily on his mind; but after expectorating copiously into the lake for five minutes, cocking his dilapidated straw hat over first one eye, then the other, and taking out his knife and chipping away at the timber he sat on, he at last nerved himself to the effort, shut up his knife, put it in his pocket, and got himself onto his legs, saying, "Waal, I don't know but I will pull ye over. Will see if I can get a boat." I sat on my valise waiting his appearance for nearly an hour, and had about given him up, when he appeared around a point close by pulling a boat. Transferring myself and traps into it, we started. It was but a mile over to the island, but m

gondolier evidently was not disposed to strain his museles, and our progress was moderate; but the morning was charming, a pleasant light breeze just stirred the surface of the lake, and the slight motion was soothing.

When about half way across he stopped rowing and said, "I suppose I could pull ye around through the caral, but it is a long pull." 'How long?" said I. 'Waal, about six miles." I entered into negotiations with him, offering him in addition what it would cost to hire a wagon. He cogitated a few moments, then shaking his head, resumed his oars. The effort was too great.

In due time we landed on a white sandy beach, and I found myself ou Canadian soil. A remarkably fat boy appearing, I interviewed him on the question of a wagon to convey me aeross the island, seven miles, to my destination. The boy scratched his head and went into the house, presently appearing with a man who scratched his head and took time to consider my proposition. Much to my relief he concluded to drive me over and departed to catch his horse out in the pasture. Meanwhile another man appeared and announced himself an officer of customs, who allowed that it was rather straining a point to do business on a Sunday, but it ended in his passing me through very courteously, declining any remuncratio- for his trouble.

The wagon being ready, putting my traps into it and getting into it myself, we started. The horse was a good one, the road passably good and the driver cheery. We drove past well-kept farms, the fruit, especially apple trees, denoting a large crop; and did the seven miles in an hour. It was a pleasant ride, and when we drove up to the door of a moderate-sized, two-story stone building with a wide porch covered with vines completely shutting out the sun and forming a delicious shade, the driver said: "Here we are, sir." I paid him his dollar and a half with satisfaction, and entered. A lady came up from the depths below, who proved to be Mrs. Hitchcock, the wife of the landlord, and gave me a pleasant welcome.

I was j

I was just in time for dinner and descended to the basement which I found was on the rear ground level and almost at the edge of the lake. The dinner carried me back to days past, one of those such as a fellow's mother cooked when he was a boy—a regular country home dinner, freeh vegetables from the garden alongside the house, fish fresh from the lake at the kitchen door, and all so neat and clean, and lastly I was hit in the tenderest spot by the pastry, a home-made apple pie. It went to the spot that had revolted at the gutta percha, lard-saturated, dyspepsia-breeding abominations of city restaurant dinners. Lighting a cigar and seating myself in an arm chair on the back plazza, with the clear crystal waters of the lake rippling almost at my feet, I was a fit subject for being photographed as the happiest man out of Podgers. was just in time for dinner and descended to the base

LOG OF THE BUCKTAIL.

II.-Down the Tiadatton.

REBUILDING the cache and making it much stronger than before, I paddle back to camp, and rather lay mysself out in getting up a plain, wholesome breakfast. Perhaps there is something in the cooking; perhaps it is a healthy out-of door appetite; anyway, it is certain that I eat more at one meal here in the forest than I eat at three when at home. And the calm, warm days pass away peacefully, monotonously, only marked by the passing trains and an occasional shower, which cools the air and makes the wooded mountains and ravines brighter, greener than before. So at home. And the calm, warm days pass away peacefully, nonotonously, only marked by the passing trains and an occasional shower, which cools the air and makes the wooded mountains and ravines brighter, greener than before. So passes the week and Saturday morning comes, the day which I have set to cruise down to Tidadton Station. (They miss-spell the name, "Tiadaghton," I cannot say why). I dread the trip, not for any danger to myself, but it is like. Y to be hard on a light cedar cance. The distance is only six miles, but it is almost a continuous succession of rocky riffles and rapids, and no skill can dodge all the rocks. And so, having "tied in" as snugly as possible, I gently paddle out. In two minutes I am in the swirl and swa-h of the rocks. There is a dash and swirl of water, foam, jump, thump, quiver of light crdar and I shoot out into the foaming eddy below; only for a short breathing spell, however, and then comes the "Barber" rocks—the raftman's terror—the worst and hardest place to run on the Tiadatton. More tumber has been stove here than at any point on the stream, and as the canoe glides swiftly into the narrow channel I see plenty of foam, spray and dark curling water among the dangerous rocks that stick their ugly heads up along the tortuous course. For an instant I am sorry that I did attempt to earry round, but it turns out that there is no call for scare. A light canoe may easily slip through a narrow, crooked course where a long, lumbering raft would be wrecked. There is a breezy, thrilling rush, rolls of foam coming inboard, quick use of the paddle and the Bucktail glides out of the danger without a thump or jar into the level waters of "Second Neck."

Now it happens that Second Neck is a place of note. It was once the best runway on the river, and there was a time, on a bright October morning many years ago, when a noted huater of this region had five full-grown deer lying uear the head of the island, with their throats neatly cut, before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and without stirring f

cance weigh?"

"Twenty-four pounds. And your skiff?" (For they have a skiff.) He muses a little, and answers "About ninety pounds." She is no larger than the canoe.

Then the Bucktail catches the draft of the swift, narrow channel, and the skipper has his hands full. The channel runs between perpendicular rocks on the right and a high wooded island on the left. It is very rocky. Time and again I have made the run in my home-made, flat-bottomed

canoes with impunity, even with pleasure. But there is no fun in it now. The canoe seems imbued with a perverse desire to scrape aequaintance with every rock in the course; and the way she thumps, jumps and rasps her thin siding, fairly makes my toe nails curl with wrath and disgust. As she secots out of the channel onto Blind Rock Riffle I in wardly swear never to abuse her over this course again. The Riffle is broad and shallow, more aggravating than dangerous. There is a hundred yards of scraping and grinding on gravel; but by degrading the double blade to a setting pole, she manages to get over the Riffle without driving her skipper overboard, and debouches into the broad, smooth eddy by Four Mile Run.

Four Mile Run and the mountainous country round-about have been a favorite stamping ground with hunters ever since the country was settled. The Run is a fine, cold mountainous stream of considerable size and volume; it would be a splendid trout stream were it not for the falls half a mile above its mouth and thirty feet in height. Below the falls, when not overfished, small trout are abundant. Only two years ago the place was hard to reach. The trip included a wagon ride over the hills with a four mile tramp down the runged banks at the end of it, and if one ventured on a skiff or canoe it was all the craft was worth to get it back again. But the flat at the mouth of the Run was one of the pleasantest camping spots in the whole course of the river.

On the 7th of June, 1883, regular passenger trains commenced running over the P. C. R. R., and all is changed as if by magic. Two years ago one might camp here for two weeks without hearing a word from the outside world. Now there is a Four Mile Run station, with a boarding house and semi-daily mail, just aeroes the mouth of the run, and you get your boat carried to any point on the road at anominal cost, or at no cost at all if she be very light and small. It is a settled policy of the road to treat outers and tourists in the most liberal and accommodating manne

When the best pine had been cut up and the works no longer could be run, save at a loss, the place was deserted and soon went the way of forsaken lumber camps. Dam, mills and all buildings in reach of floods soon went down stream, and forest fres finished the rest. For three decades Round Island was desolate. To-day it is a railroad station, with a semi-daily mail, a telegraph office and two rough but comfortable boarding-houses. There is fair troiting in easy reach, which an old hunting chum of mine, Howe Warner by name, makes the most of, and on the high wooded hills to the west it is easy to start a deer within two miles of the station.

to the west it is easy to start a deer within two miles of the station.

Warner treats me to a good dinner and also offers to take care of the canoe until 1 am ready to rick her up for a further cruise. "And may he take her out on the river?" Certainly he may. He is a canoeis himself, and a maker of both rods and canoes, ingenious withal. His own canoe is only 16 inches in width. As he is a tall man, and, as he stands up in her while poling her up the rapids, I reckon he will find the Bucktail steady enough. And, talking over old times, when we hunted together, we saunter up to the neat little station house, which looks for all the world like an exaggerated cigar box cocked up endwise, and wait for the up train. It is soon in sight and duly flagged, for this is a flag slation. It barely halts while I jump on board with the pack-basket on my back. Conductor Richardson, gentlest and most accommodating of conductors, comes around and tenders me a cigar. Before it is smoked out I am at home. Little more than a year ago the trip would have cost a tirecome, all-day tramp; or, a half day's rough riding, with expense of rig, say §4. Now, it is made in less than an hour at an expense of 75 cents. There is some good in railroads.

And the "catch" the "creel" without which no outing

roads.

And the "catch," the "creel," without which no outing trip is supposed to be worth mention.

Well, the catch consisted of seven silver eels, several white chubs and one trout, most of the two latter being put back. I trust I may not be relegated to the ranks of the trout hog and fish liar.

\*A ripple is not a riffle. An insect, a leaf, or a light zephyr may cause a ripple on the water. A riffle is a shallow widening of the stream, usually stony and gravelly. There may be a thousand ripples on one riffle—(bazkwoods vernacular).

THE KALAMAZOO TROUT.—The experience of the sportsmen true of Kalamazoo in restocking their streams with trout is very instructive and very encouraging. The point to be particularly noted is that they were content to wait until the supply of trout was well established before they began to fish.

## Hatural History.

#### WHERE THE MARTINS ROOST.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In a former letter I tried to paint you a picture of martins feeding their young. To-day I will tell you how and where

Editor Forest and Stream;

In a former letter I tried to paint you a picture of martins feeding their young. To-day I will tell you how and where the martins go to roost.

It is generally known that they spend the night in their boxes only during the breeding season. At all other times they sleep in the open air. By taking possession of a box in early spring the martin shows its intention to become pater familias. All old males take boxes on arriving, as soon as they can find any to suit them. Young males, although several weeks behind in arriving, do not show so much eagerness to own their own box, and even young pairs prefer camping out until nest building has begun. Bachelors sleep in the open air all summer, but visit the colony of their borothers and sisters regularly in the morning and evening, meddling sometimes with their domestic affairs, playing tricks, and doing real mischief by annoying the young ones. During the breeding season both parents sleep in their box until the young ones have left the box. The first few nights the young martins are often brought home by their parents. The weather has much to do with it; rainy, windy weather brings home most of them, but as a rule the best parents, those which feed them most regularly and dlligently, bring them home safest and longest, even to a whole fortnight. This home-bringing is attended by much noise-making, and great excitement prevails until the young are safely lodged. The parents do not enter the boxes, but one of them watches the entrance until quite dark, when it hurries off in the direction of the common roost.

Where is the roost? This is not so easily found out. When Audubon saw a high old tree covered with martins after sunset and again the next morning before sunrise, he thought he would make no mistake by imegining that the martins sleep on those dead trees all night. But they do not. Those trees are only the meeting place for the martins of a certain district, from whence they start for the distant roost in the willow thicket, which they

it is quite dark, and which they leave with the first dawn, from ten to fifteen minutes before the swift leaves its chimney.

The young join the purents as soon as they are able to fly the distance, or, as here, to cross the Mississippi, From that moment the boxes are never entered again, but their roofs are used for social gathering in the morning hours during the next few weeks. The regularity of these visits does not last long; pauses occur; in dry, hot weather the visits are short, in cool spells they are cut off entirely, but a sultry, rainy term brings them back again to spend a few hours in animated chattering around the old home. In the evening they only pass without stopping, but they visit often their old hunting grounds in the neighborhood. During the day they are seldom seen after the first of August. After this date they appear late in the evening, but their number increases rapidly. They collect on treetops, church steeples and other points of prominence and loftiness, around which they swarm like bees for about half an hour, when the air for a mile around is filled with martins, which now form a whirling body of many thousand, rolling up and down at first above the bluffs, then above the Mississippi, going and returning in wide circles, but all this time drawing surreptitionsly toward the willows on the other side of the river. It has now become dusk and the descent cannot be seen from this shore, but the moment can be known by a sudden outcry of alarmed crows and blackbirds which had retired into the same willows long before.

Such vast numbers of martins cannot be sent forth from one city nor from a few counties. The martins of half of the States of Missouri and Illinois must flock together to form such an army. But it is not yet migration; it is only the prelude to it. Such common roosts are the starting points for those thousands, and are the resting stations for many more thousands which pass through in the last week of August and in September.

such an army. But it is not yet languator, it is compensive the tot. Such common roosts are the starting points for those thousands, and are the resting stations for many more thousands which pass through in the last week of August and in September.

Our birds became peculiarly excited and mysteriously restless after Aug 12. After an interval of several weeks, the old birds began at this day to visit their boxes again, hing around them for half hours, not with merry carols as in early summer, but for the purpose of giving a last look at the scenes of former happiness.

Aug. 20 and 21 were stormy, followed by a north wind period with several cool nights. The tactics of the great army were now changed. Migration began. After the 24th, the gatherings on this side of the river ceased, our St. Louis martins had left, and to the St. Louis man the martins had become very scarce. Not so to the initiated, and if you come along with me across the Mississippi, I will show you more martins than one can otherwise see in a lifetime.

It is Aug. 25, 6 P. M. Only a few martins are seen on this side of the river going east. We take a skiff and follow them. After ten minutes rowing, we approach the opposite shore. What is that? Hundreds and hundreds of birds sailing low, above the water, hundreds of silvery splashes flashing up from the now dark waters of the greatriver. What a strange sight! The martins are taking their bath. Now we are on the sandbar of the Illinois side, opposite the southern part of St. Louis, just north of Arsenal Island It is a large tract of fine river sand, newly formed, almost quite dry and free from vegetation, except a strip along the willow thickets which border it on the east. It is 6:30. Since we have arrived, the air all around us has filled up with martins, pouring in from all directions, high up and low above the water, all going toward the one place—the outer rim of the sandbar, where on a few acres of sand ten thousand martins are sitting already in solemn silence, probably in secret session.

the ranks of the martins thin out, and in less than a minute all have left the sand, flying out on the river, down toward the island, rising above the willows, and in a few minutes all is quiet, dark. The martins have gone to rest, and we will not disturb them. It would be difficult work to penetrate these willow thickets at night.

The willows are about twenty feet high, and stand very close together. The ground is swampy in some places and it is covered all over with debris left by last year's inundation. We shall try to see them leave the willows to-morrow morning.

to the covered all over with debris left by last year's inundation. We shall try to see them leave the willows to-morrow morning.

It is 5 A. M., the stars have disappeared, with the exception of a few bright ones. We are on the bluffs opposite the sandbar. The first break of day stands in the eastern horizon, but night still reigns west of us. This is the moment when the martin leaves its roost. They are already coming over the river; a few voices only, then more and more, and now the whole air is filled with the short calls of Progne. They seem to be all around us, below and above, but we may strain our eyes in all directions, not a single bird can be discovered; it is too dark and the birds are too high above us. A few minutes later the bulk has passed, but it is getting lighter and we are able to see a few loiterers, mere dots pasing the zenith, following the others in a northwesterly or westerly direction. A few minutes more, the last will be gone and no martin will be seen at this place before 5 P. M.

After migration has thus begun, it will be good for us to

westerly direction. A few minutes more, the last will be gone and no martin will be seen at this place before 5 P. M.

After migration has thus begun, it will be good for us to visit the seene of rendezvous every day. The martins hegin to arrive at 5 P. M.; they arrive mostly low above the water, comparatively few are coming at some height. As soon as a few hundred are together, they begin to sit down on the sand. In the beginning they are pretty restless, changing their places every few minutes, sometimes flying up in a cloud to settle down at or near the same spot again. If we are watching them now from a place south of the bar, we notice that not all settle down again. After swinging a few circles, part of the flock detaches itself from the rest, and, heading sonth, soon disappears in that direction. Although the number remains about the same for two weeks, we soon find that a change has been going on from the beginning. As early as Sept. 1 we become aware that we have almost entirely to do with birds of the year. The old birds, the old males, at least, have mostly left.

The most imposing sight may be had by disturbing the army at the moment when all have settled on the sand. The whole mass goes up in a body, turning right and left, forms two mighty streams which unite above the water in a great whirlpool, rushes up and down, sweeping along the river to a distant point, then coming back again like a huge cloud, which moves hither and thither until the neutral tint of night allows the safe retreat. On Sept. 7 and 8 the number of martins present was still as large, or larger, than ever. After the sultry, stormy weather of Sept. 9 and 10a cold northwest wind reduced the temperature to 66° on the 11th, and on this evening the martins assembled on the sandbar for the last time. The number was much smaller than usual, and when the cloud rose from the bank at 6 P. M. comparatively few returned. On the 12th no martin was sitting on the bar, but about a hundred flocked together low above the water near the bar and d day. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19, 1884.

#### SNAKE BITES.

SNAKE BITES.

I SUPPOSE it would not be far amiss to call me a snake crank. From infancy to gray-haired age I have been an admirer and close observer of the serpent. Their beautiful colors and graceful movements have always made them objects of interest to me, and there is a strong fascination in the latent power and mysterious danger lurking in the little flat heads of the poisonous varieties. Whenever a case of snake bite has occurred within my knowledge, I have taken pains to get at the main facts so far as I could, and I have a more or less correct record of over forty cases—including my own, which was published in Forest and Stream—size of snake, location of wound, treatment, with subsequent condition of the patient. These are the important factors in a case of snake bite.

Of more than forty cases of rattlesnake bite only four proved fatal, and it is a startling fact that three of the fon cases were within easy call of medical aid, two of them being in New York City and the third in a populous village. The fourth case was that of a young woman who was badly bitten while carrying two heavy pails of berries off the mountain under a hot July sun. She trod on the snake and was deeply bitten below the knee; then, falling down in her frantic terror, was bitten again on the inside portion of the thigh. The little village was some two miles distant, and she strove to reach it by running but fell down at the end of a mile and sent a companion ahead for help. Strong men soon came to her aid, but she was unable to stand, though she could give a coherent account of the accident. She was carried to the village, where she died before midnight, and was buried before sunrise the next morning, owing to the rapidity with which decomposition had taken place. It was the worst case I ever knew, and every circumstance connected with whishky was against recovery.

In thirty odd cases that recovered, the bite was inflicted in deep forests, on mountain tops, and remote places where medical aid was not available for the most part,

suction first, with pressing the surrounding ficsh toward the wound: next to heavy clay or fresh earth poultices, with a constant pouring of cold water. It is simple, easily applied, and I have never known it to fail.

There is another style of treatment that I have seen used with excellent results, both in the United States and in the tropics. It consists simply of a liberal application of ammonia, followed by poultices of common salt. I have seen it applied to a hand stung by the gray scorpion, and also to the bite of a coral snake, and in each case the cure was speedy.

Perhaps there is no antidote for the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles so universally believed in as ammonia, and, I think, with good reason. Yet, what old woodsman ever thinks of carrying a phial of ammonia in his knapsack? He knows that at long intervals and very distant points some one is bitten by a rattler or a copperhead; but his sound sense teaches him that three men are struck by lighting where one is bitten by a poisonous snake. Does he, therefore, go a hunting with a lightning rod on his hat? Searcely. He may take along an antidote in the shape of a whisky flask, so to speak, but it will be used 19,785 times as a preventive before it is once needed as a cure.

I could give a score of really true and rather uncommon incidents connected with snakes, snake bites and snake charming, but I should be using up valuable space, and some one might suggest that I had mislaid my G. W. hatchet.

As regards snake charming, the stories concerning it are mostly relegated to the regions of the hoop snake. And yet, the man who is a close observer of nature and a dweller in the woods withal may happen to strike an incident or two in the course of three or four decades that will upset some previous opinions, and set him thinking for the rest of his life.

It is undoubtedly true that the black snake does not depend for a living on his power of charming birds within reach of his jaws. Nor does Crotalus horridus make it his husiness to paralyze the m

It is undoubtedly true that the black snake does not depend for a living on his power of charming birds within reach of his jaws. Nor does Crotalus horridus make it his business to paralyze the man who ventures to gaze fixedly into his basilisk eyes. And the slender black snake, commonly called the racer, does not ordinarily attain to a length of 21 feet, with a diameter no greater than a broom-stek. And still it is true that there are living men—naturalists—who have witnessed the strange power of the black snake over small birds or animals. (I think it is the black snake mostly.)

over small birds or animals. It was a smooth over small birds or animals. It was a smooth, and I can name three truthful men who—though they are reticent on the subject—could testify as to the strange fascination, mesmeric power, or whatever it may be, of the rat-

thesnake.

As for the 21-feet racer, there are plenty of living witnesses who saw him measured, although it was more than twenty-five years ago. Probably not one man in a hundred would willingly believe that a native snake ever attained to such a length in any of the Middle States. The story went the rounds of the press at the time as a nine days' wonder, and in nine days more was pretty well forgotten. We forget easily and quickly.

I doubt if one man in ten can give the name of the ocean steamer that went on the rocks (not so very long ago) with a loss of 600 human lives; or name the lake steamer that, with her nose on the beach, roasted or drowned all her passengers and erew save four.

QUAIL IN CONFINEMENT.—A Hagerstown, Md., correspondent sends is the following note from the News of that town: Messrs. Fred F. McComas and Geo. A. Davis have succeeded for the first time so far as it has come to our knowledge in having partridges [quail] breed in confinement. In the present case the mother was left entirely to the birds themselves, care being taken to place the birds as nearly as possible in the conditions similar to those they would naturally seek in a wild state. A cage was built of iron frame work covered with wire, except the west side which was of board to shelter from the wind. This cage was placed on the castern slope of a hill, the earth forming the bottom, which was partly in grass sward and having a dwarf evergreen, and seme tufts of tall grass for hiding places and in one corner the grass was removed, and sand, gravel and pounded oyster shells, sheltered by a board, were placed to give the birds a dusting place and at the same time gravel and shell material. In this cage early in February was placed a male and two female partridges. At first the birds were very wild, and they are quite shy as yet. In their natural state they should have hatched out a brood about Junc, but these birds gave no evidence of their intention to raise a family until in August when a nest of some five eggs was discovered; these increased to ten, and on the 22d of this month after setting over three weeks, the greater part of which appeared to be done by the male bird, six young birds were hatched out, one of which died, the remaining five appear to be doing well. The food of the old birds consisted mainly of wheat, cracked corn, green corn and hungarian seed. The young birds have been given hard boiled eggs with cracker crumbs, cornmeal and cracked wheat. The one great difficulty found in a cage placed on the ground is from prowling dogs and eats, who for a time had made a beaten track around the cage keeping the birds in nightly alarm. This was finally obviated by taking the long shoots from the osage orang

Wolves and Assaecdita.—Editor Forest and Etream: It may not be generally known that the wolf has an appetite for assafcedita that is phenomenal, and that it will scent the drug and come in pursuit of it from an incredible distance. I have heard that my grandfather, a physician in Virginia, was followed by an enormous wolf when riding at night in a region that was thickly settled, and being unarmed, had to gallop with all speed for shelter. The brute scemed resolved to take away his saddle bags that contained the drug.—P. C. M. [The fondness of the wolf for assafcedita has been often remarked and is alluded to by many writers on natural history.]

or chapter antidote for shake poison has yet been discovered.

Dr. Lacerda's hypodermic injection of permanganate of potash may turn out to be a specific cure; but it needs further trial. Let alone that in a majority of cases it would not be available.

The men who are most exposed to snake bites will never be found with permanganate of potash and hypodermic syringes in their knapsacks. Putting what I know with what I believe, if I were to be bitten again I would trust to

## Game Bag and Gun.

#### OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME AND FISH.

REVISED TO OCT. 2, 1884.

#### New Brunswick.

New Brunswick.

Moose, caribou, deer, Aug. 1-Feb. 1. Mink, otter, sable, beaver, Sept. 1-May 1. Partridges, Sept. 20-March 1. Black duck, wood duck, teal, Sept. 5-May 15. Snipe, woodcock, Aug. 14-March 1. Salmon, July 1-Sept. 15.

No person, or party, shall kill more than 3 moose, 5 caribou and 5 deer in any one season. Chasing moose, caribou or deer with dogs is prohibited.

A person not domiciled in the Province must take out an annual license before taking any kind of game, fee \$20.

Daniel McLennan is the Provincial Secretary, who issues such licenses. Address, Fredericton, N. B.

To officers in Her Majesty's service and officers of the army and navy the license feel is only \$5.

#### North Carolina.

Wild turkey, partridge (quail), dove, woodcock, pheasant (grouse), Oct. 1-March 15.

#### ROD AND GUN IN WEST TEXAS.

ROD AND GUN IN WEST TEXAS.

I Am afraid that I have undertaken too much. The heading. West Texas, represents too big a country to be described in the short space of a letter. Still we can speak of a part that is a fair average of the whole, and leave for the reader the task of thinking of the whole as like the part but larger. One day in camp, while it was raining and I had exhausted all the amusements that could be had by me, such as cleaning and oiling my guns and fishing rods and reading all the matter at land, which consisted of a solitary newspaper, I amused myself by trying how much in quantity and otherwise my mind could conceive of. I thought of a thousand posts set up in line; they were too many. I thought of a hundred and wasn't quite sure. I thought of ten; that was easy enough. I multiplied my ten by ten to see how far I would go. I shall not commit myself by saying how far I went; the reader may try it. But unless you have seen it, unless you have been all over it, you cannot conceive or think of a vast country such as is Jhis Westerr Texas. Its endless and interlacing chains of hills, its magnificent valleys and broad, level expanses of prairie combine to make up a domain that is grand and magnificent in extent. One travels over the country, and each new hill commands new vistas of country; but all, while they bear some likeness to one another, are not alike, and present an ever varying study and pleasure.

This evening coming over the "divide," after a fine day's shooting, I stopped to rest, just as the sun was going down in the western sky. The air was pure and cool and the last rays of the sun lighted up a scene that I could but think was the realization of a boyhood dream, a sporting dream, in days when on my father's farm, hemmed in by fences and woods, I caught rabbits in traps and seduced quail into custody by the figure 4, the making of which was looked upon by me in those days as a science. Away to the westward I could see the trees that skirted pretty little Dove Creek, and tracing the g

and giu. One of them is an enthusiastic hunter and a true sportsman, he has lately imported a pretty little pointer bitch whelped out of imported Rose and sired by Bang Bang.

We were talking at the ranche the other evening about the fish which the native Texan invariably calls tront, but which is a black bass species. One of the gentlemen present thought they were not bass because of the difference in coloration from the black bass which had come under his observation in the waters of the North. I told him that coloration and shape of armor were not to be relied upon in the bass family as distinctive marks, but that the coloration and shape of armor were not to be relied upon in the pended—first, upon its water, whether swift and clear or still and full of flags and weeds; second, upon its food. I have caught bass in swift-running, stone-bottomed waters, like portions of the South Coneho and Spring Creek, to which I have alluded in the beginning, that were bright and distinct in their coloration, and whose scales were close and compact, with the line which separates the dark and light-part plain and distinct. Again, I have caught them in quiet places, where the water did not run and where there was much vegetable matter in the water, that were indolent and lazy, whose coloration was indistinct and murky, where the dividing line was not apparent, but where the colors seemed to assimilate one with another, yet whose shape and likeness was so much like the other that they were both surely of the same family. "Climate," said a writer of a magazine article a short time ago, is to a country what temperment is to an individual," and so I suppose it is with the relation of it dod and water to fish, and I am not quite sure but that climate affects the fish as well as it does the individual.

"Thad an old bass in a hole up here that it took me two weeks to catch," said one of the Knickerbockers. "I fished for him but the old chap wouldn't bite until one day I selected a fine minnow, one of those long silvery fellows, wi

often caught from twenty to twenty-five pounds in a day and while I might have caught more, have gone home with a full creel and with the feeling that I was not a pot-fisher. Bird shooting can scarcely be said to have commenced yet as it is a little early to shoot quail, and the plover have been for some reason exceptionally scarce, but after a while there will be plenty of shooting as there are plenty of quail. The country is splendidly adapted to bird shooting. What nicer place to watch the workings of your dog and to get your bird than the draws and valleys that abound here? Just cover enough to require a skillful hunter and a well-trained dog and just open enough to make your shot sure; and you don't have to get out of fields that have that inevitable sign. "No lunning allowed," nor do you have to climb fences and walk miles to find a solitary covey. I know of five large coveys within a radius of a half mile of my camp.

I had the satisfaction of killing and taking into the ranche the other day, a fine buck antelope whose death from my well-directed shot afforded me as much satisfaction as he would had he been the famous buck killed in "The Deer Stalkers," Cooper tells about. And although the ranche folks insist that I cither bought or poisoned him, I have the satisfaction and complacency which comes to the sportsman when after hard work and no little skill he bags his game. I hope to no true sportsman does the mere bloody act of killing afford satisfaction. The charm of hunting is in the matching of your intelligence and acquired skill with the natural instinct and craftiness of your game, and the pleasure which makes your nerves thrill with excitement comes from the reward that is always found in meeting and overcoming difficulties. No man is a true sportsman who is not a lover of nature, and how could a lover of nature rejoice in the mere bloodthirsty killing of, some of nature's finest productions. I got my antelope in the most approved way and in the way that is calculated to furnish the most excitemen

#### ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Now that public attention is so strongly turned to the necessity of preserving the Adirendack forests, it is to be hoped that something like practical interest will, be aroused in regard to the protection of the game in that region. I have just returned from a somewhat extensive trip to our northern woods, and I can testify that the State game law in most of that region is an entire nullity. I talked with a great many of the most experienced guides, and I did not find one who gave the game law the least attention. All of them invited, nay urged, me to make a trip there in June, "Then," said they, "with a 'jack' we can show you half a dozen deer in a night, and you can shoot as many as you please." When I asked if this was not against the law, they said, "Yes, but if a man wants to shoot deer in summer the guides will always help him to do it," It is the same with partridges and with trout. At any time, when game can be shot or fish caught, the guides will assist in the work.

I talked soberly with several intelligent guides on this subject. I pointed out that by encouraging summer shooting they were standing in their own light, since, with the increasing number of sportsmen who every year visit these woods, it is only a question of time when the game will be almost exterminated. They admitted this, but each one argued that if he did not guide parties in summer other guides would, and so he would only be out of pocket and the deer would be killed all the same. I asked them if it was not possible to secure an agreement among all the guides to observe the law, but they thought not. They admitted all the evils of summer "jacking;" that does were killed when with young or when their young were still unable to live without their mothers; that large numbers of deer are fatally wounded which escape to die in the brush; that the venison when secured is poor and not able to be kept long in camp. But they still persist in their violation of the law.

What, then, is t

it is practiced, and I could swoop down on the 'jackers' and make the sport too dangerous to be kept up. If I was an officer the other guides would respect my authority, and I could afford to do my duty." I believe that this is an experiment worth trying. I would then amend the law, reducing the fixed salary and paying a certain additional sum for every conviction secured.

It is a lamentable fact that very few sportsmen think it wrong in itseff to violate a game law. It is against the law to hunt deer with hounds in the part of the Adirondacks that lies in St. Lawrence county, yet I can instance a professional gentleman of this city, of wide reputation, who takes the risk of violating this law, and, I am told, has had half a dozen deer in his camp at once.

L. New York, Sept. 22.

#### WEIGHT OF GAME BIRDS.

WEIGHT OF GAME BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

What does a woodcock weigh? What does a quail weigh? Ask the majority of sportsmen the above questions and how many can tell for a certainty? Some might say about 6 or 8 ounces; but how do you know? I once met a boy with an old-time relic of a gun that looked as though it might have done service for his grandfather as a "training gun," who remarked to me, by way of encouragement for my poor luck, that he had "shot a woodchuck that morning that weighed 15 pounds." I said that was nothing, and went on, and when nearly home shot one of the largest woodchucks that I ever killed, and out of mere curiosity took him home and weighed him and he just cleared 12 pounds. I was disappointed, for I fully believed that he would weigh 20 pounds at least, judging by the way he hung down as I carried him home by one of his tapering legs. But, reader, that opened my eyes, and I have been looking ever since for a woodchuck that would put that boy's woodchuck on the short end of the pole, but I never found him. I had always supposed a woodchuck would weigh much more. Those things we see most of we are too often most ignorant of. We continually come across people who are always talking about the weather, when it is really the thing they know least about. They can't tell why it is hot in summer and cold in winter, why it rains one day and snows another, why the wind is east one day and west another, and so on; but pardon my flight. As the old darkey said, "Birds am de question."

I would like to have sportsmen who may read this take a little trouble and weigh at least a part of their game this fall and kindly give the readers of Forest and Stream the average weight of game birds; and let us compare notes and see how the game of the same kinds compares in the different sections of the country. I have heard some men say that the game in the South is larger than it is in the North. Let us compare and see how far our imagination is correct. I am aware that the birds that we shot in our y

те (апа	my friends) fasi	i ian inai i brought	поше:	
QUAIL.		WOODCOCK,		
No.	Ounces.	No.	Ounces.	
1	4	6	õ	
1	5	12	51/	
1	51/4	4	51%	
2	51%	9	58/	
3	584	8	6 4	
1	6	3	61/	
7	61/	8	61	
4	612	4	68/	
. 5	68%	2	7/4	
5 5	7 4	- 6	71/	
1	71/	7	712	
î	712	9	782	
-	1/2	ž	074	
		÷	017	
		L	81/4	
32	201%	68	40197	
	ight 61/ oz	A versoe weight	421%	
PLUCE WE	117H 6. D 5/2 OZ.	A VERSOE WEIGHT	nearity 61/	

Average weight, 6½ oz. Average weight, nearly 6½ oz. The above were all weighed with P. O. scales, and were weighed each day as they were brought in. They were all that a few woodcock were that a few woodcock were

shot in August.

Let us weigh our game and give each other the benefit of it in Forest and Stneam, and it may at least serve to pass away the weary hours next winter to recall the happy days we spent in the capture of it.

Armonk.

#### SPIDER AND MEGANTIC.

SP!DER AND MEGANTIC.

WE have been spending a three weeks' vacation at Lakes Megantic and Spider, our usual September resort, but are sorry to say that pot-hunters were ahead of us and put in a good deal of work prior to the open season, while those who conformed to the law found large game very shy. Something must be done pecuniarily to enforce the law. Game overseers have the whole gang of pot-hunters to contend with, each one of whom sympathizes with and assists the others, as all are in the same boat.

The largest moose ever killed on the Upper Spider River so far as heard from was killed by the Noel brothers about the 20th of August. It dressed over 850 pounds, the head and antlers alone weighing over 100 pounds. We learn that there are three charges against the Noels for killing out of season, and that they are now non est inventus, having been informed of this action before any legal proceedings could be signified upon them. Probably the action taken will be enough to interrupt prescription and that they will try new pastures. When we met them the beginning of September they were in the act of skinning a bear which they had caught in a trap set near the offal of the moose. We never heard of a moose making for a light, but the Noels declare that after the first shot the animal went off about 50 feet and then came back, striking at the boat with his fore feet, knocking the bow, in which the light was placed, away from the bank, so that, owing to the darkness, out of seven more shots fired at him only four took effect.

Dr. Bishop, at present residing in Boston, and who owns a residence on Spider Lake, who also mounted for the doc tor an eagle which measured 7 feet 4 inches from tip to tip of wings. Mr. Hughes is a sportsman, and from his knowledge of the game his work presents a very natural and attractive appearance. Messrs, Kathan and Parsons, of Stanstead, shot a doe and caught a nice lot of trout in and near Hathan Bog, about five rolles from Spider. When we left last week a party of Montrealers were c

although moose during the rutting season, or the next two months, may be taken anywhere along the boundary line, where the pot-hunter aboundeth not and the sound of the rifle is only heard occasionally. James Addic, Esq., has been surveying and laying out lake frontages for camp sites on both sides of Dr. Bishop's, several of which have been already taken up. Mr. Geo. Longfellow, the popular conductor of the International Railway, with his family, spent a few days at Dr. Bishop's, but were driven out by cold weather and the absence of near neighbors. We met a Mr. Samuel at Latty's Hotel, Lake Megantic, who has been a frequenter of Rangeley Lakes and the Magalloway, and who, with a friend, had been spying out the country in view of a canoe trip through to Queboc. Mr. Beccher and party, of New York, were met at Latty's by their guides a few days ago en route to Rangeley via Arnold River and Chain of Ponds. They expected to make the trip in seven days. Dr. Manchesler, of Lehanon, N. H., and Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett and friends, who have been spending a few weeks at Latty's, left a few days ago. E. C. Sweet, of this city, is whipping the Chaudière River at the outlet of Megantic Lake, where, near the railroad bridge, he gets enough trout to give him comfortable quarters and lots of fun, and a meal and bed at Jerry Harris's Hotel, without personal exertion so far as he is concerned.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Sept. 22. is concerned. SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Sept. 22.

#### NOTES FROM A DIARY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In looking over my old day books I found an account of a trip to Spring Lake, on the Illinois River, undertaken and carried through by M. F. M. and myself in August, 1877; and thinking it might interest some of your readers I give my diary verbatim:

'Did one of the hardest day's travel on record. Got to the lake at dark. Mosquitoes extremely bad. Sleep one hour and five minutes.

and thinking it might interest some of your readers I give my diary verbatim:

"Did one of the hardest day's travel on record. Got to the lake at dark. Mosquitoes extremely bad. Sleep one hour and five minutes.

"Tucsday, the 28th, morning a little foggy. Heard one gun go off. Concluded to get board at Mr. Price's. Oh, yest we boarded. Tuesday night came in tired and hungry. Had to shell and grind corn on a coffee mill to make bread for supper. Price gone up to the Loch. 7 o'clock, night, raining. Killed fifteen ducks. Swim. Rowed on river and had a good time generally.

"Wednesday. Went over to the South Ponds or Middle Grounds. Marion killed one small duck. Came back and made us a minnow net. Didn't use it. Afternoon went over to Weed Lake and waded water up to our pockets. Shot 7,000 times, more or less, and killed seven ducks. Waded out and came to the shanty and set a trot line with the expectation of catching 500 or 1,000 pounds of fish. Caught three pounds of dog fish. Up until half past twelve. "Got up Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, went over to South Lake again, same success as yesterday. Killed one duck. Came back and helped make a draw with seine, caught oodlings of fish. After dinner went to Weed Lake again but got no ducks; all gone south. Came home, set trot line. Caught five dog fish, three gars, and one turtle, Ammunition getting extremely scarce. Half past eleven o'clock go to bed.

Friday. Feel too lazy to move. Go to Weed Lake. Wasted a considerable amount of ammunition. Killed one bird. Came home, got dinner, made a draw of fish. Got 300 pounds and started for Logan county at sunset."

This is a diary of the first trip I ever went to Spring Lake, but I have made many trips since then hunting and fishing and have generally done better. W. F. Howser, M. F. M. and myself carried off over 300 mallards from there a year ago last November, all killed in three days.

I have been much interested in shotgun and rifle discussions. Davy Crockett, Joe Meek and Daniel Boone, and all of those old hunters

#### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It is with difficience that I approach the subject of "Rifle versus Buckshot" when such veteran sportsmen have already spoken. As has been remarked, the question is not, which will secure the largest bag, but which is the most sportsman-like weapon, the shotgun or the rifle. I have used both and have come to some pretty definite views on the point in dispute. I do not pretend to be a good nor even a moderately good hunter, but I do claim to enjoy the sportsmalike pursuit of game as much as any one. I know more than one good sportsman who does not hesitate to send his dozen buckshot after a fleeing deer at ranges which he himself confesses are almost sure to prevent a mortal wound. I have done so myself and I am ashamed of it. I am more than ashamed to confess that I have, under such circumstances, wounded deer and of course lost them.

In a short experience I have known at least a dozen such cases, where suffering, if not death, has been needlessly inflicted. It may do for the "deer slayer" to say that such shots ought not to be tried, but give the average deer hunter a shotgun and a deer at seventy-five measured yards, and I take it a worse than useless shot is the almost invariable result. I love a shotgun more than a rifle. I am more expert with the former than the latter; but hereafter, when I am after deer, I am going to use a weapon that will kill at any range I may be tempted to use it at. I am willing to concede that at short ranges I can kill a deer more surely with a shotgun, but I know that in the long run, while I may bag more game with that weapon, I will leave many more cripples behind to suffer and perlaps to die. This is what I consider every sportsman wishes to avoid; therefore, give me the rifle for deer.

Sept. 26, 1884.

сег. Sept. 26, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I find the articles on "Bullet versus Buckshot" very interesting, but the use of the term "not sportsmanlike," or words of similar meaning, occurs so frequently that it is getting to be somewhat puzzling to me, and I would ask, who are sportsmen? I have never called myself one, but I did suppose I was a sportsmen's guide. Two years ago I became the owner of a "hand cannon." I have kept a diary of its work. It has been in the hands of what we call sportsmen at the death of many deer and six moose, four of which were killed in daylight, all falling before the smoke passed away;

and as soon as one animal was down the remaining cartridge was taken from the "hand cannon" and it was carried unloaded until in other hands. I have worked in the capacity of guide in this vicinity ten years and the men employing me have been like-minded to the moose lunters, and game is increasing in numbers yearly, likewise those killed. I do not wish to trink the men I have been with so many years undeserving the name and honor due to the title of "sportsman."

NED NORTON.

SECOND CONNECTICUT LAKE, N. H., Sept. \$2.

SECOND CONNECTICUT LAKE, N. H., Sept. 22.

#### RAIL SHOOTING.

RAIL SHOOTING.

M.R. THOMAS B. STARR, of Salem, N. J., killed 188 rail birds on one tide on the 18th of this month. The Supawanna meadows where these birds were boated are quite low, and Mr. Starr, taking advantage of the only good tide we have thus far had, made this large score. On the same day Mr. H. C. Johnson got 155, Linn Johnson 113 and W. T. Hilliard 80. There have been about 2 500 rail all told thus far killed at the Lazaretto, the highest boat being W. Stewart, pushed by J. M. Wood. All the Wood boys are handy with the push pole, and there is scarcely a choice between either Dick, Mi't or Jim. The tide on Thursday, owing to Wednesday's easterly wind, was better than any lor a week back. Before this goes to print the equinox which has been brewing for two or three days will be upon us, and with it will come the wished for storm tides. Thousands of rail will be killed, and the end of the reed bird season will have come, especially if we have the cool weather that usually follows. A party of enterprising gentlemen fond of shooting have created out of the property of Mr. John Beebe, of Cumberland county, a game preserve. The tract consists of 9,500 acres, and is located about ten miles from Manumuskin station on the West Jersey Railroad. Being situated sone distance from the railroad, and only accessible by stage, the natural game advantages of the tract are great. Membership is limited to thirty, and the officers of the club are: President, A. T. Purves; Vice-President, B. Camp; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Sterling. Directors, Jos. McKinney, D. W. Hallam, J. C. Davis and G. C. Settle.

The highest score of rail birds for each day of last week at the Lazaretto is as follows:

Sept. 20—H. B. Tatham, Jr., pushed by W. Vail, 50.

Sept. 22—Jos. Thorne, pushed by J. Wood, 28.

Sept. 22—M. Vanderslea, pushed by W. Wood, 28.

Sept. 23—Mr. Sullivan, pushed by J. Gardner, 10.

Sept. 24—Judge Gildersleeve, pushed by W. Vail, 24.

Sept. 25—A. B. Montgomery, pushed by R. Wood, 26.

Sept. 26—John Campion, pushed by J. M. Wood, 17.

Homo.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In illustration of the cunning of our Connecticut rail, I may mention an incident of a lunt on one evening of this week on the banks of the river from which our State takes its name. My friend's dog started up one—a strong flyer, which, faltering but little under his shot, swung by me, My fire brought him to the ground, and I ran to mark him down. It was the first bird shot and we wanted the dog to retrieve him. I found the bird, and was waiting for the dog to draw out of the mud and reeds, when the little fellow ran between my legs. I involuntarily put my hands down to catch him, but he disappeared. My friend's mocking luigh made me think the bird lost, and I stared around the sky to catch his flight. My eyes had nearly taken in the hotizon, when the dog point d between my legs. A careful secarch revealed the bird hidden in a wagon track in the grass between my feet. I was very glad to have the dog retrieve him to his master and thus check his unseemly hilarity. We both concluded that the rail is a good hider even in the open field.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 29. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.

#### DUCKING CLUBS ON THE GUNPOWDER

DUCKING CLUBS ON THE GUNPOWDER

THE cold snap a few days ago produced quite a flutter in sporting circles, and developed considerable activity at those stations on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad contiguous to Gunpowder and Bush rivers, those favorite haunts and feeding grounds of the various species of waterfowl which annually migrate hither in immense numbers. At Magnolia and Edgewood stations numbers of boxes and packages of supplies, decoys, etc., necessary for preparations ade quute to the wants and comforts of those gentlemen belonging to the gunning clubs have been recently received. We have also welcomed the familiar features of some of the prominent members, who may be seen actively engaged in forwarding supplies and superintending the erection of blinds and various other matters essential to success, convenience or comfort. Prominent among these is the robust and healthy form of H. T. Weld, Eq., the president of the St. Douringo Club, who, I believe, has the advantage of all other members in years, yet is practically as active as the more youthful. In fact, he appears to anticipate the enjoyment of the sport of the consuing season with as much zest and eagerness as a schoolboy anticipates the summer vacation.

John Stewart, Esq., a distinguished member of the Baltimore bar, is also a member of the above club, who takes an active interest in its welfare and keenly enjoys the sport appertaining to the rod, as well as the more exciting pleasures of the gun. And inasmuch as the waters of the same locality afford an abundance of food suitable for fish as well as fowl, he frequently indulges in that line of sport, and during the present season has been remarkably successful. In fact, he is equally as expert with the rod as he is skillful with the gnn; the most indubitable evidence of which is his success. He has not only secured ample numbers upon every occasion, but I have been informed he captured the finest specimen of striped bass (or rock bass, as it is called) taken with a hook in the Gunpowde

posed of four wealthy gentlemen of Philadelphia, who do not gua to excess, but frequently indulge in the exciting and fascinating sport of decoy and bar shooting, for the latter of which their point is particularly adapted, owing to the peeuliar formation of the land. This point is consulered by many to be superior in point of certainty to any ou the Chesapeake or its tributaries.

Those two clubs have been exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of two of the best qualified sportsmen of the Chesapeake, judging by their display of knowledge acquired by personal study of the water fowl, its habits and nature, or skill as marksmen, arresting them in rapid flight. Edward Lynch is at Maxwell's Point and John Sweeting at St. Domingo. Both are large, leavy men, yet entirely different in appearance. Edward Lynch is tall and muscular, and although quiet and gentlemanly in manner, his aim is certain death to the fowl within its range. John Sweeting is very stout, thick set, and his appearance, to those unacquainted with him, would indicate dull and heavy movements, but such is not the case; on the contrary he is exceedingly active and quick as lightning at a snap shot. I have been informed by gentlemen who have examined the different localities that there is this season a great abundance of the various species of marine plants, suitable to all the varicties of fowl. Therefore they anticipate an abundance of game, which as a matter of course will afford ample opportunities of indulging in the exercisc of their skill.

In tracing the extensive line of shore, with its numberless indentations and curves, we find quite a number of gunning clubs located on the most desirable situations, the members of which are residents of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and as far north as Boston, and one of the members of which are residents of shoring swan and geese, for which this point is famous as their feeding ground.

Holding Ahead — Elitor Forest and Stream: Recent ex-

Holding Ahead.—Elitor Forest and Stream; Recent experiments in England by Major W. McClintock. R. A. (Journal of the Royal United Service Institution), will tend to modify some of the ideas obtaining upon this subject. A charge of 4½ drams best O. & H. powder gives to No. 4 shot a muzzle velocity of 1,344 feet. Inferior powder would of course give less. The time of flight for a velocity of 1,300 feet is: 30 yards, .093; 40 yards, .1342; 50 yards, .1797; 60 yards, .2311. etc. This will about equal the velocity usually obtained from a ten-bore with 4½ drams of good powder and 1½ ounces of No. 4 shot. A bird crossing the line of fire at 30 yards distance (flying at the rate of a mile a munule) would pass over about 8½ leet while the shot passes through the 30 yards. At 40 yards the bird would cover about 12 feet, at 50 yards about 16 feet, and at 60 yards the bird would cover about 22 feet. If any one will give us the velocities with which the birds fly, we can from these tables of Major McClintock calculate with accuracy how much to "hold ahead" (in theory!)—S.

Prairie Chickens in Wisconsin.—Menomonie, Wis., Sept. 27.—Prairie chicken shooting is now on the wane for this season, the birds having been hunted so thoroughly they rise almost out of range. Birds are not so abundant as is generally supposed. To illustrate: the most successful hunting parties of four shooters have not bagged over forty birds in a long day's hunt, and several parties have been out and hunted hard all day and not killed more than two birds per man. It is plea-ant for those who are fond of shooting and of a fine gun to think that they can bring the skill they have acquired at the trap to bear on game at any time they care to go out on a shooting trip, but it is a hard fact that ruffed grouse are perceptibly less abundant than they were two years ago. In the match of sportsmen, guns and dogs vs. birds, the birds will "get left." There are too many breechloaders and too much skill among sportsmen through out the country for game to remain abundant. The same may be said of deer.—B. A. E.

Notes from the Prairies.—Pillsbury, Minn, Sept. 24.—A party of four, consisting of S. C. Hayden, of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. T. Locke, of Minneapolis; H. C. Eldred, of Burninnwille, and the writer, have just returned from a ten days' shooting trip on the prairies. Good bags of ducks and chickens were secured. It was too early in the season, or rather the exceptionally warm weather prevented successful goose shooting. Sandhill cranes were seen in vast umbers, and one mouster, evidently the king of all the cranes, fell to the gun of the writer. The weather is now turning cool, and we shall soon be in the height of the duck season here. Wild race is unusually abundant. Ruffed grouse are even more plenty than last year. During a rife of twenty miles last week through the timber I think fully fifty were flushed. Deer signs are plenty.—J. F. Locke.

New Jersey Notes.—Madison, N. J., Sept 27—Quile a number of reed birds on our meadows. A few hunt them, but as a rule they are considered too "small fry" by our local hunters. The prospect for good snipe shooting looks gloomy enough, since no rain has fallen for two weeks or more, consequently the meadows are as dry as I have ever seen them, even the ditches running through them contain little or no water. The Passaic River is very low. Quite a number of pickerel have been caught in the river this year. A friend of mine living near the river heard a party of meulast Wednessday night hauling a net quite near Chatham Bridge. This explains the scarcity of fish in that stream. Game notes are scarce just now. It will be lawful to kill woodcock November 1. Will report luck—Sixteen-Bore.

ILLINOIS.—Macomb.—Prairie chicken shooting was good this year, and bags of one to forty were made in a half day by some of our sportsmen. Quall wintered well but are not very plenty. If let alone until the first of October fair shooting may be had. A fellow sportsman reports two flocks of turkeys of about twenty each within fifteen miles of licre, and we expect to bring a few of them to bag this week. Our mode of hunting them will be to go out in the evening and scatter them, then in the morning they can be easily called within gunshot.—Ex AMI.

the club, yet takes great interest in pronoung its large prosperity.

The St. Domingo Club is composed of twelve members, four of whom reside in New York, the others in Baltimore or Maryland. It is considered the leading club of Gunpowder Neck; not that we think those members of other clubs are not equals in all respects, but we believe it is more fully organized, has a greater extent of water front, and, we believe, a greater extent of water front, and, we believe, a greater number of members than any other.

Maxwell's Point is located on the Gunpowder, a few miles below St. Domingo. The club occupying this point is com-

Notes from Schohare, N. Y.—Sept. 23.—We have some very excellent shooting here now. We have partridges and red and gray squirrets in good numbers. Of woodcock there are not so many as we have had some seasons here. Rabbits are reported quite numerous. Later in the fall we will have some good duck shooting. One that is a good shot can go out and bag a good number of birds in a day.—Schohare.

Coor Shooting.—Any one who is fond of cont shooting I can recommend to go to Clark W. Holmses's, South Plymouth, Mass., where they can try their hand at wing-shooting and return home satisfied if they are even ordinary shots. I was there last season, and the scores were all the way from two up to thirty-one for a morning's shooting, the latter score being made by Mr. Holmss.—W. L. C.

NEW JERSEY.—West Englewood.—The game constables don't keep a very sharp lookout in this section. On the 28th, 29th, 20th and 31st of August there was considerable shooting done along the Hackensack River.—J. F. B. [Communicate with the New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society, of Plainfield, W. L. Force, Secretary.]

MASSACHUSETTS GAME.—South Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 29.—The quail season opened well this spring all along the south shore and I have seen quite a number of coveys this fall, three within five minutes' walk of my place. Partridge scarce, shore birds not very plenty. Water fowl beginning to appear.—South Shore.

NEW YORK.—The bird shooting in southern Ulster county, where I frequently go, promises finely for this fall. The woodcock were hardly shot at this summer, and should be plenuful this fall. There also promises to be good shooting of quail and rabbit.—J. G. G

LATE HATCHING OF QUAIL.—Hartford City, Ind., Sept. 23.—While out walking a day or two ago I found one brood of young quail that could not fly. and also a nest that the old bird was sitting on. It was full of eggs.—Ah Look.

It is a Pretty Big State.—Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.—You report ruffed grouse plenty in this State. In the five seasons I have been in this section they have not been as scarce as the present season.—H.

CLEANING BRASS SHELLS.—Take strong vinegar and salt, scour them well and rinse in not water and dry in warm place. They will come out of the pickle bright as new unless badly corroded.—An Look.

## Sea and River Hishing.

#### THE DOBSON.

THE DOBSON.

I FIND that the illustrated article in last Forest and few more words on the belgramite or dobson, has necessitated a few more words on the subject in answer to several correspondents. Therefore I will say: I do not know how long it takes the larva to grow to the size usually taken as bait for black bass. As the egg is laid in midsummer, the young worm must be small by the time winter comes on, and as we find them full sized in June, it is probable that these are more than one year old, because they may not grow much in winter. The larva of some insects, notably the snapping beetle, pusses six or seven years as a wood borer before it assumes the perfect state. Whale I do not assert that our haits are over a year old it is not impossible that they may be. The fly does not live through the winter. This to "R. H."

be. The fly does not live through the winter. This to "R. H."
To "G. W. B." I will say: There are several similar forms (see article), but they are small. The genus \*Siala\* I think to be the livra of what anglers call the "alder fly," which they imitate for a trout lure. I do not lay claim to any antoniological knowledge. The range of the cobson (\*Corydalus\*) may be indicated by the list of popular names given, and these include Connecticut on the north and Georgia on the south and Wisconsin on the West. I have seen it in New Hampshire.

"H P L"—It is usually found in swift, stony brooks, but I took one specimen under a stone near the shore of an island in Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain, Advondacks. They may inhabit lakes, in fact, this seems to prove that they do, but it would be difficult to capture them there. The only way to learn if they inhabit brooks in your vicinity is to turn over the stones in them and find out.

"Epicure."—No; the Ichthyophagous Club has never eaten dobsons. The suggestion shows that you are worthy to be a member of that body. Write to the caterer, Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market, New York; he may wish a lew quarts for the approaching dinner. Fred Mathers.

#### TROUT STREAMS OF KALAMAZOO.

TROUT STREAMS OF KALAMAZOO.

In the summer of 1880 some of the sportsmen of Kalamazoo, Mieli, conceived the happy idea of stocking the small spring brooks in that vicinity with brook trout (Salma jontinalis). And, much to their praise, they carried out their ideas, instead of just thinking about it, as a great many would do; consequently the results were far beyond their expectations. Procuring 100,000 fry from the State hatchery, located at Paris, Mecosta county, they were distributed in these small streams, Spring Brook, a large, clear, cold and swift running stream, being the recipient of a majority of the fry. Then those sportsmen waited for the three long years required by law before a stocked stream can be fished to roll by. Many a chronic grumbler predicted that the trout wouldn't live, and if they did, that they would all run into the Kalamazoo River. But the sportsmen, like all good disciples of Izaak Walton, waited patiently and bided their time.

time.

In 1882 J. Y. Portman, of the State Fish Commission, and stower their gentlemen, made an investigation to see if the trout were there and how they prospered, and were somewhat surprised as well as highly clated to find that the fry of two years belore had not only grown to upward of a pound in weight, but had also spawned, as could be proved by the hundreds of little ones to be seen. Ere the dawn of day on May 1, 1883—the beginning of the open season—many an angler could be seen making his way for these small streams to catch trout of his own raising. And such was the success, there being hundreds of trout taken during the

season without any apparent diminishing of their numbers, some weighing as high as 1½ pounds.

During the past season thousands of thout have been taken of all sizes and up to 2½ pounds in weight. The success which the venture of these few gentlemen has met has done more to encourage the propagation of trout by the Michigan Fish Commission than all other things combined, and during the coming season they will plant one million and a half of fry in Kalamazoo county alone; while on the other hand, if a person lives near a suitable stream and wishes to stock it, to get the fry needs but the asking.

Now, brother sportsmen, let the success of the Kalamazoo gentlemen be an example; and instead of always seeking to destroy, try and restock your depleted waters and game coverts, and in a few years you will have the satisfaction in resping the harvest you have sown.

SEPT. 25, 1844.

#### NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE FISH-HOOK.

BY R. CHRISTENSEN. "

FISH-HOOK.

BY R. CHRISTENSEN.\*

THE fact that prehistoric hooks are but seldom noticed in museums is not owing to their rare occurrence or rare discovery, but to their small size and to their appearance, which is not apt to strike the eye; possibly, also, because they closely resemble other implements and are therefore easily confounded with them. The number of undoubted fish-looks, however, is large enough to show that angling is one of the most ancient occupations.

The oldest fishing implements, however, correspond very little to the newer idea which we connect with the word "fish-hook." As long as no metal was employed there was no material from which a real hook, answering to our ideas of the same, could have been made; there was moreover no type of such an implement. On the other hand, the idea was readily suggested that, if fish could be caught by means of a harpoon fastened to a line, without inflicting a mortal wound, the same object might be reached in a still more satisfactory manner if the fish could be caused to swallow a harpoon or arrowhead fastened to a line. Angling is therefore of more ancient origin than net fishing. The oldest hooks which have been found are shaped like an arrowhead, having one and sometimes two, three, or more smaller or larger well-pointed beards. The museum of the Autiquarian Society of Prussia. in Königsberg, possesses a number of such hooks. All of these hooks show very careful workmanship, and are of such slender form, so well adapted to the nature of the material (hone or honn) as to favor the supposition that this article has been in general use for some time, and has gradually undergone various improvements. These implements date from the Neolithic Age (second period of the Stone Age), and their cnormous size will convey an idea of the size of fish caught in those times. A similar implement from the same period is preserved in the Royal Museum at Dresden, but its shape so closely resembles that of an arrow-head that it is impossible to distinguish it from this.

Ho

you an idea of the size of fish caught in those times. A similar implement from the same period is preserved in the Royal Museum at Dreaden, but its shape so closely resembles that of an arrow-head that it is impossible to distinguish it from this.

Hooks made of flint are very pare. Two which have been found in the Swedish province of Skane furnish ample proof that the Scandinavians were likewise acquainted with angling at a very early period. Prequently small flint splinters having a bent point are found, showing evidences of workmanship which in some cases were evidently meant to be tied to a bandle at their thick end, and which probably in this way have served as hooks. An implement made of horn and preserved in the Königsberg Museum, above referred to, also favors this explanation. It will not seen strange that implements of so unassuming a character but rarely find their way into our museums. The fact, however, that angling has, till within a comparatively recent period, been the favorite mode of fishing, much more so than net-fishing, finds further proof in the circumstance that in the houses of the lake-dwellers at Schussenried numerous remnants of pike and of Silurus glanis have been found, but none of any other 5th.

A second and entirely different form of hooks, shaped like a weaver's shuttle, was known in very ancient times; the central portion was connected with the line, and thereupon entirely enveloped in the balt, so the fish might swallow it whole. This m-thod has still be on preserved in sementary where eels are caught by means of a darming-needle fastened to the line and almost hid in the bait.

There has been a steady development from the arrow-where distinct of the museum of the Seciety for Pomeraian History and Antiquity, at Stettin. This rare piece was found imbedded 14 feet deep in man near Reddies, district of Rummelsburg, in Pomerania. Its material is bone, and at its inner bend the marrow side of the bone is hald bare, showing that the bone was not sawed lengthwise but crosswise. This

The oldest iron hooks known are those found in the rampart of Old Lübeck. As Old Lübeck was surprised and entirely destroyed by Roce, Prince of Rügen, in 1138, and as the new city was not built in the same place, the period from which these hooks date is well defined. The smaller of the two is evidently much older than the larger, and the properties of the metal have been so litte utilized as to justify the supposition that this hock dates from the beginning of the Iron Age, while the larger is clearly of much more reent date. Here we find well-known forms reminding us of the books which we used in our boyhood's days. There is, of sourse, as yet, a great difference between these hooks and those found in the ramparts of Old Lübeck, for even the most inexperienced boy would hardly use such gigantic hooks, and even in those days so clumsy a beard would have been laughed at; but as to its general plan this hood does not differ much from the well-known hooks formerly used in Germany.

I will mention an old darre which was found near Alt-Bliesdorf, district of Ober-Barnim, and now in the collection

not differ much from the well-known hooks formerly used in Germany.

I will mention an old darre which was found near Alt-Bliesdorf, district of Ober-Barnim, and now in the collection of Mr. Walbanm in Sucow. It has the size and shape of a tablespoon without a handle, but is quite flat and made of copper. At the broad end there is a hole for the line, while the pointed end is closed by a shuttle-shaped double copper cover (resembling a shell), from which protudes a medium-sized iron hook of good shape. Spoon and hook are therefore firmly connected by this cover by means of three pegs. This implement very closely resembles the spoon-shaped darres which are still in common use.

The merit of having fashioned hooks from steel, according to rational principles, and answering manifold purposes, belongs undou'tedly to the Enghsh. Max von dem Borne has described these hooks in his well-known work "Angelfisch-rei" (Line fishing) in the most exhaustive manner. During the year 1880 many different forms of hooks have been brought to our notice through the B rlin Exposition. Some of these hooks have been thrown into the market to await the verdict of the fishing public.

Among the hooks peculiar to certain localities I first mention the Japanese hooks. These have very small beards, and are made of thin wire, which is rore plable than elastic; this is all the more surprising, as the Japanese are unexcelled in the manufacture of steel. If, therefore, they give their hooks a certain degree of pliability, this is probably intentional, and may perhaps be explained by the circumstance that their entire fishing apparatus is exceedingly fine. In Berlin they exhibited rods measuring six meters in length, with a very thin point, and a line which throughout its entire length has only the thickness of a thin horsehair. At the first glance it will be seen that these hooks are entirely original, and considering the very high degree of development to which line-fishing has attained in Japan, it cannot be doubted that these various forms

Many of these forms have been adopted by English manufacturers.

The artificial fly also has gone through a course of development in Japan entirely peculiar to that country. Those which were on exhibition in Berlin consisted of hooks of the smallest kind; the head is of brass, perfectly round, with a diameter half that of the width of the book, the body is either red, black, or gold-colored, or has all three colors. From the head six or eight brown hairs run along the body, extending twice its length, and surrounding it on all sides; everything about it displays an elegance and accuracy of workmanship which need not fear comparison with the finest English flies

In Switzerland, in the canton of Tessin, a peculiar form of hooks has been employed from time immemorial. They have no beard, and an exceedingly fine and long point, and are used for catching Sulmo thymallus, trout, and "may-

have no beard, and an exceedingly fine and long point, and are used for catching Salmo thymallus, trout, and "mayfish."

The Chinese produce clumsy imitations of English hooks, but their own hooks are peculiar, having exceptionally sm. Il beards, not on the back of the point, but on the side. This is of great importance, for the beard which is commoniy used, and which is on the inner side or back of the point, has two disadvantages; in the first place, it is as untavorably located as possible for the rapid entering of the hook, which therefore frequently does not catch; and in the second place, it is inclined to come out of itselt, for when it enters, a hollow space is created between the beard and the lower bend of the hook, which is prevented from closing up by the portions of the hook which surround it on three sides. Whenever the person holding the line momentarily ceases to pull, the hook gets a chance to slip back, and the beard but too readily finds the necessary space to glide out of the wound without catching anywhere, especially when the parts where the hook has entered are lean and posses but little elasticity, as is the case with the pike. But if the beard is placed more or less on the side of the point, this offers the important advantage that the beard does not hinder the entering of the point; the hollow space referred 'o above will also be created, but it is not, as in the common hooks, between the beard and the bend of the hook, but on the side of the latter, and is consequently less inclined to close op immediately. The point of the bend, moreover, does not lie right over the center of the hollow space, but close to the edge. Even if the hook she uld slip back, the beard will always keep close to the edge of the wound, and will, in most cases, fasten itself somewhere, thus preventing the hook frem slipping out entirely. Placing the beard at the side of the point, therefore, offers two decided advantages, without having a single disadvantage; and it is really surprising that manufacturers have

2. Warner's necdic-eye hooks. The new catalogue of J. Warner's Sons, Redditch, shows a whole series of differently constructed spring double hooks (eight in number). Other hooks of this kind have been known in Germany for some time; a hook of a particularly practical construction was exhibited at Berlin by the firm of Bradford & Anthony, of Boston, Mass.

The same firm has introduced a hook which substitutes an The same firm has introduced a hook which substitutes an entirely new principle for the beard. As the tongue which takes the place of the beard acts like a spring, the mouth of the fish will, in biting, slip past the point of the tongue, almost witbout meeting with any resistance, and from that moment any toosening of the hook by accident becomes impossible. Unless something tears or breaks, the fish is hopelessly caught. The considerable angle of this hook will give no trouble, considering the ease with which the slender point enters; in fact, it proves an advantage, because the catching capacity of the hook is thereby considerably increased. The principle underlying this hook is doubtless very ingcnious, and unless unforeseen difficulties hinder its practical application, we probably stand at the threshold of a new epoch in the history of the fish-hook.

#### MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It appears as if the rules for minnow casting at the coming tournament are needlessly rigid in prescribing that the mode of casting shall be und rhand, for many persons never cast in that manner. It is true that longer casts may be made by the underhand mode, but at a sacrifice of accuracy. The weight of the minnow (half an ounce sinker) seems to be greater than incessary, but what in the world does Dr. Henshall mean by "delicacy" in plumping half an ounce of lead into the water? Surely this is an oversight or it needs explanation. If the scale of points for the light (strip ed) bass casting had been followed, then accuracy and distance would be determined at each cast, and delicacy would be left out. The style of casting is so much like that for striped bass, save in the use of one hand, that it seems as if the method of scoring should be the same.

R. B.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In FOREST AND STREAM of Sept. 19 I find Dr. Henshall's rules to govern the minuow casting contest at the coming tourns ment.

tournement.

One rule limits the weight of rods to 10 ounces. Now, when Dr. Henshall's "Book of the Black Bass" first came out I purchased a copy, and after reading it, thought I would like to try minnow casting for actual fi-ling, so I had a rod made as near Dr. Henshall's own specifications as described in his book as possible. The tip and middle are of greenheart, the butt and handle ash. It weighs just 12 ounces.

According to the rules this rod will not be allowed in the in time, I had intended entering this contest, but now will probably be unable to enter on account of this rule.

C. G. Levison.

SOUTH WOODBURY, Vt., Sept. 22.

#### HOW TO CATCH CARP.

SEVERAL OPINIONS UPON HOW TO CATCH CARP. COMPILED BY CHAS. W. SMILEY.

[From the Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission.]

N response to memerous requests for information as to the best way to catch a few carn at a time.

IN response to mimerous requests for information as to the best way to catch a few carp at a time, and without draining a pond, I have examined the principal English sporting books, and have extracted what they have to say on this subject. The first item, however, is by an American who understands fishing for carp.

WITH LINE AND HOOK.—"When I fish for carp I have a fifty-foot line done up on a reel with six or seven small hooks on the line, and without any pole. I bait the hooks with stale light bread, which floats on the surface of the water, and the carp come to the top to suck it down. As soon as they feel the hook they start to run and I reel up the line and play with them until I worry them out and land them without further trouble. After catching one in this way they become very wild and timid, and it is a long time before I can get them to show themselves again. I caught only one with an angle worm."—Oscar Reid (St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21, 1883).

without further trouble. After catching one in this way they become very wild and thind, and it is a long time before I can get them to show themselves again. I caught only one with an angle worm,"—Oscar Reid (St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21, 1883).

Barts.—'Carp are esteemed among the richest freshwater fish we have in the kingdom, and are as cunning as foxes. The angler, therefore, must be 'wide awake' to catch him, and also as patient as a saint. He may, however, fish for him at any time in the day during warm weather. The bait may be either worms or paste. Of worms the bluish mar-h or meadow is the best, but a red worm, not too big, will do, or a larve gentle; of paste the best is made from bread and honey, and the spot intended should be well baited belorehand. In a large pond, to draw them together, throw in e ther grains, or blood mixed with cow-dung, or bran, or any kind of garbage; follow this with some of the small baits you intend to angle with. If you fish for carp with gentles, put on your hook a small piece of scarlet cloth, about the bigness of a pea, soaked with oil of peter (by some called oil of the rock) and keep your gentles for two or three days in a box smeared with honey; and while you are fishing, chew a little bread and throw it in about the place where your float swims. In this way, with due patience, you will prove a match for these crafty fish."—[From Routledge's Hand-book of Fishing, London, p. 39.]

Barrs,—'Carp are very uncertain. After a shower on a warm, damp evening, is the best time for fishing. A boiled green pea is a capital bait; also ground-bait with boiled potatoes, and bait with half-boiled pieces. You should ground-bait overnight. Anything will do for ground bait, chickens' guts, blood, cow-dung, mixed grains, and greaves, mixed with clay. As baits, use paste of ah kinds, especially sweet paste, gentles, and red worms.

"A very good way of killing carp is to let the bait sink between the leaves of the water plants, and gently draw it up and down till you feel a slight nibble, w

<sup>\*&</sup>quot;Zur Geschichtedes Angelhakens," in Deutsc' e Fischerei-Zeitung. Frans'ated by Herman Jacobson, Vol. IV., Nos. 12 and 15, Stettin, March 22 and April 12, 1851, and reproduced in the Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission.

Weybridge, the water being twenty feet deep and as clear as glass. I did not so much as touch a barbel, but took with my single rod three magnificent carp, weighing respectively, 8, 5, and 4 pounds; ten eels, nine large perch, and one bream; the carp gave quite as much play as tront. These were all taken with the lob-worm, using chopped worms for granual-hait.

Barr AND RODE.—"As a general rule, the yet will not unes prefer a well-second mansh-worm or lob. The najority of roneh and sare also used for carp. Use a hight stiff rod with fine running tackle and a light float, ascertaining the depth, if possible, the day before, when ground builing, as recombands are also used for carp. Use a hight stiff rod with fine running tackle and a light float, ascertaining the depth, if possible, the day before, when ground builing, as recombanded in the precededing, and diseast he water stiffled as you can. Throw in a few chopped worms occasionally while angling, fish on the bottom, and if an stream strike immediately there is a bite; but if in stiffl water, or a pond, while angling, fish on the bottom, and if an stream strike immediately there is a bite; but if in stiff water, and then strike gently, as carp do not take the bait so quickly in the string of the strike in the strike gently, as carp do not take the bait so quickly in the strike gently, as carp do not take the bait so quickly in the strike and the strike the strike the strike the strike of the strike the strike the strike the strike the strike of the strike the strike

small broad bean, well boiled, spoken of as capital bait, but I never tried it. It seems, however, a very likely bait. I have no doubt, too, that a lump of pearl barley, such as we use for roach, would be a good bait, using half a dozen corns; and it would be a nice bait to ground-bait with.

FLOATS, &c.—"In float-fishing use as light a float as you can, and have the shots or sinker as far from the hook as you conveniently can; and here, too, if you can do it, I always find that if four inches or five inches of the hook-gut rests on the bottom it pays best. A worm or other bait only just touching the bottom, with a row of shot six inches or eight inches above it, is very likely to challenge the attention of the carp, who at once sees something he is not accustomed to, and becomes suspicious. To show how different it is when the line rests on the bottom, I once took a 7-pound carp on an eel line with a coarse string snood and worm bait. Carp always nibble a good deal at the bait before they take it, and will often nibble off the tail of the worm, or suck off your paste and leave the hook showing without taking the hook at all. In using paste I prefer sweet paste, made up with honey or brown sugar, to plain, and I have heard of paste made of pound cake being greatly affected by the carp. Poor old Bill Kemp, now with the majority, a capital old carp fisher at Teddington, used to put on a lump of this as big as a large gooseberry, and fish it with edger tackle, and he used to take a great many fine carp."

—[From "Angling," by Francis Francis, London, 1883, p. 48.]

"Professor Owen, who is a great adept in the art of carp

lump of this as big as a large gooseberry, and fish it with ledger tackle, and he used to take a great many fine carp."

—[From "Angling," by Francis Francis, London, 1883, p. 48.]

"Professor Owen, who is a great adept in the art of carp fishing in ponds, has been kind enough to give me the result of his experience. His practice may be formulated this:

"1. The summer months are the only time of the year for carp fishing, and the best period of the day is between sinrise and about 7 o'elock, after which time they usually leave off biting.

"2. The best bait is a brandling.

"3. He has, however, found the following paste a by no means bad substitute; solt herring roe worked up with bread crumbs and wool.

"4. He uses the ordinary bottom fishing tackle with a light float, and fishes about half a foot off the bottom.

"My own experience concurs almost entirely with that of Professor Owen, except as regards puste and bait, with which I never had any sport. I used formerly to use a plain bread crumb paste, but later experience has convineed me that it was a mistake, and that a well sconred brandling is the best bait both for carp and teneh all the year round.

"In open waters, however, I employ it in a somewhat different way to that adopted by Professor Owen, placing the shot at about two feet from the bait and allowing the latter to rest, with about six inches of the line, on the bottom. The hook for this purpose should be a No. 7, and the collar of fine round picked gut, stained. The float should be a light porcupine quill, and it will commonly be found expedient to use a reel, as the carp is remarkably powerful, and without this precaution the tirst rush of a heavy fish is very likely to carry away the tackle. A few broken worms, thrown in from time to time, are the best ground bait; or whole worms, if the place is to be baited beforehand, in which case the depth should also be very accurately plumbed, so as to avoid any disturbance in the water when the angle comes to fish. Having thrown in the bait, it is the

#### WINNERS AT PREVIOUS TOURNAMENTS

W/E give below the record of winners at the tournaments of the Rod and Reel Association:
LIGHT ROD CONTESTS, 1882.
Class A. Rods to be 5½0z. or less—H. W. Hawes, rod 4½0z., distance 82ft.
Class B, Rods not to exceed 4½0z.—H.W. Hawes, rod 4½0z., distance 78ft.

Class B, Rods not to exceed 4½oz.—H.W. Hawes, rod 4½oz., distance 78ft.

B. F. NICHOLS CONTEST, 1882.

All contestants to use the same rod, 10ft. 6½oz.—H. W. Hawes, distance 71ft.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING, AMATEUR.

Class A. 1882—H. W. Hawes, rod 11.6ft., 9½oz., 81ft. (R. C. Leonard east 85ft. but failed on delicacy and accuracy).

Class A. 1883—H. C. Thorne, rod 11.6ft., 10oz., 85ft.

Class B, 1883—W. E. Hendrix, rod 11.6ft., 10oz., 78ft.

Class C, 1883—TLomas Priehard, rod 10ft., 4½oz., 80ft. 3in. SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING, EXPERT.

Class C, 1883—H. W. Hawes, rod 10.3ft., 4½oz., 80ft.

Class C, 1883—H. W. Hawes, rod 10.3ft., 4½oz., 85ft.

Class E, 1883—R. C. Leonard, rod 11.6ft., 12oz., 87ft.

SALMON CASTING.

1882, open to all—H. W. Hawes, rod 20ft., east 116ft.

1883, amaten—Ira Wood, rod 18.3ft., 21bs. 12oz., east 124ft.

STRIPED BASS CASTING (LIGHT).

1882—J. E. Williamson, 2 easts, score 53 3-5.

1883—H. W. Hawes, 4 casts, score 100 4-5.

STRIPED BASS CASTING (HEAVY).

1882—J. A. Roosevelt, 5 casts, score 157 2-5.

#### ST. JOHNS BASS FISHING.

Baltor Forest and Stream:

As large scores seem to be the order of the day, I am not disposed to have the fishermen who resort to the lower portion of the St. Johns River take a back seat. On Saturday last Sept. 20) my friends H. M. Pryer and W. Castell fished at the White Shells, near Mayport, for one hour, on the high water slack, and landed eighteen channel bass averaging 28 pounds, aggregate weight 504 pounds. The result was not a fair test, for C. was recovering from a febrile attack and had not strength enough to play or handle a fish, P. being compelled to land and release the fish hooked by C. This was C.'s first experience in bass fishing, and owing to the duties imposed on P., he only hooked six out of the eighteen. Both P. and C. hooked braces; one of P.'s escaped, but C.'s were landed and weighed 70 pounds. From scores furnished, you will agree with me that the St. Johns River possesses unrivalled fishing attractions for at least five months ont of the twelve.

AL Freeco. out of the twelve.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 23, 1884.

OF COURSE HE WILL.—The editor of the Germantown Telegraph has found out that a boy will dig over a square rod of garden ground for fish bait, and yet he could not be hired to work on a six-foot onion bed.

Large Black Bass.—Glens Falls, N. Y., Sept. 22.—An hour ago Mr. Cleveland, a member of the Texas Club, sent me word to come to the hotel to see a large small-mouthed black bass taken from Long Pond that he had just purchased. I went at once to the Rockwell House, where the fish was on exhibition. I weighed it, as did many others, and found it weighed plump 8½ peunds, seventeen hours after it was eaught. Major Botts, also of our club, made the following measurements: Length 22½ inches, girth 18½ inches. The length was from nose to fork in tail, for the purpose of comparison with bass taken from the same pond and measured in same manner. The length from nose to joining of caudal I found to be 20 inches. The bass was caught by police officer Edward Reed, John Dibney and John Watson, all of this place, Mr. Dibnry being the man who hooked the fish. The buit was a frog of medium size. I shall express the fish to Mr. Blackford this evening, for it will be the largest small mouth bass ever sent to New York, exceeding the published weight of the Ronkonkoma Lake bass by ½ of a pound. Long Pond, or Glen Lake, is the water from whence Mr. Seelye recently caught the small-monthed bass that weighed 11½ pounds. It is a pity that his fish was not shown as publicly as this 8½-pounds fish has been.—A. N. Cheney, (On Friday morning we saw this fish at Mr. Blackford's, at Fulton Market, and it was a gennine small-mouth and a beauty. It will go to the Smithsonian.]

Beauly. It will go to the Smithsonian.]

Fishing at Barnegat,—During the season of 1883 the situation of an old wreck, at no time visible above the water, was made plain to all who wished to fish around its timbers by a buoy anchored directly in the channel of Barnegat Bay, about a mile from the inlet. At any time the best of fishing could be had at this spot. Sheepshead, blackfish, sea bass and flounders resorted to the pile of honeycombed and wormeaten limbers, and amateurs, directed by the buoy, dispensed with the services of the bayman and fished solvs. This year the cute professional, missing his \$2.50 per day, has hberated the bnoy, and there remains no beacon to direct lhe economical city fisherman. For those who visit Barnegat Bay this season it would be advisable to have this old wreck located by some one who knows. Old Cale Parker can do it if he wants to, and he will if he "gets wages." No better fishing ground than this old wreck can be found in Barnegat Bay, but being nearer to the beach (not a hundred yards) than to the main land, it would be better to take up quarters at Barnegat City than at the village. I will warrant that during the coming week, providing it is not too stormy, an immense catch can be made there.—Homo.

Who Is He? The New York Sun says: "A prominent

Who Is HE? The New York Sun says: "A prominent member of the Rod and Reel Association, whose name is withheld from motives of pure charity, went fishing the other day. He caught nothing, and started home with a heavy heart. He dreaded the jeers of his friends, and especially the gentle taps of his better half; but, recollecting the power of wealth, he proceeded straight to Fulton Market, where he purchased a large bass, which he carried home in triumph. Next day that bass appeared against bim at table. It was high, very high. The evidence was overwhelming. The guilty angler looked at his wife just us a criminal looks at the Judge that is about to pass sentence upon him. With a queenly air she motioned to a waiter and waved the venerable fish out of sight. Then the culprit received his sentence. It was as follows: 'My dear, when you go fishing again I would advise you to examine your fish before you catch it.'"

Two of a Kind and a Full Hand.—I had heped to join "Wawayunda" and "Truthful James" at the "Elysium of perennial bass," but couldn't do it. I did stop a day or two at Detroit Lake, Minn., and had a little fishing, conspicuous among which was killing two black bass (bigmouth), one weighing 4½, the other 4½ ponnds, at one strike, on an eight-ounce lancewood rod of my own make. This "lake park" region of Minnesota is "chock full" of lakes and fish and ducks and grouse. If it isn't the sportsman's paradise it's the next thing to it.—H. P. U.

A BIG RANGELEY TROUT—Mountain View Honse, Rangeley, Me., Sept. 29.—Editor Forest and Stream: My friend, W. H. A. Childs, of 73 Maiden Lane, New York, has just beaten the year's record here, having taken on the fly a male brook trout weighing nine pounds and one ounce. He was ably seconded by his guide, Elmer Snowman, bringing the magnificent fish to net after an hour's sharp contest. The Monntain View House is mequaled in the lake region.—George Shepard Page.

The Coming Tournament.—The preparations are fast being made for the angling tournament to take place on Oct, 23 and 23, at Harlem Mere, Central Park. There will be an elegant assortment of prizes, which we will publish as soon as the prize list is made up. One gentleman has given \$100 in cash, and there will be medals and an assortment of rods and articles which anglers use.

NETS IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—We learn that one of the New York Game Protectors, name not given, seized and de-stroyed thirteen nets last week which were unlawfully set in Lake Champlain.

## Mishculture.

THE NEW YORK OYSTER COMMISSION.

THE NEW YORK OYSTER COMMISSION.

AST week the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Lookout."

which has been loaned for a few weeks to the N. Y. Oyster Commission, took up a party of gentlemen, among whom were Mr. John Foord of the Brookly Union; Mr. Miller of the N. Y. Times; Mr. G. F. Moore, of Liverpool; Dr. Baker, and Mr. Fred Habirshaw, to inspect the work at Cold Spring Harbor. The Union said:

As Mr. Blackford is now directing an inquiry in regard to the oysters in the waters of the State, several expeditions of a similar character have been already made by him. In addition to determining what are the exact positions of the various oyster beds, it is Mr. Blackford's duty to ascertain what may be the causes of the destruction of the oyster, and to find out the best way of increasing the supply. The fish hatchery at Cold Spring, established some two years ago by Mr. Blackford because of its proximity to the Sound, presents exactly those conditions necessary for the propagation of the oyster. Though legislative measures could be enacted which might protect the oyster, the more rational method would be to increase the snipply by artificial breeding, and toward this Mr. Blackford is devoting his attention.

But a few years ago it was thought impossible to raise oysters in any other way than the one adopted in France. Here the "spat" of the oysters are secured by allowing them to attach themselves to titles, or brush wood, and in this condition they are removed to the oyster plantations

Professor Brooks, of the Johns Hopkins University, was the first to discover that the American cyster was of both sexes, and that, exactly as with fish, the eggs of the female might be made fertile by means of the milt of the male. Professor Brooks, and gave them a practical aspect by hatching out the cyster, and to day Professor H. Zince, by a method peculiar to himself, has succeeded in doing the same thing. While by the French process the captrice of the parent cyster has to be depended upon, by the American method the progeny of the cyster can be controlled. At the fish hatchery at Cold Spring Harbor there are several small ponds into which the water of the Sound is pumped by means of a steam engine.

As a visit to Cold Spring Harbor was the object of the expedition, after a delightful sail of three hours the "Lookout" arrived at her destination. The tide being low, carriages were taken, and presently the hatchery was reached. Here Professor Rice was found, examining cysters, which were being opened for him. This gentleman explained what was the appearance of the cyster when about to produce its kind. Examining an oyster, large, distinct white veins were visible, which, Frofessor Rice said, were full of eggs. The method is a simple one. The eggs are taken from the female cyster and mixed with the milt of the male. At once the eggs are fullized, and in a short time assume life. The cyster in them, a free swimmer, moves about at will. After a certain period, longer or shorter, according to temperous cyster in them, a free swimmer, moves about at will. After a certain period, longer or shorter, according to temperous cyster in the state, that of a free swimmer, the difficulty is to get it to datach itself. Temperatures seen to have a great deal to do with this. They must be equabble or the second stage of yester is no possible robust of his, the artificial propagation of cysters. Like the other problems of fishculture, which have been thoroughly solved, all that is required is a thorough series of experiments.

that the German frout were apparently wilder than our native fish.

After spending an interesting hour at Cold Spring Harbor, the party again went on board of the "Lookout." Some oyster dredging thez took place on public and private grounds, and in both cases some good oysters were secured. The "Lookout" then pointed down the Sound, and the oyster inquirers were lanced at Peck Sip at 8 o'clock P. M.

In order to cover the whole subject, Mr. Blackford has addressed a series of inquiries to all those engaged in the oyster industry in the State. From his own direct researches, and from the answers to his queries, be trusts to formulate an exhaustive report, which will cover the whole subject. One very difficult matter in this business is to locate the oyster beds and to define their area. Disputes as to the ownership of oyster beds are constant. Without much apparent reason, Connecticut poaches on New York oyster beds, and quarrels between individuals are constant. It is only by a systematic investigation, such as Mr. Blackford has undertaken, that the whole subject can be understood.

#### FISH COMMISSIONERS.

FOREST AND STREAM presents its annual list of the Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries of the different Provinces, States and Territories of North America. The list has been revised to October, 1884:

DOMINION OF CANADA—

[We have had no notice of any appointment to the office vacated by Mr. W. F. Whitcher.]

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—
W. H. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries, St. John.

W. H. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries, St.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—

W. H. Rogers, Inspector, Amherst.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND—

J. H. DUVAR, Inspector, Alberton.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—

A. C. Anderson, Victoria.

THE UNITED STATES—

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.

ALABAMA—

Col. D. R. Hundley, Mooresville.

Hon. C. S. G. Doster, Prattville.

ARIZONA—

A— Hon. J. J. Gosper, Prescott. Hon. Richard Rute, Tombstone. J. H. Tagart, Business Manager, Yuma.

James H. Hornibrook, Little Rock. H. H. Rottaken, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA—

J. D. Redding, San Francisco.
A. B. Dibble, Grass Valley.
B. H. Buckingham, Washington.

Colorado— Wilson E. Sisty, Idaho Springs.

CONNECTICUT—
Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford.
Robert G. Pike, Middletown.
James A. Bill, Lyme.

DELAWARE— Enoch Moore, Jr., Wilmington.

Enoch Moore, 51., Whiteleger

Georgia—

Hon. J. T. Henderson, Commissioner of Agriculture,
Atlanta,
Dr. H. H. Cary, Superintendent of Fisheries.
Under the laws of the State these two constitute the
Board of Fish Commissioners.

ILLINOIS—
N. K. Fairbank, President, Chicago,
S. P. Bartlett, Quincy.
S. P. McDole, Aurora.

INDIANA—Calvin Fletcher, Spencer, Owen county.

A. W. Aldrich, Anamosa. A. A. Mosher, Spirit Lake.

Kansas— W. S. Gile, Veuango.

W. S. Grie, Venenge.

Kentucky—
Wm. Griffith, President, Louisville,
P. H. Darby, Princeton.
John B. Walker, Madisonville.
Hon. C. J. Walton, Munfordville.
Hon. John A. Steele, Versailles.
W. C. Price, Danville.
Dr. W. Van Antwerp, Mr. Sterling.
Hon. J. M. Chambers, Independence, Kenton county.
A. H. Goble, Catlettsburg.
J. H. Mallory, Bowling Green.

E. M. Stilwell, Bangor, Henry O. Stanley, Dixfield.

MARYLAND— G. W. Delawder, Oakland. Dr. E. W. Humphries, Salisbury.

Massachusetts—
E. A. Brackett. Winchester.
F. W. Putnam, Cambridge.
Edw. H. Lathrop, Springfield.

Michigan—
Dr. J. C. Parker, President, Grand Rapids.
John H. Bissell, Detroit.
Herschel Whitaker, Detroit.

MINNESOTA—
1st District—Daniel Cameron, La Crescent.
2d District—Wm. M. Sweney, M.D., Red Wing.
3d District—Robt. Ormsby Sweeny, President, St. Paul.

MISSOURI—

John Reid, Lexington.

J. G. W. Steedman, Chairman, 2,803 Pine st., St. Louis.

Dr. J. S. Logan, St. Joseph.

Nebraska— R. R. Livingsson, Plattsmouth. William L. May, Fremont. B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha.

NEVADA— Hon. Hubb G. Parker, Carson City.

New Hampshire— Geo. W. Riddle, Manchester, Luther Hayes, So. Milton, Eliott B. Hodge, Plymouth.

NEW JERSEY—
Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.
William Wright, Newark.
Frank M. Ward, Newton.

New York—
Hon, R. Barnwell Roosevelt, President, 76 Chambers street, New York.
Gen. Richard U. Sherman, Secretary, New Hartford, Oneida county.
Eugene G. Blackford, 809 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
William H. Bowman, Rochester.

NORTH CAROLINA— S. G. Worth, Raleigh.

Col. L. A. Harris, President, Cincinnati. Chas. W. Bond, Treasurer, Toledo. George Daniel, Secretary, Sandusky.

OREGON— A. B. Ferguson, Astoria.

PENNSYLVANIA—

John Gay, President, Greensburg.
James Duffy, Treasurer, Marietta.
H. H. Derr, Secretary, Wilkesbarre.
A. M. Spangler, Corresponding Secretary, Philadelphia.
Arthur Maginnis, Swiftwater, Monroe county.
Aug. Duncan, Chambersburg.

RHODE ISLAND— John H. Barden, Rockland. Henry T. Root, Providence. Col. Amos Sherman, Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA—

Hon. A. P. Butler, Columbia, Commissioner of Agriculture.
C. J. Huske, Columbia, Superintendent of Fisheries.

These two officers constitute the Fishery Commission.

TENNESSEE—
W. W. McDowell, Memphis.
H. H. Sneed, Chattanooga.
Edward D. Hicks, Nashville.

John B. Lubbock, Austin.

VERMONT— Hiram A. Cutting, Lunenburgh. Herbert Brainerd, St. Albans.

VIRGINIA— Col. Marshall McDonald, Berryville.

Col. Mashan Microbial, Berryline.

Washington Territory—
Albert B. Stream, North Cove.
(Term expired Nov. 9, 1877; no notice of reappointment.)

West Virginia—
H. B. Miller, President, Wheeling,
C. S. White, Secretary, Romney.
N. M. Lowry, Hinton.

The Governor, ex-officio.
The Governor, ex-officio.
Philo Dunning, President, Madison.
C. L. Valentine, Secretary and Treasurer, Janesville.
J. V. Jones, Oshkosh.
J. F. Antisdel, Milwaukee.
Mark Douglas, Melrose.
C. Hutchinson, Beetown.

WYOMING TERRITORY—
Dr. M. C. Barkwell, Chairman, Cheyenne.
Otto Gramm, Secretary, Laramie.
N. L. Andrews, Buffalo, Johnson county.
E. W. Bennett, Warm Springs, Carbon county.
P. J. Downs, Evanston, Uinta county.
T. W. Quinn, Lander, Sweetwater county.

THE LONDON DIPLOMAS.—Exhibitors at the London Fisheries Exhibition will be interested in the following letter to Prof. G. Brown Goode, Commissioner in charge of the Americau exhibit: "International Fisheries Exhibition, South Kensington, Loudon, S. W., Sept. 12, 1884. My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and to inform you that the Diplomas will be forwarded before the end of the year. At the same time I am directed by the Executive Committee to express to you their regret at the delay, which has unavoidably occurred. I am, my dear sir, yours truly, Edward Cunliffe Owen, Secretary."

#### AMERICAN FOOD FISHES.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF OUR AMERICAN FOOD FISHES AND INVERTEBRATES.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association,]

A T the meetings of the American Fishcultural Association.]

A T the meetings of the American Fishcultural Association in 1880 and 1881, I had the pleasure of presenting some brief statements of the results of an investigation of the chemistry of fish and marine invertebrates, which has been going on for some years past in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan University, under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institution.

Since the papers referred to were presented to the Association, the investigation has been continued so as to include chemical analyses of the flesh of some one hundred specimens of food fishes, embracing fifty-one species, and sixty-four specimens of food fishes, embracing fifty-one species, and sixty-four specimens of sixty-two species.

Besides the analyses, the range of the investigation has been extended so as to include two other, but closely related topics. One of these is the digestibility of the flesh of fish as compared with that of mammals used for food, e. g., beef, mutton, etc. The other line of research is more purely chemical, and consists in the study of the constitution of the compounds of which the tissues of the fish are composed.

Along with the audyses of food fishes and invertebrates, a parallel series of analyses of food fishes and invertebrates, a parallel series of analyses of other food materials, animal and vegetable, has been undertaken at the instance of the United States National Museum, to furnish data for illustrating its food cellection. The results are, of course, valuable in connection with our present subject, as we need to know not only the composition and nutritive value of fish, but also how they compare in these respects with other materials used for food.

The report of the United States Fish Commission for 1880 contained accounts of some of the earlier portions of the in-

they compare in these respects with other materials used for food.

The report of the United States Fish Commission for 1880 contained accounts of some of the earlier portions of the investigation. I hope a detailed account of the work up to the present may be printed soon. Meanwhile I desire to lay before the Fishcultural Association some of the more important results in so far as they bear upon the nutritive values of the food fishes and invertebrates that have been studied.

Inasmuch as these statements may come under the notice of some who are not entirely familiar with the later results of the investigation of the laws of nutritive values of food materials, and how they are most economically utilized, a few explanations may be in place. These will be the more appropriate, because late investigation is tending to decide some disputed questions regarding the ways in which food is used in the body, and because many of the statements which go the rounds of the papers and still linger even in current works on physiology and chemistry, are shown by the researches of a few years past to be misleading, and, in too many cases, decidedly incorrect. I may, perhaps, be pardoned, therefore, if the statements which follow contain some slight repetition of those made in papers previously presented to the Association.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUES OF FOODS.

if the statements which follow contain some slight repetition of those made in papers previously presented to the Association.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUES OF FOODS.

It is a striking fact that while the chief item of the living expenses of the majority of civilized men is the cost of their food, even the most intelligent know less of the actual value of their food than of any other of the important articles they buy. It makes but little difference to the man with \$5,000 per annum whether he pays fifteen cents or five dollars per pound for the protein of his food, provided it pleases his palate. But to the humble housewife whose husband earns but \$500 a year, it is a matter of great importance, and she is very apt, after hesitating at the dry goods store between two pieces of calico for her daughter's dress, and taking one at ten cents a yard for ecouomy's sake, though the one at eleven was prettier, to go to the grocer's, the butcher's or the fish dealer's, and nay a dollar a pound for the nutrients of her children's food, when she might have obtained the same ingredients, in form sequally wholesome and nutritious, for fifty or even twenty cents. She will continue this bad economy until she obtains a general idea of the actual cheapness and dearness of foods, as distinguished from their price.

A pound of lean beef and a quart of milk both contain about the same quantity, say a quarter of a pound, of actually nutritive material. But the pound of beef costs more than the quart of milk and it is worth more as a part of a day's supply of food.

The nutritive materials or nutrients, as we call them, in the lean meat, though the same quantity, as in the milk, are different in quality, and of greater nutritive value. Among the numerous branches of biological research, one, and by no means the least interesting and important, is the study of foods and nutrition. Within the past fifteen years especially, a very large amount of scientific labor has been devoted to the investigation of the composition of foods and the function

valuations of foods, have been prepared by emment chemists and physiologists and are coming into general use among the people.

We eat meat and fish, potatoes and bread, to build up our bodies, to repair their wastes, and to supply them with fuel for the production of heat and muscular force.

Of the meat my butcher sends me, the fish I find in the mar ket, the bread and the other food upon my table, only a part serves to fullfil these purposes. The bone of our roast beef we do not use for food at all, and that of shad is worse than useless because of the bother it makes us to get rid of it; it is only the edible portion that is of actual value to us us food, the rest being merely refuse. And when we come to consider the edible portion, the meat freed from bone and gristle, the flesh of the fish, or the flour as it is baked in bread, we find that these cousist largely of water. And although water is indispensable, that in the meat or the potatoes on my table is of no more value for the support of my body than the same amount in milk or in the glass of water by my plate.

Leaving out of account then, the refuse and the water, we have remaining the nutritive material of our food. This consists of different materials which we may call nutrients. We may divide them into four classes: protein, fats, carbo-hydrate and mineral matter, or ash. Let me speak briefly of some of the characteristics of these classes of nutrients.

\*\*Protein.\*\*—The terms protein, proteids and albuminoids, are applied somewhat indiscriminately, in ordinary usage, to

several or all of certain classes of compounds characterized by containing carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and with them nitrogen. The most important are the proteids or albuminoids, of which albumen, the white of egg, fibrin of blood, casein of milk, myosin, the basis of muscle, and gluten of wheat, are examples. Allied to these, but occurring in smaller proportions in animal tissues and foods, are the nitrogenous compounds that make the basis of connective and other tissues. Gelain is derived from some of these tissues, and may be taken as a type of the compound of this class. As these constituents are of similar constitution, and have similar one stituents are of similar constitution, and have similar one similar constitution, and have similar one similar one similar constituents of our foods, and we shall see these arc, in general, the most important, as they are most creatly bear in mind, then, is that protein is a term applied to the nitrogenous constituents of our foods, and we shall see these arc, in general, the most important, as they are most creatly of the nutrients. Fals.—We have familiar examples of these in the fat of meat (tallow, lard), in the fat of milk which makes butter, and in olive, cotton, seed and other animal and vegetable oils. The fats consist of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, and contain no nitrogen. In nutritive value, as in cost, they rank next to the protein compounds. For some of the untritive functions, indeed, the fats equal or exceed protein in importance.

Carbo-hydrates-Starch, cellulose (woody liber), sugar, and inosite ("muscle sugar"), and other similar substances are called carbo-hydrates. Like the fats, they consist of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, but they have less carbon and hydrogen, and more oxygen than the fats.

Mineval Matters or Ash.—When vegetable or animal matters are burned, more or less incombustible material remains as ash. The ingredients which make the ash are called mineral matters, or sometimes salts. They are for the most part compounds of the elements, potas

nearly afl contain more or less of fats,

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NUTRIENTS.

These different nutrients as we have seen, have different
offices in nourishing the body, in building up its tissues, repairing its wastes, and serving as fuel to produce animal heat
and muscular and intellectual energy. Just what is done by
each class, exactly how they are transformed and used in the
body, is not yet fully known. Still we have to-day a tolerably
fair idea of the principal parts played by each class of nutrients.

fair idea of the principal parts played by each class of nutrients.

According to views formerly held and frequently met with, still, the protein compounds were regarded as the "flesh-formers" and the sources of muscular energy, while the carbo-hydrates and fat were looked upon as "fat-formers" and 'heat-producers." A vast deal of painstaking research, however, has shown that these distinctions were not correctly drawn. The abbuminoids are flesh-formers, it is true; indeed according to the nearly unanimous testimony of the most trustworthy experiments, flesh, i. e., muscular and other nitrogenous tissue, is made from the nitrogenous constituents of the food exclusively. But the balance of testimony is decidedly against the production of muscular energy exclusively or mainly, by nitrogenous compounds. Each of the three groups of nutrients probably shares, directly or indirectly, in the production of muscular force. So, too, it appears that the combustion which produces animal heat is not confined to the carbo-hydrates and fats, but the protein compounds, or the products of their decomposition, are also used for this purpose.

purpose.
Again, the production of fat in the body was formerly ascribed to the fats and carbo-hydrates alone. On the other hand, some physiologists maintain that the carbo-hydrates cannot be transformed into fats, and that a very large part of the tat of the body is formed from the disintegration of the albuminoids. The weight of evidence to-day is decidedly in favor of the assumption that all three of the great classes of nutrients in our food-the albuminoids, the carbo-hydrates, and the fats—are transformed into fat, and that the fat thus formed is consumed, either before or after being stored as body fat.

body fat.

It appears, then, that protein is the most important constituent of our food, because, while it performs the functions of each of the other two chief nutrients in being transformed into fat and being consumed for fuel, it has a most weighty office of its own in forming the basis of the blood and in building up the muscular and other nitrogenous tissues, an office which no other nutrient can perform at all. And, as we shall see further, in examining the pecuniary cost, protein is the dearest as well as the most important of the ingredients of

shall see further, in examining the pecuniary cost, protein is the dearest as well as the most important of the ingredients of food.

Next in physiological importance to protein come the fats. They lack the nitrogen of the protein and cannot do the work of protein in forming nitrogenous tissue, making blood, muscle, etc. But they are very rich in carbon and hydrogen, more so than either protein or carbo-hydrates, and hence they have a very high value for fuel, to supply heat and probably muscular force. And in pecuniary cost as well as in physiological importance they rank between protein and carbo-hydrates.

The carbo-hydrates stand lowest in the scale of physiological importance and are pecuniarly the least expensive. Nevertheless it would be wrong to class the carbo-hydrates of food as on the whole of minor importance. They have a most important use in taking the place of protein and fats and protecting them from being consumed, just as the fats replace and thus save the protein. The materials used for food by man contain, taken altogether, more carbo-hydrates than fats or protein. The carbo-hydrates have their normal place in our food and we could not dispense with them. They are of interior value to the protein and fats, in the sense that there is much of the work of food in the body which they cannot do as well as the protein and fats, and much more which they cannot do as well as the protein and fats, and much more which they cannot do at all. But they do work which the scarcer and dearer protein and fats would otherwise have to do, and, furthermore, they occur in such large proportions, especially in vegetable materials which make the larger part of the food of man, that their actual importance is very great.

AMOUNTS OF NUTRIENTS REQUIRED FOR A DAY'S RATIONS.
Numerous attempts have been made to determine how much of each of the three principal classes of nutrients, protein, fats, and carbo-hydrates, is needed for a day's food for an individual, an adult or a child, at work or at rest. We know, in gener

hydrogen, and nitrogen, actually found by experiments to be consumed by different individuals, and also noting the amount and composition of the food consumed by different persons, estimates have been made of the quantities of the several nutrients by individuals of different classes under various conditions. Prof. von Voit, of the University of Munich, for instance, who has made more extensive researches upon this subject, perhaps, than any one else, computes that a fair daily ration for a laboring man of average weight, at moderate work, would need to supply 4.2 ounces of protein, 2 ounces of fats, and 17.6 ounces of carbo-hydrates. Of course he may get on with less of either one, provided he has more of the others. But there is a minimum below which he cannot go without injury, and especially he must not have too little protein. He may have more protein and less carbo-hydrates or fats with no great harm, but with too little protein he will suffer, no matter how much carbo-hydrates his food may furnish.

If I have dwelt at some length upon this matter of the nutrients of foods and the ways they are used in our bodies, it is because it is extremely important to a proper understanding of our subject. And perhaps I can do no better than to recapitulate what I have said in the following tabular form.

NUTRIENTS OF FOODS.

#### NUTRIENTS OF FOODS.

Protein Compounds-Contain carbon, oxygen, hydrogen

1. Protein Compounds—Contain carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen.
2. Fats—Consist of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.
3. Carbo-hydrates—Consist of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.
4. Mineral Matters or Ash—E. g., calcium, potassium and sodium, phosphates and chlorides.

Albuminoids or Proteids—E. g., albumen of egg, myosin of muscle (lean of meath), casein of milk, gluten of wheat.

B. Gelatinoids: e. g., collagen (which boiled yields gelatin).

Fats: e. g., fats of meat, butter, olive oil, oil of maize and wheat.

wheat.

\*Carbo-hydrates: e. g., starch, sugar, cellulose.

MEAN PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION.

	Protein	-	Carbo-
	compounds.	Fats.	hydrates
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
Carbon	, 53.5	76.5	44.0
Oxygen	22.5	11.6	49.6
Hydrogen	7.0	11.9	6.4
Nitrogen	16.0		
Sulphur	1.0		
			400-11
	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### FUNCTIONS OF NUTRIENTS:

which the nutrients are used in the body. i. e., Ways in

forms the introgenous) basis of blood, muscle, connective tissue, etc.
is transformed into fats and carbo-hydrates. is consumed for fuel.
are stored as fat.
are consumed for fuel.
are transformed into fat.
are consumed for fuel. The Protein of food

AMOUNTS OF NUTRIENTS REQUIRED IN A DAY'S FOOD

AMOUNTS OF NUTRIENTS REQUIRED IN A DAY'S FOOD.

Minimum daily ration for laboring men at ordinary work.

Protein Fats Carbo-hydrates

118 grams (4.2 oz.). 56 grams (2 oz.). 500 grams (17.6 oz.).

The same experimental research which has revealed to us the ways in which our food supplies our bodily wants, has shown us how to estimate the relative nutritive values of different foods from their chemical composition. The estimates are only approximate, because the nutritive effects are influenced by various conditions, some of which research has not yet been definitely explained, while others vary with the nature of the food or the user, so that the value of a given food in a given case may vary from the standard set by the analysis. These sources of uncertainty are nevertheless so narrowed down by late investigation, and the errors confined within such limits, that by intelligent use of the facts at our disposal we may judge very closely from the chemical composition of a food what is its value as compared with others of the same class, at any rate for our nourishment.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Hew Hublications.

Camping and Cruising in Florida. By James A. Henshall, M. D. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.
The above is the tile of a work of 250 pages by the author of "A Book on t e Black Bass," well and popularly known, and which was received with great favor by fishermen.
The last work of Dr. Henshall treats on camping and sporting, being a narrative or log of his cruises in Southern Prorida and a vactaing and shooting trip outside around to the West Coast to Cedar Keys. The book is not only pleasant reading, but contains a great deal of useful information to the sportsman and disherman contemplating a visit to Southern Florida, and especially so to parties visiting undian River. With this work as a guide and coast pilot as it were, the navigation of Indian River is simplified, and parties yachting or cruising in that direction should not be without it, as it were, the mavigation of Indian River is simplified, and parties yachting or cruising in that direction should not be without it, as it were, the minute salling directions and such detailed information for camping and fishing as to enable parties to dispense with any other guide or pilot. The work is written in an easy, of hand, unpretentions style and reads pleasantly. The Doctor has a happy faculty of enabling his readers to see the places he describes with their own eyes, as it were—that is, he gives a distinct and clear idea of what he describes, a desideratum so seldom attained by descriptive writers. Dr. Henshall certainly descreves the gratitude of all sportsmen taking an interest in Florida or contemplating at rup there in quest of good sport, as he tells them just where they can find all that heart could desire—how to get there and the best methods, ways and means of carrying out a successful expedition. The work contains much other useful information, a list of the burds and fishes of Florida, and will doubless meet with great favor in sporting circles and those contemplating at winter in Florida. Books of this character are eagerly sought for, and read by

climate, and Florida seems just now to be the coming Alecca.

Shoppell's Building Plans for modern, low-cost houses is a collection of designs for cottages, etc., published by the Co-operative Building Plan Association, No. 24 Beekman street. The work is valuable for those intending to make a modest venture in the building line, provided the scale drawings sent are placed in the hands of an honest, competent buildier, and a sharp eye kept that the specifications are lived up to. Of course with an important piece of work a professional architect is called in, but for a very large percentage of ordinary building in the country such sets of plans as these will enable owners to avoid the horrible productions of carpenter-architects, and get the worth of every dollar spent in convenient, healthful, artistic dwellings.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

SEVEN HUNDRED ALBUM VERSES.—Compiled and published by J. S. Ogflvie, New York Paper, 15 cents.

EDMOND DANTES.—Sequel to the Count of Monte-Cristo. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. Price 75 cents.

SNAKES.—Curlosities and Wonders of Serpent Life. By Catherine C. Hopley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1884. Cloth, 614 pp. PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE TO-DAY, at home and abroad, in field and workshop. By Robert P. Porter. Boston: Jas. R. Osgood, 1884. Paper, 48 pp. Price, 10 cents.

The Limited Payment Policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., concentrate payments into the norking years of a man's life, and leave him free from all worry in his later years even if helpless.—
Adv.

#### The Rennel.

#### FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

Oct. 7, 5, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S. Davis, Superintendent. Danbury, Conn. Oct. 16, 17 and 18.—National Breeders' Show, Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. James Watson, Secretary, P. O. Box 770. Entries Close Oct. 3, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Entries close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Supermendent.

close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Supermiendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. —.—Third Annual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Plumuner, Secretary Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Pomt, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Dec. S.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register." P. O. Box 2822, New York. "Number of entries already printed 1560. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1,50.

#### CONCERNING DICTATORSHIP.

Ti si univise to reason from insufficient data. Mr. Chas. H.
I Mason in a recently published letter reasons from insufficient data. Very naturally he falls into error in the conclusions drawn. His argument is so wide of the mark that we should not be doing our duty if we permitted it to go under the decimal of the provided of the mark that we should not be doing our duty if we permitted it to go under the decimal of the provided of the mark that we should not be doing our duty if we permitted it to go under the decimal of the decimal provided of the decimal provided and the provided of the decimal provided of the decimal provided or the control of the decimal provided or the decimal provided o

<sup>\*</sup>The muscular tissnes of animals, and bence the lean portions of meat, hish, etc., contain small quantities of so-called nitrogenous extractives—creatin, carnin, etc., contained in extract of meat, etc, which contributes materially to the flavor, and somewhat to the nutritive effect of the foods containing them. They are not usually deemed of sufficient importance, however, to be grouped as a distinct class in tabular statements of the composition of foods.

vidual with another judge who did not knuckle down. It half a dozen men can be found who think that as a result of that treatment "little is left" of Mr. John Davidson, such a half dozen will probably indicate the strength of the "ring." Now that Mr. Mason's attention has been called to the unfounded nature of his imputation upon the independence of bench show judges in this country, as a class, we believe that he will recognize the fallacy of his impressions of bench show judging in America.

## EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

THE entries for the Members' and All-Aged Stakes of the Eastern Field Trials Cl. b closed yesterday. Mr. Coster, the secretary, informs us that the entries have come in nicely. We hope to be able to give a complete list next week. Messis. D. C. Bergundthal, Indianapolis, Ind.; Luther Adams, Boston, Mass., and Theodore Moriord, Newton, N. J., have kindly consented to act as judges. The club has been very fortunate in securing the scruices of these well-known gentlemen. All of them have very acceptably performed the duties of the position before, and need no introduction to our readers.

## NEW YORK NON-SPORTING SHOW.

NEW YORK NON-SPORTING SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Please state in this week's paper that owing to the impossibility of Dr. Downey being able to get to New York, Mr. James Mortmer will judge the sheepdog classes; also state that the classes for deerhounds will be judged by Mr. Peirson. The following railroad companies have agreed to carry dogs free of charge to and from the exhibition, when they are accompanied by their owners or caretakers who hold first class tickets: The New York Central, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Long Island, Boston & Lowell, New York & New England, with other roads to hear from. All the express companies will carry dogs to the show on the payment of their usual rates, and return the same free.

The entrics close on October 6, and the club hopes to meet with a liberal entry, in order to make the first show of the kind a success.

P. O. Box 1,812

ind a success. P. O. Box 1.812.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE DEERHOUND

The entries closs on October 0, and the club hopes to meet with a liberal entry, in order to make the first show of the kind a success.

CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt.

F. O. Box 1,512.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DEERHOUND.

UNDER the heading "Importing Dogs from England," I have read a letter in Forest and Stream signed M. B. Wynn, with unch of which I agree, but I was somewhat as rollshed to find Mr. Wynn writing an article on deerhounds, as I always regarded lish specialty to be the mastiff, and on the latter breed he can write well, possessing as he does a very extended knowledge of the mastiff, and I believe he is president of the Mastill Club in England. I confess that though knowing a few famous breeders and owners of the deerhound In ever came across the name of Miss De la Fole, nor that of the Earl of Mar as famed breedles and owners of the deerhound Interest can be entry to be the mastiff, and the liber of the breedles with the second of the London Theory of the Earl of Mar as famed breedles and owners of the deerhound Interest the control of the London Field boasting that he had given to Scotland an improved breed of black and ta setters. Another Englishman arrogates to himself the improvement of the colling, and another, with no less assurance, claims bringing the men "can look and laugh at a' that," but we are always grateful for small me ices, and if Mr. Wynn can bring our gallant hound more prominently to the front I shall be pleased. I shall lay before the readers of Forest And Struem a few facts relative to those I know, who are none distinguished than the Earl of Mar or Mr. Wynn, residing in England, its to be classed as the very lines at university to readers of this paper all the information of grown with a wing, and his Grace the Duke of Staberal and the Earl of Mar or Mr. Wynn, residing in England, its to be classed as the very lines at university to readers of this paper, and shall be pleased. I show who are none distinguished than the Earl of Mar or Mr. Wynn, residing in England in seven the control of th

pleased:
"My good Lord Mar having put me into highland shape, I rode with him from his house, where I saw the ruins of an old castle called Kindroghit. It was built by Malcolms Canmore for a hunting house, who reigned in Scotland when Edward the Confessor, Harold and Norman William reigned in England. I speak of it because it was the last house that I saw in those parts, for I was the span of 12 days after before I saw either house, confield or habitation of a creature, but deer, wild horses, wolves and such like creatures, which made me doubt that I should ever see houses again. Thus the first day we traveled eight miles which there were small cottages built

on purpose to lodge in, which they call "Lauquhards." I think my good Lord Erskine, he commanded that I should always be lodged in his lodging, the kitchen being always on the side of a bank, many kettles and pots boiling and many spits turning and with great variety of cheers, as venison, baked, sodden, roast and stewed, beef, muttou, goats, kids, hares, fresh salmon, pigeous, hens, capons, chickens, partridge, mooreoots, heathcocks, caperkellies and termagants, good ale, sack, white wine, clarets, most potent aqua vita, all these and more we had in superfluous abundance, caught by falconers, fowlers, fishers, and brought by my Lord's tenants and purveyors to victual our camp, which consisted of fifteen or sixteen men and horses.

"The manner of the hunting is this—five or six hundred men do rise early in the morning and they do disperse themselves divers ways, and seven, eight or ten miles compass, they do bring or chase in the deer in many herds, two, three or four hundred in a herd, to such or such a place as the noblemen may appoint them, then when the day is come the lords and gentlemen of their companies do ride or go to the said places, sometimes waiding up to the middle through burns and rivers and then they being come to the place, do lie down till those ferocious scouts which are called the Tinkhell, do bring down the deer, so those Tinkhell men do lick their own tingures, for besides their bows and arrows which they carry with them, we can hear, here and there, a harquebus or a musket go off, which they seldom discharge in vain. Thereafter we had stayed there three hours or thereabouts we might perceive the deer appear on the hills round about us (the heads making a show like a wood), which, being followed by the Tinkhell, are chased down into the valley where we lie, then all the valley on each side being waylaid with a hundred couple of strong rish greyhounds they are let loose, as occasion serves, upon the herd of deer, that with dogs, guns, arrows, dirks and daggers in the space of two hours fou

## ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XIV.

I HAVE had forwarded to me by the editors a very pleasant reading letter from Mr. Ashburner. Some parts of it I will reply to privately when I have time. which is not likely to be often now that the "glorious first" of September has come. Mr. Ashburner, I see from American sporting organs, is making himself a name in the annals of doggydom by his praiseworthy efforts to popularize in the new country our old English beagles. There is a freemasonry among doggy men that should draw our fanciers and yours together. I hope Mr. Ashburner will succeed in getting some of our best, the parent stock will remain in the old country. I should be very glad to advise my American fellow sportsmen on the best sou ces to buy, but that is ticklish ground. The doggy community is such a warm one that however big a fool I may know myself to be, I scarcely dare rush in where even angels would get their purity besmirched. Some of this trade I know to be already in the hands of Mr. Carew Gibson, and as he appears to give his attention to the subject, I don't see why he shouldn't suit; all that is necessary is that he must be carreful with his pedigrees, accurate in describing his waves, mentioning their faults with their merits, and moderate in his charges. I am constrained to admit the specimens of his kennel that I have seen exhibited were below my ideas. They were clumsy, bad specimens of a cast-off southern type. Whenever any of my readers are about to treat with men they know nothing about I should advise them to drop a line to the Secretary of the Kennel Club who, I am confident, would furnish any information he might possess in reply to courteous inquirers.

Mr. Ashburner and his friends will be on the right track if they can buy up all the type and strain of Freeland Countess and Freeland Dutchess. They are the best couple I have seen for many a day. And over and above their looks, they have a pedigree including such names as Mr. White, the Homewood beagles, Christ Church, Horsfall, etc.

I notice in this week's Frield that the

leading men in our specialist clubs, the St. Bernard code is among the best, but for a clear intelligible definition of a breed, the American club takes the—what? palm, cake, kettle, no horn!

One praiseworthy part of the object of the club, I see, is to get a class at their shows for "basket or foot beagles under twelve inches." I should have called them "pocket or rabbit beagles," as better expressing the diminutive and in keeping with the old formulas. The rules are drawn up with such military preciseness that I pity the poor secretary whose duty it will be to watch over their entirety. The rule in reference to defaulting subscribers is properly severe. Over here I am told it is a terrible game to get men to pay up, and those delinquents are the very ones who write bullying letters to the Hon. Treasurer, wanting to know "why a prize wasnot given by the club at this or that show."

I am glad not to be able to find anything about the necessary quahification for membership. That is a tender point in this country, and the specialist clubs have many miserable quarters of hours in trying the question. Most of them draw the line at professional dealers. In the main I agree with this, because after all the club is supposed to exist for the benefit of the breed more than for its members. And it is quite certain that if professional dealers were admitted they would make their membership serve business ends.

"But is not this done," asks the rebuffed community, "by the gentlemen breeders and annateur dealers." Ah, well yes, perhaps, but look here!"

That is what Hans Breitmann replied when asked "how Brovidence plessed him mit tea pods und shoons," and that is my reply for the present. Some other time, perhaps when my pen glides less smoothly and the mk sits thick, I will tell you about the doggy Esquires, who advertise from club addresses, about the gentleman that sells and judges, while the purchase lives still in his memory, about the exhibitor who judges and favors the sisters, the cousins and the aunts of his own

unpleasant it became. People are wondering what is to be the next excitement. Whose character shall we now throw to the pack?

People have become reconciled to the Kennel Club's shilling impost for registration, on account of the advantages that could not be denied. Registration in some form is most necessary, and the club is pretty particular in not allowing, purposely, similar names to be adopted, and this makes all wonder how they came to let the Silver King matter slip through. There are two St. Bernards registered, one Silver King and the other The Silver King. Both the owners have expressed their indignation in print at each other's deceit, and of course each maintains that he is the real simon Pure.

"Consincen" (Mr. Hugh Dalziell) has brought his fist down

"Corsincon" (Mr. Hugh Dalziel) has brought his fist down on Mr. D. Frank, whom I mentioned in a former letter. He states that he is a Mr. D. F. Lambaci, and accuses him of writing up his Leonberger, Rascal, in the press a week before

he showed him at Tunbridge Wells. I don't think it matters much, because if the two names are one man few people knew it, and I don't suppose the dog's name was mentioned. "Corsincon" describes the dog as a "poor, weedy, whity-brown brute, not three-fourths the size of a St. Bernard, a crossperd beast, that looks like the amalgamation of a foreign St. Bernard, a curly retriever and a butcher's cur." This gives one a very fair idea, and is really a clever sketch of an average good specimen of the breed. If ever a Leonberger club be formed, they will, I hope, recognize the valuable share Mr. Dalziel has taken in bringing this extraordinary mongrel to the notice of doggy men, and it will be a just and deserved compliment if they intrust to his pen and imagination the task of drawing up the points of the breed.

Thank goodness the weather has changed. 'Ahis is not the great game year we expected. The birds are very wild. Good steady old pointers are worth any money. "I will give a fifty-pound note for a perfectly broken dog," said a friend in my hearing in the full coffee room at the hotel last week. And that is what such a dog is worth to a man who can afford it. "I say, old boy, do you know anybody who would sell me one?" "Plenty," I replied. "I don't believe such an animal is to be bought, but if you look through the Field columns you will find there are lots of men who will 'sell you' one." "Oh, you are funny, are you not?" sneered the offended sportsman, and he marched out, leaving the joke and the drinks to pay, to the luckless

Serr. 9, 1884.

NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

## NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW

Mr. Simon Martenet, Jr., of Baltimore, has kindly consented to judge Chesapeake Bay dogs at the National Breeders' dog show, and as he is well-known as an authority on the breed, I hope the owners of these dogs will show taeir appreciation of obtaining such a judge by filling the class. Entries are steadily coming in from all sections, and Canada promises to be well represented at Industrial Art Hall. Among the "curios" entered are the two surviving Esquimau dogs of the Greely Relief expedition, Zampa and Schneiker, for whose presence I am indebted to Surgeon Ames of the U.S. S. Bear. A full grown Chihuabua terrier weighing but I pound 5 ounces, Chinese edible dogs, and other foreigners will be present. Offers of special prizes are still compg in, and there will be enough to devote one to the best dog of each breed classified. Several are specially donated, such as one to cost \$200, given for the best pair of bulldogs, a \$25 cup for the best mastiff in the open classes, and a prize to cost \$25 for the best three mastiffs shown by one exhibitor, the \$250 deerhound challenge cup first offered for competition at Chicago, the conditions of which are as follows:

This cup to be competed for only at shows where at least ten deerhound charten and the conditions of which are as follows:

mastiffs shown by one exhibitor, the \$250 deerhound challenge cup first offered for competition at Chicago, the conditions of which are as follows:

This cup to be competed for only at shows where at least ten deerhounds (does and bitches) are entered in the open class; a champion (winner of three first prizes at shows where a first prize has hereto-fore qualified the entry of the same dog in the champion class at the Westminster Kennel Club's shows), not to be eligible as an entry making one of the ten requisite in the open class, but eligible to compete as one of a kennel; three entries, either all dogs or all bitches or dogs and bitches, to constitute a kennel; cup to be the property of the kennel or individual winning it three times.

It is safe to say that the special prizes will amount to close upon \$1,000, and a full list will be published in next week's Forest And Streem.

Yorkshire and toy terriers and toy spaniels will be provided with wire cages such as were recommended in Forest And Streem.

The railroads named below have kindly agreed to earry dogs free over their lines to and from Philadelphia, when accompanied by their owners or caretakers: Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, N. Y. C. & H., Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, Northern Central, Baltimore & Potomac, Alexandria & Fredericksburg, West Jersey and Camden & Atlantic. The New York, West Shore & Buffalo, Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, Northern Central, Baltimore & Potomac, Alexandria & Fredericksburg, West Jersey and Camden & Atlantic. The New York & New England and the New York, New Haven & Hautford R. R. also agree to the above arrangement, limiting, however, the number of dogs to three. It is to be understood that the dogs will be carried entirely at owner's risk by the companies named. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, under date of Sept. 25, issued a circular in which it is stated that that company will not receive dogs for transportation or assume any responsibility for dogs placed in charge of the baggage masters, by agreem

## BEAGLES AFIELD.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Having been much engaged during the hot spell with kennel work, and being desirous of testing the merts of the dogs under discussion in the field, I have deferred writing in reply to Mr. Sloan's article in your issue of Aug. 7 until this late

under discussion in the field, I have deferred writing in reply to Mr. Sloan's article in your issue of Aug. 7 until this late day.

In stating my experience of two days with dogs under my control, I gave the name of gentlemen of undoubted standing, who were writnesses of and participants in the sport, and I will now say that any pack of dogs that cannot run down the majority of rabbits started without the aid of firearms, is not properly handled, if well bred; besides, experience has demonstrated the facts as set forth on July 17 regarding the pernicious effects of shooting over beagles.

Your correspondent speaks of the speed of large dogs carrying them beyond the doubling point. In reply, I would respectfully suggest that any dog, however large or small he may be, whose nose is so deficient as to overrun a hot foot at the doubling to the distance of one hundred yards should promptly be weeded out of the pack; the same treatment should apply to such as are in full cry and giving tongue before the trail is found after being overrun. The other class, such as will not work unless there be a gum in the company, certainly do not deserve the name of sporting dogs. Setters and pointers naturally look to the gun as an assistant, because the game they work upon goes to air, while "puss" eatch her or send her hurriedly hunting a hole.

I do not wish any one to infer that I desire to depreciate the merits of small dogs. I am satisfied there are many good ones, I have in fact frequently advised one of my employers to procure favors to Gill, a bit over fourteen-inch bitch, from Mr. Sloan possibly errs in the statement that he was in the field ere I had run down ten rabbits, as I am now at least fully grown, and began to run them down when young, quite a little lad in fact, hunting with such gentlemen as Mr. Thos, worthington and Mr. Dorsey and others, who were always successful sportsmen of the "good old kind," and who further would not permit fox or rabbit to be shot in front of their hounds.

If eleven or twelve-inch be

hounds.

If eleven or twelve-inch beagles can stand up and endure the hard work as well as thirteen and fourteen-inch dogs, properly bred, I am anxious to be convinced of that fact, for as far as appearances are concerned, I really like the little fellows.

I do not think it proper to use our little favorites for gambling purposes, yet I will run three or four brace of beagles of

the strain and size I wrote, of against the same number of the strain and size Mr. Sloan favors, each pack to be owned by one individual, and the race to be run in West Virginia or Western Maryland, to convince that gentleman that the rabbits of that country will not run straight to the first hole. The stake in the race to be the meat or a silver cupor both. In conclusion I will say that I make no pretensions in the way of education, fortune or romantic ideas, yet in all kindness and brotherly feeling I am an earnest advocate of merit in any sporting dog as exemplified by tests in the field.

F. C. Phebus.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Sept. 16, 1884.

MASSACHUSETTS DOG LAW.—Salem, Mass.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Massachusetts P. S. read as follows: "Chapter 102, Section 80—Every owner or keeper of a dog of three months old or over, shall annually, on or before the thirteenth day of April, cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed for one year from the first day of the ensuing May, in the office of the clerk of the city or town wherein said dog is kept, and shall cause it to wear around its neck a collar distinctly marked with its owner's name and its registered number. Section 81—An owner of a dog may at any time have it licensed until the first day of the ensuing May; and a person becoming the owner or keeper of a dog after the first day of May, not duly licensed sall cause it to be registered, numbered, described and licensed as provided in the preceding section." Under the above sections the dog constable assesses my terrier, which was whelped March 17, 1884, and was consequently but 1½ months old, May 1, 84. I bred and raised the dog, and make the point, that since I do not become its owner (de novo) in the meaning of the retaute, the dog is not assessable until next year. I should like for a basis for defense: First—The meaning of the person who drew the law, if this should come to his notice. Second—The opinion of any interested person on the points involved. Third—The custom prevailing in other parts of this State or in other States.—CLARENCE MURPHY. [The obvious meaning of the law is that a dog is taxable when three months old, and must then be registered. The statute is to be construed literally by what it says not what the framer of it may have intended to say. If our correspondent would consult a lawyer he would obtain an opinion worth much more to him than the views of the interested persons upon whom he calls.]

CHEQUASSET KENNELS.—Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 27.—Editor. Forest and Stream: Will wou kindly grant us stream.

CHEQUASSET KENNELS.—Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 27.—
Editor Forest and Stream: Will you kindly grant me space to make one or two corrections in regard to some of my dogs? I sent the smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, Grimsel, ten months old, to the New England Fair, at Manchester, N. H., this month, and he received first prize in the open class. The rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, Neva, ten months old, went also, and took first prize in the open class for rough-coated bitches. All my dogs, entered for the Montreal show, were ready and boxed but forgotten by the man engaged to deliver them at the railway station here. The three pugs who did put in an appearance, Young Toby and his pups, Triumph and Victory, were shipped from another station fortunately. The dogs that I entered for the Philadelphia Kennel Club show had to be sent by express unluckly, and all of us who are obliged to ship animals know what that means, sometimes, in expense and delay. When informed of the many hours they spent in transit, without a care taker, and their consequent fatigue, and lack of condition, I was not surprised at the awards. Neva, entered in the class for rough-coated St. Bernard bitches, was absent, because sold. For the same reason Triumph was away, yet I see by your report that he received vhc. Now my query is whether little Victory, his sister, was judged in the class with her father, or whether the letters belong to him? Triumph and Victory owe their names to their plucky contest with fate. Born in bitter March weather, prematurely orphaned when barely four days old, they were wreched little bottle babies, hideous, thin, big-headed starvelings for many weeks.—Chequasser.

DOGS POINTING DEER.—Captain Parker Gillmore states that, "as staunch dogs will invariably stand deer, I have been surprised to see one of that beautiful species (Cervus viginianus) spring up almost under my setter's nose. Such a contretemps occurred to me in Southern Illinois, when I killed a doe with one barrel and a half-grown fawn with the other. But such luck was not vouchsafed a city friend of mine a few days after the episode I have alluded to. A stag and doe sprang from their forms a few feet in advance of a brace of his dogs, which were pointing. Not dreaming that the game would be otherwise than birds, at the sight of the deer he became so disconcerted that he totally forgot for the moment that he had a gun in his hand, but kept gazing stupidly after the quarry till they were out of view."

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.—New Market, Frederick County, Md.—Editor Forest and Stream: You will please correct the mistake you have made in giving the awards of the Philadelphia show. In special Class EE you state, Gen. Frank A. Bond's Rose won. Should have been Pottinger Dorsey's Major. I was on at the show, and know my dog won; and Dr. Downey says he don't know how they could have made the mistake, as he did surely award special to my dog Major.—POTTINGER DORSEY. [We take every precaution to make our reports absolutely correct, but in spite of our efforts an occasional error will appear. Our list of awards was taken from the judge's book, where only the numbers of the winners were recorded. The mistake is probably owing to a clerical error of the steward.]

PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB'S FIELD TRIALS.—
There is no doubt now that the club will give a yearly dog show as is held in New York, and a field trial of members' dogs will also be run. The first of these trials is booked for November, and some fifteen or sixteen dogs are thus far entered.—Homo.

THE FOX-TERRIER CLUB.—Allamuchy, N. J.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your last number there is a notice of a proposed fox-terrier club. As breeders of fox-terriers, we highly approve of such an organization being formed, and will give our support.—L. & W. RUTHERFURD.

BOOTH.—In our comments upon the pointers at the Philadelphia show we wrote of Booth, he "has a fair head, good back, loin and legs, with fair feet." The types made us say "poor head," etc. We make the correction in justice to the dog.

PEDIGREE ENTRIES in the A.K.R. are not limited to suscribers. Any person has the privilege of entering his dog whether he subscribes for the Register or not.

## KENNEL NOTES.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure ublication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following parculars of each animal:

Color. Breed.

Sex. buyer or seller.

culars of each animal:

Color.

Breed.
Sex.
Age, or
Date of birth, of breeding or
of death
All names must be plainly written.
Communication on one side of owner,
buryer or seller.
7. Sire, with his sire and dam,
8. Owner of sire,
0. Dam, with her sire and dam.
10. Owner of dam.
Communication on one side of owner,
buryer only, and signed with writer's name.

of death
All names must be plainly written. Comm
paper only, and signed with writer's name.
NAMES CLAIMED. EST See instructions at head of this column. Beeswax. By Mr. W. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I., for lemon and

white English setter bitch, whelped July 13, 1884, by his Buckellew (A.K.R. 30) out of Nancy Rake (A.K.R. 42).

Prince Leopoid, Princess Alice and Kale C. By Mr. Gus Langran, Yonkers, N.Y., for red Irish setters, one dog and two bitches, whelped April 3, 1884, by champion Glencho out of Juno (Berkley—Tilly).

Wad. By Mr. Alvan McLane, Baltimore, Md., for black, white and tan English setter dog, age not given, by Bang (A.K.R. 805) out of Lillie (Rake—Flora).

Mull, Rum, Skye and Little Dorrit. By Mr. George Sanderson, Mull, Rum, Skye and Little Porrit. By Mr. George Sanderson, Moneton, Can., for prick-cared Skye terriers, three dogs and one bitch, whelped Sept. 3, 1884, by imported Watty out of imported Fanny.

birch, whelped Sept. 3, 1884, by imported Watty out of imported Fanny.

Bonita S. and Millana S. By Mr. Franklin Sumner, Milton, Mass., for blue belton English setter bitches, whelped June 8, 1884, by Cashier (Bash III.—Opal) out of Flake (Pruid—Swaze).

Hotspur: By Dr. E. A. Wood. Pittsburgh, Pa., for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped June 8, 1884, by Cashier (Dash III.—Oppolish Setter dog, whelped June 8, 1884, by Cashier (Dash III.—All Minns and Counters of Ashmont. By the Ashmont Kenel, Big. Minns and Counters of Ashmont. By the Ashmont Kenel, Big. Minns and Counters of Ashmont. By the Ashmont Kenel, Big. Minns and Counters of Ashmont. By the Ashmont Kenel, Big. Minns Minns Ashmont Kenel, Big. Minns Minns Ashmont Minns Mi

BRED.

BRED.

\*\*\* See instructions at head of this column.

Katyalia II.—Cash Boy. Mr. Eugene A. Austin's (Providence, R. I.)

English setter bitch Katydid II. (Dash III.—Katydid) to Mr. John Lee's

Cash Boy (Cashier—Plake), Sept. 20.

Queen Anna—Dashting Livin. Mr. G. W. Ballantine's (Washingtonville, O.) English setter bitch Queen Anna (Zanzibar—Lady Eigm) to

his Dashing Lion (Dash II.—Leda), Aug. 31.

Nellie Pape—Joe Pape. Mr. G. W. Ballantine's (Washingtonville,

O.) black pointer bitch Nellie Pape (Sweep—Nell) to Joe Pape (Sambo

the Devil—Spot), Sept. 2.

Frost—Rebel Wind'em. Dr. W. A. Strother's (Lynchburg, Va.)

English setter bitch Frost to Mr. J. C. Higgins's Rebel Wind'em, date

not given.

Black Eess—Argus. Mr. James T. Walker's (Troy, N. Y.) Gordon

setter bitch Black Bess (A.K.R. 422) to the Hillside Kennel's Argus

(AK.R. 280), Sept. 12.

Bue Belle—Glen Rock. Mr. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) Eng
lish secter bitch Blue Belle (A.K.R. 90) to his Glen Rock (A.K.R.)

Sept. 19.

Sept. 19.

Sept. 19.

Spot-Lead. Mr. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) beagle bitch Spot to Lead (Saltor—Rose), Sept. 22.

Bird—Pritz. The Maple Kennel's (Patterson, N. Y.) pointer bitch Bird (Gay—Grace) to their Fritz (A.K.R. 268), Sept. 13.

Bella—Bang Bong. The Westmins'er Keunel Clinb's pointer bitch Bella (Sensation—Bellona) to their imported Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Sept. 17.

Mischief—Speck. Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker's (South Gaston, N. C.) Byron foxhound bitch Mischief to Mr. Brodnax's Speck, Sept. 6.

Bett—Speck. Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker's (South Gaston, N. C.) Byron foxhound bitch Bett (Watchman—Hannah) to Mr. Brodnax's Speck, Sept. 6.

Sept. 17.

Sinner—Rom. Mr. W. A. Setter Lead of Mr. Brodnax's Speck, Sept. 15.

pt. 15.
Stinger—Brag. Mr. W. A. Sutherland's cocker spaniel bitch Stinger the Fleetfoot Kennel's Brag. Aug. 10.
Synsie S.—Brag. Mr. Fred Stiefel's cocker spaniel bitch Gypsie S. bethe Fleetfoot Kennel's Brag. Aug. 27.
Daish B.—Dash. Mr. B. F. Bartlett's cocker spaniel bitch Daisy B.—Brag. Mr. B. F. Bartlett's cocker spaniel bitch Daisy B.—Granie H.—Montrose. The Scotch Collic Kennel Club's (Stepney, un.), collie bitch Fannie II. (A.K.R. 881) to their Montrose (A.K.R. D. Sent. 4.

Daisy B.—Dash. Mr. B. F. Bartlett's cocker spaniel bitch Daisy B. to the Fleerfoot Kennel's Dash, Sept. 13.

Fannie II.—Montrose. The Scotch Collic Kennel Club's (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Fannie II. (A.K.R. S81) to their Montrose (A.K.R. S91), Sept. 4.

Yolande—Bozique, Mr. W. H. Tuck's cocker spaniel bitch Yolande (A.K.R. 523) to Bozique, Sept. 6.

Wwwerly—Montrose. The Scotch Collie Kennel Club's (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Waverly (Tam O'Shanter II.—Sly) to their Montrose (A.K.R. 891), Sept. 1.

Npite—Trajun. The Clovernook Kennel's (New York) fox-terrier bitch (Akley Joe—Vamplre) to their Trajan, Aug. 30.

Priscilla—Scardale. The Clovernook Kennel's (New York) fox-terrier bitch Priscilla [Joker—Warren Daisy) to their Scardale (Joker—Ella), Aug. 28.

Rusk—Foom. Mr. G. G. Hammond's (New London, Conn.) Chesapeake Bay bitch Rusk (A.K.R. 144) to Mr. C. P. Curtis's Foam (Albert—Rose), Sept. 1.

Ruby II.—Fram. Mr. G. G. Hammond's (New London, Conn.) Chesapeake Bay bitch Ruby II. (A.K.R. 144) to Mr. C. P. Curtis's Foam (Albert—Rose), Sept. 1.

Retty—Brackeller. Mr. Thos. F. Connolly's (Flatbush, L. I.) English setter bitch Betty (Dash III.—Opal) to Mr. C. A. Coster's Buckeller.

A.K.R. 20. Sept. 3.

Molite—Count Arobe. Mr. Joseph Lewis's (Cannonsburg, Pa.) Imported English setter bitch Molle (Count Dan—Floss) to Count Noble, Sept. 3.

Molite—Cushier. Mr. Franklin Summer's (Milton, Mass.) English Manna Cashier. Mr. Franklin Summer's (Milton, Mass.) English

Mollie—Count Noble. mr. Juseph Lewis S (Cambusons, 12, 12, 13) ported English setter bitch Mollie (Count Dan—Floss) to Count Noble, Sept. 3.

Diana—Cashier. Mr. Franklin Sumner's (Milton, Mass.) Euglish setter bitch Diana (Leicester—Doll) to Mr. J. J. Scanlan's Cashier (Dash III.—Opal), Sept. 8.

Cassandra T.—Cashier. Mr. J. J. Scanlan's (Fall River, Mass.) Euglish setter bitch Cassandra T. (Thunder—Cornella) to his Cashier (Dash III.—Opal), Sept. 22.

Nellie—Primrose. Mr. Geo. Gillivan's (West Jefferson, O.) black and tan terrier bitch Nellie to his Primrose. Aug. 24.

Daisy—Primrose. Mr. Geo. Gillivan's (West Jefferson, O.) black and tan terrier bitch Darsy to his Primrose. Sept. 15.

Bessic T.—Don Gladstone. Mr. E. S. Hawk's (Ashfield, Mass.) English setter bitch Bessic T. (Gladstone—Floy) to his Don Gladstone (Gladstone—Juno), Sept. 1.

Lady Bess—Robin Adair. The Clifton Kennel's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Lady Bang (A.K.R. 697) to their Robin Adair (Faust–Madge), Sept. 15.

Lillie—Beaufort. The Clifton Kennel's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Lady Gleam (A.K.R. 307) to Beaufort (A.K.R. 694), Aug. 19.

Lady Gleam—Beaufort. The Clifton Kennel's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Lady Gleam (A.K.R. 307) to Beaufort (A.K.R. 694), Aug. 19.

Brenner—Hermit. Mr. Chas. Tuft's (Lancaster, Mass.) sucooth-colled Science (B. 18) and the Chemical Colled Science (B. 18) Sept. 14.

Element (E. R. 18) Sept. 19.

No. 19. Ages, 19

Pretzel.

Rosa Bonheur. The Fleetfoot Kennel's (Delhi, N.Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Rosa Bonneur, Aug. 13, eight, by their Brag.

Datsy M., The Fleetfoot Kennel's (Delhi, N.Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Datsy M., A. g. 22, four, by their Brag.

Rosa. The Clifton Kennel's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Rosa (A.K.R. 1443), Sept. 15, ten (seven dogs), by Beaufort (A.K.R. 1991).

694).

Lady Clyde. The Scotch Collie Kennel Club's (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Lady Clyde (A.K.R. 883), July 2, eight (four dogs), by their Montrose (A.K.R. 891).

Chloe. The Scotch Collie Kennel Club's (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Chloe (King—Janey), Sept. 15. eleven (five dogs), by their Montrose (A.K.R. 83).

Chloe. The Scotch Collie Kennel Club's (Stepney, Conn.) collie bitch Chloe (King.-Janey), Sept. 15. eleven (five dogs), by their Montrose (A.K.R. S8).

Myrtle. Mr. Chas. Schwein's (Cincinnati, O.) beagle bitch Myrtle (A.K.R. 387), July 28, tive (tour dogs), by Briar (A.K.R. 1214).

Nettle. Mr. Wm. H. Cookson's (Hudson, N. Y.) fox-terrler bitch Nettle (Gamester-Vixen), Ang. 14, five (one dog), by the Surrey Kennel's Flippant (A.K.R. 325).

Venus. Mr. E. F. Mansfield's (New Haven, Conn.) rough-coated St

Bernard hitch Venus (A.K.R. 1453), Aug. 9, five (three dogs), by Mr. Sidney W. Smith's (Leeds, Eng.) Valentine.

cement often venus (A.K.K. 1483), Aug. 9, tive (three dogs), by Mr. idney W. Smith's (Leeds, Eng.) Valentine.

SALES.

\*\*SALES.\*\*

\*\*Alhornea.\*\* Rough coated St. Bernard dog. whelped July 29, 1884 lesser, A.K.R. 22—Daphne, A.K.R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Andover, ass., to Mr. A. W. Bennett, Hyde Park, Mass.

\*\*Asphodel.\*\* Sunooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped July 29, 1884 lesser, A.K.R. 22—Daphne, A.K.R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anover, Mass., to the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass.

\*\*Coccur. Jr.\*\* Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped July 29, 1884 lesser, A.K.R. 22—Daphne, A.K.R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anover, Mass., to the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass.

\*\*Lorvaine.\*\* Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped July 29, 1884 lesser, A.K.R. 22—Daphne, A.K.R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anover, Mass., to the Millhrook Kennel, New York.

\*\*Psyche.\*\* Rough-coated St. Bernard dog whelped July 29, 1884 lesser, A.K.R. 22—Daphne, A.K.R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anover, Mass., to the Millhrook Kennel, New York.

\*\*Psyche.\*\* Rough-coated St. Bernard blich (A.K.R. 1271), by Mr. early H. Malleson, Hudson, N. Y., to Mr. Geough. Ahrens, James-wn, N. Y.

\*\*Rouadne.\*\* Red Irish setter, bitch (A.K.R. 639), by the Ashmort.

one. Red Irish setter bitch (A.K.R. 638), by the Ashmont Dorchester, Mass., to Mr. Fred. J. Mills, North Attleboro.

Collie bitch, whelped Feb. 2, 1884, pedigree not given, by erry Hill Kennel, Leicester, Mass., to Mr. Wm. F. Essex.

a, Pa., Sable and white collie dog (A.K.R. 1923), by Mr., herd Bay. Sable and white collie dog (A.K.R. 1923), by Mr. Arthur E. Marsh. New York. Vatter Scott. Scotch deerround, age and pedigree not given. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass., to Mr. J. E. Davis, same

Pearl whelps. Italian greyhounds, whelped July 19, E. W. Jester, St. George's. Del., a dog to Mr. Geoi, Baltimore, Md., and one to Mr. W. D. Jackson, Roa

o III. Mastiff dog, whelped July 28, 1884 (Hero II.—Madge), by shmont Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Mr. V. M. Haldeman, Mari

Pn., ino and Minna. Mastiffs, dog and bitch, whelped July 28, 1884 to IL.—Madge), by the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Mr. A kenzle Esdalic, Moutreal, Can. ade. Lemon and white English setter dog (A.K.R. 1058), by Mr. 48es T. Corbiu, New Britain, Conn., to Mr. Ezra Woods, Westville.

ho—Lude II. unexp.
- Mr. J. J. Seanlan, Fall River, Mass., et.
te, Ind.
un—Cliney Carter whelp. Black, white and tan English seth, by Mr. J. J. Seanlan, Fall River, Mass., to Mr. Wm. Tallman,
thicboro, Mass.
ho—Lulu II. whelps. Red Irish setter dogs, whelped July 5,
Mr. J. J. Seanlan, Fall River, Mass., one to Mr. Edward Durerlin, Germany: one to Mr. Wm. Tallman, South Attleboro,
one to Dr. J. E. Abbott, Fall River, Mass., and one to Mr. C.
same place.

place.
e whelps. English setter, whelped Juuc S, 1884, by
g, Fall River, Mass., two blue belton bitches to Mr.
r, Milrou, Mass., and two black and white dogs to Mr.
sw York.
and white English setter bitch, age not given (Dash
alt, J. J. Scanlan, Fall River, Mass., to Mr. Thomas F.

n. Flatonsin, L. I. ppe. Leunon belton English setter bitch (A.K.R. 828), by Mr Connolly. Flatbush, L. I., to Mr. J. J. Scanlan, Fall River

108. F. Connony. Factorsa, L. L., to air. J. J. Scannar, Fail River, 185.

Madge. Gordon setter bitch, whelped May, 1854 (Bally's Tom—slip, by Mr. D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., to Mr. Chas. S. tch, New York.

Rorey Blue belton English setter bitch, whelped April, 1878 (Leister—Nellie), by Mr. G. W. Ballantine, Washingtonville, O., to Mr. S. Hawks, Ashfield. Mass.

Marjory. Beagle (Duke—Midget), by Mr. W. H. Moller, New York.

Mr. Chas. Schweip, Cincinnati, O.

Grouse Dale. Orange and white English setter dog, 6 yrs, (Waters's ouse—Daisy Dale), by Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn., to Perre Lotillard, New York.

PRESENTATIONS.

See instructions at head of this column.

ang—Lillie whelps. English setters, age and sex not given, by

Geo. D Penninan, St. Denis, Baltimore. Md., a black and tan to

A. Frank Byrd, Accomae. Va.; a blue belton to Mr. Wm. CampTannersville, Va., and a liver and white to Mr. Daniel M. Murray,

burner Md.

eraville, Va., and a nver and whate.

Md.

Md.

Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped June 8,
der—Flake), by Mr. J. J. Scenlan, Fall River, Mass., to Dr.
dd, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

See instructions at head of this column.

y. Beagle Intel (A.K.R. 873), owned by Mr. J. S. Hodges, Beages., from distenance E., from distemper. Beagle bitch (A.K.R. 875), owned by Mr. J. S. Hodges, Bee

Indu. Beagle bitch (A.K.R. 875), owned by Mr. J. S. Hodges, Beeville, Tex.

Ashmont. Red Irish setter dog (A.K.R. 1387), owned by Mr. Chas.

S. Davol, Warren, R. I.

Obo Belle. Black cocker spaniel bitch (A.K.R. 1108), owned by Mr. G. N. Leavens, Belleville, Ont.; accidentally crushed between yacht and wharf.

Creole Belle. English setter bitch (A.K.R. 1304), owned by Mr. Edward D. McCounell, Madison, N. J., Sept. 1, from distemper.

Datay. English setter bitch (A.K.R. 1305), owned by Dr. Spencer M.

Nash, New York, Aug. 13.

Oho G. Black cocker spaniel dog (A.K.R. 1314), owned by Mr. A.W. Griffiths, New Market, N. H., Sept. 1.

Don II. Liver cocker spaniel dog (A.K.R. 1310), owned by Mr. W. H. Tuck, Wilkesbarre, Pa., August, from distemper.

## Bifle and Trap Shooting.

## RANGE AND GALLERY.

## THE BROKEN N. R. A. RULE.

therefore do not agree with your 'decisiou and do hereby petition you to remove the same. [This potition was signed by sixty-six riflemen.—Eo.]
In reply to this the executive committee posted a notice Saturday morning to the effect that "the rule was specific, and as long as Mr. Dolan insists on the protest, which he does, the decision must remove all obarnations are removed as the sarred to enter a written withdrawal of the protest, which he did soon after dinner. This, it would be supposed, must remove all obstacles and the act of gross injustice could then be obliterated from the decision of the executive committee; but no. On Monday norming Mr. Dolan received a communication, written by order of the chairman of the executive committee; Gen. Wingate, that the withdrawal of the protest would not be entertained, and thus that committee are willing to go on record with the decision of seventy-five riflemen that they are committing an act of "gross injustice" against them. They find one marksman guilty and three others innocent, all committing the same offense. I leave it to the riflemen of the country to make comments, the facts are as above.

Springfield. Mass., Sept. 22.

[The facts in this case are very simple; really there is but a single fact, which is that Mr. Farrow broke one of the oldestrules of the Association, one which has been on the regulations since June, 1872. It provides that "No two competitors shall shoot in any match with the same rifle." This is plain English, and Mr. Farrow knew the rule well, the rule is in some measure obsolete when continuous matches are so popular, just as there are many other parts of the N.A. regulations which need overhauling, but the rule of to-day stands as it has for fourteen years, that in the same match each individual contestant must shoot with a separate rifle.]

Carr F Williams L Alling.

Kandali Stevens.... Hopkins... Weinbeimer Gabelman Bost... Dindlap Bandlo... Stickles...

lation pattern, allowed six points per score. Rounds, 7. Entries, unlimited. Entry fee, \$1. Re-entries, 50 cents each. Winners of prizes to be decided by the aggregate of the best three scores counted as one continuous score. A perfect score of 105 cannot be beaten, \$175 in 17 prizes, 2, 200yds, match, Creedmoor target. Open to club members only. Conditions the same as in Match No, 1, with the exception that it is a handicap match, with erruy fee 50 cents and rentries 25 cents each. \$65 in 14 prizes. 3, 200yds. Match, German ing target. Open to all comers. 200yds. Any rife allowed: rounds, 5; entry fee, \$1; re-entries, 50 cents each. 53 per cent, of entrance fees in 7 prizes. E. J. Knowlton is the scoretary of the club.

5; entry fee, \$1; re-entries, 50 cents each. 53 per cent. of entrance fees in 7 prizes. E. J. Knowlton is the secretary of the club.

DEN VER, Col., Sept. 21.—At the regular weekly shoot of the Routt Rifles to-day there were present, besides the regular members, Sergt. A. W. Stay of the Ninth Infantry, United States Army, and Messrs. G. W. Lower, J. N. Lower, and H. W. Davis, of the Governor's Guard. Sergt. Stay is the crack shot of Fort Russell, and is now on his way to his post from Fort Leavenworth, where he competed in the recent army matches and won some prizes. The day was good and some fair scores were put up, as follows:

T Stone. 444444455—43 Sergt. 435444454—41

A W Peterson. 44444454—42 G H Sill. 445444464—39

W Anderson. 44444454—42 G H Sill. 445444464—39

W Magnire. 3155554445—42 J N Lower. 434534441—37

G W Lower 4. 43444554—42 J N Lower. 434534441—37

G W Lower 4. 43444554—43

Second Match.—Lower 44, Stay 43, Peterson 42, Lower 42, Davis 42, Stone 42, Anderson 41, Magnire 40, Sill 39.

Third Match.—Lower 43, Anderson 42, Stay 42, Stone 41, Peterson 41, Lower 40.

Third Match.—Lower 43, Anderson 42, Stay 42, Stone 41, Peterson 41, Lower 40.

CREEDMOOR.—The October and November programme at the N.R. A. rauge provides the following matches:
Off-Hand.—Oct. 8—All-comers match, 200 and 300yds., seven shots at each distance, any rifle. Entrance fee. 50c. to members of the N. R. A., to others \$1. Prizes the value of \$50 given at each match. The Champion Marksman's Clars, Match.—Oct. 41, 15 and 25—To all members of the N. G., S. N. Y., and members of the N. R. A., 200 and 500yds., flvo shots at each distance. Remington rifle.

The "Qualification" Match of 1884.—Oct. 4, 11, 15 and 25—Open to members N. G. S. N. Y., and N. R. A., 100 and 300yds, five shots at each distance with any military rifle.

Any Brite Long hango Match.—Oct. 18—Any rifle, 20 shots at 900yds. and 25 at 1,000yds.

Military Rifle Long Range Match.—Oct. 29—Open to military rifles only; 600, 500, 900 and 1,000yds, 10 shots at each.

The Champion Marksman's Match.—Nov. 5—200 and 500yds, five shots at each, Remington rifle. Open to winners of champion marksman's class match.

SAN FRANCISCO. Sept. 14.—The sixth and last meeting of the featoring Wingshooting Open.

## THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-uested to write on one side of the paper only.

## POINTS ON THE CLAYS.

POINTS ON THE CLAYS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I see by your issue of Sept. 11, that there is to be an effort made to start a club in New York to shoot clay-pigeons. With the number of sportsmen in and around New York, many of whom like trap-shooting, there should certainly not be much difficulty in forming several clubs. Your correspondent seeaks of the clay-pigeon being of so recent a date that many of the New York trap-shooters have never seen them used. In New England we have been shooting at them over three years. It is also said that they are too easy to hit. To all who think so, I would say as does "Mr. O." try it from five traps screened, birds to be thrown at an angle of fifteen degrees rise, and perhaps your opinions will be changed.

At the New York storested clay-pigeon tournament (from which the New York shooters bravely kepf away) one of the best shots in a certain New York club tried his hand, and was convineed, I think, that they were not so casy as they might be.

As to comparing the clay bird with the live one, most things are in favor of the former. If you could always get imported hine rocks, or wild birds in first rate condition, there might be some equality between them, but the ordinary pigeon, wild or tame, as furnished most of the large tournaments, is very much easier to score. Compare the scores made at Louisville, Clineazo, and at the recent New York State tournament, and you will find the best scores on live birds. I have shot about 2,000 live pigeons, both wild and tame, and think I know something about them.

nem wlll improve your shooting in the field. I have never shot as ell as I am now doing nearly every day on ruffed grouse, and I have not at a great many clay-pigeous since last fad. C. M. S. DUNBARTON, N. H.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—There was a shooting tournament odly under the auspices of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club, at Coal the R uge. Of late the men who have indulged in this the most have job parts have objected to furnis-ing a record of their work, the many shoot under an assumed name, as though it was a discult to them. They forget that up man can be a good rifeman who not a strictly sober man, temperate in all his habits, a man whose erves are steady. It it, without doubt, a health-glying recreation and one that recommends itself to all. Among the visitors to-day rere C. G. Tidsbury, J. H. Cole and Thomas Audrews, of Ashland; C. I. DeRochmont, of Newburpport; H. H. Francis and C. Wilbur, of trocottor; C. W. Tinker, George J. Crandall, George Cary, H. Palmer and A. J. Harris, of Providence. The principal event was the grand orize match, 10 clay-pigeons for each man, for a purse of \$25, which was the first prize, the other four prizes were the entrance money ivided. There were 26 entries. The prize was secured by Mr. C. B. Iolden, of this city.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 18.—A return match between the New edford and call River Gun clubs; 15 glass balls, and 15 clay-pigeons 

FA len		11100000001010111 7	10111000111111101017	
Butts		111011011101001-10	11101111010.011-11-21	
Pierce		1100001111111011-10	110111-11111101-12-22	
tone		010110111011111-12	111101110011011-11-22	
Bocu.n	************	11111111111101010-12	1111101111111111-14-26	
Pleasal				
			124	
	Fall Rivers.		Birds.	
			011111100001100— 8—15	
Wood		.110001030311011— 7 001111100110111—10		
Wood Ne. us		.110001030311011— 7 001111100110111—10	0111111100001100- 8-15	
Wood Ne. us Alien		.110001020311011—7 .001111100110111—10 .110101111111011—12	011111100001100— 8—15 1100111111100000— 5—18	
Wood Ne. us Alien Mai gam		.1100010.0011011— 7 .00111110110110111—10 .1101101111111011—12 .0103.0001100011—6	011111100001100— 8—15 1100111111100000— 5—18 101011011010110— 8—20	
Wood, Ne. us Alicn Margam Bral y		.110001020311011—7 .001111100110111—10 .110101111111011—12	011111100001100— 8—15 1100111111100000— 5—18 101011001010110— 8—20 1111111111111110—14—20	

The rest of the afternoon was pleasantly spent in sweepstake shoofs.

iept. 24.—Match betweeu J. B. Valentine, of Frovidence, and J. H. urdon, of Newport, at 18yds., 100 clay-pigeons each, Valentine owing Congdon 15 birds. The birds were the worst lot we ever y, being very hard and dark colored, and being thrown very low de the shooting very difficult; [cnuder...]

ade the shooting very difficult; and send the shooting very difficult; and send the shooting very difficult; and send the shooting very difficult; and the shooting v

on It was shot on at double bitds, Relay Gerber withing aca score:
ooting was then in order, the first match being at five birds,
ance, and the score stood: Warson 4, Miller 5, Ruhstaller 3,
4. Gerber 5, Mcintosh 5, McGinnis 4, Parrott 5, Zuver 4, F.
4. The the on 5 divided the money.
ame a fe-ze-out, with the following result, the entrance
50: H. Gerber 1, McGinnis 8, Parrott 5, F. Bassford 6,
s 0, Zuver 6, W. E. Geroer 1, Watson 4. Bassford and Zuver

wided.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Sept 27.—At the shoot of the Malden Gun lub at Welington to-day, Mr. Scott lost the gold medal to Mr. Hatha-ay. The other events were as follows:
First event—Snow first, Hathaway and Nichols divided second, dams tuird.
Second event—Snow and Walton divided first, Scott and Brown lyiced second, Adams and Hathaway divided third.
Third event—Pratt first, Snow secend, Walton third.
Fourth event—Hathaway and Pratt divided first, Adams and Brown lyided second, Scott birds.
Fifth event—Hathaway first, Adams second.
Seventh event—Hathaway first, Erwin second.
Seventh event—Hathaway first, Brown second.
Nith event—Hathaway first, Sown second.
Nith event—Hathaway first, Sown second.

nth event-Scott first, Lewis second, Nichels and Adams divided

wenth event—Hathaway first, Walton and Scott divided second, ms and Brown divided taird.
 annual fall tournament of the club was fixed for Tuesday, 31.

ept. 31. CONNECTICUT MEDAL SHOOT.—The individual State meda as won by Carey, of the Spencer Gun (lub, at Windsor, Sept. 24. ext State shoot will be at Milford, Oct. 8 — J. F. I. 

## Canoeing.

CANCELSTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, ub meets, information about canocable waters, and other commucations of interest.

Secretaries of cance clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and ruces, and reports of the same. Cancei-ts and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to Forest AND Stream their addresses, with logs of cribses, tapps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

## FIXTURES.

Oct. 4.—New York C. C., Fall Rares. Oct. 9.—Rochester C. C., Fall Races at Irondequoit Bay.

## PITTSBURGH C. C. FALL REGATTA,

The fall regat a of the Pittsburgh C. C. was held on the afternoon of Taursday, sept. 25, tuder the management of Messis. G. A. Howe, W. H. Nimick and C. F. Holusiny, all of whom are temperarily without cances. Owing to various causes, but six contestants entered the saling race, being divided as follows:

CLASS A.	
Marguerite	28
Nirvana	271/2
CLASS B.	
LornaJ. K. Bakewell 11 ×	291/2
Wary C. W. H. Rea	(3)
Whiffler W. E. Woodwell	30
Karına R. W. Bailey	31

them being badly handicapped. Lorna and Katrina had each about 75ft.. the former carrying a fau mainsail (similar to friend Tyson's to the extent of a slot bar at least) and the latter a Mohicun, also the result of the 184 meet, while both used scitee dandles. The others were provided only with cruising lateens, Mary C., 87ft. and Whiffler, 48ft. Lorna got the best of the start, and was rather fuvored by the wind for the first quarter mile, but did not make the most of her advantages, allowing Katrina to work over toward the weather shore on the free piffs, and so getting in a long leg when the wind settled back to the old quarter. Lorna also got into difficulties through ballast shifting in a piff, while Katrina, not being bothered by any sinch cargo, went away and established a long lead to the buoy, which was increased on the run back to starting point, which she reached in 47 minutes, Lorna came in second, and Whiffler third, all being considerably strung out.

Lady Jane	Woodwell14 ×28
Flotsam	Singer
Nirvana	Nittick
Katrina	Bailey141/2×31
Electa	Bakewell14 ×26
Mary C	Rea

mary C Rea 1448/80

Three of the contestants had secured smaller causes than thos they had sailed, and these three at once went to the font, Flotsan and Lady Jane paddling side by side with Electa nearly an opel length in advance. Nirvana held her own to the turn, while the twe large canoes, of course, fell to the rear. The turn (a pier of Union Bridge was reached in this order, but Fleeta heling un provided with a ruider made a wide turn and was passed by the other three class A boats Her crew was unlucky in sliding off his seat shortly a terward and sopped paddling, but after Katrina came along and passed he concluded to resume, but had lost two mich space to recover, the finish being hither of the distance—about 14 miles being 14 minutes. Mary C, was handleapped by a deep keel, and took it easy from the turn to finish. The prizes wer all flags.

Nirvana having challenged the winner of class B, a free-foundation.

Nirvana having challenged the winner of class B, a free-for-all sail will probably be held next week,

## NEW YORK C. C. FALL REGATTA, OCT. 4.

NEW YORK C. C. FALL REGATTA, OCT. 4. WITH a strong southeast wind and the tide from the Kills setting apidly down the Bay, a sea is kicked up which makes cance so lieg not only exciting for the older hands but dangerous for less experienced sailers. The tide rips about the minth of the Kills, and especially off Buoy 17, were really formidable for small bouts, and in the other parts of the course the water was very rough. Before the start several cances cap-iz-d, so that the number of starters for the sailing race was decreased to eight. The course was changed from around Buoy 17 and a mark on the Jersey flats to a shorter course around the latter only, a canal boat anchored about three-quarters of a mile to leeward off Constable Hook. The starters were:

CLASS B.

ULASS B.	
GuennCommodore Whitlock 15 ×	
Dot	30
Tramp	33
Esmeralda B F, Curtis	30
Musquito E. C. Delavan, Jr 14 ×	
Kittiwake16 ×	30
Surge	
Minx	30
CLASS A.	

The final race was for Class 2 canoes, with three starters, over the same course:

Lark A. C. McMurray

Black Maria W. P. Stephens N. Y. C. C.

Fanita E. Gould K. C. C.

Lark won, after a close race, in 6m., with Fauita second, in 6m. 8s.

The latter rates were interfered with by the sailing race most of the canoeists being too tired to paddle and their boas being wet or disabled from the upsets. It is questionable whether a lone sailing race is a desirable feature of a general regata, as visitors who are unacquainted with the tides are apt to be carried off so far that it is late when they get in, often after a hard paddle, by which time they are distuclined to enter paddling races. A programme of padding races, canoe gymnastics, upset races, etc., would prove more amusing to the lady friends who are all-ays present, than a long and often tedious sailing race in which they are not specially interested, and to which the other races are usually sacrificed.

## IS CANOEING A DANGEROUS SPORT?

IS CANOEING A DANGEROUS SPORT?

THE drowning of a canoeist in Springheld, Mass., lately, has given occasion for a wholesale condemnation of the sport by a writer to the Springheld Republican, which, with the reply of ex-Commodore Nickerson, we publish below. In regard to the case in question this letter leaves little to be said, but the subject is one of vital interest, not only to the active friends and patrons of the sport, but to nany who will some day take it up, and above all to those who, while not canoeists themselves, should, as parents or guardians, form some opinion of its mer.ts.

In addition to the facts cited by Mr. Nickerson, we learn that Mr. Reed had be en subject to fainting the, and had several times fainted in his canoe; and when the body was found, after being in the water for three days, not a particle of water was found in the stomach. We may also add that the anonymous writer of the first letter has not accepted Mr. Nickerson's invitation to investigate canoeing:

The untimely death of Mr. need suggests the question whether the amusement of saling on our river ought not to be dis ourtared. For the citizens of an inland city the art of navigation by salis is valueless in the eye of utility and as an amusement serves no such practical and manly purpose as the more active amusement of bicycling, rowing, ridning or even ball. These develop the muscular strength and physical vitality, the other is merely a dangerous way of taking an airing. It is dangerous because any amusement is such in which a reasonable amount of skill does not almost, if not quite, fishing a variety is a surface of the many at any moment place the careful and skilled navigator at the merey of the waves, as is shown, if it were not known aircady, by the accedents that the Republican has already recorded as having befallen the saling cral of two of our citizens before this fatal catastropher of the waves, as is shown, if it were not known aircady, by the accedents that the Republican has already recorded as having befallen

it is the policy of this community to discourage.

To the Elitor of The Republican;

The article in your eddion of the 15th regarding canoeing is rather severe, and, although well meant, is undoubtedly from one who is almost, if not entirely, unacquainted with canoeing history, and at the same time forgetful concerning accidents which happen to hun dreds of people every year, while magaged in any of our varied-sports. Mr. Reed was not one of our members, yet his loss is deeply regretted by every Springfield C. C. man. his family and friends have our sincere sympathy, but it is not the fact and fatal result of which we write, it is the general attack upon the sport the call for public condemnation and the "Springfield C. C. take no lee" portions that require attention. The question is not whether canoeing is cangerous, but was Mr. Reed in a condition to engage in any passione, and would not the result have been the same had our young friend them engaged in any exciting sport like rowing, bleyching, horseback or carriagriding, playing at base bull, tennis, polo or even exercising in the quiet gymnasium of the Armory Hill Christian Association? From

evidence collected since my return from Canada and from past experience I feel justified in saying it would have been.

An acquintance having been if, his doctor ordered hor chack riding as the only remedy for absolute lealth. A horse was bought and suitable instruction received and yet the third out-door rule resulted in his death. Still we see young tadles and gentlemen riding rapidly through our streets even after dark, in a reckless manuner, without comment. The press have been for a long time urging the public election of bath houses that all may have a chance to learn the art of swimming (a m st worthy thing for this city to do at once), yet last year and this we have known several well trained swimmers to be drowned in our river, to say nothing of the hundreds of victims at watering places. Look at fail results in rowing, yeaching, bace ball, hicycling, polo and teunis; read the list of steamship borrors, railroad disasters, etc., wherein the public have rentured merely for an outing, not a business trip; still hundreds of our citizens are preparing to visit Nannasket this week. Are excursions to be condemnation of those most worthy Raymond excursions? If your correspondent desires It we will compare the fatal results in base ball bicycling, or even driving with those of canoeing. When returning from the annual camp of the American Canoe Association the stenuer Rothsay ran down a skiff, drowning a woman and severely injuring her male companion. That same evening, how-ver, I saw hundreds of skiffs dartling here and there without a call for public condemnation. A skiff is from 20 to 48in, beam, from 18 to 26ft. in length, of skiffs dartling here and there without a call for public condemnation. A skiff is from 20 to 48in, beam, from 18 to 26ft. in length, of exciling the subject of the fact is just the opposite. It does not require as much skill to keep a canoe puright as a bicyle. Ask your family physician how many "bi" boys he has treated for "headers," ruptures, etc., and you will find the list a long o

Is just the opposite. In doc-sub-ry-lean how many "bi" boys he has treated for "headers," ruptures, etc., and you will find the list a long one.

Regarding the skill of Mr. Reed as a sailor, we will not deny the fact of his "sea voyage," his "being like a duck in the water." his ability to act carefully under the command of his superier officer in hauling a tack or the main or royal brace, etc., but when it is said that Mr. Reed, by idroself, was a skilled sailor, I must take exceptions to the statements, and so do et ers who have seen him sail up and down our river in what we call a reckle-s way. Once the witter asked him to either lower sail or go ashore. To say his cance was not safe is wrong for the original owner went to Saybrook and returned several times and once cro sed the Sound. We have been exceedingly unfo tunate in canceling, we admir, which kads your correspondent to say that "not all combined sports in this locality can record two deaths in as many years."

To those who condemn can-eing we would kindly offer the privalege of becoming the oughly informed upon the subject; let the sport stand on lis meris. The modern cance cannot be sunk when fill-d with water, loaded with ordinary camp equipments, and the captain on board. The air-tight compartments make her a life boat. Ordinary sailing and padding is not dangerous, but crowding 125 to 150 square feet of sail on a 14 feet by 33-1 to he am cance is dangerous in the hands of a novice. Fifty feet of sail is the u-nai outfit for 14 feet by 21-inch canoes. Mr. Reed had less hau 25 square feet in his sail. The S ringfield C. C. does not allow new members to sail at 15 are the comparison of the sport, will your correspondent make an appointment with the undersigned lo thoroughly investigate canoding, its dangers and is benefits, compare fatallics with other sports, and lean more of Mr. Reed as a canoeist, his physical condition and his skill as a sailor?

F. A. Nickerson.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.

### CANOEING ON THE CONNECTICUT.

CANOEING ON THE CONNECTICUT.

SIX and one-half miles above this city the picturesque and beautiful. Fa mington River murgles its waters with the broal Connecticut, Atsing in the mountains to the westward the first mentioned stream flows by a devious course, sometimes directly to the south and again in a needle line to the north, plunging through steep ravines and over high precipiese, until at length it assumes a placid countenance and nasses onward with a gentle current to the larger river. The Farminton has long been a favorite resort with the members of the Hartford C. C., and seldom in the caucein season does a week pass by without a visit heing paid to its pleasant waters. Among the points of interestationg its banks is the state fish hat chery at Poquenoe, four mits a up the sneam, which may be reached under paddle, except in very dry seasons. There is also fair fishing; perchale quit plendful, and occasional black bas and tout are taken. Near the mouth or the river a good a ring of the despised but delicious, when propicly cooked, "but head" can be caught at any time. The river is also, in the season, "chock full" of that luxury, the lamprey eel. For the fowler there are black ducks and grehe, and sulpe and woodcock are occasionally shout in the river bottoms.

As southerly winds prevail in the Connecticut, bealing home acain to windward is not a difficult matter, or if this prove tediou, the current in the river dos malernally to speed under paddle. Last year Hartford cancelsts were wont to redezvous in a deserted fish hose on the south bank of the Farmington, a half mile from its mouth. This edifice, euphoniously entitled the Hotel Brunswick, was alast swept away by the floods last spring, and until a week ago the classes of the south bank of the Farmington, a half mile from its mouth. This edifice, euphoniously entitled the Hotel Brunswick, was alast swept away by the floods hast spring, and until a week ago the classes and the commonder of the commonder, were present, and the camp-fire was formally o

the Conjectic they may be sure of a conding greeting at the Farmagton.

The Hartford club is well rleased with its work there for this season. Several members attended the A. C. A. meet and came back leaded with new ideas, which are even now being put into effect. Many cruises have been made up and down the Connecticut and along the Sound from Watch Hult to New Haven. There are about twenty cances entolled on the secretary's list and several new ones will be built during the winter. On Uct. 4. a fall club must will probably be held at Glen Grove, twenty-five miles down the river. Marisous. Hartford, Sept. 24.

## THE GALLEY FIRE.

CANOE AND CAMP COOKERY.

VIII.-MISCELLANEOUS.

Boiled Rice.—Pick one pound of rice over carefully and wash it clean in one or two cold waters, then drain and put it into a pot containing four quarts of bother water, and add four trae-poorfuls of sait, cover and boil steadily for fifteen minutes, then drain off the water, empty the rice, where out the pot, sprinkle a little salt over the bottom of it and rub it with a dry cloth, taully empty; go ut the salt replacing the rice and setting the pot near the fire for fifteen infantes longer to let the rice dry and swell. If a larger pot is at hand a better way after the rice has boiled fifteen minutes is to drain it as above, then pour the boling water into the larger pot, set in the dry loe in the smaller one, which should be put in the larger one and all set over the fire and the rice allowed to steam thooughly dry, which will take about fifteen minutes.

Cracked Wheat. To one quart of the wheat add one table-pronful of salt, and soak over night in cold water enough to cover it. In the morning put the wheat with the water it was soaked in into a pot, cover closely and cook gently until soft—prob toly from one to one necessary to replenish the water add tolling water.

Howard Grits may be coused the same as cracked wheat, but coarse homily requires too long boling to be useful on a canoeing trip.

Coranged Mush—To prevent the neel from lugering mix if first.

Howing Grits may be counted that the useful on a canoning course hominy requires too long boiling to be useful on a canoning trip.

Corameal Mush.—To prevent the meel from lumping mix it first with enough cold water to make a thin Latter, then your the batter into the boiling wat r gradually, so as not to sty pits tolling, stiming it with a stick. Put in a table-poonful of salt and let it boil half an hour, stirring commonosly. The mush should be made hick, and the thickness of the mass may be regulated by adding more mea, or more boiling water, as the case may require.

Fried Cold Mush.—Cut into slices half an inch thick and fry brown on both sides in pork fat or butter. If fried in lard add a little salt,

### MUSHROOMS AND EDIBLE FUNGI.

MUSHROOMS AND EDIBLE FUNG.

Allow me to correct a very prevalent error in your 'Galley Fire' hiele on nushinoms in issue of 8-pt. It you say: "Finally, it'a nite peeled onnon cooked with them turns black, or if a silver spoon ith which they are stirred while cooking turns black, don't eathem."

No statement cau be more absurdly erroneous or dangerous. Warginy own personal knowledge and experience in eating mushrooms and unore than thirty other varieties of fingus for a period of thirty ears, I will quote Badham's "Esculent Funguses," page 43, as follows:

RCCHESTER C. C.—Editor Forest and Stream: The third race of the Rochester C. C. in the series for the Audrews cup occurred at Ironocquoit Eay, Sept. 25. The outries were: Prudence, Wilson, class B; the wart, class B; theranor, Angle, class B; Huff, Moody, class B; therith, Mollen, class A. Course triaugular, 3 miles; wind high ann irrepalar, ending in a dead calm. Won by Prudence in 1.30, Margaret st cond. Huff third, Beitha and Eleanor paddled to flish.—MATT ANGLE.

CANOEING NOTES.—The race of the Springfield C. C. on Sept. 25, failed for iack of wind, as it did two weeks previously. The Messrs land of Sig Suig were in springfield on Sept. 24, having cruised that far on their way home from the meet. Mr. Gibson, M. C. C., was present at the N. Y. C. C. regatar, spending the night at Marinaladd Lecte, and trying a soil on the Bay next day.

DON'T keep your eyes so in tently fixed on the water that you cannot see what is long on about you. In other words, when reading the longest and trained and the unitrow the paper aside, for in that way you are sure to lose something of interests. Example—"Log of the Bucktail," in Sports-14 and Tourist pages.

SALEEY GAMP.—This little canne was shipped lately from the Forest.

## Wachting.

tries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of pro-diches and meetings.

New Jersey Y. C., Fall Matches.

-Quaker City Y. C., Closing Review and Cruise.

-American Y. C., Steam Yacht Races.

-Seawanhaka C. Y. C., First, Second and Third Classes.

-Seawanhaka C. Y. C., First, Second, Third and Fourth Classes.

## IN OUR WAKE AT LAST.

IN OUR WAKE AT LAST.

LTHOUGH the propriety of fixed ballast and limited areas, for which Folest ann Stream has so long contended, is now aditted by the majority of thinking and intelligent yacht men, there one source from which we did not exp et an indorsement. It is nuising to contrast the remarks in the Spirit of the Times of less aut four months ago, apropos of the action of the New Jersey Y. C., this the following comment on a similar move of the Larchront Y. The thinking the copy from the same paper of Sept. 13. The fall is eased parenthetical remarks as to the extra speed of the sandbaggers of difficulty of seenring crews for them, but it is none the less a me down from the position held so long and stubbornly. Common nee has triumplied at last over prejudice and obstinacy, the last had of the over-purred, dangerous traps has gone back on them, dw what will the poor sandbagger do now?

"Of nourse, as all men who are familiar with open-boat sailing low, the greatest amount of speed con the obtained with the hallast the weather gunwale, but, then, this involves the carrying of a rain number of men to place it on the opposite ginnwale when remied, and if these are unforthcoming the hoat can't go in the race, may te that there are individuals who regard the tossing of sand gs us a pleasant pastime, just as there may be men who are found being at sea in a gal; but we thuk these are exceptional cases, of that the average club man dislikes loth of these trings, and for is reason we regard the rule forbidding the shifting of hallast as a

## A LONG CRUISE.

THE three races for the pennant in the second class have been won by Jenule L. Pearl and Muriei; so on Thursday last (25th mst.) a four thrace was sailed to settle the ownership. The course was from the club hou e wharf around the old sunk huoy, leaving Porlu of Pines, Western Lobster Rock and the old sunk buoy or pert, and returning with Western Lobster Rock huoy on starboard, 7 miles. The breeze was fresh from the west. Jennie L. led at hirst, with Muriel next and Pearl last. While well ahead Jennie L. carried away her peak halliards, and Muriel came in first, but was disqualified for fouling Lohster Rock huoy, and Pearl took the prize.

WEST LYNN Y. C. PENNANT MATCH.

THE second of the series of pennant matches was held on Saturday the 27th, the first class toats going over the 7-mile course, as in the Lynn Y. C. race, and the third cas- over one of 3 miles. The second class hoats cound not decide on a course to suit all, so they did not race. At 3:15 P. M. the boats got away in a strong southwest wind, with lumpy water. Blanche had a sallover in the first class, and takes the pennant, having won it once before. The Crescent won in the third class, and also takes pennant as she won the first race. The second class will sali next Saturday.

### THE LOSS OF THE MIGNONETTE.

cent won in the third class, and also takes pennant as sne won the first race. The second class will sail next Saturday.

THE LOSS OF THE MIGNONETTE.

THE annals of pl-asure-sailing present no paraliel to this ship—

I wreck and the horrible circumstances attending it, which we mentioned last week. We give below the report of Thomas Dudley, the captain of the yacht:

In Nov mbr I last I heard the Mignonette, 33 tors, had been purchased by a gentleman at sydney, N.S.W. Wishing to go to Sydney, I applied and obtained the appointment to take her out, but she was not to leave England until the spring, 1884. On April 27 Larrived at Southampton in charge of the steam yacht Myrile, on May 3, my wife, child and I left home to John the Mignonette at Tolleshury, in Essex, Where a fried had taken her for me.

Besex, where a fried had taken her for me.

The construction of the said that the steam yacht Myrile, on May 3, my wife, child and I left home to John the Mignonette at Tolleshury, in Proceeded to Tolleshury, in Proceeded to Tolleshury, in Proceeded to Tolleshury, in Proceeding there it was 6 owing a gale of wind, the two met voing on beard. On Monday my wife, child and I joined them. We then got under way for Sout ampton, reaching Fay's yard, Northam, at 8:30 A. M Wednesday, 7th, at which place I prepared for the passage out. Thursday, 15th, was all but ready to leave, but on Friday morning my mate backed out, which raused ne delay, but I chagaged another; but as Sunday was so near I thought I would return and spend it with my wife, which I did. Monday, 18th.— n eaching Northam, I heard Brooks, my third hand, had backed out, but on seeing; in, he answered me that he would he ready to time—5 P. M. The steaming Meryphie came and towed us clear of the Ichen, there being a light breeze from the S.L. Ed. and plains sail set, and indight we passed the start 2 set.—10:39 A. M., put letters on board yacnet Lady Evelyn, and at noon was if the Eddystone, from whence we took our departure. Course shaped, better fill Ushnut. 8

### SLOOP VERSUS CUTTER.

ditor Forest and Stream: It seems as though we are to have another bout between the cutter ad sloop men, and I think I shall put in my oar and try and see how he matter stands.

alt seems as though we are to have another bout between the cutter and sloop men, and I think I shall put in my our and try and see how the matter stands.

The view that I take, after reading all the debates in your paper and others, and going a little into the science of the thing, is this: If you are a man of small fortune, or one who does not want to lay out a sum larger than, say, from \$500 to \$1,000, by all means invest in a sloop, not a cabin boat, but a good, wide, medimin-draft open boat, with a heavy centerboard and double-headed fib (or, more correctly, jib and foresail), and if you have a family to mourn your loss, do not put too heavy a rig on her.

Such a boat as I have just described is not expensive, either in first cost or in after maintenance, and with good lead—or cheaper, scrap from—inside ballast and watertight compartments fore and aft, is as safe as any cutter or quasi-cutter ever made. It has room for ladies to sit (instead of sprawling out on a hot deek or stifflug in an equally hot cabin), and if three or four jolly good fellows take her off for a a crules, they ean stretch a sheet of canvas over the boom, belay to the sides, and sleep "Rock'd in the cradle of the deep." In a gale she will always stay by them, and for duck shooting and general sportius she is "just the thing."

And now, after talking so much sloop, you will no doubt be surprised to hear that, with the single exception of the one thave described, I abominate those aptly-termed "death traps." I cannot imagine why men, after all the practical warnings they have had in the last five years, can still stick to and build those flat-floored skim dishes. Is it patriotism?

I cannot imagine why men, after all the practical warnings they have had in the last five years can still stick to and build those flat-floored skim dishes. Is it patriotism?

I hardly think it can be that, as all sensible Americans must know that to imperil their lives for a mere (to then) romantic notion, is the "States," that is no reason they should adopt

perfection: sea out.

y should they get their heads shaken into their books, it is should they get their heads shaken into their books, and are they can build that "princes of the (hot as-Hades) sloop, when they can build that "princes of the

Podgers," or perhaps he has just come in from a sail in his sloop?

(Nhile the boat our correspondent describes would answer for hany localities where pleasure sailing in fair weather is all that is esired, it would be useless for cruising, as any who have tried the hakeshifts in the shape of portable canins will testify; while for the ma le mentions a fine, handy little cabin boat could also be had, in thich a man could live in any weather. The question of selection ust depend on the use for which the boat is intended. No one rants a narrow cutter solely for taking ladies out in on a summer fternoon, and, on the contrary, fewer and fewer each year will have

shoal open boats for real use. As the immense possibilities of yachting become apparent, and the idea that the pleasure derived from a trip is dependent on the size and elegance of the craft, the demand for such open machines becomes less and less, while the numbers of safe and comfortable boats increase rapidly.]

### A HINT FOR INTERIOR FINISHING.

A HINT FOR INTERIOR FINISHING.

White pine has always been so abundant that it has been considered as of little value for interior work, except where paint was to be used, ash, walnut and similar woods being preferred, but there is no reason why it is not as good as more expensive woods for the interiors of yachts, if properly handled. The cabins of the cutter leem are both finished in white pine, and the effect is surprising the considerable of the conventional "hard wood finish" of our yachts to convention the Scientific American describes one without the scientific American describes one and ornamental wood which its common uses have not herefore suggested. The softness of its texture and its susceptibility to injury may have had some influence in preventing its general use for ornamental purposes, but the wood can be 'filled,' so that much of this objection is removed. Its pure white color—white as compared with other woods—recommends it for purposes for which holly has been heretofore used; and the size of the timber from which clear lumber may be cut is greatly in is favor, boards of a width of sixteen and even twenty inches being not uncommon, with no shade of distinction between sap wood and heart, and only the faintest perceptible grain. Some specimens lately examined show a greatly enhanced beauty by very simple treatment—the filling with warm shellac varnish, bleached shellac in alcohol, applied with a brush while warm. Several coats are given, the last coat being rubbed with pumice and roten stone moistened with water, not oil. A fluish of a flowing coat of copal varnish completes the preparation. Thus treated the wood is of a faint creamy tint with an appearance of semi-transparency. Beautiful gradations of tone were obtained by panels of this prepared pine, mouldings of holly, and stiles of curly or birdseye maple, and fine contrasts were made with the pine and oiled black walnut. The pine is too soft for floors, but for doors, casings, and chamber furniture it seems to be admirably adapted. The f

## A WONDERFUL SHARPIE YACHT.

A WONDERFUL SHARPIE YACHT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have kept an eye on the discussion between Messes. Roosevelt and Clapham, in reference to balanced rudders on sharples, etc., for the purpose of seeing who came out best, hoping thereby to profit. My new 52-ft. Nonparell sharple, the Tarpon, has a balanced rudder and no skag, and is perfectly satisfactory in every particular. I will not brag about her speed, handiness, etc., but will give a f-w simple facts about her trial trip and leave you to infer as to her qualities.

We started from Roslyn with a fair breeze—I say we, meaning a friend of mine who had never been in a satiboat in his life and who did not know a sheet from the bobstay, and myself, who had sailed nothing but a cathout. At Whitestone we took aboard another cathoat man. We three took the Tarpon through Hell Gate in the dark, reaching the anchorage off Thirtieth street, E. R., at 92. M. Kon of us had ever been through Hell date and down Blackweits. Islad channel in anything but a steamboat, so one can plainly see the boat must have handled with perfect case, as we had no casualties of any king that it is anchorage at 9.4 M. we drifted and sailed

channel in anything but a steamboat, so one can plainly see the boat kind.

Starting from this anchorage at 9 A. M., we drifted and sailed alternately down the East River, intending to strike the flood tide at the Battery, and thus make better time in the Hudson, but there was a serew loose somewhere in our calculations, and we had the pleasure of bucking a strong ebb for three hours. However, a good south wind sent us holling up the grand eld Hudson, and sundown found us off Peckskill, with the tail end of the flood and very little wind to follow us to reach the proposed anchorage north of Iona Island; but when we reached the hoped-for resting place there was a dead calm and the flood carried slowly northward beyond the reach of the "happy holding ground," the resting place for all weary, fresh-water sailors. So past West Point we floated till when opposite the bay at Cold Spring, the clock standing at 9:45, we resolved that if kind providence would not supply us with sufficient wind for the Tarpon to walk to her anchorage like a "thing of life," we could tow her in like a dead careass anyway.

At seven next morning we were under way, and made the run from Cold Spring to Barrytown, our home, in just five hours, the distance by Government chart being forty miles, this run being made with no extra canvas except her cruising rig of mainsail, jib and driver. Seven miles below Barrytown to thew agale until we reached our anchorage, and we carried our driver and jib. Ahead of us some four miles was a large schooner flying light under double reefed mainsail and jib.

The Tarpon is to be the home of five individuals, three in cabin and two forward, for five months in our cruise from New York to Cedar Meys, Fla., starting from here Nov. 1, and I feel certain, after the trial I have given the boat in salling through Hell Gate in the dark, drifting through the East River, and running in the gale on the Hud

son, that it will be no fault of hers if we come to grief on the way.

[From our correspondent's letter we would infer that, in addition to her sailing qualities, the Tarpon was endowed with mental attributes of a high order, by virtue of which she brought a crew of novices through waters which cause the experienced yachtsman no little anxiety when he is obliged to navigate them. We hope that an over estimate of these qualities by her crew will not lead to disaster when out at sea, but we do not consider the experiment a safe one.]

scribed in the Förrst and Stream of Aug. 23 |

THE FALL RACES.—The American Y. C. will give prizes for four classes of steam yachts to be raced for on Oct. 14 on the Hudson, from Yonkers to Kondout. The classes will be, first 250 gross tons or over, second 150 to 250 tons, third 50 to 150 tons, fourth 25 to 50 tons. The Seawanhaka C. Y. C. will sail their fall race on Oct. 15 and 18, the former for cutters and sloops of the first, second and third class, will be from Sandy Hook, 20 miles to windward or leeward and return. The latter for fourth class in addition to the others, will be over the club course. The races are open to yachts of the New York, Atlantic, Eastern, Larchmont, New Bedford, New Haven, and Knickerbocker yacht clubs.

Eastern, Larchmont, New Bedford, New Haven, and Knickerbocker yacht clubs.

THE LURLINE'S PROTEST.—After the race of the San Francisco Y. C. on Aug. 30,the Lurline, owned by Messrs. J. D. and A. B. Spreckels, was ruled out for not going over the course as land down in the sailing directions. Mr. A. B. Spreckels protested against this decision, and also against the Presidio, stakeboat, being misplaced. These protests were not allowed, as Captain Turner, who sailed Lurline understood the course before statting, and in regard to the stakeboat, the Lurline was virtually out of the race before she reached this mark. In consequence of this decision Mr. Spreckels has withdrawn from the club.

SILVIE.—This keel schooner has been recently sold to Mr. Jerome Carty, of Philadelphia. She was built by Geo. Steers in 1851 as a centerboard sloop. In 1853 she crossed to England and raced on Aug. from Cowes around the Nab, 30 miles to windward, being second out of five entries, a new cutter, Julia, bemg first. Since theu she was attered to a schooner and rebuilt in 1868 and again, by Mr. C. C. Manbury, her last owner, in 1893. Her length is 82ft. 9in. on deck, 74ft, 7in, waterline, 24ft. 3in. beam, and 6ft. 5in. draft.

## Answers to Correspondents.

C. W. Y.—The gun you name is well and strongly made, and will doubtless give you satisfaction.

F. H. C., Boston,—Are trout caught in Rangeley Lake called brook trout weighing nine gounds? Ans. Yes.

ALMONTE.—Write to Eli D. Garrett, Woodborough, Sullivan county, N. Y. He is a guide there, and can probably post you on good game grounds?

ALMONTE.—Write to Ent. N. vat.

N. Y. He is a guide there, and can probably post you on good game grounds.

C. K.—In your 9 pound 12-gauge gun try 3 drams powder and one onnee shot; Nos. 8, 9 or 10 for snipe, woodcock and quail, Nos. 4 to 6 for ducks and squirrels.

Bellum, Philadelphia.—1. The gun is of fair quality. 2. It will stand the charge, but we should not use more than 3 drams powder; that will give good results. 3. Use good grade of powder, of any of the well-known makers.

E. F. M., Melbourne, Can.—A lateen sail is triangular, with yard on head and boom on foot. A ring is lashed to the yard, near its middle, and a hook of wood or metal is fastened to the boom, near the fore end, pointing forward. The mast, which is quite short, has a spike on its upper end. In setting the sail the yard is lifted up, the ring hooked over the spike, the boom drawn back until the hook on it will eneirele the mast, and all is ready.

## MONTHLY LIST OF PATENTS

Inventions Relating to Sporting Interests, Bearing Date Sept. 23, 1884. Reported expressly for this paper by Louis Bagger & Co., Mechanical Experts and Solicitors of Patents, Washington. D. C.

805,086. Flying larget—George Ligowsky, Cinclonati, O.
 305,117. Flying target—Benjamin Teipel, Covington, Ky.
 805,116. Arm for target-throwing traps—Benjamin Teipel, Covington, Ky.

THE MILD POWER CURES.—
UMPHREYS'
OMEOPATHIC
SPECIFICS. 

## Standard American Black Bass and Lake Flies.

COLORED BY HAND BY WAKEMAN HOLBERTON.



Size 20x24 inches, containing 40 named varieties of Black Bass and Lake Flies, with an engraving of a Black Bass (also colored by hand) in the center,

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

## Standard Trout Flies.

A companion to the above, containing 65 named flies and an engraving of a Brook Trout, all colored by hand,

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

### ABBEY IMBRIE, de

Manufacturers of every description of

## Fine Fishing Tackle,

48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, AND 33 & 35 LIBERTY STREET NEW YORK.

## SILK WORM GUT.

## F. LATASA, 35 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00, For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

## THE NICHOLS

Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods
Were awarded Three Silver Medials and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excelence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

## LOOK! LOOK!

## Marster's Imported English Double Gun,

TWIST BARRELS AND SIDE SNAP ACTION, 10 or 12-BORE. PRICE \$15.00.

Brass Shells, 5 cts, each; U. M. O. or Winchester make Paper Shells, 12-gauge, 55 cts, per 100; 10-gauge, 60 cts.; FG Powder, 25 cts, per pound; Shot, 7 cts, per pound; Black-Edge Fele Wads, 11 to 10 gauge, 16 cts. per box of 250; 9 or 10-gauge, 18 cts.; Wesson or Winchester Primers, 33 cts, per box of 250. Loading Tools complete without crimper, 50 cts.; with crimper, \$1. Three-Joint Cleaning Rois, complete with wire brush, etc., 50 cts. Brown Canvas Coat with seven pockets, 15.0. Pants, \$1. Caps, 75 cts. Drab Canvas Corridge Belts, 25 cts. Cartridge Bags to hold fifty shells, 50 cts. Game Bags, 20 cts. Drab Canvas Long Gun Covers, with Leather Handles, 50 cts. Short Covers to take gun apart, 30 cts. Game Bags and Caps an

J. F. MARSTERS, 51 to 55 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEAR CITY HALL.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. } SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 11. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen.

Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are ally invited. Anonymous communications will not be re-No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months: to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs, Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co. NEW YORK CITY.

NOS. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

### CONTENTS

FISHCULTURE.
American Food Fishes.
THE KENNEL.
National Breeders' Dog Show.

Gunshyness.
The Leonherg Dog.
Eastern Field Trials.

THE KENNEL.
The Pike as a Temperance Agent
How to Protect.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Log of the Bucktail.- III.
A Voyage Between the Lakes.
Florida Agaiu.—I.
"Podgers's" Inland Cruise.—II.
NATURAL HISTORY.
American Ornithologists' Union
Adirondack Mammais.
GAME BAG AND GIV.
CAME DISC.
CANDERISC.

CANOBING.
Salling Courses at Grindstone
Island.

Saling Courses at Grindstone Island.
Canoeing Incidents.
A. C. A. Executive Committee Meeting.
Amateur Canoe Building.—XVI.
YACHTING.
New Jersey Y. C. Fall Regatta.
Distance of Objects at Sea.
New Haven Y. C. Fall Regatta.
Quaker City Y. C. Sweepstakes.
Seawanhaka Y. C. Fall Races.
Fair Play for the Cutters.
Steering Directions and Engineers' Signals.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

## HOW TO PROTECT

A LTHOUGH we have been working at it for a good A many years, we have not yet accomplished much in the way of efficient game protection. We have laws, and officers whose business it is to enforce them; but, so far as public protection goes, but little, except in one State, has been done. Most of the work that has been carried on has been the result of private effort, and has not been due to the labors of those who receive their authority from the people

So far as we have gone, the method of game protection employed in Maine and attempted in New York seems to be the best yet devised. The system is one which appeals to the common sense. In the State of Maine a vast amount of good has resulted from the energetic work of the State Commissioners, to whom is intrusted the duty of protecting the game and fish by the employment of wardens under them. In New York the wardens, called game protectors, are appointed by the Governor and are under the supervision and direction of the Fish Commissioners, to whom they are required to report and from whom they must receive certificates for work done before they can obtain their pay.

This pay is \$500 per annum, with an allowance of \$250 for traveling expenses, and one-half the fines collected from It certainly should not be difficult to obtain good men for such wages as those named. The laborer ought to be worthy of his hire, and game protection depends wholly on the faithful, conscientious work of the officers whose duty it is to patrol the region inhabited by the game.

It is after all a question of good men.

The radical difference between the New York and the Maine method lies in this, that in Maine the Fish and Game Commissioners take an active personal interest in the work, and themselves direct it, while in New York the wardens are left to their own devices, and carry out their schemes for protection in their own way. In one case there is organization and a responsible head, in the other a scattered, dis jointed force, working, or not working, as the case may be.

We have good reason to believe that some of the New York game protectors are faithful, earnest men, and en- subscriptions.

deavor to do their duty, as they understand it, to the best of their ability with the means at their command. Others we believe to be incompetent, careless as to what is done in their district, and painstaking only in the matter of drawing their pay with conscientious regularity, while there is at least one who, from information laid before us, is believed to be corrupt and anxious to make as much as possible in the way of blackmail out of his office.

The method of appointing instead of electing the wardens has everything to recommend it and nothing against it. They should also, as they are by law in New York, be subject to removal in case they are found negligent in their duties, or in any way inefficient.

The work of game protection is skilled labor. It requires knowledge of the country and of the habits of game and fish, and a general familiarity with the methods of those who pursue these creatures. Besides this the office is not without its temptations and should be filled by men who can be trusted to do what the law requires of them without fear or Such requirements as these will not be fulfilled by a political heeler and the office should be kept wholly out of

## THE PIKE AS A TEMPERANCE AGENT.

TT has been claimed by many anglers in this country that I the pike or pickerel is a fish worse than useless, and they urge that its complete extermination would be desir-The charge against the fish is that its voracity is out of all proportion to its value as either game or tood. Its hunger is chronic, its tastes ichthyophagic. It disdains worms, snails and such small deer, and seeks for trout and other choice fish, which it finds not only toothsome, but because of their size "fillin" as well. The pike's jaws and stomach is so capacious that it is not at all musual to find these fish stowed away inside of each other, like a "nest of " each a trifle larger than the one which nestles serenely within it. These well-known qualities of the pike cause anglers to dread its introduction into waters which abound with trout or other game fish. In New York the law forbids the planting of a fish, which, however, is highly esteemed in Europe and even in some parts of this country

In Colorado they have found a new use for the pickerel A letter recently came to this office in which the writer said:
"We are desirous of procuring from one to three thousand pike or pickerel for the purpose of placing in a small lake. This lake is the principal source of our ice supply, and it is full of 'water dogs' [a salamander-like form], which freeze in the ice and become very troublesome. We think that if we put the pickerel in the lake they will soon dispose of the 'dogs' and keep our water free from them.'

We trust that the desired pickerel may be secured and that the maligned fish will be given an opportunity to show that they were not made in vain. It surely must be disagreeable to a Colorado gentleman, when about to partake of his favorite beverage, to discover that the ice water which has been placed before him to temper his nectar with, contains a horrible lizard-form of "water dog." The innocent stranger may well be filled by a sickening uncertainty as to whether he really sees a monster frozen in the ice before his eyes, or if it be not a premonitory symptom that he will soon behold yet more gruesome forms and find them in his boots. Of course the old residents have no annoyance of this sort, they have seen the evil "dog" and know better than to take water in theirs; but instead bite a cracker to allay the irritation of the "straight" beverage.

With the introduction of the pickerel, let us hope the loathsome "water dog" may be eaten up and exterminated. Then the people of Colorado may rejoice at a revival of the fashion of drinking water; and so the much-abused pike may prove a powerful agent in the good cause of temperance.

THE NEW YORK FALL SHOW .- The First Annual Fall Dog Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which commences at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, Oct. 21, bids fair to be as popular as their spring shows. Although bids fair to be as popular as their spring shows. the show is devoted mainly to non-sporting dogs, the offered last premiums amount to nearly as much as those spring. It is impossible, at this writing, to give a detailed statement of the entries, enough is known, however, to warrant the belief that they will reach nearly six hundred. The management are greatly pleased with this result. as they may well be. They hardly expected more than about one-half the number, and it must be very gratifying to them to see their efforts so well supported by the public.

SEND A NOTE ABOUT THE GAME when renewing your

Dogs in the City.—The dog occupies his full share of attention in the city. In New York, for instance, he barks at night with eleven thousand and some odd hundred tongues. owners pay something like \$20,000 to the city for licenses, \$3,000 to newspaper publishers for advertising the lost and stolen, and an unknown number of thousands more as rewards to the thieves who steal. The pound has received into its drowning crate this year 4,000 dogs, most of them curs and tramps, for which the catchers were paid forty cents each, or the snug sum of \$1,600, to be divided among the worthies who engage in the sport of dog hunting: It is reported that the character of the dogs taken to the pound has steadily declined since the first year the law was adopted. The quality is poor, and this season the pound-master has restored only about 100 dogs to their owners' claims. New York tramp dog is not wholly without his use. In life he is a scavenger, a companion for the night policeman on his lonely beat, a productive and profitable theme for the funny reporter of the daily paper, and finally a prize for the catcher. From the pound, after the dip in the East River, he is taken to Barren Island, where the skin is worth. according to quality, from fifty cents to a dollar, and the rest of him goes into oils and soaps and the dozen products of that pestilential land of desolation by the sea. The dog catchers do not capture all the strays. Perhaps they do not It is barely possible that the average catcher is wiser in his day and generation than the average sportsman, and means to leave a reserve stock of his prey to increase and multiply for another season, so that when the dog days come again there may be another four thousand to be bagged at forty cents each.

"ROCKY MOUNTAIN JIM."—Last winter, when our correspondent, "W. N. B.," was in town, he told us the story of his experience with "Rocky Mountain Jim," and promised to some day write it out, as he has now done. The account is an authentic report of how one man fared who encoun-"Rocky Mountain Jim" survived his tered a cinnamon. terrific conflict with the bear only to die at last from an inglorious wound received in a quarrel with a neighbor. Such freaks of fate are by no means uncommon. Only the other day the papers recorded the death of the man who was chief engineer of the Monitor in her fight with the Merrimac. He died by his own hand, a victim of dyspepsia. A different case was that, also reported in the papers a few days ago, of a prisoner who was confined in the penitentiary of Lima, in Peru. Behind prison walls it might be supposed a man would be reasonably safe, even though war were raging about the city; but the unfortunate fellow, while on his way from his cell to the prison kitchen, was struck by a bullet from the neighboring barracks and instantly killed. Kismel, it is fate.

THE NATIONAL BREEDERS' SHOW.—The regular prize list of the National Breeders' Show (which is guaranteed by a fund subscribed by a number of well known breeders) amounts to over \$1,500; and the specials, announced elsewhere, add another \$1,000 and more. The show has been undertaken at the instance of breeders, and for what they think to be the benefit of the dog-owning public. The names of sponsors and judges have been printed in these columns. The National Breeders' Show has all the conditions that should commend it to cordial support. The entry list will decide whether or not such legitimate enterprises as this are to be harmed by the vindictive misrepresentations of such individuals as appear to prefer mendacity to truthfulness. The character of the entry list and the names of the exhibitors which will appear on the catalogue will unquestionably be such as will administer a signal rebuke to the presumption that has sought to satisfy a personal grudge by misleading the public into serving its ends. The entries will close Friday.

THE NEVADA MATCH .- California is in the depth of disgust and disappointment. Nevada is in the hight of cxultation over the outcome of the inter-state match fought out on the 30th ult. The handsome bronze trophy now becomes the absolute property of the Nevada marksmen, but we doubt not that a new trophy will be at once placed in the field and this series of hard fought, enjoyable and profitable matches resumed from year to year.

MR. T. S. VAN DYKE, who has been spending some weeks in the East, complains that the game in Southern California is growing too scarce. He is now on his way to Mexico, and if he finds anything to use gunpowder on, may make his

## The Sportsman Tourist.

## LOG OF THE BUCKTAIL .-- III.

LOG OF THE BUCKIAIL—III.

OOKING over my brief notes of the present season, I find the following entries:

"June 17.—Picked up the cance at Tiadaghton for a week's cruise down the river. Worst racket I ever got. Overboard a dozen times. Arrived at Blackwell's pretty well used up. Beat and the present of the control of t

"And then his dread grew wrath, and his wrath flerce."

I sprang to my fect, scrambled the embers together, hastily made a torch of dry splinters and shavings, and in less time than it takes to write it was on the warpath in my stocking feet, with the poking stick for a club. I expected to find him just outside the tent, but he had gone further. I hunted in and around the tent, in the débris hack of camp, among the piles of flood trash, and in every clump of weeds and bushes near by; but he was not to be had. At daylight I was out again, and hunted the island faithfully for two

hours, but in vain. He had probably crawled back to the mountain. I was sorry. I wanted him for a specimen—wanted to "mount" him and send him to FOREST AND STREAM.

Thirty years ago it was not unusual for a rattler to crawl into an opeu camp in warm weather. But there were ten of the reptiles then where there is one at present. Forest fires have pretty well thinned them out.

Another long, warm June day spent in lounging on the fresh, green island, with a little fly-fishing for bass late in the day—for there is good bass fishing from Cedar Run to the mouth of the Tiadatton—and on the next morning I packed up and tied in for a short, pleasant cruise to Slate Run.

packed up and tied in for a short, pleasant cruise to Slate Run.

Slate Run station is an old-time lumber camp, and the stream from which it takes its uame has long been noted as an excellent trout stream. There is still good trouting to be had early in the season, but, like all Pennsylvania trout streams, it is overfished. It is located between high, wooded mountain spurs, and the scenery is really fine, with excellent springs and fine camping spots. Bear and deer are fairly plenty on the mountains, and the hass fishing is fairly good. There is a modest hotel where plain, well-cooked meals may be had for twenty-five cents, a good, clean hed for the same; and there are several trout streams in easy reach, where plenty of small trout may be taken. As for myself, I do not care to make a tiresome trip through brush, brambles and treetops to get on the head of a stream where the trout will hardly average five inches long.

It is Saturday, and as I am cruising the river by installments, I may as well lay up the Bnektail in safe quarters and go home. The railroad makes this quite feasible, and the landlord gives the cance a good berth in a cool cellar without charge. In two hours I am at my own door. Rather a lazy, civilized way of cruising, but pleasant withal.

NESSMUK.

## A VOYAGE BETWEEN THE LAKES.

BY D. D. BANTA.

 $_{s}$  I. To pass away the time, I'll tell your grace A dream I had last night, \$-Joi

To pass away the time, I'll tell your grace
A dream I had last night.

O'N Wednesday, the 7th day of Angust, 1884, at precisely 5 o'clock P. M. eentral time, the Judge and Brother Scott sailed from Seney to see what they could of the Manistique Lake region. The Judge has had an introduction to the Forest AND Streem family already, I believe, but Brother Scott is a stranger.

I say "Brother Scott," because the Greek Professor, whom they left in his tent at Jeromeville picking berries and catching trout, always says so. Both are preachers and have preachers' ways with them, and one of these ways, so far at least as the Greek Professor is concerned, is to ignore the Scott Christian name for that of Brother; with him it is "Brother Scott," beel the potatoes!" or "Brother Scott, than the fish!" "Brother Scott, peel the potatoes!" or "Brother Scott, than gup the dish cloth!" in the same perfunctory tone and style we would expect to hear him say, "Brother Scott, lead in prayer!" and I, not knowing any other name, fall into line and say "Brother Scott," too.

The attentive reader will observe that I am exact in my statement as to the time of their departure from Seney, and perhaps it is well enough for me to say here at the outset and once for all, that this is a true history, and being such, exactness must be expected.

The attentive reader will doubtless note many Instances similar to the forgoing, before we get through with this journey, but I promise him that I shall not again break the current of this narrative to call the attention of inattentive readers to them.

Seney, it may be well to say, is in the Upper Michigan, Seventy-five miles from St. Ignace, at the Straits, and a like distance from Marquette, ou Superior, and is also situated on the Fox River, a branch of the Manistique. The Fox, the stream our voyagers set sail on, Is a small stream, when thought of as a river, by those who live in the great Interior of our country, but it was large enough to float millions of feet of logs every year from the great

outcrop and abounding in all the inland lake fish peculiar to the region.

It was this route to the Manistique Lakes, that the Judge and Brother Scott are now going to take.

There is a class of so-called sportsmen, who find the attractions at Seney sufficiently strong to hold them at the place sometimes for many days. Seney has its hotels, and what is more, its saloons; and that class of sportsmen who cannot subsist in comfort outside of a hotel nor get along without their nightly potations, find Seney an attractive center. One such had his headquarters at the hostelry where the Judge and Brother Scott made theirs while making their final preparations for their voyage. He was a successful Chicago tradesman, whose purse was weightier than his stock of sporting knowledge, and whose love of Seney whisky was weightiest of all. His hunting and fishing outfit had been gotten up without sense and at great expense. He had three rods and a small trunkful of reels, creels, flies, lines and other fishing gear. The number of his guns had not been ascertained when the Judge and Brother Scott left the town, but as he had mentioned two rifles and one shotgun by manufacturers' names, it was surmised that three was the number of his armament, not counting a pistol he carried conspicuously in a hip pocket.

The fourth day of this Chicago man was drawing to its close at the very hour when the Judge and Brother Scott set out on their voyage. The first day he had industriously consumed in making acquaintance with the various Seney bartenders and their hars, and by nightfall he was in such a maudlin condition that he did not know whether he was in Chicago or Seney.

The morning of the second day he was so far recovered thet he was able to go a-fishing. With his guide, a strapping big lumberman, whom he had picked up in the saloon the day before, he drove out to a once fair trout stream, where he donned his fishing suit and began his sport. But with the log-driving of the lumbermen and the netting and the trapping of the law-breakers, not to mention the honest fishing, the once goodly trout stream was next to tenantless, and so the ignorance of both sportsman and guide as to the hahits of trout and the methods of trout fishers mattered not. The Chieago man was an energetic, piucky fellow, however, and he went tramping along the hrush-bordered stream at a rate of speed and with a noise that would have greatly astonished a hetter fisherman. And he pulled at his flask with like energy; but, not mixing his drinks, he returned to his hotel in time for his evening meal, only good-humoredly and talk-atively drunk. He had not taken a single trout, but he chronicled a nibble; nay, it was a "bite," a "plunger," a "regular sockdolager," for hy all these terms he characterized it. Ah! how proudly he walked the floor that evening between drinks and descanted upon the magnitude of the fish that had made the "savage grab" at his hook; and with what confidence he predicted the overthrow of that fish on the morrow. Having instructed his guide to be ready "by times" the next norning, he made the final round of the saloons, after which he went to bed to snore and perchance to dream of speckled trout, if a drunken man can dream so sweet a dream.

Next morning his guide was on band at an early hour, but it was a late oue ere the Chicago man could be roused

times' the next norning, he made the final round of the saloons, after which he went to bed to snore and perchance to dream of speckled trout, if a drunken man can dream so sweet a dream.

Next morning his guide was on hand at an early hour, but it was a late oue ere the Chicago man could be roused from his maudlin slumber—so late that the habitues of the hotel winked with their wicked eyes and made significant nods with their empty heads. But they had either over-rated the power of Seney whisky or underrated the capacity of the Chicago man, for he did at last arouse himself, and, after making a hasty round of the saloons and as hasty a breakfast, he mounted the wagon and was driven away.

On his return that night he was wet, cozy and hedraggled, but he had a trout. Victory had crowned his efforts. He had caught one, and, notwithstanding by reason of its being under six inches in length it came within the prohibiting letter of the law, he risked the vengeance of outraged justice and exhibited his wretched little trout with as much pride as a congressional candidate would a hattle sear. While the life had yet heen in it it was a sorry little fish, but now that it had been dead and tumbling around alone in a capacious basket for many hours, it had lost all semblance to a brook trout. But its captor was huppy; nay more, jinblant. As he paced the floors of the hotel and exhibited the triumph of his skill to the grinning lookers on, he remiuded each of what he boastfully called his "improvement in trout fishing." "Yesterday," said he, "I had a bite, but to-day I caught the rascal." And as he held the dried specimen up to the crowd he gazed at it with watery eyes and enthusiastically exclaimed, "You speckled beauty, vou!"

After his eestacy had somewhat subsided, somehody adverted to the muddy condition of his clothes, and in explantion he said he had "stepped upon a smooth hit of a hlack sand bar, or what looked like one," and had sunk into the mud and muck so deep, that with all his Chicago mic had win he could not

second best rod, and to the next inguest his remaining rod—

A Henshall bass rod.

It is needless to say that while these dealers in drinks were thus handsomely rewarded for their good opinions, the admiring lumbermen and other saloon habitués who thronged the saw-dusted floors drank freely and often at his expense, and it was whispered around that after a day or two his guns would go the way of his rods.

It was a late hour of the night, or to speak rather with that accuracy characteristic of this history, an early hour in the morning when the Chicago man was carried screaming drunk to his hotel. Nor did he leave his room till 5 P. M., central time, the very hour that the Judge and Brother Scott slipped the Wawa's painter and floated out upon the dark waters of the Fox, for the journey which this history is designed to record.

That Wednesday was a memorable day in the Upper Peninsula; memorable not so much because it was the day that the Chicago sportsman slept off his big drunk, or that the Judge and Brother Scott set forth on their journey, as from the fact that Jupiter Pluvius had on that day unrolled his elouds and deluged the thirsty land with fruitful showers. During the previous night a long gathering storm had hroken, and all the forenoon of that Wednesday and till a late hour in the afternoon there had been a steady down-pour. As the castward-bound train, which carried our travelers from Jeromeville to Seucy, thundered through the woods, the fleecy fogs from Lake Superior were seen creeping southward through the forest aisles, and our travelers knew hy that sign that the wind was "hauling round" to the northwest, and that what would make a gale out on the great lake would make delightfully cool and clear weather in the woods. And so notwithstanding that at the hour of their departure from Seney, the sky was overcast with leaden clouds, and the elms that lined the winding Fox were dripping showers with every puff of the rising wind, and the rank fern brakes were limp and soaked, they boldly slipped th

But they went forth with dampened ardor. No one knows so well how depressing to the wilderness traveler is a pro

longed rain, as he who has undergone that experience. With the sun obscured by dripping clouds and the trees and shrubs soaked with rain, the traveler through the wilderness, whether he goes by stream or laud, sees through the discomforts of his surroundings, the sunshine of his distant home. The men of the Wawa yielded to their surroundings. A deep gloom overspread Brother Scott's countenance, and at intervals woeful sighs escaped him. He thought of the Greek Professor alone in his tent at Jeromeville; he thought of his cheerful home and all its pleasant surroundings, and then, as he looked down stream into the damp, soggy, gloomy forest, he fairly groaned aloud. As for the Judge, in addition to the depressing influences noted, he had been put upon by an unhallowed son of Seney, and his temper was badly ruffled, a fact belonging to the history of this voyage, the cause and consequence of which will be fully recorded in the next chapter.

### FLORIDA AGAIN,-I.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Annually, hundreds if not thousands visit Florida partially or fully equipped with sporting implements; and as a result a large portion are disappointed, and they deery the sporting resources of the State. Fishing in Florida cannot be equaled; beach birds, ducks, geese and quail are plentiful, and in certain sections large numbers of deer and bear can be found. But the fisherman must visit the localities where they exist. Many persons secure an outit of fishing tackle before they leave home, and they generally find it useless. On arriving in the State many strangers are interviewed by railroad and steamboat runners, and are sent to localities where fur, fin and feather "are plentiful;" they reach the points recommended to find that they have been sold.

Annually I receive numerous letters of inquiry, asking numberless questions regarding the climate and health, and the shooting and fishing of the State; the best points to visit and how to get there. I find it impossible to reply to them, and to impart information that will suit the many and in compliance with request I will prepare some brief notes of the climate, health, sport and the best places to visit, based on extended personal experience, or data furnished me by reliable parties.

Interested parties in other States have maligned Florida by asserting that the State "reeks with malaria" and that

compliance with request I will prepare some brief notes of the climate, health, sport and the best places to visit, based on extended personal experience, or data furnished me by reliable parties.

Interested parties in other States have maligned Florida by asserting that the State "reeks with malaria," and that visitors are "liable to suffer from malarial diseases during the winter months." The city of Jacksonville has been grossly misrepresented by parties residing in and out of the State—her healthfulness and sanitary condition have been blackened by hotel keepers of Florida as well as those of other States who are jealous of her prosperity and the success of her magnificent hotels. I am prepared to admit that soon after their arrival in the State, a few persons suffer from diarrhocal and febrile attacks, the sequence of an impure atmosphere inhaled in sleeping cars, change of water, and the disposition on the part of strangers to gorge themselves on arrival with oranges and bananas. Another source of slight ailment is the result of visitors shutting themselves up in their small bedrooms and keeping out the balmy and health-giving atmosphere. In many of our large hotels there may be seen any evening during the winter, one, two, or three hundred persons congregated in a hall or parlor without ventilation, and for hours inhaling a pestiferous atmosphere rendered poisonous by the breaths of hundreds of persons, and the deleterious gases resulting from the combustion of gas in dozens of burners. If a sensible person opens a window, hands are raised in holy horror, and the transgressor is glad to escape. That a majority of the winter visitors escape illness is truly surprising, for they use every effort to induce disease by inhaling a contaminated atmosphere instead of following the custom of residents, who are careful to maintain free ventilation and a full supply of pure air.

As an evidence of the adaptability of the State, and that numbers visit is annually for its climatic effects, and that numbers visit it

the city of sach	our vinc.		
Cities. New York, N. Y.	Rate per 1,000.	Cicies. Wilmington, Del	Rate per 1.000.
New York, N. Y.	24.93	Wilmington, Del	21.02
Brooklyn, N. Y	20.15	District of Columb	ia. 26 58
Buffalo, N. Y	14.19	Richmond, Va	18 40
Rochester, N. Y	16 24	Norfolk, Va	91 01
Yonkers, N. Y		Milwaukee, Wis	14.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y.		Cincinnati, O	17 09
Newburgh, N. Y.	17 20	Cloreland O	10.00
Poston Moss	00.11.1.11.100	Cleveland, O	
Boston, Mass	10.00	Baltimore, Md	
Worcester, Mass	19,23	Evansville, Ind	19.52
Cambridge, Mass	19.67	Chicago, Ill	16.50
Lynn, Mass		St. Louis, Mo	12.00
Newburyport, Mas	8817.11	Salt Lake City	
Concord, N. H		San Francisco, Cal	
Burlington, Vt		New Orleans, La	
Hudson county, N.	. J20.08	Mobile, Ala	
New Haveu, Conn		Savannah, Ga	30 25
Hartford, Conn		Charleston, S C	29 16
Providence, R. I	19.80	Nashville, Tenn	92 11
Philadelphia, Pa	17.06	Jacksonville, Fla	19.50
Pittchunch Po	01 16	onenaon ine, Pla	

from Cape Sable to Cedar Keys, and during that time never slept under a roof, and enjoyed perfect health.

Much ignorance prevails among medical men as well as others regarding the climate of Florida, and it is time the public were enlightened on this subject. A comparatively dry climate is the best, and it is generally believed that the "atmosphere of Florida is saturated with moisture." To set this matter at rest and to establish the fact that the air of Florida is not as moist as represented we will give the mean relative humidity of a few points for the five cold months:

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

	Years.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Mean for five months.	Mean for five months.
Mentone and Cannes Nassau, N. P. Atlantic City, N. J. Breckenridge, Minn Deluth, Minn St. Paul, Minn Punta Rassa, Fla. Key West, Fla. Jacksonville, Fla. Augusta, Ga. Bismarck, Dak.	3155555555	pr et. 71.8 76.1 76.9 76.9 74.0 70.3 72.7 77.1 71.9 71.8 76.6	pr et. 74.2 72.0 79.1 83.2 72.1 73.5 73.2 78.7 69 3 72.6 76.4	pr et. 72.0 77.0 80.6 76.8 72.7 75.2 74.2 78.9 70.2 73.0 77.4	pr et. 70.7 72.5 77.3 81.8 73.3 70.7 73.7 77.2 68.5 64.7 81.6	73.3 68.4 76.8 79.5 71.0 67.1 69.9 72.2 63.9 62.8 70.6	pr ct. 72.4 73.2 78.1 79.6 72.6 71.3 72.7 76.8 68.8 68.9 76.5	74.5

The mean relative humidity of any winter resort is an important factor, and with regard to the city of Jacksonville it has been grossly misrepresented as "reeking with moisture." As far as observations have been taken by the Signal Service, it has been established that the mean relative humidity of Jacksonville is less than that of any other portion of the State. And to correct errors industriously promulgated by interested parties, I will append a few figures:

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA

Years.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Mean for 5 months.	Annual mean.		
1875-76. 1870-47. 1877-78. 1878-79. 1879-80. Mean for 5 years	78.9 68.2 71.8 70.0 70.5	pr et. 71.1 64.5 70.0 66.3 74.6	pr et. 67.8 73.6 67.8 65.0 77.1	pr et. 70.4 69.0 68.5 65.0 69.4 68.5	pr et. 60.2 63.5 66.4 60.0 63.7	pr et. 69.7 67.8 68.9 66.5 71.1	year. 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	pr et. 70.3 67 2 69.3 68 7 69.7 68.8	

Thus, it will be perceived that Jacksonville possesses a wer mean relative humidity than most of the celebrated

As rainfall has much to do with the success of the sportsman, as well as the convalescence of invalids, we will give the rainfall at a few points on the Mediterranean, as well as in the United States:

RAINFALL IN INCHES AND HUNDREDTHS

- 4	Number of Years.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Five Months.
Nicc Meutone Nervi Genoa Atlantic City, N. J. Augusta, Gā. Jacksonville, Fla. Key West. Fla Punta Rassa, Fla	28	5.11	4.12	3.06	1.68	2.89	16,86
	9	5.84	3.15	1.70	2.18	4.13	16,50
	7	6.00	4.88	4.78	2.33	4.49	23,40
	29	7.61	4.86	4.39	4.27	3.59	24,72
	5	4.61	3.60	2.76	2.10	3.86	16,93
	5	4.56	3.09	3.70	3.64	5.65	20,64
	5	3.02	3.38	2.34	5.14	2.81	16,62
	5	2.43	1.33	2.18	2.22	0.94	9,10
	5	2.38	0.99	1.99	2 67	1.04	8,77

Although the rainfall may be light in any locality, there may be many unpleasant drizzly days, seriously interfering with sport and outdoor exercise, and we will add a few figures illustrative of the fact that Florida is favored with bright snnshine. As we proceed east and south from Jacksonville, the number of rainy days will be found to be less during the five cold months:

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FROM SIGNAL OFFICE U. S. A., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

RAINY DAYS.											
Date. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. M'ch. Remarks.											
1874—1875 1875—1876 1876—1877 1877—1878 1878—1879	14 10 5 9 5	6 4 10 9 8	15 4 6 5 5	10 8 6 10 9	5 7 6 8 3	"Rainy days," a days on which ra fell.					
Average	8.6	7.4	7.0	8.6	5.8	37.4	lays i	n 5 m	ontbs.		
	CLOUDY DAYS.										
Date.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Me'h.		Ren	narks,			
1874—1875 1875—1876 1876—1877 1877—1878 1878—1879 Average	8 6 10 9	6 4 3 11 11 7.0	12 5 2 11 5 7.0	8 7 10 9 11 8.0	8 2 7 10 4 6.2	35.6 cloudy days in 5ms.					
	RAIN	Y DAY	rs (in	CLUD	ING 8	NOW	).	•			
LOCALIT	rocality days (including, snow).										

Jacksonville is the metropolis and the objective and distributing point of the State, and in my remarks I have made it the starting point. Excursion tickets to Florida are issued by all railroad, steamboat and steamship lines from the West,

Jacksonville..... Mentone..... St. Paul....

Northwest and North. Steamships leave Boston, New York and Baltimore weekly for Savannah, and from New York to Charleston and Fernandina. Those who prefer the all rail route can leave New York early in the morning and reach Jacksonville the next day at noon. In years gone by the trip from Savannah to Jacksonville was a rough and tedious experience; but owing to the superiority of the roadbed, locomotives and ears, the trip is at present made in four hours and twelve minutes including stoppages—distance 172 miles.

For the benefit of the uninitiated I shell briefly refor to the more common fish of the Stute, the bails used for their capture, and the best route to reach various fishing bordilites where fish are the most plentiful. My remarks will be based to a great extent on personal experience, and will be essentially simple and practical.

SINEEPTERIAL (Diplothas probatosephalus).—These fish are well as sail that the property frequent fresh as well as sailt water. As a rule they are not as large as in the North. As bait, they will take prawus, shrimp, oysters, elams, fiddlers, and hard-backed crabs. As far as my observations have extended the fiddlers of the constant coast are blackish, but on the western coast they are larger and mottled pink and white. They can be received the property of the constant of the constant of the coast are blackish, but on the yellow they feet and the prosence of small hillocks of sand where they have burrowed. When cruising I invariably carry an ordinary shovel to dig not fresh water as well as bait. If the fisherman will dig the result water has a short time obtain a supply of bait. For keeping for fresh water as well as bait. If the fisherman will dig the will in a short time obtain a supply of bait. For keeping for fresh water as well as bait. If the fisherman will dig to fresh water as well as bait at the well as a short time obtain a supply of bait. For keeping to the well as a short time obtain a supply of bait. For keeping to the well as a short time obtain a supply of bait. For keeping to the well as a short time obtain a supply of bait. For keeping to the well as a short time obtain a supply of bait. For keeping the supplies of the property of the supplies are very tender and the fisherman will dig to the supplies and the supplies are very tender and the fisherman will dig to the supplies and the

## "PODGERS'S" INLAND CRUISE.

II .-- A FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE PARADISE.

"PODGERS'S" INLAND CRUISE.

II.—A FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE PARADISE.

A FTER an excellent dinner, cooked in good, old-fashioued, country style, so grateful to the palate after a surfeit of city semi-french messes, a seat in a comfortable, roomy arm-chair of the style of our daddies on the platform in the rear of the house overlooking the lake, and a good cigar, a spirit of perfect contentment and Christian-like feeling toward all man and womankind steals over one.

Before me was a wide expanse of clear, placid water, with a gentle breeze just rufiling the surface, with here and there a fisherman rowing lazily, trolling for bass; a few miles distant the spires of Kingston stood boldly up against the sky. The tiny waves rippled against the platform forming the back yard of the house, producing a sense of drowsiness, from which I was aroused by the bump of a boat against the platform and the landing of a party of three fishermen that had been out since breakfast time trolling and casting for bass. "What luck?" "Oh, not much to-day. Sunday; fish don't bite well on Sunday up this way." Nevertheless they tossed out a dozen fine black bass, the result of the day's catch. Two other boats occupied by the guests of the house came in later with about the same number, the fishermen complaining that the day had been too hot and still for good fishing.

From these gentlemen, who had been spending several weeks at the house, I learned that the fishing therenbouts was better than at any point on the river for bass, while pertwers so plentiful as to be a nuisance and were thrown back. But one muscalonge had been taken. This fish is becoming very scarce in the St. Lawrence, and very few had been taken by the fishermen below. It is given out that fishermen allow one is anyth, which is exhibited to the guests of the hotels that crowd down on the landing to look at him, and arrival, and, engaging a bost and an experienced man, starts out with visions of forty-pounders in his mind, and after trolling for miles and miles comes in w

observable that Jim's avidence was not particularly convincing. Probably he had been doing duty as a reference all summer, and his testimony had become a little stale by repetition.

From fish stories they got to telling storics on cach other, and some hitherto mysteries were brought to light, some of them rather damaging to the reputations of the character of them rather damaging to the reputations of the character of the sportsmen present. Our host proved to be a jolly nag and fond of a joke, not behind in telling a good-story and with a hearty infectious laugh. One of his stories is good enough to repeat: Some chap about the village bought a large pickerel which he was taking home for his Sunday dinner, wrapped up in a newspaper, but being struck with a tremendous thirst he stopped in at a grocery with the usual back room, laying his fish down on a barrel. The chap who kept the store being blessed with an inquisitive turn of mind unrolled the parcel and looked at the fish. His wide extended jaws suggested a joke on the owner. Probably he had read Mark Twain's story of the jumping frog of Calaveras, for he scooped up a handful of beans out of a barrel hard by, and poured them down the throat of the pickerel until he was full, and then with the end of a broom handle packed them down. Presently the owner came out, wiping off his chin, and picking up his fish went home.

The next morning he came rushing into the grocery in a high state of excitement and declared he had made a won derful discovery. "What?" "Did you ever hear that pickerel would eat beans?? "Beans! What about beans?" "Why, do you know when I dressed that pickerel this morning that I had here last night I found about a pint of beans in him." "You did?" "Yes." "Well, what is there so strange about that? Didn't you know that pickerel were very fond of beans, and that they are the best bait you could use? I thought every fool knew that. Why, when I was a boy our garden ran down to the edge of the lake, and the old man, about the time the beans were ri

row, fish, sleep, or do neither; can sit out over the water in an old-fashioned rocker, read, doze, and take solid comfort. The ladies can sit on the back porch (or front), scw, chat, tell their experiences, compare notes, in calico dresses and Mother Hubbards, relieved of the discomfort of being dressed

The ladies can sit on the back porch (or front), sow, chat, tell their experiences, compare notes, in calico dresses and Mother Hubbards, relieved of the discomfort of being dressed up in mashing costumes.

There are several nice boats on the platferm ready to be launched for a row, and boatmen to row them if wanted, with comfortable arm-chairs for seats, and many beautiful shady, wooded points near or further away for pic-nics; always shade, always good fishing. The charges are but \$7 or \$8 per week for all this comfort.

In October the shooting is good. Black ducks are to be found in the marshes bordering on the old canal; also snipe, and on the land there is about this time great flights of yellow-legs and pigeon plover. An old farmer told us that if we would come to his house (situated on the cast side of the island about midway) any time during October he would promise us fine duck shooting and the finest plover shooting possible to be found anywhere. By way of variety excursions can be made in almost any direction. Kingston is but two or three miles distant, reached by the steamboats several times a day. The St. Lawrence, a fine new boat, makes daily trips to Alexandria and returning. From Kingston, a steamer runs to Toronto.

No more delightful trip can be made than that by steamer from Kingston to Montreal, taking in the beautiful scenery of the river and giving one a sensation in runniug the rapids about which so much has been written, very exciting and with just enough of the element of danger to make it interesting. Only a good staunch boat, well handled, can run these rapids safely, but it is no great trick to go from Cape Vincent to Montreal in a good new boat, such as those in general use all along the river. A cool head and a steady hand at the oars, and by keeping close inshore, the rapids can be run with comparative safety. A paddle is better than oars on account of being able to see where you are going. You don't need much propelling power, all that is required is to keep your boat straight an

yachtsman.

The gentlemen that had been out fishing from the Stone House recorded tour hundred bass as their catch—for how many days I did not learn, but inferred the fishing did not extend over a very long period. None ever seemed to come in empty-handed; they all had fish.

The writer proposes to try it on next season, and (D. V.) become one of Hitchcock's family, and to stay until the dogs are set on him.

PODGERS.

## Matural History.

## AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE second congress of the American Ornithologists' Union mct in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York city, Sept. 30, 1884, the session lasting three days.

The meeting was called to order at 11:30 A. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1884, by the President, Mr. J. A. Allen.

The members present during the session were: J. A. Allen, H. B. Bailey, Chas. F. Batchelder, Eugene P. Bicknell, William Brewster, Montague Chamberlain, Pr. Ellict Coues, D. G. Elliot, Dr. A. K. Fisher, Colonel N. S. Goss, Dr. J. B. Holder, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Robert Ridgway, Thomas S. Roberts, John H. Sage, Geo, B. Sennett, Dr. Leonhard Stejneger.

Coues, D. G. Elliot, Dr. A. K. Fisher, Colonel N. S. Goss, Dr. J. B. Holder, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Robert Ridgway, Thomas S. Roberts, John H. Sage, Geo, B. Sennett, Dr. Leonhard Stejneger.

Dr. Coues called attention to the presence of the eminent British ornithologists, Dr. Philip Lutley Sclater and Mr. Howard Saunders; and the President, Mr. Allen, expressed the gratification of the Union at the high compliment thus paid it, and extended to these gentlemen, and also to Mr. William Sclater and the Rev. E. P. Krubley (of the British Ornithologists' Union), a cordial and earnest invitation to take part in the deliberations of the Union.

The associate members prescut were Mr. William Dutcher, Mr. Fred T. Jeneks, and Dr. Howard Jones. Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau, one of the Union's most valuable observers of bird migration, was also present, having come all the way from his home on Godbout River—at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north shore—a distance of about a thousand miles.

The Secretary (Dr. Merriam), in presenting his report, gave the following summary of the present status of membership (as derived from official acceptances in the several classes): Active 44, foreign 20, corresponding 16, associate 63. The Secretary spoke of the very cordial manner in which the distinguished foreign members had responded to the notifications of their election, and the kind expressions in which they had predicted for the Union a long and useful career. He also called attention to the loss sustained by the Union in the death of Dr. Hermann Schlegel, Director of the Royal Museum of Leyden, Holland, one of its most honored foreign members, and of two Associates, Edgar A. Small, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and H. G. Vennor, of Montreal.

The Council recommended for active membership Dr.

Montreal.

The Council recommended for active membership Dr. Leonhard Stejneger, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Otto Widmann, St. Louis, Missouri; Prof. W. W. Cooke, Indian Territory: Capt. Thos. W. Blakiston, late of Japan, and a member of the British Ornithologists' Union, now a resident of the United States.

The Council recommended that the Union confer the honor of forcign membership—the highest gift within its power—upon the following ornithologists of world-wide renown: Heinrich Gätke, Heligoland; Dr. W. Taczanowski, Russia; Henry Seebohm, England; Howard Saunders, England; Dr. H. Burmeister, Brazil.

The Council recommended for corresponding membership: Dr. J. G. Cooper, California; W. E. D. Scott, Arisanders, Program of the Council recommended for corresponding membership: Dr. J. G. Cooper, California; W. E. D. Scott, Arisandership.

zona; Dr. C. Altum, Germany; Dr. Joun Anderson, F.R. S. India; U. Bachofen von Echt, Austria; W. T. Blauford, F.R. S., London; Dr. Louis Bureau, France; Major E. A. Butler, Ireland; Dr. Edouard Baldamus, Germany; Dr. R. Blasius, Germany; Dr. Wilhelm Blasius, Germany; Dr. R. Blasius, Germany; Dr. Wilhelm Blasius, Germany; Dr. R. Blasius, Germany; Dr. Wilhelm Blasius, Germany; Dr. Alphonse Dubois, Belgium; Major H. W. Feilden, London; Dr. Victor Fatio, Switzerland; Dr. A. Girtanner, Switzerland; Dr. Hans Gadow, England; Col. H. H. Godwin-Anstin, London; Edward Hargitt, London; Dr. Julius von Haast, New Zealand; Dr. E. Holb, Austria; Dr. C. F. Homeyer, Germany; Dr. G. F. W. Krukenberg, Germany; Dr. Theobald J. Kruper, Greece; E. L. Layard, New Caledonia; Graf A. F. Marschall, Austria; Dr. A. B. Meyer, Germany; Dr. Julius von Madarasz, Budapest; Dr. M. Menzbier, Russia; Dr. A. von Middendorff, Russia; E. W. Oates, London; Col. N. Prejevalsky, Russia; Dr. R. Philippi, Chili; Dr. Gustav Radde, Russia; Dr. Leopold von Schrenck, Russia; E. P. Ramsay, Australia; Dr. Anton Reichenow, Germany; Capt. G. E. Shelly, London; Baron Edmund De Selys-Longchamps Belgium; Dr. Herman Shalow, Germany; Dr. W. Severtzow, Russia; Rev. Canon H. B. Tristram, England; Count Victor von Tschusi, Hungary; Prof. A. Duges, Mexico; Sr. Don José Zelédon, Costa Rica; Dr. Hjalmar Theel, Sweden; Henry Stevenson, England; Francis Nicholson, England. It was then stated that in view of a suggested amendment to the Constitution (presently to be announced) the Council did not deem it expedient to elect a large number of associate members at the present session. The following nominations only were presented: Edward A. Baugs, Cambridge, Mass.; Lloyd McKim Garrison, New York; George B. Greenway, Syraense, N. Y.; Gurdon Trumbull, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Rawhins Young. The Secretary be instructed to cast the affirmative ballot of the Union for the names recommended by the Conneil for the several classes of membership. They were so elected. The President next cal

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROVISION OF NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

AND CLASSFIGATION OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

Dr. Elliott Coues, chairman of the committee, stated that the committee had held a number of meetings and had prepared an elaborate report, which he was about to read. The work had been divided by the formation of the two sub-committees, one (consisting of Messrs. Ridgway, Brewster, and Henshaw) to determine the status of species and sub-species; the other (consisting of Mr. Allen and Dr. Coues) to formulate the canous of nomenclature and classification adopted by the committee. He also expressed the indebtedness of the committee to Dr. Leonhard Stejneger for determining many points in synonomy, and for other aid.

Dr. Coues then read in extenso the report of the sub-committee on codification of canons of nomenclature and classification, as adopted by the full committee. The reading occu-

cation, as adopted by the full committee. The reading occupied about au hour and a half. Mr. Ridgway continued the report by reading the list of species prepared by the subcommittee on the status of species and sub-species, and adopted by the full committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIGIBILITY OR IN-ELIGIBILITY OF THE EUROPEAN HOUSE SPAR-ROW IN AMERICA.

ROW IN AMERICA.

Dr. J. B. Holder, chairman of the committee, presented a very full and interesting report, stating that a circular of inquiry had been printed, and about 1,000 copies circulated in Canada and the United States. Particular pains had been taken to secure evidence from those who advocated the cause of the sparrow. A large number of the returns had been received and the evidence for and against the naturalized exotic had been carefully sifted and summarized. The result overwhelmingly demonstrated that the sum of its injurious qualities far exceeds and cancels the sum of its beneficial qualities. In other words, it was the verdiet of the committee that the European house sparrow is not an eligible bird in North America. The Union sustained the decision of the committee.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the house sparrow had only recently invaded New Brunswick, where it was not known a year ago. He said that about a thousand of them suddenly appeared at Fredrickton about six weeks ago, and immediately broke up into small flocks, distributing themselves over all parts of the town.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FAUNAL AREAS.

denly appeared at Fredrickton about six weeks ago, and immediately broke up into small flocks, distributing themselves over all parts of the town.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FAUNAL AREAS.

Mr. J. A. Allen, chairman of the committee, presented a report of progress, stating that North America had been divided into several districts, each of which had been placed in charge of a member of the committee, as follows: Arctic and British America and the northern tier of States bordering the Great Lakes, from New York to Minnesota inclusive, were being worked by Dr. C. Hart Meriam; Canada, south of the St. Lawrence, and New England, by Mr. Arthur P. Chadbourne; the Eastern and Middle States, from New Jersey to Florida, and west to the Mississippi River, by Dr. A. K. Fisher; the Rocky Mountain region by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, and the Pacific region by E. Belding. It was the plan of the committee, first, to collate and tabulate the required data from all published sources; second, to avail itself in like manner of the material contained in the returns of the observers of bird migration (this privilege lawing been granted by the Committee on Bird Migration); third, to illustrate the facts thus obtained by colored maps showing the summer and winter range of each species; and, fourth, to generalize the final results and place the same b fore the Union, accompanied by colored charts showing, with as much precision and detail as possible, the exact limits of the several faunal areas in North America.

The chair stated that we were honored by one of the world's most distinguished students of the geographical distribution of animals, and hoped Dr. Selater would favor the Union with a few remarks. Dr. Selater said he was very glad to know that North America, which he knew as the Nearetic Region, was being worked in so thorough a manner by so competent a committee. He said that the study of the distribution of animals was certainly not the least important of the various departments of scientific research, and that the results of the la

that a committee be appointed by the ehair for the protection of North American birds and their eggs against wanton and indiscriminate destruction; the committee to consist of six persons, with power to increase its membership and to co operate with other existing protective associations having similar objects in view.

Remarks followed by Messrs. Brewster, Chamberlain, Cones, Goss, Merriam and Sennett. The president appointed on this committee Messrs. Wm, Brewster, E. P. Bicknell, Dr. Geo. Bird Grinnell, H. A. Purdie, Wm. Dutcher and Fred A. Ober.

Under the head of scientifie papers and remarks, Dr. Merriam spoke of the capture, just three weeks previous (Sept. 19), of a second specimen of the wheatear (Saxicolla ananthe) at Godbout, on the north shore of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, by Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau. Mr. Comeau exhibited the specimen, a handsome male, and remarked upon its tameness. The first specimen (a notice of which appeared in the July Auk, p. 295) he shot in the same place on the 18th of May last. Mr. Comeau also spoke of the capture, at Godbout, of a specimen of the European house sparrow (Passer domesticus), this record extending the known range of the species, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence by about 250 miles. Dr. Leonhard Stejneger exhibited a specimen of willow grouse or ptarmigan from Newfoundland. He considered it a new geographical race, differing from the continental form chiefly in the dark color upon its primaries. Mr. Brewster remarked that he had recently examined a series of nearly 150 specimens of the ptarmigan from Newfoundland and had noticed the peenliarities mentioned but did not deem them constant. He was inclined to regard the characters mentioned as seasonal, and possibly to some extent individual. Dr. Stejneger moulted but once a year. Dr. Merriam stated that during a recent visit to Newfoundland he had examined a very large number of willow grouse in the flesh (probably not less than 800), and was still engaged in investigating the change of color individual f

ADIRONDACK MAMMALS.

ADIRONDACK MAMMALS.

As noted some weeks since, the second volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society of New York has been received. It well fulfils the promise given by its predecessor, of which we spoke, when it appeared, in high terms. The present volume contains another instalment of Dr. Merriam's "Vertebrates of the Adirondack Region, Northeastern New York," being the concluding portion of the Mammalia. There is also a shorter paper, in which the same gentleman describes a new genus and species of the Sorecidae (Mophyrax bendivit), and the frontispiece of the volume presents us with a likeness of this type.

It is a matter for congratulation that so rich a field for observation as is the Adirondack region should have been undertaken by an observer so accurate, so careful, and so enthusiastic as Dr. Merriam. There remain now, on this side the Mississippi Valley at least, but few localities where man has been so little successful in exterminating the indigenous mammalia as in the Adirondacks, and it therefore presents to the naturalist great attraetions.

Dr. Merriam's present contribution begins with the Cervidan and goes through the Mammalia. From advance sheets of this volume, we presented to our readers some months ago nis articles on the deer family, and they were thus enabled to see for themselves how thorough a knowledge the author has of those of the group which are found in the Adirondacks, and how attractively he presents this knowledge.

We present a list of the species treated in this volume: Virginia deer, moose, elk, fossil horse, fossil elephant, starnosed mole, shrew mole, Brewer's mole, short-tailed shrew, Cooper's shrew, broard-nosed shrew, hoary bat, red bat, dusky bat, silver-haired bat, little brown bat, flying squirrel, northern flying squirrel, red squirrel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, chipmunk, woodchnek, beaver, rat, house mouse, field mouse, red-backed mouse, meadow mouse, muskrat, jumping mouse, porcupine, great Northern hare, Southern ranging hare and gray rabbit.

It is a

wedging itself between them and the wall, pushed them with apparent ease far enough to obtain a free passage, and it thus continued to move several in succession. What was more astonishing, it passed in a similar manner behind the legs of a small mahogany breakfast table, and pushed it aside in the same way it had done the chairs, finally hiding itself behind a pile of quarto volumes, more than two feet high, which it also moved out from the wall. Y Now I have made a pile just two feet high, of quarto volumes, and find that to move it on a smooth, painted floor requires a force of eighteen pounds (avoirdupois), and on a carpet, of twenty-two pounds. In order to display a degree of strength proportionate to the difference in weight of the two, a man would have to exert a push pressure of twelve thousand pounds."

would have to exert a push pressure of twelve thonsand pounds."

His remarks on this species conclude with an explanation of erroncous notions concerning the food of the mole.

"It is unfortunate," he says, "(for the mole at any rate) that the farmers and gardeners still eling to the mistaken notion that the mole eats the roots of vegetables and other plants. In support of this view they affirm that they have followed the galleries of these animals along rows of garden plants and have found some of the roots gnawed entirely off and others more or less injured. Granted; but this is eireumstantial and presumptive evidence only, and is negatived by the facts hereinafter related. The truth of the matter is this: The mole follows the rows of plants in order to obtain the insects that gather in the rich soil about their roots, and doubtless injures a few by loosening the earth around them, or possibly even by seratching them in his efforts to procure the grubs.

"Presently a field mouse (Arvicola) comes along and discovers the gallery of the mole. It is just the right size, or perhaps a trifle large, so he enters without delay and is delighted to find that it leads directly to his favorite articles of diet, the roots of garden vegetables. It is this abundant and destructive pest that does the mischief, while the poor mole gets the credit of it and very likely loses his head in consequence.

"As bearing upon this subject, I quote from the pen of

consequence.

"As bearing upon this subject, I quote from the pen of Samuel Woodruff, Esq., some evidence that may fairly be regarded as conclusive. Mr. Woodruff commences by stating that he had always supposed the mole to be herbivorous, and now that the contrary had been asserted, determined to prove the matter by actual experiment as soon as he could obtain a subject. Having finally procured a full-grown, healthy and vigorous mole of this species, he goes on to say: I confined him in a wooden box about two feet square, placing on the bottom six or eight inches depth of earth, and before him a potato, a beet, a carrot, a parsnip, turnip, and an apple.

Placing on the bottom six or eight inches depth of earth, and before him a potato, a beet, a earrot, a parsnip, turnip, and an apple.

'Early next moruing I found him exceedingly languid and apparently exhausted, barely able to turn himself over when placed on his back. All the vegetables remained whole, none having been bitten. I then presented him the head and whole neck of a fowl with the feathers on; he instantly seized it, and fed upon it with great avidity. I found him the next morning plump, strong and active; nothing left of the head and neek of the fowl except the beak, part of the skull and bones of the neck, the latter being gnawed and stripped of all the flesh. I then left him with a whole ehicken about the size of a quail. The next day I found, upon examination, nothing left of the chicken with the exception of the beak, wing feathers and a few of the larger bones. I then treated him to the head, neek and entrails of another fowl. He first devoured the entrails, and after that the head and neek, with the exceptions as stated in the first instance. Satistied with this course, I changed his regimen on the evening of the 17th from flesh to cheese, with the addition of a potato boiled with meat; the animal was then full and vigorous. The next morning I found him dead, the eheese and potatoes as I had left them, none of which had been eaten. The helly and sides of the mole were much eontracted and depressed.

'During the whole time of his confinement he had been well supplied with water and iee. The whole of the vegetables put into the box remained unbitten.

'The result of this experiment has removed from my mind all doubts respecting the character and habits of this singular animal \* \* \* it is clearly not herbivorous, and may be truly ranged among earnivorous animals.'\*'

In all that pertains to the mechanical execution of the present volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, praise must be spoken. Copies may be obtained of Mr. N. T. Lawrence, of 4 Pine street. Price, paper, \$2.

+American Natural History, by John D. Godman, M.D., Vol. I. \*American Journal of Science and Art, Vol. XXVIII., No. 1, pp. 169-170.

Note on the Ruffed Grouse.—Editor Forest and Stream: As all our books on ornithology state that the ruffed grouse never have but eighteen feathers in the tail, I inclose you one with twenty, to show that there are exceptions to the rule. This is not a solitary ease, as I find that the old males quite frequently have twenty. I have shot two others within a short time which had this number. You will notice that this is the color of the very reddest phase of the so-called Oregon grouse. I have examples from Oregon of their reddest and hightest varieties, and can match either in this State.—Manly Hardy. [The books give eighteen as the normal number of tail feathers in the genus Bonasa, but there are some groups of birds, among which may be named certain grouse and geese, in which the number of rectrices is not constant, but may be two more or two less than what is regarded as the normal number.]

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARD Purchased—Two white-eared conures (Conurus leucotis), two yellow leaded conures (Conurus jendaya), one green-billed toucan (Ran shastos dicolorus), two jackdaws (Corvus monedula), one sulphus control of the property of the

The owner of a valuable Newfoundland dog was amusing himself while walking along the shore of the bay at San Francisco the other day by throwing sticks into the water and sending his dog after then. He threw a piece of wood far out into the water and bade his dog go for it. Nothing loth, the animal plunged in and in a few minutes reached the stick, which he clutched in his mouth.

Just as he was turning back he uttered a yelp, and his master saw his faithful dog, after a brief struggle, disappear from sight, though the commotion in the water lasted for some time. A shark had gobbled him.

## Game Bag and Gun.

## "ROCKY MOUNTAIN JIM."

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 28, 1884.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Col., Sept. 28, 1884.

READERS of Forest and Stream who were schoolboys forty years ago may remember the story of a hunter upon the headwaters of the Missouri River, who killed a formidable grizzly bear with a knife in a hand to hand encounter. It was a death struggle for one or both of the combatauts, but the man came out alive. The story was illustrated and the tableau presented was a very striking one to the average boy. Twenty years later it was my fortune to make the acquaintanee, in the Rocky Mountains, of James Nugent, better known as "Rocky Mountain Jim," who elaimed to be the hero of the story above referred to. Jim was a regular, and a very ideal, mountaineer. He had trapped and hunted all over the great plains, and all through the mountains from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, extending his adventures into Mexico on the south and British America on the north. Of course he was full of stories, but his general reputation for truth and veraeity was exceptionally good as applying to that elass of men. Becoming well acquainted with him, which acquaintanee continued for a number of years, I never had reason to doubt that he was really the man he claimed to be; especially as he became subsequently the chief actor in a similar encounter of which I had personal knowledge and which I will proceed to relate further on.

of which I had personal knowledge and which I will proceed to relate further on.

Some years after the settlement of Colorado, Jim in a great measure gave up his roving life and eventually took up a ranche elaim in the mountains just east of Estes Park, near the foot of Long's Peak. He built a rude cabin, gathered a few head of stock about him and lived in a precarions way from occasional earnings as guide or hunter for parties and from such game as the vicinity afforded. Years were creeping on and Jim was growing infirm, but he could not give up the habit, and once or twice a year he would strike out alone, to be absent for days or weeks in the wilderness, to renew and enjoy the adventures and excitement of his more youthful days. One of his favorite resorts upon such excursions was Middle Park, the great basin west of the dividing snowy range from which flows out Grand River, the eastern fork of the great Colorado of the West. This region was then alive with all sorts of large game, and entirely unpeopled except by roving indians and occasional somadic white men.

On the Fourth of July, 1870, in company with a friend, I came over from Denver to unfurl the Stars and Stripes from the summit of Mount Bross, at the foot of which I now write. We duly performed that task with appropriate cremony, and on the 5th of July set out on horseback for Grand Eaferth Lieb lie twenty-live miles further up the found of the strike of July set out on horseback for Grand Eaferth Lieb lie twenty-live miles further up the North Pork, we met "Julge" Wescott, a well-assenged to the North Pork, we met "Julge" Wescott, and well-assenged to have a regular hermit life, mainly upon the treat it so buundantly supplies. The "Julge" was much excited, and said Mountain Jim was at his cabin "all torn up by a bear." He was going down the Park to hunt for a doetor, and we, fortunately, were able to tell him that a pleasure party had passed across the Park a day or two before an Aroute to the formation of the party of the party of the party of th

\*Quadrupeds of North America, Vol. I., 1846, pp. 85-86,

sight. Painfally he dragged himself back to his camping place, caught his mule and set out along the trail for Grand Lake, ten miles distant, which was the nearest place at which he could ever hope to find a human being. He said that several times on the way he could hear people hallooing, but he could not answer their call or find them—the vagaries of delirium. Then, again, he would find himself lying in the grass or bushes beside the trail, and his faithful mule standing by his side. He would clamber on to its back and resume his almost hopeless journey. He had to ford rwo rivers and several smaller streams. When he reached the lake Wescott was out upon the water some distance fishing from a ruft. Seeing the bloody apparition, his first thought was Indians, and he pushed his craft further from shore; but after a time he became convinced that it was a white man, came ashore, and rendered such assistance as he was able.

About 2 o'clock in the morning the doctor came and began dressing Jim's wounds. They numbered over fifty, and extended from the top of his head to the ends of his toes. The one that distressed him most was a bite entirely through the elbow joint of the left arm. This gave him great pain. The one most serious in after effect was a cut across the forehead from just above the right ear to a point between and above the eyes, from which the scalp was torn downward over the face so far that it tore out the right eye. A similar cut on the back of the head allowed the scalp to be turned down in the same manner like a flap. A deep cut over the left eye had closed that organ entirely. The hear appeared to have grasped the whole length of his face at one bite, the lower jaw catching him muder the chin and the upper jaw across the forehead. The other wounds were more or less serious; many having to be stitched up by the surgeon.

As he became more and more rational, Jim grew concerned about his right cyc—asked repeatedly if it was destroyed. Hope was held out as long as possible, but at last, after all his

some readers may wish to know the end of Jim, who was a noted character in his time and range, I will add a couple of paragraphs more.

I next saw him at his cabin in 1872. Its walls were lined with skins of bears, cougars and other wild animals. The surroundings were littered with traps, heads, shanks and the varied döbris that usually characterize a hunter's camp, from which arose a perfume not of Araby or Cologne.

Two years later Jim had an unpleasantness with an Englishman named Hague, for whom he had been a guide. A war of words led to mutual threats and notice to be ready when next they met. Hague took refuge with a neighbor—feriff Evans—and telling his fears, and asked Evans to protect his life. A day or two after Jim rode up to Evans's house with a rifle across his saddle bow. While getting off his horse Evans shot him, lodging a ball in his brain (the newspapers said at the time a minie bâll, and now some say the weapon was a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot). At any rate Evans's shot ended the fight; but, strange to say. Jim again recovered apparently, and lived a year or two alter, but finally died, it was believed, from the effect of the bullet in his brain. Before his death Jim stated that he was a native of Cambridge, N. Y., and it is believed he "took to the woods" because of a love disappointment in early life. That last sounds like the stereotyped romance applicable in such eases.

Denver, Colorado.

## A DAY WITH THE GROUSE.

A DAY WITH THE GROUSE.

If wish to make some return for the many agreeable hours in the continuous of the many agreeable hours in the most pleasant day's shooting of my life. Although make no pretensions to being a skilful silet or a scientific make no pretensions to being a skilful silet or a scientific make no pretensions to being a skilful silet or a scientific manager of dogs thaving owned but three in my life. Although manager of dogs thaving owned but three in my life, yet if doubt if there be any one whose heart beats more quicity when his dog comes to point stram. If the most pleasant silet the properties of the stram of the recreations of the properties of the stram of the str

ady hole.

My simple plan for the day's hunt was to ascend Mill Creek a mile, to follow one of its little tributaries southward to its head and then crossing the ridge castward to another ributary, to descend this to the main steam again. These two guilless and the ground between them were sufficient for the superindictive to descend this to the main steam again. These two guilless and the ground between them were sufficient for his travine when Monut, after a little preliminary work, came to a stand among a clump of cedars which were thick on both sides of the narrow path. In a moment, where, rusbed out a half dozen pheasants, of which I saw but one, as forty feet in Iront he lashed across an opening. I fred instataneously. He fell. I picked him up. The shot, almost like a builet, had cut a furrow across the front of his breast. So much for snapshtooting. The load might just a full the subject of the bird of the last and were a cardinal rule, in shooting in our dense thickets, to the the instant my eye catches sight of the bird, and never to neglect even the unlikeliest opportunity. Although I miss many shots in the course of a day, yet the game bag will justify the proceeding when one becomes accustomed to shooting by instinct. Following up the ravine I missed two shots, one of which was elear and open, by firing too quick; for the other I did not blame myself, as I caught but a glimpse of the ride, in the course of a dog came to a point. A pleasant sprang up, not, however, with the intention of making a long flight, but of throwing itself over the edge of the race into the bushes beyond. Just as it was disappearing over the ride, it dropped to a snapsh not fifty feet from me.

Leaving the ravine for a time, we now went castward where a narrow wood of age me to a point. A pleasant sprang up, not, however, with the intention of making a long flight, but of throwing itself over the deg of the race into the stip of woods.

Why is it that in following a dog up in this way, one's heart will be a supplied with a su

share of the dinner, plunged into and drank of the stream, rolled in the leaves and was ever uneasy for the hunt to begin

share of the dinner, plunged into and drank of the stream, rolled in the leaves and was ever uneasy for the hunt to begin again.

Passing on to the head of the run where it crossed an old lumber road, the dog made game and then moved cautiously forward. Scarcely had he pointed a second time when from the bushes and rocks which skirted the stream and road, rose a fock of five or six pheasants and tore through the bushes in all directions, one going up the old road. I took deliberate aim, and with a heavy thut he dropped between the wheel-tracks. A second load sent after a tardy one which rose at the crack of the gun, should have been but was not successful. I now crossed custward over the ridge which idivided this stream from the one which I was to descend to Mill Creek. Here the woods was much more open. The gully soon came out into the open fields, and was filled with briers and hazel bushes, with an occasional tree, a lovely feeding place for the pheasants. From the thickest of these the dog flushed a flock of which I, with the most frantle efforts, could not catch sight of one. Further on the gully was narrower, so that I could keep on the bank and still sometimes see the dog. Presently I saw him stiff and firm on a point. Here was a puzzle. If I went into the thicket to him I might not see the bird fly. If I did not it might rise out of gunshot. But the pheasant himself settled the question for me, for with a mighty racket he cleared the bushes, cane directly to me, passing within fifteen feet of mc and heading for the woods beyond. What a pleasure it was to say "dead bird" to Mount, as he came inquiringly out of the bushes, and motion him toward the spot. How proudly he came bringing the pheasant. Continuing now down the middle of the gully, suddenly a bird which probably belonged to the flock flushed some distance back, scudded from a wahnut tree on the edge of the ravine and brought the dead bird. Many and many a time have I fred at pheasants flying from the word was a proposed to the flock flushed some

## BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Dear Brother Sportsmen:

Thanks to our excellent medium, the Forestant, Stream, we can all, as it were, gather around one great camp-fire and relate our hunting and fishing experiences, how we brought low that big buck, made so fine a bag of birds, or captured a string of fish so pretty, and sometimes how we didn't, though we may have been so near success. Our fondness for field sports, with the knowledge of each other gained through our organ, the Forest and Stream, unite us into one great brotherhood.

We may differ in our individual methods and implements used in the capture of our game, but that is but natural when we consider the extent of our country, and the diversified character of the shelter in which game is found, so let us respect the opinions of all unless they be rank heresies.

diversified character of the shelter in which game is found, heresies.

I think that most hunters who have pursued the deer in different parts of the country will agree with me—that in their proper place, there are equal merits in both bullet and buckshot. We cannot convince a hunter of the plains that there is a gun so good for his purpose as his rifle, or the mountaineer of the wilds of the Alleghanies a gun so good as his long, small-bore, muzzleloading rifle; while, with equal right, he who pursues the deer in the dense growth of the Southern lowlands, and some of the scrub pine and oak districts of the North, prefers the double-barrel shotgun with its deadly charge at short range.

There are a few hunters in our country, a very few, who, with their favorite rifle, which seems almost a part of themselves, can not only hit a moving deer, if seen but for a moment within range, but can hit in a vital spot; their superior skill makes the rifle their proper weapon at all times; but the great majority of us, when hunting deer in thick growth, must use the scatter-gun if we would be successful.

I have hunted deer in growth so thick that they could not

thick growth, must use the scatter-gun it we decide successful.

I have hunted deer in growth so thick that they could not be seen more than twenty yards away, and I claim that a charge of buckshot is much more effective at such range than a rifle ball. If the deer is struck by a rifle ball in a vital spot, it will generally very soon succumb, but if clsewhere, the chances are good for a long chase after a wounded deer, unless the bullet be explosive, when the nervous shock and loss of blood from torn arteries, would bring it down. Now the charge of buckshot at short range with its numerous small bullets striking the deer in various places will give it a fatal shock, though no so called vitals spot may be touched.

Those who have shot deer within fifty yards with buck-

shot know how instentaneously they drop if hit with the bulk of the charge forward of the hips; while those who have shot many with the bullet, know how often they lead yon a long chase, though severely wounded, unless hit in the brain, spine or heart. I would not like to use an explosive bullet on deer, for I do not like to see the meat so mangled, and the buckshot generally makes considerable waste meat also; so I prefer the rifle for deer whenever it can be used with any degree of success. There is more skill required in its use, therefore more pleasure derived.

In my own experience a larger percentage of wounded deer got away from me when using the rifle than when using a shotgun. "Chippewa's" instance of a small deer hit near the vitals with buckshot aud living for hours, is not conclusive any more than is an instance in my own experience when after putting a .44-caliber rifle ball through the heart of a yearling deer, it led me a chase for an hour and a half, when I was able to bring it down with a second shot, or it might have kept up much longer, but it was a young deer and badly hightened, hoth in favor of tenacity of life. I like the remarks of "Q. U. Ait" on the matter, and I think most of our brother sportenen will agree with him if they bave hunted deer North, South, East and West. My experience in the matter amounts to just this—in thick growth, and within fifty yards, use shotgun, otherwise use rifle. But with "Chippewa" I would say to the young begit ner taking his first lessons in deer hunting, use the rifle and become as skillful with it as you can, that is, if your hunting ground will permit of it at all.

The greater pleasure later on will compensate you for the lack of the extra deer you might have brought into camp had you used the shotgun. As regards hounding deer, there are sections of our country where I believe it proper and right, and other places where I should strongly oppose it. The hounds and shotgun should go together in a section of nunterrupted thickets. But I would have the h

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reading the arguments under "Bullet vs. Buckshot" I notice that nearly every one in favor of the rifle looks upon the "Gatling gun" as the height of cruelty. Now I should say that the average deer killer who goes into the woods for a month's slaughter could kill more and so wound less with the shotgun than with the rifle, on the theory that the more pellets fired the better chance of hitting a vital spot. Perhaps at long distances the rifle is the surest death on account of penetration, although there are scores of men who would be as likely to strike the animal in the leg as in the heart at seventy yards. A good shot would not, but then a good shot should be sportsman enough to crawl up within killing distance if he had a shotgun. I prefer the rifle as the neater weapon, though if the deer were asked he might say, "Thank you, but if it's all the same I'll wait until nature calls me."

C. F. M. G.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read in your valuable paper this virulent controversy on the above subject, and will say it is a good way of disseminating useful information, and its winding up will be like that of the great fishing-rod dispute, viz.: that every one is entitled to hold his own opinion on the subject, and under the circumstances do what seems best in his own eyes, "Piute" and "Wells" to the contrary. Now, as circumstances alter cases, I will venture to say that it is unsportsmanlike to use buckshot against deer in the open or on a lake, a rifle being the proper weapon; but in the thick spruce woods of Lower Canada, where the deer will often start up within 30 yards of one in such tanglewood that you can hardly see it, and even if you do see a patch of fur cannot tell to what part of the animal it belongs, there I will say a good charge of buckshot will be more to the point than a single bullet; that is, if you really want your Caribou, Province Quebec, Oct. 2.

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

N Wednesday, Oct. 1, the wind, which had been from a westerly quarter for some days, shifted to the east and continued so until Saturday. Our rail shooters who were looking for just such a season, started for Maurice River and Port Penn with expectation of grand sport. The favorable winds backed a considerable volume of water into the Delaware and the creeks flowing into it, but the number of birds killed was not so large as it would have been if the same storm had occurred a week sooner. The high grounds bordering Angustine creek at Port Penn were overflowed, and places where boats had not been pushed over this autumn were reached, yet no astonishingly large bags were made. Those who were content with fewer birds selected the Lazaretto and Chester grounds, but the rail shooting at these latter places was not at all good.

Teal ducks are now numerous in the Delaware and snipe continue to be found on grounds affected by the tides. All the inland meadows are dried up or covered with an immense growth of vegetation. A week's continued rain will not rejuvenate them; owing to this the snipe frequent the river flats.

Al Hembold went overboard with his gun, shells and

flats.
Al Hembold went overboard with his gnn, shells, and seventy rail he had boated at Maurice River on Friday last. He was lucky to get ashore after finding his breechloader, which had gone to the bottom. Mr. Chas. Jones was fined \$50 at the same place on Thursday, for shooting without a

license. He intends carrying the case to court, as he says he doubts the constitutionality of the statute.

There will be more quail found in Pcnnsylvania and neighboring States this autumn than for several years. We have had a splendid breeding season and reports come in from many quarters that birds are plentiful.

Homo.

## CONNECTICUT NOTES.

CAME around this part of Connecticut is what might be called scarce. A few coveys of quail have been in the neighborhood during the summer, and last week one of them spent nearly all one day feeding in the back yard of a place nearly in the center of the town. The young birds of this covey were not larger than sparrows, and have no doubt already falleu prey to some pot-hunter, with which this vicinity is overrun from its nearness to the city of Bridgeport.

Partridges have been extremely scarce for some years past, and have not heard that the prospects for them are any better

and have not heard that the prospects for them are any better this season.

Rail shooting on the Honsatonic River this year has not been up to the average, possibly on account of the tides, which ran poor in September. Heard of several bags of fifteen to twenty, and expect to hear better reports on this month's tides if the cyrun fuller.

About the only successful sport has been shark fishing in the river, seven of which animals have been caught by one person so far. These were caught in rather anovel way: by fastening the line to a houy and letting the fish hook itself, and if in the mood (which was very seldom) to tow the buoy around till the owner came after him. Other kinds of fishing has been very poor, possibly owing to the number of sharks around. Even the snappers or small blues have almost deserted us this season. Later on expect to have some reports to make about cooting, etc. HOUSATONIC.

STRATFORD, Conn.

Wing-Shooting.—Cedar Hurst Farm, Sept. 29, 1884.—

Editor Forest and Stream: Sometimes men are not in proper trim for shooting. I remember being out on one occasion for a whole day with a good shot and although game was not scarce, we only killed a small bag. On other occasions the same shot was often most deadly. There are all manner of grades of excellence in shooting. Some will feel a degree of self-complacency if they hit one bird in ten, while others will only miss one out of an equal number. Much of the proficiency in shooting on the wing may be referred to bodily temperament. Some persons are so nervously constituted and so hurried in their movements that they never attain the degree of coolness and self-possession requisite for a steady marksman. A nervons anxiety causes them to fire without obtaining any decided aim. The real foundation of the art of "shooting flying" is in the sympathy which exists between the eye and the hand, the sight and the touch, and the power of so combining, as it were, the sections of the two senses that in their united action they seem to be the effect of one. The art of measuring distances and directing the gun to a flying object is learned by degrees. Some shoot with one eye shut, others with both open, there is no rule in this matter, it entirely depends upon early training and habit.—J. C. Y.

Food of Ruffed Grouse.—From a correspondent, "R. R.," who writes from Sherhrooke, P. Q., Canada, under date of Sept. 24, we have the following: "I mail you herewith crop of a ruffed grouse I shot this P. M. Have any of your readers ever seen one filled with toadstools as this one is?" The same day that this was received, a ruffed grouse crop came through the mails from Canada, but without postmark. This crop contained, so far as we could discover, not a single toadstool, but a great mass of freshly plucked green leaves. Among them were what appeared to be foliage of the white birch, chokeberry, wild cucumber, raspberry, and hardhack, together with that of various other swamp plants. While leaves are often found in the craw of the ruffed grouse, it is very unusual, we think, to find them so abundant as in this case, where they formed a tightly packed mass, somewhat larger than a man's fist. The question of the food of our game birds is an interesting one, and we think that it would be worth our readers' while to discover by an examination of the crops of the hirds they may kill, just what they feed on during the different months of the shooting season.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo., Sept. 29, 1884.—The open season for deer, elk, etc., opened on the 15th, and all the hunters outside appear to have been ready and waiting for it. They poured through here in wagons and on horseback, going to the northern and western parts of this park, to North Park and over Gore Range to Egeria Park and the Flat-top Mountains. For a weck they have been coming back, many outfits with immense loads of meat, and others, I am glad to say, with very little. It is not unusual for ten or fifteen wagon loads of meat to pass here in a day. One day last week I saw five loads go by within half an hour; two of them four horse loads and the others two horse loads, and each one of the five belonging to a different party. Now, if the fellows who want a deadlier sporting arm could only get one built upon the coffee mill principle, that would kill every turn of the crank at a thousand yards, the deer, elk and antelope could all be wiped out in six months or a year, and there would be no further cause for anxiety, or need for game laws.—W. N. B.

Wolves and Assafedita.—Speaking of assafedita, au uncle of mine, as I have heard the story, paid off a mortgage on a farm in Illinois in the early days with the bounty he received for killing wolves. His method was to set up a pole with a flag on it in the winter on a little hill and then to ride away as far as he could see the pole; then going toward the pole he dropped a large piece of heef well rubbed with assafedita and dragged it by a rope attached to the pommel of his suddle. When near the pole he took from a tin box lumps of lard or fat meat well dosed with strychnine and dropped them in the trail. Then riding off he would lay another trail, and so on till night. In the morning he would find the wolves dead not far from the pole.—P.

THOMASTON, Conn., Sept. 30.—Arthur Fenn, a young man of eighteen, was brought before Justice Judson this afternoon on two counts, for snaring and attempting to snare partridge. He plead guilty, and it being his first proven offense, he was fined \$3 on the first count and \$2 on the second, with costs, making in all \$13.25, which was paid by his father. A first lesson for snarers in this place.—GAME WARDEN.

A MEDICAL "KICKING ANTIDOTE."—A well-known gentleman of this city, who is a physician of prominence, an anthor, a professor, a sportsman, an angler, a sailor, a salt mine owner, a rifle shot and an inventor, some time ago turned his attention to devising a recoil pad for rifles and shotguns. His elastic heel plate, as it is called, has been put on the market, and is doing a most excellent work in tempering the kick of his guu to the sportsman. Those who have tried the elastic heel plate are very well satisfied with it, and a company down South is now negotiating with the inventor for something of the kind to be attached to the rear hoofs of mules, hoofs of mules.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 6.—Shooting runs a little quiet. Some marsh birds are shot. Coots are in the bay, and some geese have passed south. Wilson's snipe and some woodcock are taken, the old "timber-doodles" having those rich colors only found on an October or November bird. A white woodchuck and chipmunk (T. striatus) are among things recently seen. In the spring it was said the prospects were good for quail but now they appear by no means numerous. Quite a number of bluewing teal have been bagged and also several fine wood drakes. Considerable interest is manifested in small-bores at present.—X. Y. Z.

SNARING IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.—Stony Point, N. Y., Oct, 1.—Editor Forest and Stream: Will you kindly inform me of name and address of the proper State officer to whom I should apply for assistance to break up the partridge trapping now going on in this vicinity. Thousands of birds are caught and sent to the New York market, and we wish it stopped.—T. [Apply to Joseph H. Goodwin, State game protector, King's Bridge, N. Y. Rockland county is in his district.]

Iowa Prairie Chickens.—Anita.—So far chicken hunting has been a failure, and why so I am unable to state, as the weather during the hatching season was everything that could be asked for, and those who predicted such immense hunting this fall are decidedly left. A party of ns are about to start north for ducks, and should our plans mature look out for an account of the trip.—C. B.

Connecticut.—Thomaston.—Partridge and quail are reported plentiful in this vicinity, and I have heard of no violation of the game laws as yet; but the fact of my being one of the game wardens partly accounts for it perhaps, although we intend to make it hot for the snarers.—Game Warden.

TAME WILD GEESE.—Mr. Junius P. Leach, of Rushville, Ind., who has paid some attention to the breeding of wild geese, announces that he intends to dispose of his stock. They are suitable for decoys or for ponds.

The Wild Pigeons.—Huntingdon, Tenn., Sept. 29.— Editor Forest and Stream: Can some of your readers inform me where the wild pigeons are at this time, and where they nested the past season?—L. L. H.

## Sea and River Hisking.

## THE COMING TOURNAMENT.

THE COMING TOURNAMENT.

THE Committee of Arrangements of the National Rod and Reel Association, met at Mr. Blackford's, in Fulton Market, on Friday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M. The Chairman, Jndge McGown, telephoned that he could not he present until an hour later, and Mr. James Benkard was appointed chairman pro tem. The Secretary read a note from President Endicott saying that an invasion of quail into the State of Delaware called him to repel them and he could not be present. He read a letter from Mr. J. C. McAndrew offering \$100 to be distributed in prizes at the tournament among the amateur trout and salmon classes, and a vote of thanks to Mr. McAndrew was passed. That gentleman being present, was asked for specific directions as to the apportionment of this sum, but he left it entirely with the sub-committee ou prizes.

of this sum, but he left it entirely with the sub-committee ou prizes.

Mr. Vallotton moved that the judges in the different classes appoint a member to see that the tackle is in accordance with the rules and requirements of the Association at all times during the contests, and that this be inserted in Rule 2, before the words "The judges." Carried.

The rules for black bass casting with the minnow then came up. The secretary read them as published by Dr. Henshall, chairman of the sub-committee on black bass casting, and published in Fornest and Stream of July 8, 1884, and also criticisms on them. The question arose as to the powers of sub-committees and whether their action was final or in the nature of recommendations to the general committee, to be acted upon by the latter. It was decided that their action was subject to the approval of the general committee; and Prof. Mayer moved that instead of an allowance of five minutes for casting, that each contestant he allowed five easts, and that his score shall be recorded as in heavy hass casting, except that he will not be required to cast in a lane. Carried. (This was done because it was considered that with the small reels used too much time would be consumed in reeling up with the small reels, and under the five minutes' rule only one or two casts could be made.)

The suh-committee on striped bass casting reported that they had considered last year's rules, and would suggest that the lane be made thirty-five feet instead of twenty-five, as heretofore. Adopted. They also recommended that a separate contest he held for the longest single cast, each contestant to have three casts, and the longest cast to count. Carried.

The rules for salmon casting were unaltered.

separate contest is least to the longest east to count. Carried.

The rules for salmon casting were unaltered.

The rules for salmon casting were unaltered.

The question of the interpretation of that portion of Rules 2 and 11 of last year, which relates to trout casting, was then considered. While some of the members interpreted them to mean that the winner of the first prize in the Amateur Classes A, B and C, were only debarred from all Amateur classes during the year in which they were winners, Mr. Mather held that they debarred previous first prize winners from ever entering an Amateur class, and read Rule 2, as follows; "No one shall be permitted to enter an amateur contest who has ever fished for a living; who has ever been a guide, or has been engaged in either the manufacture or sale of fishing tackle, or who has ever taken a first prize in any tournament. The judges in any particular class, on appeal, shall have power to decide in all matters relating to entries, and their decision shall be final."

As it seemed to be the unanimous sense of the meeting that no such sweeping proscription was intended, Mr. Black

ford moved that the words "have won" in Rule 11, be changed to "win," and the words "or who has ever taken a first prize in any tournament" be stricken out. Carried. Prof. Mayer then proposed to strike from this rule the words: "Nor will any person having won the first prize in Class D be permitted to compete for the prizes in Class E" Carried. This forbids experts who cast in a class where delicacy and accuracy were considered from casting in the long distance class, D and E being the only classes where the champions, or experts, can enter.

A communication from the Park Commissioners to Mr. Martin B. Brown, chairman of the sub-committee on grounds, was received saying that when the Association fixed the date of the tournament they could have the use of the Harlem Mere in Central Park, was received, and the Secretary was ordered to notify the Board that the tournament would take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 22 and 23.

REVISED RULES FOR 1884.

## REVISED RULES FOR 1884.

REVISED RULES FOR 1884.

Rule 1. All persons competing for prizes shall pay an entrance fee in each contest as follows: Members, two dollars; non-members, five dollars.

Rule 2. No one shall be permitted to enter an amateur contest who has ever fished for a living; who has ever been a guide, or has been engaged in either the manufacture or sale of fishing tackle. The judges in the different classes shall appoint a member to see that the tackle is at all times in accordance with the rules and requirements of the Association during the contests. The judges in any particular class, on appeal, shall have power to decide in all matters relating to cutries, and their decision shall be final.

Rule 3. No rod shall exceed eleven feet six inches in length, and it shall be used with a single hand.

Rule 4. Any style of reel or line will be allowed, but a leader or casting line of single gut, of not less than eight feet in length, to which three flies, one stretcher and two droppers shall be attached.

in length, shall be at

leader or casting line of single gut, of not less than eight feet in length, to which three flies, one stretcher and two droppers shall be attached.

Rule 5. No allowance of distance shall be made for difference in length of rods.

Rule 6. Persons entering these contests shall draw lots to determine the order in which they will cast and will be ready to cast when called by the judges.

Rule 7. Each contestant will be allowed five minutes to cast for distance and will then stand aside until called in his turn to cast for delicacy and accuracy, when he will be allowed five minutes for this purpose.

Rule 8. The distance shall be measured by a line with marked buoys stretched on the water; said line to be measured and verified by the judges at least once each day of the casting. A mark shall be made from the stand from which the buoy line shall be measured, and the caster may stand with his toes touching this mark, but may not advance beyond it. Should he step back of it, unless directed so to do by the judges, the loss in distance shall be his

Rule 9. The stretcher fly must remain at the end of the casting line in all casts. The others are not deemed so important. A contestant may claim time for repairs, which shall be allowed by the judges, or the judges may order the next on the list to cast while repairs are made, in their discretion.

Rule 10. In the absence of an appointed judge the com-

cretion. Rule 10. In the absence of an appointed judge the com-

Rule 10. In the absence of an appointed judge the committee will fill the vacancy.

Rule 11. Any person who shall win the first prize in Class A will not be permitted to compete for prizes in either Classes B or C; or, having won the first prize in Class B, to compete in Class C.

Classes B or C; or, having won the first prize in Class B, to compete in Class C.
Rule 12. Salmon Fly-Casting, — The foregoing rules shall govern, except that the rods shall not exceed 18 feet in length, and may be used with both hands, and that only one fly will be required.
Rule 13. Black Bass Casting.—All general rules which do not conflict with the following special rules shall govern. No rod shall be less than 8 nor more than 10 feet, nor less than 7 nor more than 10 ounces. Any black bass multiplying reel may be used; but clicks, drags, or any device to control the rendering of the line, except the thumb, will not be allowed. Lines shall not be of less caliber than No. 6 (letter H) braided silk, or No 1 sea-grass, or corresponding sizes of other material. The weight of the sinker shall be one-half ounce, the same to be furnished by the committee. Casting shall be underhand, and but a single hand shall be used. Each contestant shall be allowed five casts, the longest to count, and then will be allowed five minutes to cast for style and accuracy. The scale shall be the same as in fly-casting, viz.: Distance, the longest cast in feet; style and accuracy, 25 points each.

viz: Distance, the longest cast in feet; style and accuracy, 25 points each.

Hevvy Bass Casting.—Rods shall not exceed 9 feet in length; any reel may be used, but the line shall be of linen not less than No. 9. The casts shall be made with sinkers weighing 2\frac{1}{2} ounces. (These will be furnished by the committee.) The casts shall be made in lane, formed by the buoy line and a line parallel to it and distant 35 feet. Each contestant will be allowed five casts. His casts within the lines only shall be measured, added and divided by five, and the result shall constitute the score.

Light Bass Casting.—The above rules shall govern, except that the sinker shall be 1\frac{1}{2} ounces, and there shall be no restriction as to lines.

## THE ICHTHYOPHAGOUS CLUB.

THE ICHTHYOPHAGOUS CLUB.

A MEETING of the committee was held at Blackford's, in Fulton Market, on Friday last. It was unanimously decided that the club should dine, and then the question arose as to the place where they should have their dinner. Mr. Blackford stated that Messrs. Hunting and Hammond would open the Murray Hill Hotel about the 10th of October, and as one of the firm had fed the Ichthyophagoi at the Palisade House, he thought his experience was valuable, therefore the committee decided to dine there. The time was fixed—after some opposition to Friday, by President Foord, because it was "fish day" and the club should not be bound by tradition—for Friday, October 17, at 6.30 P. M. Then the momentous question as to what strange and horrible forms of aquatic life should be served or were available. Mr. Blackford stated that he had a shark on ice, hellbenders in aquaria, and had telegraphed to Hume & Co., at Puget Sound, for a geoduck, a gigantic form of soft clam which fills a flour barrel, if the clam is large enough. He could also procure wollfish, sea-robins, and knew where a sting ray of 300 pounds could be obtained. Mr. Mather promised a lot of the curious mantis shrimp, horsefeet, winkles, razorclams, starfish; and shocked the whole committee by suggesting dobsons, or helgramites. Mr. Phillips moved that Mr. Mather be expelled from the club for offering them such beastly things, but the latter explained that there might be vast possibilities of epicurean delicacy hidden in the hel-

gramite if properly boiled or roasted, and the motion was withdrawn. It was voted that he might procure a quantity, have them served to suit his ideas, and then be allowed to cat the entire lot.

A form of invitation was adopted which assured guestathat a proper number of coroners and undertakers would be in attendance, and Mr. Blackford stated that Gillam, of Puck, would illustrate the menus with appropriate sketches. A proposition to have the club make an annual pilgrimage to the tombs of the members who had passed away during, or immediately after, previous feasts, was voted down as being too much of the uature of a holiday such as Decoration day, and might be construed into making light of scrious matters. No further business coming before the meeting it adjourned, and then followed an informal questioning by the members as to the consequences of the last feast and the amount of distress felt after it, with their opinion as to the relative digestibility of unicorn's liver and walrus hoofs. Doubtless Prof. Atwater could find new material for investigation such as are to be found in our fishcultural column if he should analyze the food prepared for the coming dinner.

## THE RED SNAPPER.

THE RED SNAPPER.

THIS magnificent fish is one of the most common in the Gulf of Mexico. It is gorgeously colored, very graceful in all its movements and unusually wary and capricious. In weight it ranges from two to thirty-five pounds, averaging seven pounds. Its home is in the strictly salt waters of the Gulf, a short distance from the coast. There it lives on the bottom at a depth of 60 to 240 feet. The ocean floor of Florida declines greatly at first, for a distance of from thirty to fifty miles from the shore, to a depth of 300 feet, then very abruptly decends to a depth of 600 feet, beyond which the slope is more gradual to a depth of about 12,000 feet.

The first slope is a sandy one; the second is sandy, tocky, and muddy, while the third is wholly muddy. The surface of the second with its uneven rocks afford homes and comparative security for all kinds of small marine animals, such as crabs, barnacles, corals, etc. These attract myriads of small fish which are preyed upon in turn by larger, and so on upward we find them illustrating the common saying of big fish eat the little ones."

The red snapper is most prominent in these communities. It is one of the largest, most active, and handsomest species. Its life is spent about the patches of rocks, swimming about six feet from the bottom among tall branching corals and waving grasses in a lazy, graceful manner, forever on the alert to dash upon some rockless smaller fish. Its whole appearance suggests craftiness, smartness, and conceitedness.

Ordinarily it has about fifty species of beautifully delicate

ness.
Ordinarily it has about fifty species of beautifully delicate fishes to select its food from, and it seems to show considerable judgement in the selection. Among these are rare fishes that live only about the coral reefs of warm seas. Even that most celebrated little fish of the Romans—the red mullet, that was so highly esteemed by the epicure emperors, furnishes an occasional meal for the red snapper. In consequence of living upon food of this character, the flesh of the red snapper is peculiarly firm and sweet, being disposed in regular layers that make it especially desirable for serving at the table.

The red snapper is altogether caught with hook and line.

at the table.

The red snapper is altogether caught with hook and line. Vessels carrying six or eight men go to sea prepared with all appliances for capture and preservation, and are about one week in securing what is termed a load. They go from home as far as 250 miles, being then about fifty miles from land. The places where the fish live are found by soundinglines that indicate the depth known to the fishermen, and that have baited hooks attached which are quite sure to get a victim if there are fish near by and they are disposed to bite. The vessels are anchored over the spot or allowed to drift across it, while the fishermen ply their lines as rapidly as possible. Each man handles a single line, which has two large hooks and several pounds of lead attached. When the fish are hungry they bite as fast as the lines are lowered to them and even rise near to the surface of the sea in their eagerness, biting at bare hooks or anything that is offered. From this habit they have gained the name of snappers. Very often two large fish are hooked at once, and then the fisherman has a hand pull, for the snapper is gamy. While it is so easily captured at times, there are spells when it cannot be lured by any kind of bait or snare. It is truly a capricious tish.

Storms, adverse winds and currents, affect the business of the fishermen very much, and at best theirs is a hard, disagreeable life.

The principal red snapper fishing grounds of the Gulf lie. The red snapper is altogether caught with hook and line

agrecable life.

The principal red snapper fishing grounds of the Gulf lie between Mohile Bay and Cedar Key. This places Pensacola nearer to them than any other shipping point, and besides there is no other city so conveniently located for receiving and shipping the catch of the large fleet of vessels that are now engaged in the business.

## HOW TO COOK IT.

Boiled.—Take a fish of five to eight pounds, cut off head, wash clean in cold water, tie up tight in a clean cloth so that it will not break to pieces in the water. Put it in enough hot water to cover well, with half a cup of vinegar and a handful of salt; boil steadily for three-quarters of an hour, or until the flesh cleaves readily from the bone. Serve with this sauce:

Take, one pint of water make a flory, thickening of the

hour, or until the fiesh cleaves readily from the bone. Serve with this sauce:

Take one pint of water, make a flour thickening, stir in the water and let it boil till clear. Add salt to season, a little pepper, a tablespoonful of butter, and two hard boiled eggs, sliced.

Baked with dressing.—Take a fish of five to eight pounds, wash it clean in cold water, leave on the head, and in removing the entrails, see that no longer cut is made in the belly of the fish than is absolutely necessary to clean the cavity. Prepare a dressing as follows: Have rendy enough stale bread to fill the cavity in the head and belly, soften it with cold water, take two tablespoonsful of lard in a sauce pan, cut finely a medium sized union, put it in the lard and cook thoroughly but not too brown, add to this the softened bread, mix well together and season to the taste with pepper, salt, and herbs; stuff the fish with this dressing and cook in a hot oven, having a little hot water in the bottom of the pan, dredging the fish with a very little flour. Cook until done and serve hot.

Baked with tomato dressing.—Prepare the dish as before.

Make a dressing by soaking twice as much bread as above

done and serve hot.

Baked with tomato dressing,—Prepare the dish as before.

Make a dressing by soaking twice as much bread as above directed with the contents of a two-pound can of tomatoes or an equivalent quantity of fresh tomatoes, heat it thoroughly in a saucepan, season with salt and pepper, adding a teaspoonful of butter. Stuff the fish with this dressing; spread the remainder of the dressing over the

outside of the fish, as it lies in the pan. Bake in a hot oven

outside of the fish, as it lies in the pan. Bake in a hot oven as before directed.

Broiled in the oven.—Take a fish of three to five pounds, split the flesh through the back bone; put in a dripping pan two heaping tablespoonsful of butter, set on the top of the stove and let the butter get hot; lay in the fish, spread open, skin side down, put salt and pepper on it and bake in a very hot oven, basting frequently with the butter. After placing the fish on a platter for the table, squeeze over it the juice of a lemon and serve without delay.

Bried.—Cut the fish in pieces off the back bone, wash clean and dry with a towel, sprinkle on salt and roll in corn meal. Fry in a pan half full of lard as hot as possible, and yet not hot enough to burn the fish.

Court bouillon.—Use a fish of from five to eight pounds weight. Take two teaspoonsful coloring pepper, one half teaspoonful black pepper, quarter teaspoonful cayenn pepper, two garlic cut in thin slices, put all in a tea cup and pour cold water over them. Put in a kettle on the fire half a cup of lard, let it get very hot, slice into finis a medium sized union and let it cook, stirring constantly. Add a half a can of tomatoes, or three ripe tomatoes, let it cook well together, then put in the fish and the mixture of pepper and garlic, sufficient salt to season and a half cup of flour. Stir well, then cover with boiling water, and let it boil ten minutes. Serve at once.

Pensacola, Florida.

MAINE NOTES.

### MAINE NOTES.

MAINE NOTES.

"I'HE trouting season in the Maine waters closed rather unsatisfactorily to the sportsmen. Sept. 30 was the last day—clear and bright—but scarcely a trout was taken, from the Androscoggin headwaters at least. At Moosehead the fall fishing is reported to have been poor, as it generally is. At the Upper Dam, Androscoggin Lakes, the home of the big trout—pure Salmo fontinalis—the last week of the season amounted to nothing, though a single large fish was taken weighing nine and a half pounds. At one time some thirty-five sportsmen were quantered in the uow commodious Upper Dam camps, but many of them went away in disgust with no trout.

The Union Waterpower Company is rebuilding the dam and Lake Mooseluemaguntle is drawn down to the old low water mark, while below the dam there is very little running water. Such was a very poor outlook for trout fishing, and it is likely to continue some monts longer. The superintendent estimates that it will take till May to rebuild the dam, all things being favorable, and any disaster or the usual petty hindrances of such jobs is likely to prolong the work till into June or July, in which case the spring fishing is likely to be interfered with at the dam and in the lake above. Should the winter prove a dry one, with little rain, Richardson Lake, below, will be heavily drawn upon by the Waterpower Company, and since it is now six feet below high-water mark the chances are for poor fishing there also.

But those who took the ponds about the Maine lakes for their fall fishing had a tast of trout; but, alas, for the pro-clivities of the sportsmen as well as all the rest of human nature! Some of them caught trout to waste—only to brag about. How long before every lover of the rod and line will begin to see that, at the best, the trout in such ponds and streams can last but a short time, and when will each learn to be satisfied with trout enough for the table? Sentiment in that direction is growing, but is not the growth so siow as the beauty of the trout of the proventi

disgorge hooks by swimming against obstructions in the water?

There was another incident connected with that day's fishing. There was another boat on the pond with three men in it. They fished all day long. Their movements showed that they were taking trout very fast. Their conversation showed that they had taken a bushel box full, and some were in the bottom of the boat at 3 o'clock, but still they fished till almost dark. How many such hauls are there left in that pond? How long before trout will have disappeared from its waters if such indiscriminate fishing is to be indulged in? In that one box there was reasonable sport enough for a whole season for every sportsman who will visit that pond next year. It was just as unreasonable for those men to take them all that day as it would be for a farmer to kill all of his sheep in one hour when he only wanted one for food. Four or five of those trout would have been all those men could have eaten at one meal. The set went where?

Special.

A DEADWOOD EXCHANGE reports: "The fishing party composed of Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hill, Mrs. La Rue, Miss Emmett, Miss Marie Dold, John Dold, O. L. Houghton, John Friedsam and James Stoneroad got home from Mora last night. Houghton came very near killing several of the party by cutting down a tree for wood and felling it across the tent. Friedsam was considered the best fisherman, as he furnished the most money. Jim Stoneroad was the laziest man, and was fatally wounded by running a splinter the sixteenth part of an inch into his finger. The ladies dressed it, and it is barely possible that he will recover. An old genleman named Fruchas and a young fellow called Garcia, caught the fish at 65 and 35 cents per day. The ladies express themselves as having had a good time, and every one of the men fabricated about the fish they bought. They were gone four days."

On the Jersey Coast.—Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The storm which we have just had will about end the fishing along the New Jersey coast. Up to this date the season has been remarkably good. All varieties of fish have been plentiful excepting the bluefish, and to the absence of the latter may be attributed the more than usual quantity of weakfish that have entered the bays. Sheepshead have been numerous; in fact, all the bottom fish have shown themselves in numbers above the average. The best baymen at both Tuckerton and Barnegat have been for a month at their several lifesaving stations on Long Beach, N. J., and amateurs have had to make their selection of companions from men not engaged in this important branch of the United States service.—Homo. engaged in tl vice.—Номо.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo., Sept 28, 1884.—Trout have been plentiful and fishing good in this region since the waters subsided to their usual summer stage, which was about the middle of July. The fish taken bave averaged larger than usual, and their condition has been uniformly excellent. It is reported that some traps were constructed along Troublesome River, in the flush of the season, and many trout thus taken. I do not know whether true or not. First heard the report a few days ago. Good catches can yet be made almost any day with the fly or a grasshopper. Two and three pounders are quite common this year.—W. N. B.

BLACK BASS FOR ENGLAND.—The Fishing Gazette says: "At the last meeting of the Aquarium sub-committee of the National Fishculture Association the Marquis of Exeter stated that he was sending Mr. Silk to Canada for black bass, and he thought the committee might like to know this, Mr. R. B. Marston said it was an opportunity they ought not to lose, and he had much pleasure in proposing that they accept the kind offer of Lord Exeter. It was finally decided that the Society would take a number of the fish."

The "coachman" seems to be the popular "fty" in the East. (This alleged joke is for anglers only and will be a dark mystery to all others).—Evansville (Ind.) Argus.

## Hishculture.

## AMERICAN FOOD FISHES.

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND NUTRITIVE VALUE OF OUR AMERICAN FOOD FISHES AND INVERTERATES.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

BY W. O. ATWATER.

[Continued.]

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FOODS.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FOODS.

WE are now ready to consider the amounts of the different ingredients, nutrients and non-nutrients, in fish and other foods. Perhaps I can illustrate this in no better way than by an actual example. A sample of beef, sirloin, of medium fatness, was found by analysis in our laboratory to consist of about one-fourth bone and three-fourths flesh, edible substance. The flesh was analyzed and found to contain, nearly; water, 60 per cent.; protein, 19 per cent.; fats, 20 per cent.; innineral matter, 1 per cent. Calculating upon the whole sample of meat, which one-fourth, or 25 per cent. was bone and other refuse, and 75 per cent. flesh, the analysis would stand as in the following table, in which the composition of the flesh by itself and that of the meat, bone, and all, are both given:

Refuse, bone, etc Water Protein Fat Mineral matters	In flesh, edible portion.  Per cent. None. 60 19 20 1	refuse.	This very imperfect analysis may be stated in the following form, as is done in the tables beyond.  The tables beyond contain also columns for carbo-by-drates, etc., which occur in milk and in some shellfish, but are not found in ordir ary meats in sufficient amount to warrant their insertion in
Total	100	100	such tables as these.

## CONSTITUENTS OF SAMPLE OF BEEF-SIRLOIN.

	i. e.,	In Edible Portion— In Meats as Purchaser including both embone and other refuse						inhle			
HOOD MANUALTA			NUTRIENTS.			EDIBL		E PORTION.			
FOOD MATERIAL.	Water.	Nutrients.	Protein,	Fats.	Mineral Matters.	Refuse: Bones, efc.	Water.	Nutrients.	Protein.	Fats.	Mineral E
Beef, sirioin, medium fatness.	Bet 60	%ct 40	程ct 19	Ret 20	Pet 1	程et 25	19ct 45	#et 30	₩ct 14.3	Pct 15	程ct 0.7

I think that with the above illustrations the following tables, illustrating the composition of fish and other animal and vegetable foods, will be plain.

Table I, gives the composition of a number of specimens of the flesh of fish and invertebrates, i. c., the edible portion freed from bone, skin and other refuse.

Table II, gives the composition of the specimens as actually found in the markets, including both refuse and edible portion. Table I, is the more interesting from the chemical and physiological standpoint, but Table II, is more useful, practically, since it shows how much of the several nutrients we actually get in the materials as we buy them.

I ought to say with regard to all the figures in the tables, that they are based upon too few analyses to allow them to be entirely satisfactory. It is only a short time since analyses of American meats, fish, etc., have been undertaken in any considerable number, and those as yet accomplished are far from sufficient for a complete survey of the subject. Indeed, the work already done can be regarded only as a beginning. Still, the figures will give a tolerably fair idea of the composition of the articles named.

The analysis of animal food, the tables, with the exception of a few from European sources and indicated by italics, are selected from the results of the investigation of which I have spoken as conducted under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Fish Commission, and are almost the only ones as yet attempted in this country. Those of vegetable foods are in part from the investigation, and in part from other sources.

TABLE I.

PERCENTAGES OF WATER AND NUTRITIVE INGREDIENTS IN FLESH,
EDIBLE PORTION (FREED FROM BONE, SHELLS AND OTHER
MATERS) OF FOOD FISHES AND INVERTERRATES.
Specimens of flesh of fish and of edible portion (flesh and liquids)
of oysters, etc., were found to contain water and nutritive substances
as below. The figures represent parts in 100 by weight. Protein+
fats+carbo-hydrates, etc.,+mineral matters=nutrients. Nutrients
+water=100.

Nutrients.

_			LO				
3			45	4 1		101	
e	KINDS OF FOOD FISHES AND IN-		<u>H</u>			28	E 52
-	VERTEBRATES.	Water.	Nutrients	Protein	. 0	Carbohy- dr'tes, &c	Mineral Matters.
t. I	(224, 22, 427, 227, 227,	-5	Ţ,	Ç	33	58	tt
		'a	2	2	63	7,5	ii a
9			Zi i	Pr	Fats.	1.3	ZZ
						00	-
		73	Th	-	T		D
	Fresh Fish.	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
	1 1 CS16 1 CS11.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
tΙ							
	Alewife	73.0	27.0	19.5	6.0		1.5
9	Black bass	76.7	23.2	20.4	1.7		1.2
S	Dinoffah	PO E	21,5	19.0	1 0		1.8
	Bluefish	78.5	21,3	10.0	1.2		1.0
1	Cod	82.6	17.4	15 8	0.4		1.2
	Eel	71.6	28,4	18 3	9.1		1.0
7	Cod. Eel Lamprey eel. Flounder.	71.1	28.9	14 9	19 9		0.7
ì	TRUMPTEY CCI	04.4			10.0	*****	
	Flounder	84.2	15.8	13.8	0.7		1.3
1	Haddock	81.7	18.3	16.8	0.3		1,2
4	Halibut	75.4	24.6	18.3			1.1
	Transfer	69.0	31.0	18.5			1.5
	Herring Mackerel, rather lean	09.0	91.0	10.0			
1	Mackerel, rather lean	78.7	21.3	18.1	2.2		1.0
	Mackerel, fat	64.0	36.0	18.2	16.3		15
3	Mackerel, average	73.4	26.6	18.2	7.1		1.3
	T-11	70.0	00.0	10.2	0.0		1.3
	Yellow perch	79.2	20.8	18.7	0.8		
	Pike perch	79.7	20.3	18.4	0.5		1.4
	Pickerel (nike)	79.7	20.3	18.6			1.2
	Pike perch Pickerel (pike) Salmon, in season, fat Saimon, "spent," lean Shad.	61.4	38.6	24.2			1.4
	Saimon, in season, rat	01.4	00.0	14. Z	10.0		1.4
	Saimon, "spent," lean	79.2	20.8	17.6	2.0		1.2
е ,	Shad	70,6	29 4	18.5	9.5		1.4
. 1	Smalt	79.2	20.8	17.3			1.7
r	Smelt	49.2	20.0		1.0		1.0
ς Ι	Brook trout	77.7 69.1	22.3	19.0	2.1		1.2
~	Saimon trout .,,	69.1	30.9	18.3	11.3		1.3
. 1	Whitefish	69.8	80 9	22,1			1.6
t	.,	00.0	00 %		0.0		
L	T) 1 771 1 V						
ы	Prepared Fish.						
	Salt					1	
f	Dried and Boned and nr alt						
	dried artificialiy 2.9	15.2	81.9	74.6	1.9		5.4
	dilect artificially 2.9		6.10	14.0	1.0	*****	
	can con. Saited and dried 20.0	53.6	25.8	21.4	0.3		4.1
	Salt Mackerel, "No. 1						
	mackerel," salted 10.6	42.2	47 2	22.6	22.9		2.6
3	Smoked haddock, Salted,	2414			.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
	Smoked naddock, Saited,	au o	0 0		0.0		
1	smoked and dried 2.1	72.6	25.3	28.6	0.2	1	1,5
	Smoked herring, Salted.						
	Smoked herring. Salted, smoked and dried 11.7	34.5	53.8	36.4	15.8		16
	Clampad value or Californ	OT.U	30,0	30.2	20,10		
	Canned salmon. Califor-		000				
	nia (Oregon) 1.3	59,9	88.8	19.4	18.0		1,4
	Canned fresh mackerel 1.9	68.2	29.9	19.9	8.7		1.3
	Canned salt mackerel.	20114		34.5			
	Camied Sait Mackerel.	450 /	40 0	17.3	26.4		2.6
	"No. 2 mackerel" salted 10.3	43,4	46,3	17,3	20.4		0.5
	Invertebrates, Shellfish, etc.						
	Ometons shall	00 4	10.0	0 1	4 79	0 =	2.0
	Oysters, shell contents, best(1)	83.4	16.6	6.4	1.7	6.5	2.0
	Oysters, shell c'tents, inferior(1)	91.4	8.6	4.5	0.6	1.8	1.7
	Oysters, shell contents, average			1			
8	(1) 21 camples	87.8	12.7	6.0	1.2	3.5	2.0
	(1) 24 samples						
	Oysters, solids(2)edlble p'n av'ge	87.2	12.8	6.3	1.6	4.0	0.8
	Long clams, shell contents	85.9	14.1.	8.2	1.0	2.3	2.6
	Round clams, shell contents		13.8	6.6	0.4	4.2	2.6
	Muscola	84.2	15.8	8.7	1.1	4.1	1.9
	Mussels Scollops, edible portion (muscle)	04.2		0.1	0.0	0.1	
	Scottops, edible portion (muscle)	80.3	19.7	14.7	0.2	3.4	1.4
	Lobsters, edible portion	81.8	18.2	14.5	1.8	0,2	1.7
	Crabs, edible portion	77 1	22.9	16.6	2.0	1.2	3.1
	Chartish adible postler	77.1 81.2	22.9 18.8		0.5	1.0	1.3
	Crayfish, edible portlon	01.2	10.0	16.0			1.0
	Canned oysters	85.2	14.8	7.4	2.1	4.0	1.3
t	Canned lobsters	77.7	22.4	18.1	1.1	0.6	2.5
f				1			
4							

(1) In respect to quantity of nutrients.
(2) Shell contents as commonly sold, including whole of "solid" and most of liquid portion.

TABLE II.

PERCENTAGES OF REFUSE, WATER AND NUTRITIVE INGREDIENTS. Samples of fish—whole or dressed—and of oysters, etc., including or freed from the shell, as ordinarily sold in the New York or Middletown, Conn. markets, were found to contain:

1. Refuse—Bone, shells, and other inedible matters.
2. Elible portion—Water and nutritive substances.
3. Ingredients of nutritive substance, nutrients—Protein, fats, carbohydrates, etc. ("Non-nitrogeneous extractive matters") and min-

		e,	Edible Portion.					
Kine's of food fishes and inver- tebrates, and portions taker for analysis.		Refuse—Bone, Skin, Shells, etc	Water,	Nutrients.	Protein,	Fats.		Mineral Matters.
Fresh Fish.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Pr et.	Pr et.	Pr ct,
alewife, whole.  Alack bass, whole.  Sluchis, entrals removed.  Jod, head and entrals removed.  Jod, head entrals entrals removed.  Jod, head entrals removed.	oved.	54.8 48.9 29.9 20.2 45.8 66.0 17.7 46.0 28.3 33.8 44.6 62.7 57.2 47.0 46.2 47.0 46.1 41.1	86.9 84.6 40.8 57.9 57.1 88.5 27 27 27 40.0 62.1 37.3 44.4 40.7 84.1 42.6 35.2 42.6 35.2 40.3 40.3 45.0 33.5	13.7 10.6 11.1 12.2 22.7 15.7 8.0 20.2 16.7 7.3 8.7 10.8 911.2 23.8 14.7 12.0 11.6 19.8 14.0	9.9 9.2 9.8 11.0 14.6 8.1 15.2 8.3 15.1 10.0 11.2 12.1 10.1 6.7 7.8 9.9 15.0 9.9 12.4 10.8	0.3 7.3 7.2 0.3 0.1 4.2 5.9 1.4 10.7 0.2 0.2 8.0 1.0 4.7 1.1 1.6		0.8 0.6 0.7 0.9 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.6 0.7 0.4 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.6 0.8
oried cod, boned and	Salt pre't	24,9	15.2 40.3	81.9 19.4	74.6 16.0	1.9	,	5.4 3.0
Salt cod, salted and dried. Salt mackerel, "No. 1 mackerel," salted,	15.4	22.9	32.5	36.4	17.0	17.4		2,0
Smoked haddock, salted, smoked and dried	1.4	32.2	49.2	17.2	16.1	0.1		1.0
Smoked herring, salted, smoked and dried Canned salmon, Califor-	6.5	44.4	19.2	29.9	20.2			0.9
nia (Oregon) Canned fresh mackerel	1.3		59.9 68 2	38.8 29.9	19.4 19.9	18.8 8.7		1.3 1.3
Janned salt mackerel, 'No. 2 mackerel" salted.	8,8	19.7	34.8	37.2	13.8	21,8		2.1
Invertebrates, Shellfish,	ete.							
Oysters, in shell, inferior ( Oysters, in shell, best (1) Oysters, in shell, average,		88.8 81.4 82.3	10.2 15.2 15.4	1.0 8.4 2.8	0.5 1.5 1.0	0.1 0.2 0.2	0.2 1 8 0.6	0.4
Dysters, solid, in shell. (2) ble portion, average ong glams, in shell. Cound clams, in shell. Hussels, in shell. Good portion (mi obsters, in shell. Draws in shell. Draws in shell. Canned oysters. Canned oysters. Canned lobsters	uscle)	43.8 68.3 49.3 60.2 55.8	87.2 48.3 27.3 42.7 80.3 33.0 34.1	12.8 7.9 4.4 8.0 19.7 6.8 10.1 2.8	6.2 4.3 2.1 3.9 14.7 5.4 7 3 1.9	1.5 0.5 0.1 0.5 0.2 0.5 0.9	1.3 1.3 2.1 3.4 0.2 0.5	1.8 0.9 1.5 1.4 0.7

(1) In respect to quantity of nutrients. (2) Including solid and nost of liquid shell contents as commonly sold.

I have said so much by way of introduction to the tables, that it may be hardly advisable to discuss their contents at much length. Nor will this be necessary, for the figures themselves tell their own stories and very plainly. Only a glance is needed to show that fish as found in the markets generally contain more refuse bone, skin, etc., than meats, as is illustrated in tables I., II., III. With the larger proportions of both refuse and water, the proportions of nutrients, though variable, are usually much less than meats. Thus a sample of flounder contained 67 per cent. of refuse, 23 of water, and only 5 per cent. of nutritive substance, while the salmon averaged 23, the salt cod 22, the salt mackerel 36 per cent. of nutrients. The nutrients in meats ranged from 30 per cent. in beef to 46 in mutton, and 86% in very fat pork (bacon). The canned fish compare very favorably with the meats. It is worth noting that the nutrients in fresh codifish, dressed, in oysters, edible portion, and in milk, all were nearly the same in amount—about 12½ per cent., though differing in kind and proportions.

Vegetable foods have generally less water and more nutrients than animal foods. Ordinary flour, meal, etc., contain from 85 to 90 per cent, or more of nutritive material. But the nutritive value is not proportional to the quantity of nutrients, because their protein is less digestible than that of animal foods. Potatoes contain a large amount of water, and extremely little protein or fats.

There are two things concerning the composition of fish to be particularly noticed:

1. The chief difference between the flesh of fish and ordinary meats is, that the fish generally contains less fat and more water. The fat of meats is in the fish, to a considerable extent, replaced by water. On this account the flesh of fish has generally, a lower nutritive value, pound for pound, than ordinary meats. Fish as we buy them, have the further disadvantage in comparison with meats, that they contain large percentages of refuse bone, skin, en

material, is nearly all protein. That is to say, fish supply the nutrient that is at once the most important and the most costly of all.

DIGESTIBILITY OF FISH.

Regarding the ease and rapidity of the digestion of fish, the experimental evidence is as yet insufficient for exact conclusions. The investigations thus far made upon the constitution of the ingredients of the flesh, as well as those upon artificial digestion, indicate no great difference between the fish and the leaner meats, as lean beef, and imply that both would be very readily digested. The actual amounts of nutritive ingredients digested from fish can be only told by actual experiment. The only attempts to test this question, of which I am aware, were made in connection with the investigation the results of which I am alluding to, and are very few in number. It was my fortune some time since to spend some months in Munich, Germany, where, through the kindness of Prof. Voit, I was enabled to make some experiments in the physiological laboratory of the university in that city. The proportions of the nutrients digested were tested in a series of experiments with a healthy man and with a dog. The man digested some 95-97 per cent. of the protein of the fish, and nearly the same proportion from meat lean beef). That is to say, the digestion of the protein of both meat and fish was nearly complete. The experiments with the dog also gave essentially the same results with both kinds of food. In brief, the experimental facts at hand do not indicate any decided difference in digestibility between fish and the leaner meats. Both belong to the more readily and completely digestible foods.

To get a fully satisfactory knowledge of the digestibility and nutritive values of fish compared with other foods, it will be necessary to make detailed studies of the nature of the chemical compounds contained in them. During a late residence in Heidelberg I was enabled through the courtesy of Prof. Kuhne, who kindly gave me all needed opportunities in his laboratory, to

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF PROTEIN IN FISH AND OTHER ANIMAL AND

VEGETABLE FOODS.		
Foods.	Ordinary prices per pound.	Cost of protein per pound.
Beef: Sirloin, medium fatness.  Beef: Same at lower price Beef: Round, rather lean Beef: Round, rather lean, lower price. Beef: Corned, lean. Beef: Flank, very fat. Mutton: Leg. Mutton: Side, medium fatness. Pork, very fat. Smoked ham. Milk, 8 cents per quart. Cheese: Whole milk. Cheese: Skimmed milk.	Cents. 25 20 18 16 18 15 22 20 18 4 4 18 8	Cents. 108 86 70 62 56 36 107 59 30 48 61 88 19
Salmon: Early in season. Salmon: When plenty Shad. Shad: When abundant Bluefish. Hadaook. Hadaook. Halibut. Mackerel. Mackerel. Mackerel: When abundant Cod. Cod: When plenty. Alewife.	100 30 12 8 10 7 15 10 5 8 6	572 172 98 65 98 94 87 80 40 67 50
Canned salmon Salt mackerel Salt cod: Salt cod: Lower	20 12.5 7 6	70 46 38 38
Oysters: † 25 cents per quart. Oysters: 35 cents per quart. Cysters: 50 cents per quart, choice. Lobsters.	12½ 17.5 25 12	156 220 312 209
Wheat flour, best. Indian corn (maize) ineal. Oatmeal Beans. Potatoes:* 50 cents per bushel. Potatoes: 100 cents per bushel.	5 5 5 0.8 1.7	19 12 15 14 14 28

\*Contains very little protein. †Shell contents.

\*Contains very little protein. †Shell contents.

COMPARATIVE EXPENSIVENESS OF ACTUAL NUTRIENTS IN FISH AND OTHER FOODS.

The relative physiological values of the nutrients in different foods depends upon (1) their digestibility and (2) their functions and the proportions in which they can replace each other in nutrition. An accurate physiological valuation is, in the present state of our knowledge, at least, impracticable. The pecuniary costs of the nutrients are, however, more nearly capable of approximation.

From extended comparisons of the composition and market prices of the more important animal and vegetable food materials, such as meats, fish, flour, etc., those which serve for nourishment and not as luxuries, and form the bulk of the

The chief uses of fish as food are (1) as an economical source of nutriment, and (2) to supply the demand for variety in diet, which increases with the advance of civilization and culture.

culture.
As nutriment, its place is that of a supplement to vegetable foods, the most of which, as wheat, rye, malze, rice, potatoes, etc., are deficient in protein, the chief nutrient of fish. The so-called "nitrogenous extractives," contained in small quantities in fish as in other animal foods, are doubtless useful in nutrition. The theory that fish is especially valuable for brain-food on account of an assumed richness in phosphorus is not sustained by the facts of either chemistry or physiology.

is not sustained by the facts of either chemistry or physiology.

It is an interesting fact, that the poorer classes of people and communities almost universally select those foods which chemical analysis shows to supply the actual untrients at the lowest cost. But, unfortunately, the proportions of the nutrients in their dictarics are often very defective.

Thus, in portions of India and China, rice; in Northern Italy, maize meal; in certain districts of Germany, and in some regions and seasons in Ireland, potatoes; and among the poor whites of the Southern United States, maize meal and bacon, make a large part and in some cases almost the soie food of the people. These foods supply the nutrients in the cheapest forms but are all deticient in protein. The people who live upon them are ill-nourished and suffer physically, intellectually and morally thereby.

On the other hand, the Scotchman, shrewd in his diet as his dealings, finds a most economical supply of protein in oatmeal, haddock and herring, and the rural inhabitants of New England supplement the fat of their pork with protein of beans and the carbo-hydrates of potatoes; maize and wheat flour with the protein of codish and mackerel, and while subsisting largely upon such frugal but rational diets, are well nourished, physically stong, and distinguished for their intellectual and moral force.

In conclusion, I have two more things to speak of:

The first is to repeat, but more emphatically, what I have already said, that the work of which I have been speaking is only the tentative beginning of an investigation which, if rightly prosecuted, may, I believe, develop into one of great importance.

only the tentative beginning of an investigation which, if rightly prosecuted, may, I believe, develop into one of great importance.

The second, a very pleasant subject to refer to, is the assistance which has been given to the investigation thus far. Besides pecuniary and other aid which has been granted by the United States Fish Commission through Prof. Baird, one of the most efficient promoters of the Fishcultural Association, Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fish Commissioner of New York, has donated \$100 in money and a large number of specimens of fish. Mr. A. R. Crittenden, of Middletown, has also contributed \$100 toward the expenses of the investigation of the chemistry of fish. Thanks are likewise due to Mr. G. H. Shaffer, of the well-known firm of Dorlon & Shaffer, of New York, for a considerable number of specimens of invertebrates. As I have stated, the investigation of tish has been supplemented by one of other food materials.

A considerable portion of the expense of these, also, has been met by private generosity. Mr. F. B, Thurber, of the firm of H. K. & F. B. Thurber, of New York, having donated \$500 for this purpose, while Hon. J. W. Alsop, M. D., of Middletown, has contributed a considerable sum in aid of researches carried on in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan University, in which, with more abstract investigation, the studies of fish and other foods have been included. These gifts of gentlemen interested in science have covered a not inconsiderable part of the total expenses of the investigations.

whose results I have thus briefly detailed. Without such aid they would have been, in their present form at least, imprac-ticable.

The President: Although this paper has been quite exhaustive, I have no doubt that some members would like to ask questions.

Mr. Willcox: We have, I am sure, been greatly interested in Prof. Atwater's paper, and I would like to ask whether one animal by eating the flesh of another can transform that food into fats.

Prof. Atwater: A great deal of experimental study has been devoted to the procise question to which you refer, during the past thirty years, and it may be thirty years more before it is fully answered. We have, however, a great deal of information already; enough to prove that the protein of one animal may be transformed into fat in the body of another. Dogs fed on lean meat have been proven to grow fat upon it in the limited sense that some of the protein of which the lean meat was composed was changed into fat and stored as fat in the bodies of the dogs. It is quite possible that a portion of the protein of the beefsteak which you and I may have eaten for breakfast this morning is, during the course of the day, being changed into fat and carbo-hydrates. But how much of the protein of our food is transformed into fats, or how much of the fats in our bodies comes from the protein we eat, are matters which cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, be an awered exactly.

CONVENTION OF FISHERMEN.—The North Carolina Department of Agriculture, which includes the Fish Commission, has issued a call for a meeting of fishermen, fishculturists and oyster culturists, to be held at the State Exposition at Raleigh. Among the names appended to the call we note that of Mr. S. G. Worth, the energetic Superintendent of Fisheries. The invitation says: "Among the subjects for discussion will be the following: The Present Condition of the Cyster Industry of the State; The History and Present Condition of the Great Seine Interest of the Albermarle Sound; The History and Present Condition of the Great Seine Interest of the Croatan Sound; The Pound or Dutch Net Interest; The Fishery Traffic of Morehead and Beaufort; The Fishery Traffic of Morehead and Beaufort; The Fishery Traffic of Wilmington, Elizabeth City, etc.; The Trout Streams of Western Carolina; Carp Culture in the State, etc., representing a dozen, perhaps fifteen persons, who will read papers for the purpose of presenting the interest in a good shape for publication. In addition, there will be at least two of the best informed persons from the north of us, who will read important papers pointing out the defects in our general fishery methods and instructing us in the practical ways of oyster farming. Oct. 15 and 16 have been published as Fisherment's days, and it is hoped that you and all other interested parties will add your presence to the occasion. Meetings, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. each day."

carh day."

CARP AS A FOOD FISH.—The question: "Is the carp a good food fish?" has been asked us many times, and in the past we have been unable to give an answer based on personal experience. However, last Saturday, through the kindness of W. E. Walters, Esq., we had the pleasure of testing the matter for ourselves, much to our gratification and delight. Three fish, weighing about half a pound each, were fried, and served for dinner. In quality they equal any we have ever eaten, excepting only brook trout. The texture is fine and firm, and there are no bones, excepting the back bone and the usual attachments, as in the case of a black bons or whitefish. The flavor resembles that of a rock bass or perch more than any other fish with which we are acquainted. The slightest middy taste was not discovered, although the pond in which they were grown has a muddy bottom. It is probable that the quality of these little fishes was better than that of a larger individual, but we are entirely satisfied that the quality of the fish will satisfy the most exacting, that the most of people will be happily disappointed when they eat their first carp.—
Chagrin Falls, O., Exponent.

OYSTER PLANTERS MUST FLANT.—At Red Bank, N. J., an action for trespass was brought against a man by one who had beds staked off. The decision will serve to wake up some sleepers in that State, and should be made to do so in New York. It was to the effect that a man cannot hold river or bay bottom by merely staking it off; he must plant oysters on it to secure it. In summing up, the counsel for the defendent said: "When a man stakes off the river bottom and does not plant oysters upon it, the land belongs to the community." The jury supported this statement by returning a verdict of not guilty.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

-For method of curing your dog of gunshyness see our Ken-

G. A. M., Paterson, N. J.—Can leather boots be made waterproof? Ans. You can buy at the shoe stores or have made by a bootmaker waterproof boots.

waterproof boots.

A Member of the Halifax Club is respectfully informed that it is que out of our province to decide race course disputes. He is referred to some one of the journals devoted to the horse.

F. M. C., New York.—Would it be too much trouble to identify inclosed bird? Ans. The bird is the Wilson's thrush (Pardus fuscescens) a common summer resident in Eastern States and a sweet songster.

F. S. B., Philadelphia.—1. Can you please refer me to an account of how dogs are trained for racing? 2. Can you refer me to any account of Dr. Wood's experiments in the breeding of great horned owls in captivity in Connecticutafew years ago, or any similar case? Ans. 1. Inquire of Arthur Chumbers in your city. 2. Write to Dr. Wood. His address is Suffield, Comu.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. To be a dull boy is contrary to the rule among the railroad crew, so they never fail to play it on each other when they cam. About the biggest joker in the State is Davis, who runs from Winnemucca to the Wells, and is known all over America for a good fellow. Davis took to duck hunting lately and bagged several good loads. He began to think it was time to air his skill among the members of the Winnemucca Pigeon Club, so when he was cut short in one of his big stories by Conductor Case, who bantered him to bet, he promptly accepted. Before the time came for the match he got a dozen pigeons from Louis Lay to practice on, and got one of the brakemen to tend trap and another to pull the string. Mr. Davis was delighted with his experiment, as five of the first half dozen and four of the second dropped dead within the line. He went to the match confident of victory, but went away crestfallen. Not one of his dozen lost a feather, while seven out of Case's came down. It was three mouths before he found out that nine out of the dozen had their necks slyly but effectually pinched just as they were put into the trap. When it came out he had to stand a lot of chaff. Darrah offered to bet a dollar that he couldn't hit a use hat he had on. Up went the dollar and Darrah handed him his gun, loaded with a blank cartridge. Davis monkeyed around with the gun until he got a chance to change cartridges, and when Darrah threw up his new hat he blowed it all to pieces. Darrah looked wild and yelled, "Why, I thought there was no load in it." Davis took his blank cartridge out of his pocket and handed it to him, and the stakeholder went over to Joe Germain's and blew in the two dollars.—Reno Gazette, Aug. 22.

The Acoident Policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., indemnify the business and professional men for his profits, the wageworker for his wages, lost from accidental injury, and guarantee principal sum in case of death.—Adv.

The Rennel.

## FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Oct. 8, 9 and 10.—Bench Show of the Stafford Agricultural Society.

R. S. Hicks, Secretary, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.—Third Annual Bench Show of the Danbury
Agricultural Society, Danbury, Conn. Entries close Sept. 27. E. S.

Davis, Superintendent, Danbury, Conn.

Oct. 16, 17 and 18.—National Breeders' Show, Industrial Art Hall,
Philadelphia, Pa. James Watson, Secretary, P. O. Box 770. Entries

close Oct. 10.

Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York, Entries

close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Liucola, Supermitendent.

Jan. 10 to 14, 1855.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans.

La. Mr. Chas. Liucoln, Superintendent.

### FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. —.—Third Annual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Plummer, Secretary Nov. 17.—Eixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbish, L. I. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Open to members only. Mr. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J. Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Cauton, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted nnless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1560. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

## NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Herewith I hand you a list of special prizes, received up to date, which speaks for itself. I am glad to say that the entries are coming in freely and an excellent display of the best dogs will be seen at the Industrial Art Hall on Oct. 16, 17 and 18, Intending exhibitors will please note that entries positively close on Oct. 10, so that they must be forwarded at once.
Mr. A. H. Moore requests me to state that his grand collections of setters and pointers will not be placed in competition, but only on exhibition with the display of valuable special prizes won by him.

LIST OF SPECIAL PRIZES.

(Prize given for best in each class designated.)
The deerhound challenge cup for exhibit of three or more deerhounds.

\$25.00
Solid silver water service, four pieces, given by "a lover of dogs" for pair buildogs.

200.00
Berlin steel flower holder, from a "friend," for mastiff in open classes.

25.00
Cap, given by a non exhibitor for kennel of three mastiffs.

25.00
The Cocker Spaniel Club for cocker spaniel owned by a meuber.

For best mastiff in show, given by the Editor of the American classes...
Cup, given by a non exhibitor for kennel of three mastiffs.
The Cocker Spaniel Club for cocker spaniel owned by a member.
For best mastiff in show, given by the Editor of the American Kennel Register.
English setter, large gold-headed cane.
Buildog, lamp.
Mastiff, vase.
Foxbound, hunting whip.
King Chayles spaniel, fire bunner.
Foxhound, stiver-plated ice pitcher and gobiets.
Bull-terrier, dog's head umbrella
English setter sired by Thunder, carved wainut bracket.
Collection of sporting dogs, case dog biscnitts.
Bearle, hand-painted tile.
St. Bernard, glass and silver wine set.
Skye terrier, wild cat rug.
Wire-halred, or Irish terrier, cigar holder and cigars.
Gordon setter sired by Bob, glass wine set.
Collection of pugs, framed bronze plaque.
Smooth-coated toy terrier, frosted fruit cake.
Pointer sired by Donald, silver and glass pickle jar.
Toy exhibited by a lady of Philadelphia, urtificial plant in vase.
Halian greyhound, half a dozen natural plants.
Rough-coated toy terrier, frosted fruit cake.
Yorkshire terrier, china oil lamp.
Black and tan terrier, pants and vest pattern.
Newfoundlaud, a vest.
Hard-haired Scotch rug.
Bedlington terrier, box(of cigars.
Pug, brass coal scuttle
King Charles spaniel a cake or fruit stand.
Field or Clumber spaniel, a bronze cigar case.
Collie under 12mos, a cup.
Irish setter, a stanuel glass panel.
Deerhound, a silver cup.
Greyhound, a cip.
Several other specials are promised, and when received be placed in the catalogue. Those already named foo 25.00 10.00 10.00 15.00 5.00 10.00 10.00 5.00 27.50 45.00

Deerhound, a silver cup.
Greyhound, a cup.
Several other specials are promised, and when received will
be placed in the catalogue. Those already named foot up
more than \$1,000, which sum is additional to that of the regular prizes.

Jas. Warson, Secretary. more than 51,000, lar prizes. P. O. Box 770, Philadelphia, Pa.

## GUNSHYNESS.

WE receive many letters asking how a gunshy dog may be cured. The method given in "Training versus Breaking" is the one we have always followed; and it has proved successful with old dogs as well as with young ones. Following are the directions given in the book referred to:

"While our pup is yet young he should be taught to love the sound of the gun. This can be easily accomplished if the proper course is pursued. In the first place we take a couple of old tin pans, and while his attention is attracted by something that interests him we strike them together, lightly at first; and if he appears to be afraid we are very careful not to add to his fright by a repetition of the noise anywhere near him, but take the pans to quite a distance from his pen and leave them, and wait awhile before trying again. When it is time to feed him we go to the pans, and while sounding our whistle, as before described, to let him know that we are coming, we give a stroke just loud enough for him to hear planly, and at once proceed to his pen and give him his feed. By pursuing this course for a few days, and gradually going a little closor every time, he will become accustomed to the sound, and learning that the sound is connected with our coming, and also his dinner, he gets used to it, and in a short time will stand the racket without flinching. When he has become so accustomed to the noise that he shows no signs of fear at quite a loud crash it is time to try him with the gun. In order to do this understandingly, you will require an assistant. Let him take the gun loaded with a light charge of powder and stand at some little distance—say forty or fifty yards away—and he ready at your signal to fire. You will now enter his pen, and affer he gets a little quiet call him to you and put a piece of meat before him and bid him Toho, at

the same time raising your hand as a signal for the gun, Carefully watch him, and should he display any sign of fear the experiment must be repeated as with the pans. There is no need of your presence only to notice how he behaves, and you can dispense with your assistant, unless, as will probably be the case, he does not mind the report, when the gun can he brought nearer, and you can make another trial. Great care must be taken not to frighten him with too loud a discharge, nor should it be too close to him, until he gets used to it. By paying close attention to him when under fire, you can readily tell how far it will do to go, and by properly conducting your experiment you can soon teach him to love the sound of the gun, even when fired over his head; indeed we have cured in this way some of the worst cases of gunshyness that we ever saw. Comparatively few dogs are necessary. After your pup has been carefully accustomed to the noise, do not lay the gun aside as soon as you have accomphshed your object, but let him hear the sound until his education is complete, taking good care that the discharge of the gun is at once followed by something pleasing to himhis liberty, thus giving him to understand that the noise means something, and soon the noise, or even the sight of the gun, will cause him pleasurable emotions that he will never forget."

## EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

WE publish below a list of the entries for the Members' and All-Aged Stakes of the Eastern Field Trials Club, to' be run at High Point, N. C., commencing Nov. 13. The Members' Stake will be run previous to the regular meeting which commences on Monday, Nov. 17. There are twenty-one entries for this stake, a much greater number than ever before, and we have no doubt that it will prove to be one of the most interesting events of the meeting. The All-Aged Pointer Stakes, the first event upon the card at the regular meeting, has twenty entries, two less than were entered last year, while the All-Aged Setter Stake has forty-seven, sixteen more than last year. The meeting will undoubtedly be the most interesting and successful that has yet been held. Following is a list of the entries:

### MEMBERS' STAKES.

PRINCESS HELEN.—J. Otto Donner, New York, orange and white English setter bitch (Thunder—Bessie).

PRINCESS WARWICK.—John G. Heckscher, New York, black, white and tan English setter bitch (Warwick—Ollie).

BUCKELLEW.—W. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I., orange and white English setter dog, A. K.R. 30 (Druid—Ruby).

BRIMSTONE.—W. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I., lemon and white English setter bitch, (Mark. 29 (Gladstone—Swaze).

VISION.—Frank R. Hitchcock, New York, liver and white pointer bitch, A.K.R. 778 (Croxteth—Vinnie).

DIANA II.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black and white English setter bitch (Dash III.—Diana).

LUCLA.—D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d, New York, liver and white English setter bitch (Bash III.—Diana).

LUCLA.—D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d, New York, liver and white pointer bitch, A.K.R. 209 (Croxteth—Belle).

RUE.—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass, lemon and white pointer bitch, A.K.R. 401 (Snapshot—Ruby).

REEL WIND EM.—John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., black and white English setter dog (Count Wind 'em—Norna).

ROYAL RANGER.—Howard Hartley, Pittsburgh, Pa., lemon and white English setter dog (Gount Wind 'em—Norna).

ROYAL RANGER.—Howard Hartley, Pittsburgh, Pa., black and white English setter bitch (Drud—Cubas).

DAISY QUEEN.—Howard Hartley, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Count Noble—Dashing Novice).

DASHING NOVICE.—B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Clust Noble—Dashing Novice).

DASHING NOVICE.—B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Gladstone—Nellie)

GUS BONDHU.—J. W. Orth, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter dog (Bashing Bondhu—Novel).

CORRINNE.—Geo. T. Leach, New York, red Irish setter bitch (Gregor—Mr. Dutchess).

and tan English setter dog (Dashing Bondhu—Novel).
Cobrinne.—Geo. T. Leach, New York, red Irish setter bitch
(Peter—Countess).
Brock.—Geo. T. Leach, New York, red Irish setter dog
(Bosco—My Dutchess).
Jack W.—Col. Albert G. Sloo, Vincennes, Ind., orange and
white English setter dog (Sargent—Eva).
Belle of the Ball.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black,
white and tan English setter bitch (Pontiae—Rhoda).
Slootin.—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., Gordon setter dog,
pedigree not given.

## ALL-AGED POINTER STAKES.

MAINSPRING .- J. T. Perkins, Brooklyn, N. Y., liver and white

Mainspring.—J. T. Perkins, Brooklyn, N. Y., liver and white dog (Mike—Romp).

Bang Bang.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York, lemon and white dog, A.K.R. 394 (Bang—Princess Kate).

Vision.—Frank R. Hitchcock, New York, liver and white bitch, A.K.R. 778 (Croxtcth—Vinnie).

Tammany.—Frank R. Hitchcock, New York, liver and white dog (Tory—Moonstone).

SCOUT.—D. G. Elliot. New Brighton, S. I., liver and white dog, A.K.R. 216 (Croxteth—Belle).

Fileda.—Jess. M. Whaite, Chester, S. C., liver and white bitch (Bow—Flight).

NED.—J. A. English, Mount Olive, N. C., lemon and white dog (Valentine—Beulah).

RUE.—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., lemon and white bitch, A.K.R. 401 (Snapshot—Ruby).

UNNAMED.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., color and pedigree not given.

RUE.—Bayard Trayer, Boson, wass, remorated and A.K.R. 401 (Sangshot—Ruby).

UNNAMED.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., color and pedigree not given.

IGICLE.—R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburgh, Pa., lemon and white dog, A.K.R. 82 (Jerry—Snowflake).

LUCK'S BABY.—R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburgh, Pa., liver and white bitch (Don—Luck).

JOY.—R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburgh, Pa., liver and white bitch (Boon—Rena).

LUCIA.—D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d. New York, liver and white bitch, A.K.R. 209 (Croxteth—Belle).

JILT.—Neversink Lodge Kennels, Guymard, N. Y., liver and white bitch (Croxteth—Lass).

DRAKE.—Neversink Lodge Kennels, Guymard, N. Y., liver and white dog (Croxteth—Lass).

JIM.—James P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., lemon and white dog, A.K.R. 353 (Rush—Nan).

LALLA ROOKH.—George J. Gould, New York, lemon and white bitch (Sensation's Son—Grace).

RICHMOND.—John E. Gill, Franklin, Pa., lemon and white dog (Don-Beulan).

DONALD II.—C. M. Munhall, Cleveland, O., liver and white dog (Donald—Devonshire Lass).

LADY ROMP II.—A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., liver and white bitch (Francis's Prince—Lady Romp).

## ALL-AGED SETTER STAKES.

## ENGLISH SETTERS.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

DOCTOR DUER.—Dr. W. A. Strother, Lynchburg, Va., black and white ticked dog (Gladstone—Frost).

Princess Helen.—J. Otto Donner, New York, orange and white hitch (Thunder—Bessie).

Bronze.—P. Lorillard, New York, black, white and tan dog (Decimal Dash—Bessie).

Princess Warwick.—John G. Heckscher, New York, black, white and tan bitch (Warwick—Ollie).

Sam Dick.—Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Rome, Ga., orange and white dog (Beu, Jr.—Opal II.).

Belle of the Ball.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black, white and tan bitch (Pontiac—Rhoda).

DIANA II.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black and white bitch (Dash III.—Diana).

REX.—Geo. R. Wright, Wilkesbarre, Pa., black, white and tan dog (Druid—Bessie Lee).

BRIDGEPORT.—Fred E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y., black, white and tan dog (Dashing Monarch—Vannette).

RANNÉÉ.—Edward Dexter, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., black, white and tan bitch (Gladstoue—Frost).

BELLE OF PIEDMONT.—Edward Dexter, Buzzard's Bay, Mass, black, white and tan bitch (Dashing Rover—Rannéé).

MARCHIONESS.—Edward Dexter, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., bitch, color and pedigree not given.

JESSE GLADSTONE.—H. E. Hamilton, New York, orange and white dog, A. K. R. 10s (Gladstone—Swaze).

GENERAL ARTHUR.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., black, white and tan dog (Bmperor Fred—Wanda).

ST. ELMO IV.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., black, white and tan dog (Bashing Monarch—Vannette).

REBEL WIND'EM.—John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., bluck icked dog (Count Wind'em—Norna).

PINIC.—John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., black and white bitch (Dashing Monarch—Primrose).

DASHING ROVER.—T. F. Taylor, Richmond, Va., black, white and tan dog (Bash II.—Norna).

GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware, Staunton, Tenn., black, white and tan dog (Gladstone—Sue).

BRUSH.—Edward Beadel, Forked River, N. J., black and white dog, pedigree not given.

white and tan dog (Gladistone—Sue).

BRUSH.—Edward Beadel, Forked River, N. J., black and white dog, pedigree not given.

BILLY FLINT.—C. J. Osborn, New York, liver and white dog (Rob Roy—Fanny);

FLASH.—C. J. Osborn, New York, lemon and white dog (Inicoln—Daisy Dean).

TILFORD.—G. F. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa., blue belton dog (Darkie—Rosy Morn).

PLANTAGENET.—C. Fred. Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., lemon belton dog (Dashing Monarch—Petrei).

NELLIE II.—C. Fred. Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., blue belton bitch (Count Noble—Rosalind).

FOREMAN.—C. Fred. Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., black, white and tan dog (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.).

GEFTRUDE.—J. W. Orth, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan bitch (Gladstone—Nellie).

GUS BONDHU.—J. W. Orth, Pittsburgh, Pa., black and white dog (Dashing Mondum—Novel).

KATIE D.—B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan bitch (Count Noble—Dashing Novice).

DASHING NOVICE.—B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan dog (Count Whidem—Nora).

COUNTESS GLADSTONE.—J. R. Hendricks, Pittsburgh, Pa., lemon and white bitch (Gladstone—Countess).

COUNTESS.—J. R. Hendricks, Pittsburgh, Pa., black and white bitch (Gleester—Pocahontas).

SMUTII.—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., black bitch (Trim—Smut).

DINKS.—J. T. Hartwell, Providence, R. I., black and tan

bitch (Leicester—Pocahonts).

SMBT II.—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., black bitch (Trim—Smut).

DINKS.—J. T. Hartwell, Providence, R. I., black and tan dog (Nat—Bess).

COUNT RAPIER.—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black and white dog, A. K. R. 498 (Druid—Magnolia).

COLONEL CÓD..—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan dog (Gath—Lit).

MEDORA.—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan bitch (Gladstone—Carrie J.).

PAUL GLADSTONE.—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan dog (Gladstone—Lavalette).

RODERIGO.—Gates & Merriman, Memphis, Tenn., black white and tan dog (Gladstone—Lovalette).

RODERIGO.—Gates & Merriman, Memphis, Tenn., black white and tan dog (Gladstone—Countess Key).

LADY LEE.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black and white dog (Gladstone—Countess Key).

LALLLAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan bitch (Gladstone—Juno II.).

LILLLAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan bitch (Gladstone—Sue).

PRINCE ROYAL—A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., blue belton dog (Darkie—Rosy Moru).

IRISH SETTERS.

ELCHO, JR.—Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H., red dog, A.K.R. 508 (Elcho—Noreen).

JIM.—Horace S. Bloodgood, Providence, R. I., red dog (Jim—Sniger).

Notice is hereby given to all who have made entries for the Eastern Field Trials of 1884 that the Members' Stake will inauturate the meeting on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, and on Sunday night, Nov. 16, after the arrival of the last trains from North and South, the drawing of the All-Aged Pointer Stakes will positively take place at the club's room in the Bellevue Hotel. All nominations in this stake can be made good up to the time of drawing. The dogs in their respective braces will be called promptly Monday morning, Nov. 17, on which date the All-Aged Pointer Stakes will open the meeting without postponement. The All-Aged Setter Stakes will immediately follow on the morning after the completion of the All-Aged Pointer Stakes, and the other stakes will follow in the order advertised, under same general conditions. Owners or trainers, with the dogs, called by an order conspicuously posted in the office of the Bellevue Hotel (club's headquarters), are requested to be promptly on hand to avoid delays, and assist the gentlemen judging in discharging their duties. The secretary will always be found evening and morning at hotel, and during the day and running, on the field.

ELLIOT SMITH, President.

WASHINGTON A. COSTER, Sec. and Treas.

## BENCH-LEGGED BEAGLES AT PHILADELPHIA

Editor Forest and Stream:
Thave just noticed in your issue of 2d inst., Mr. Pottinger Dorsey's request that you correct the mistake you made in reporting that in special class EE, the special prize was awarded to my Rose, when it should have been to his Major. If any mistake has been made it certainly was not made by you, as the following letter will show:

PHILADELPHIA, 9. mo., 22, 1884.

My Dear Sir.—I send to-day by express a solid silver collar, awarded by Philadelphia Kennel Club to Rose, 389—to best basset or benchlegged beagle, donated by Mr. Chas, T. Thompson, a member of our club. You will kindly acknowledge receipt of same and oblige, Very truly-yours, I. H. Roberts, Philadelphia Kennel Club, N. E. corner 13th and Market Streets.

My theory as to how the club.

Philadelphia Kennel Club, N. E. corner 13th and Market Streets.

My theory as to how the collar came to be sent to me is that the gentleman (or the club to which he belonged) were naturally admirers and judges of the breed of dogs for the best one of which the prize was offered, and that they took the liberty of sending the collar to the dog that, in their judgment, deserved it. I was much surprised at Dr. Downey putting Major ahead of either Dyke or Rose, as the old fellow was sadly out of condition, and in the language of Dr. Twaddell, "was a very different dog from what he was at Pittsburgh, and now could not beat anything." I had but little feeling in the matter, as Major is from my kennel, sold by me to Mr. Dorsey several years ago, and the litter brother of Driver, the father of Rose, so that the compliment in any case was as I considered quite as much to me as to him. I have a great admiration for the breed, believing them the most desirable and companionable rabbit dogs in the world, and my wish has been and is to bring them to the notice of my brother sportsmen, not caring particularly who happened to have the handsomest dog for bench shows.

Jessups, Md., Oct. 4, 1884.

### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

Now it a vagabond photographer wandering down my lane were to poke his head over the garden wall and ask me "Have your likeness taken, sir" I verily believe "Lillibulero" would venture the extravagance, for he feels so thoroughly happy. It is a peculiar trait in the characters of both sexes of the human species that when they feel unusually well dressed, or exceptionally content with themselves, they should experience a craving to be photoed. I must trace this feeling to the fountain-head when I am philosophically inclined, which is not when the sun shines, therefore not now. It assuredly is not my clothes that turn my mind to the discovery of Mons. Daguerre, for they are of dogs "doggy;" but it is the fresh warm morning air and the soothing surroundings. My garden is not large, but it is all the world to me at present; through the railing behind me I can see far over the country and from time to time hear a muffled "right and left," the death knell of a brace. I pay no rent for the view nor the sound, and I prefer them to Millais and Patti to-day. There is a robin in the fir tree cpposite, he is a much duller bird in color, I notice, than the Christmas illustrations make us familiar with; but his simple neelody makes up the difference, so there is nothing owing cockie. I don't like bells, but those I can hear are so far away that the sound blends pleasantly with the soft wind before it reaches me. I have pitched my self in the middle of the lawn with all my tykes around me.

I should get along famously with my notes if Bob, my neighbor's collie, would not every minute or so push up my arm with his nose. "Whatever does he want?" I querulously ask his master. "I have only ink to offer him."

'Oh, they all do it," he responds, laying down his book and spying up his pipe for the blockage.

"That's all very well, and I dare say it is a diverting accompaniment to Ouida's last and a pipe, but when a man is trying—"

'Oh, stow it!" he cries, "Gon't say anything more, 'trying' is good; you can't improve upon it," and h

arm with his nose. "Whatever does no want" a queenous, ask his master. "I have only ink to offer him."

"Oh, they all ot h," he responds, laying down his book and sping of the property of th

"The shoemaker's wife goes worst shod?"

"Oh, you're quite welcome," says Dick, sarcastically, "but the proverb doesn't fit."

"Does the shoe?" I call out, as he walks up to the wall. I really don't think collies are plucky dogs or any use as guards except to make a row, protectors they are not. Something in the road just frightened Bob; he barked distractingly and then flew under the chair. If any collie men differ with me on this point and will write me their views, I will impartially repeat their ideas.

Now, terriers are different. A couple of them have been amusing me with their antics all the morning. One got an old strawberry punnct, a basket shaped like a sugar loaf, and the tricks he played with it would have convulsed a clown in the circus, and it must take a lot to excite the isible faculties of such a person. It shook it, jumped backward and forward over it, got its feet tangled up in it, and at last its head in it and then it sprang forward on its hind legs madly trying to get the cap off. This was eventually effected with the jeal-ous aid of terrier No. 2. When the basket was torn to shreds, No. 1 found a sepulchral bone which he, with great secrecy, gravely buried. No. 2 affected to be asleep, but had an eye to the covert proceedings, and as the sexton sauntered off, he, with as nonchalant an air, walked in the direction of the bone and suddenly pounced upon the burial spot. Then cusued such a fight that excited even the other dogs to join in, and soon it was a seel hing mass of profanity and cannity (where did I first meet that last happy term?). I kicked everybody, which did not improve matters a bit, but Dick came to the rescue with a pail of water and soused the combatants. That dampened their ardor effectually.

But I was going to say when Bob was so terrified by a stranger's voice, these two ruffians flew to the gate and, with their noses down, lips snarling, hackles up, waited the arrival of intruders, and their reception would have been bitingly cool.

What's that sound I hear down the road? A rich note and

of intruders, and their reception would have been bitingly cool.

What's that sound I hear down the road? A rich note and a whip crack. I walk to the wall followed by my gasping crew, and there I see the sight that always stirs the blood—a pack of hounds. "Exercise," I ask, as the huntsman gets opposite me. "Yes sir; Diligent! Diligent!" and Diligent, who thought she might indulge in a gambol while the careful eye was arrested, comes slinking to heel. They are a nice lot of harriers, but I can't gossip with the huntsman; we can't hear ourselves speak, for the swearing of my dogs anxious to scale the wall for a fight, and the hounds are getting demoralized, when I hear Dick's stentorian tones, "Lunch!!" "Oh, all right," I cry. "Good morning," "Good morning, sir;" and he walks away with his beauties at his heel, and a picture they make in the lane. Long may it be before their occupation is gone in spite of the ground game act, is the wish of all sportsmen and of

Sept. 22, 1884.

## THE LEONBERG DOG.

A BOUT thirty-five years ago it was considered, says La great distinction to take their usual walk accompanied by a cery large dog. Some dog fanciers immediately set to work and carried on a very remunerative trade by palming off to the public a new breed, which they styled "the Leonberg." By the help of prespectuses, portradis of dogs and pompous was of the proper than the proper of the pro

mitted, but not without protest. In 1879, at Hanover, the programme defined clearly the different classes; and the mongres of Essig, Friedrich, and Seyfarth were expelled then and for the future. Discredited in Germany, and unable to get their dogs admitted to any exhibition, these dog fanciers are trying their hand in Belgium, and are inundating that country with their produce. "We must sell them somewhere," say they; but our readers are enlightened and warned. Whoever is deceived in future will be so with his eyes open.—Live Stock Journal.

## TWO HOTEL DOGS. L-CÆSAR.

TWO HOTEL DOGS.

I—CESSAR.

THIS village being a favorite summer resort for New Yorkers, and the old-time hotel known as the Crissman House being filled from early until late with representative families of the metropolis, the pet dog of the house, mentioned many times in the San as Cessar, was probably more widely known in the city than any other brute of the kind boasting no public record.

Cessar was a peculiar dog. His mother was a thoroughbred Newfoundland, and his father a pure-blooded coach. His intelligence was almost human. Born in the hotel stables, he was raised by the Crissman family, and it might be said that he was looked upon as a virtual member of it. He stood almost three feet high, was a pure and glossy black, and had strong lites and dislikes. He was au especial pet of the children. He joined in all their games, ond made himself their guardian on all their excursions to the points of interest within their reach. He seemed to think it was incumbent on him to have things run smoothly about the house, and was possessed of a constant and unchangeable determination to have everything highly respectable and quiet. This was well understood by cantankerous dentizens of the back country, who occassionally come to town with the firm and artistic resolve to tint it crimson or dic, and, consequently, in the course of their exuberant efforts in that line, they always found it most convenient to mix their dyes in localities not immediately adjacent to the Crissman House. Cresar would not allow even a friendly souffle on the premises, and carried his objection to all such unseemly and undignified exhibitions to an extent so strict and positive that he would not permit his master even to indulge in one for an instant, and would make a protest against him as quickly as against the most forlorn-locking stranger.

This determination on the part of Cæsar was known to everybody, and when a few days ago two old friends of the house and of Cæsar; came to a banteving souffle in the parlor of the hotel, and Cæsar mad

# Poor C.ESAR! Murdered by Felievers in a Dark Age Superstition. Far Better Thy Instinct than Their Reason!

The wound made by Cæsar on the man he bit was serious enough to make him quite ill, and he has been confined to his

The wound made by Cæsar on the man he bit was serious enough to make him quite ill, and he has been confined to his home.

Many instances of this famous dog's intelligence are now duly recalled and talked about. One incident, illustrating it in a wonderful manuer, is especially mentioned. A guest of the house one day entered the reading-room and left word in Cæsar's hearing that if a certain persou came in and inquired for him he would be in the parlor and would like to be informed of the fact, as it wasvery important that he should see him. The guest went into the parlor, and, lying on the sofa, fell asleep. The party he had referred to came into the reading room soon afterward and inquired for him, but the one with whom the guest had left word that he would be in the parlor had slipped out, and the man was told that the person he inquired for was not in the house. Cæsar was lying by the stove. He was seen to get up quickly and hurry toward the parlor. The sleeping guest was awakened by feeling something coid against his face. Opening his eyes, he saw Cæsar, who had placed his nose in the sleeper's face. When the dog saw that the guest was awake he turned and walked slowly toward the door, wagging his tail and looking back to see if the man was following him. The guest remained on the sofa, and Cæsar returned, attracted his attention again, and again started away. Still the man did not move, and Cæsar went back the third time, took hold of the guest's coat with his teeth, gave it a stout pull, and walked away again, this time barking. The man had now got it through his head that Cæsar wanted him to follow him for some purpose, and he did so. The dog led him out to the reading room, and brought him face to face with the person who had asked for him!—Miford (Pa.) Correspondence New York Sun.

The HECK.

The large Newfoundland dog Heck, belonging to the St. Elmo Hotel, in the oil town of Eldred, Pa., was known throughout the northern oil field for its great strength and almost human intelligence. The porter of the hotel, a kindhearted but intemperate person, was an especial favorite with the dog. The porter, a small man, slept in a little room back of the office. The dog slept in the office. On Thursday night last the porter was very drunk when he went to bed, and soon fell into a heavy sleep. Some time in the night he was awakened by the loud barking of Heck, who was jumping frantically on the porter's bed and seizing the pillow with his teeth. The still drunken and drowsy porter tried to make the dog go away, but the animal persisted in its efforts, and it finally deavned on the befuddled mind of the porter that the house was on fire. His room was full of smoke, and he could hear the crackling of the flames. He sprang from bed, but was still so drunk that he fell to the floor. The faithful dog at once seized him by the coat collar, the porter not having removed his clothing on going to bed, and dragged him out of

the room and half way to the other door of the office, when the man succeeded in getting to his feet, and, unlocking the door, staggered into the street. The fire was rapidly spreading over the building, and the hotel was filled with guests, not one of whom had been aroused. The dog no sooner saw his helpless friend was safe than he dashed back into the house and run barking loudly up stairs. He first stopped at the door of his master's room, where he howled and scratched at the door until the inmate was made aware of the dauger and hurried out of the house, as there was no time to lose. The dog gave the alarm at every door, and in some instances conducted the guests down stairs to the outer door, each one of these, however, being strangers in the house, which fact the dog seemed to understand in looking out for their safety. All the immates of the house seemed to have lost their heads in the excitement, and it is said that the hotel dog alone preserved complete control of himself, and alone took active measures to save the inmates of the house. In and out of the burning building he kept continually dashing, piloting some half dressed man or woman down-stairs only to at once return in search of others. Once a lady with a child in her arms tripped on the stairs while lunrying out and fell to the bottom. The child was thrown on the floor in the hall some distance away. The woman regained her feet and staggered in a dazed way out of the door, leaving the child in the midst of the smoke that was pouring from the office door. The brave dog saw the mishap, and jumping in through the smoke seized the child by its night clothes and carried it safely out. Notwithstanding this mescue the mishap that made it uccessary led to the death of the noble animal. The mother of the child, on being restored by the fresh air, first became aware that her child was not with her, and crying out wildly that "Anna was burning up in the house," made a dash for the building as if to rush through the flames to seek her child. Heck had alrea

THE FISHERS ISLAND CLUB.—The first annual field trials of the Fishers Island Club will be held on their preserve at Fishers Island, Nov. 17, open to members only. The club have stocked the ground with quail, which are reported to be abundant. They have also turned out some Enclish pheasants, which appear to be doing well. Last week the club received from Germany a crate of hares, which they hope to naturalize. The meeting will undoubtedly be a most enjoyable affair.

DOG HOUSES.—An enterprising firm in this city, sharp enough to see what is needed and to supply it, has gone into the business of manufacturing kennels, kennel fencing and furnishings, and traveling boxes in which dogs may be safely shipped by railroad. This box is so constructed that good ventilation is assured, and it is strong and well made, The firm's advertisement will be found elsewhere.

NEW ORLEANS DOG SHOW,—There will be a bench show of dogs at New Orleans, commencing Jan. 10, 1885. The show will be held by the World's Fair Exposition, who have appointed Mr. Chas. Lincoln superintendent. The premium list will be very liberal, and no effort will be spared to make the show first-class in every respect.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

8. Sex.

4. App.

ticulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Age, or

5. Date of birth, of breeding or

6. Date of birth, of breeding or

6. Date of birth, of breeding or

6. Date, with his sire and dam.

6. Owner of sire.

6. Date, with his rie and dam.

6. Owner of sire.

6. Date, with his rie and dam.

10. Owner of dam.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

267 See instructions at head of this column.

Ace of Spades, Julius Casar, Lazy Jack, Sleepy Joe, Lady Emma and Lady Jane. By Major Lovejoy, Bethel, Me., for liver and white pointers, four dogs and two bitches, whelped Aug. 10, 1884 (Clipper-Countess Nelly, A.K.R. 918).

Princess Daphne and Lady Fay. By Mr. Wm. G. Bramman, Harlem, N. Y., for orange-red and white setter bitches, whelped Aug. 10, 1883, by Prince Jim (One-Eyed Sancho—Flora) out of his Duck (Dash—Rose).

Zella. By Mr. Orrin J. Loder, Peekskill, N. Y., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped July 11, 1884, by champion Glencho out of Sampson's Nora.

Fairy. By Mr. H. G. Jerome, Uncasville, Conn.. for white, black and ton heade by the Mr. 1884, by King (Victor—Juev) out.

Fuiry. By Mr. H. G. Jerome, Uncasville, Conn.. for white, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Jan. 2, 1883, by King (Victor—Lucy) out of Music (Rockwood—Frithful). and Ian beagle bitch, whelped Jan. 2, 1883, by King (Victor-Lucy) out of Music (Rockwood-Faithful). Maxime. By Miss M. T. Lamarche, New York, for liver and white English setter dog, whelped Aug. 15, 1884, by Promise (Pride of the Border-Flash) out of Rose (Ned-Rose).

Shot. By Mr. M. J. Lamarche, New York, for liver and white English setter dog, whelped Aug. 15, 1881, by Promise (Pride of the Border Flash) out of Rose (Ned-Rose).

Bunthorne and Groscenor. By Mr. W. H. Moller, New York, for black, white and tan beagle dogs, whelped July 11, 1884 (Duke-Midget).

BRED.

Midget).

BRED.

BRED.

BRED.

BRED.

Calypso—Hero II. Mr. W. D. Peek's (New Haven, Conn.) mastiff bitch University of the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 165), Oct. 1.

Bib. Oct. 1.

Bright of the Calypso (A.K.R. 1498) to the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 165), Oct. 1.

Bright of the Calypso (A.K.R. 1498) to the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 165), Oct. 1.

Bright of Calypso (A.K.R. 1498) to the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 165), Oct. 1.

Bright of Calypso (Dashing Lion. Mr. E. S. Hawks's (Ashfield, Mass.) English setter bitch Roxey (Leicester-Nellio) to Dashing Lion (Dash II.—Leda, Sept. 15.

Madam Llewellin—Buckellew. Mr. H. E. Hamilton's (New York) English setter bitch Ruby (Rake—Fanny) to Druid (Prince—Dora), Sept. 25.

Bright of Calypson (Bright of Calypso

WHELPS.

Zoe. Mr. E. M. Crouch's (Thomaston, Coan.) pointer bitch Zoe (A.K.R. 1444), Sept. 22, nine (seven dogs), by Sensation's Son (Sensation-Flirt).

Darkness. Mr. W. S. Thomas's (Birmingham, Coan.) cocker spaniel bitch Darkness (A.K.R. 63), Sept. 9, five (four dogs), by Col. Etubbs (A.K.R. 302).

Salty. Mr. Jas. P. Swain, Jr.'s (Bronxville, N. Y.) Dandie Dinmont

terrier bitch Sally (A.K.R. 866), July 4, five (two dogs), by his Joe A.K.R. 865).

. 865). Mr. Jas. P. Swain, Jr.'s (Bronxville, N. Y.) pointer hitch Nan . 855), July 27, ten (three dogs), by Rush (A.K.R. 857); all lemon

dead.

\*\*Chebry Court Hue School \*\*

\*\*Che Lewis Mr. Walter B. Peet's (New York) English setter Blanche Lewis (A.K.R. 581), Sept. 13, five (two dogs) by his Ted Illu (A.K.R. 599); all blue belton.

\*\*pet. Mr. Charles G. McKenzie's (Hudson. N. Y.) cocker spaniel Fidget (A.K.R. 398), Oct. 1, ten (seven dogs), by his Click (A.K.R. 1984).

Fidget (A.K.R. 308), Oct. 1, ten (seven dogs), by his Click (A.K.R. 30. Mr. Wm. G. Martin's (Garrison's. N. Y.) imported pointer 1 fide (Rocket—Fanny). Sept. 21, eight, by the Knizkerbocker 1 (Lub's champion Knickerbocker (A.K.R. 19). 4g Isabel. The Knizkerbocker Kennel Club's (Jersey City, N. J.) er bitch Lady Isabel (A.K.R. 401), Oct. 2, eight (three dogs), by Knickerbocker (A.K.R. 19).

SALES.

SALES.

See instructions at head of this column. the Research of the Color of the Col

intess of Ashmont. Mastiff bitch, whelped July 28, 1834 (Hero ladge), by the Ashmont Kennels, Boston, Mass., to Mr. W. W. on, Fort Wayne, Ind. ta Betle. Red Irish setter bltch, whelped April 6, 1882 (A.K.R. by the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Mr. E. l. Perry, same

f. Fox-terrier dog, age not given (Raby Tyrant—Fay II.), by rauk C. Wheeler, London, Ont., to Mr. J. O. Deane, Tannton,

Dosh. Fox-terrier dog, age not given (Raby Tyrant—Fay II.) by F. Frank C. Wheeler, London, Ont., to Mr. J. O. Deane, Tannton ass. Dashing Lion—Roxic whelp. English setter bitch, color and age will given, by Mr. Geo. W. Ballantine, Washingtonville, O., to Mr. J. Duncan, Kuoxville, Tenn. Dashing Lion—Queen Land whelps. English setters, whelped May Joshing Lion—Queen Land whelps. English setters, whelped May 1824, by Mr. George W. Ballantine, Washingtonville, O., a dog to r. Annory 3. Starr. Marshall, Tex.; Mr. Joseph F. Hipp, Chicago, J. Mr. R. E. Thompson, Glenco, La.; Mr. Peter E. Noble, Alexandria, d., and Mr. Wm. J. White. Houghton, Mich; a hirch to Mr. E. Bower, Topeka, Kan.; Mr. U. Sharphack, Salem, O., and Mr. L. S. Bost, Salem, O., and Mr. L. S. Bost, Salem, O., and Mr. L. S. Bost, Salem, O., and J. W. E. Clark, Newton, Kan.; F. D. C. Smith. Pierre, Dak; Mr. John Lear, Jr., Vazoo City, Miss., T. D. C. Smith. Pierre, Dak; Mr. John Lear, Jr., Vazoo City, Miss., and Mr. R. B. Morgan, Akron, O., and two bitches to Mr. John Araham, Chester, S. C. Lean I. Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped July 29, 184 assar, A. K. 29—Daphne II., A. K. R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anver, Mass., to Dr. J. H. Hinton, Babylon, L. I. Joe Pape—Nellie Pape whelps. Black pointers, age not given, by c. Geo. W. Ballantine, Washingtonville, O., a dog to Mr. H. B. Plumer, Boston, Mass.; Mr. W. H. Wallingford, Cinchnati, O., and a toh to Mr. H. S. Suuons, Kausas City, Mo. Cecsar, Jr. Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped July 29, 184 assar, A. K. 22—Daphne II., A. K. R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anver, Mass., to Mr. L. A. Shaw, Deskoines, Ia.

Alnorma. Rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped July 29, 1884 assar, A. K. R. 22—Daphne II., A. K. R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anver, Mass., to Mr. L. A. Shaw, Deskoines, Ia.

Alnorma. Rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped July 29, 1884 assar, A. K. R. 22—Daphne II., A. K. R. 489), by the Essex Kennel, Anver, Mass., to Mr. V. W. Bennett, Hyde Park, Mass.

Lorratine. Smooth-coated St. Berna

doyer, Mass., to the Millbrook Kennel, New York.

PRESENTATIONS.

\*\*The Lieuwillin—Queen Bess whelp. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 30, 1834, by Mr. C. S. Flich, New York, to Mr. Walter B. Pect, same place.

\*\*The See Instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Prince Bow. Liver and white pointer dog (A.K.R. 1442), owned by Mr. John Gross, Jr., Junction City, Kan., September, accidentally shot.

## Bifle and Tray Shooting.

## RANGE AND GALLERY.

## GERMAN SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

A GERMAN SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

CORRESPONDENT of the San Francisco Chronicle writing from Lelpsic, gives a very interesting story or the eighth quadrennial reman shooting festival which was held there during the final week fully. The town was in a fernent of preparation for a long time receding the actual shooting time. It was the first time that Lelpsic ad been honored with the festival and there were thousand of trangers to be honored and fêted. Four weeks beforehand the newspapers and illustrated weeklies ere full of the festival, giving its history with great minuteness, reting aneedotes about the preceding celebrations and picturing in ood cuts of poor quality the various attractions to be presented at its, one

mains are green people of processions, and as not procession was the held on Sunday, when everybody is free to do as be pleases, all Leipsic resolved weeks in advance to turn out to an individual, including the babies in arms, and leud the procession its moral support.

The ay of the procession came, and with it the great parcant. The procession was divided into sixteen drvisions and consisted principally of the different bodies of shooters, each company bearingta banner on which was inscribed the name of the place whence they came, and hends of music. This part, of course, does not need to be spoken of, except to say that uearly every town in Germany was more or less represented and that each delegation was greeted with cheers and shouts of approval. But there were a few parts of the procession which were truly interesting to one born and bred in the wilds of the New World and not used to the old manners and customs of Europe. For there were reproductions of many Middle Age German institutions in the procession, reminding one of those "good old times" very locally for the mounted police looking very uncomfortable. Then came in musher of trumpeters, clad in the bright-colored gaments of centuries ago and blowing in their brightly poished brace it important the angle of the second world and the massive shield of bis knight. And after the came and world and the massive shield of bis knight. And after the came and the massive shield of bis knight. And after the child division was beaded by a couple of finanstically dressed men, who swung brilliantly colored finas about their heads and made quite a display by doing it. Then came a company of halberdiers and spearsmen clad as men starms and shambling along with their heavy made cumbers on the shaded by a couple of finanstically dressed men, who swung brilliantly colored finas about their heads and made quite a display by doing it. Then came a company of halberdiers and spearsmen clad as men starms and shambling along with their heavy and cumbers on the same time, es

	19	O.	10	11	0	11	0	70	11	12-1	101		н
J W Rothwell	10	11	11	-0	0	17	0	10	10	12	00	902	Ł
2 W Komwen	10	11	11	7.1	9	44	10	0	10	9-	100	-297	ı
										11-1		)	l
	.7		8	-7	10	12	11	.8	11	10	94		ı
R S Stewart		8	10	10	9	10	10	11	- 9	6-	93	-286	ı
	11	12	- 9	11	10	8	10	- 8	11	8	99	)	ł
	12	9	8	9	7	6	7	11	11	10-	90	}	ı
Otto Jaeger	.12	9	11	5	10	11	10	8	10	10-	96	-285	ı
	70	- 6	10	- a	0	10	α	11	40	10	00		ı
	6	9	8	10	10	8	8	11	10	12-	92	í	ı
Wm Cox	o	8	11	11	11	11	7	10	a	10-	00	283	ı
WIII COA	10	g	17	- Q	0	7,1	ė,	10	10	11	00		ı
	10	10	· my	0	U	17	10	11	0	11	00	}	ı
Wm Cox	100	11	- 6	10	0	11	14	10	10	10	00	-282	ı
J F SHIFK	. 40	11	0	10	3	11	11	10	10	10-	90	202	ı
	1%	11	2	a	11	10	11	10	9	8-	93		ı
mat. i												1725	ı
Pitts	bu	rgh		l'ea	m.		_						ı
F Stolte	- 8	7	11	10	11	10	8	11	10	10-	96		ı
F Stolte	.10	- 6	10	12	9	11	11	12	11	11-1	03	307	ı
	11	8	9	11	11	12	11	12	12	11-1	08		ı
	12	9	11	12	9	7	10	9	10	111	00		ı
J A Huggins	.10	12	10	9	11	11	10	8	11	9-1	01	306	ı
													ı
Geo Hodgdon	ñ	5	9	8	12	10	ŝ	3	Q	10-	90		ı
Geo Hodedon	10	10	G	10	11	0	10	7	q	9_	91	277	ı
deo Hougaon	11	10	5	11	-g	11	0	å	ă	10_	93	~ ~ 1 1	ı
	10	7/1	0	11	Q	10	ő	19	11	10 1	00		ı
G E Painter	10	11	10	11	0	10	10	100	11	10-1	64	276	ı
G E Painter	. 9	11	10	11	9	13	12	_	4	10	04	210	ı
	6	-8	- 6	11	Ö	11	11	6	11	12-	120		
L Brehm	9	10	_	7	9					10-		200	
L Erehm	. 8	8	9	10	. 9	12	ย	10	b	11-	92	276	
	12	12	7	13	10	11	9	7	11	11-1	02		
	11	b	6	8	11	7	4	7	8	11-	80 )		
B Huggins	. 8	8	9	2	9	7	10	10	7	9-	79 )	246	
	8	7	8	9	10	6	10	12	9	8-	871	1000	
	-		-								,	1000	

National Association, 5 shots, aggregate of 3 best scores made during the tournament to count for a prize, as one continuous score, 12 prizes, total \$116. IV.—Bullseyes target, Creedmoor count, fullseyes made to be paid 15ets., most bullseyes made during the tournament \$1. V.—Continuous record match, German target, open to all, any rifle, any pull of trigger, position standing, 3 shots, the best score made during the tournament to count for the record cash prize.

THE STATE SHOOT of the Massachusetts militia takes place today on the State range at South Framingham.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The range at Walnut Hill was comfortably filled to-day with shooters, closely watched by a strong detachment of interested spectators. The event of the day was a team match hetween details from the home and the Arlington Rife Clubs. The defeated team will seek revenge on the same ground at a later date. The conditions were hardly favorable to perfect shooting, a trick.

	S C Willard4004000										144—4U
	H E Wilkinson454544	5555 - 41	ťС	W	esto:	n (n	il)		. 534	4444	44238
	J Francis545545	5445 - 4	6 A	B	ovnt	on.			.334	4335	424-35
	H Cushing	1544-4	5 E	A	Rog	ers	nnil	)	.545	2335	53035
	C E Berry 5445454	1454-4	4 H	T D	avis	on.			442	3434	433-34
	J Payson445454	1354 4	3 .I	R. (	larr	nich	ael		332	3424	434 - 32
	S Merrill 544144	355_4	2	20 ,	JUL 1.	******	Luca		.001	O Tre T	202 070
	Che	edmor	Pri	70 7	Mate	h					
	W Charles 555554								454	KEAA	55516
	W Charles	t Mato	3 6	Dos	ima	11/			. TOT	DD44	700-40
	S Wilder			10		10	10	10	9	10	9-96
	W Skillings	.,,10		10	8	10	10	8	9	10	10-93
	S H Sturgis	10					8	8	10	10	9-90
	E B Souther	8		7		. 8	7	8	6	6	10-79
	Decima										
	J B Fellows		10	8	9	5	6	9	7	7	6 - 75
	R Reed	9	5	9	7	4	8	9	5	8	5-69
		Team	Mai	tch.							
I	Massach	usetts	Riff	e A	SSOC	ciatio	on.				
ı,	J Fraucis		9	6	6	9	7	10	9	- 8	5-73
١,	W Charles		5	8	7	6	8	9	6	9	6-72
ı	H Severance	. 9	3	9	6	4	7	4	9	9	7-67
U	E B Souther		3	10	4	5	9	7	.7	4	7-65
ì	J A Frye	8	9	4	6	4	4	6	5	9	9-60
ı	H Cushing	5	4	å	5	8	3	8	5	6	9-60
ı	R Reed		7	4	4	8	5	5	5	9	6-59
ı	C B Edwards		8	5	â	Я	6	4	5	7	6-53
ı	C b Edwards	0	0	U	4	-0	U	4	0	- 4	0-03
ı											499
1	A	22	. D	a	O11						399
ı		hngton		пе (						te	40 00
ı	W E Lloyd	0	6	4	8	6	4	0	8	5	10-62
ı	George Llyod	7	8	8	4	8	7	8	5	2	4-61
ı	A F Davis		4	1	6	9	3	6	5	9	9 - 57
ľ	G W Pierce	4	6	9	9	4	5	4	5	5	5-57
U	G Franklin		5	6	5	8	6	3	6	5	5-53
ı	F N Thomas		7	4	4	4	5	6	7	4	7-52
ı	A W Damon	7	6	5	8	5	5	5	5	-1	5 - 52
ı	L Locke	3	1	1	2	6	5	8	5	5	9-45
ı											-
ı											439
ı	DIBITITION Cal Coul 00	mile i e			43	- 10	A I		4 -	1. 1	

A. W. Petersou.
No 1
No 2 4444453545-42
No 3
No 4
No 54544554544-44
No 6
No 7
No 8
No 9 544444434—36
No 104454444444-41-

THE THIR SCOTES SECONS.	Nevada Team.		
	200yds,	500yds.	Totals.
Lord	.2344444544- 38	4455455453- 44	82
Galusha	.4544445445 43	5545444555- 46	89
Little	.4445444455 43	3424554545 40	83
Ferris	,4444455445— 48	5342545454 41	84
Cameron	4454455555— 46	4555534534 43	89
Burke	,5455144455— 45	45354 5454 - 44	89
Carnow	,5444455445 44	4545555544 46	90
Cardew	.5144554444— 43	5444435555— 44	87
Cowing	.5445445541 44	4355454155- 44	83
Parker	.4455444545— 44	5554554554 — 47	91
		400	
	433	489	872
	California Team.	WELLENDING 14	
Klein	.4444855455— 42	5544553443 - 41	83
Strong	.4444410504 - 43	2545543255— 43	86
Mangles	.5454544448 42	5554444455 — 45	87
Carson	.89-4944644 42	5345455544 - 42	84
Waltham	.44444500004— 44	5555554455— 48	92
Cummings	,3005404444- 45	4423554224— 35	78
Perkins	.4444144444 40	3345555445— 43 3844232443— 32	88 77
Johnson	.41101000000	5445533555— 42	83
Robinson	.4540044444 41 #14462444# 44	2444544555— 42	
Kuhls	.0444004440— 49	24-494-999— 42	.80
	426	413	849

### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

## SECOND CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.

\*\*SECOND CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream.\*\*
Please note the following modified rules. Full programmes will be sued in about ten days:

No. 1. Five Traps.—Traps to be placed 3yds. apart, each trap being equi distant from the score. Augle of rise, 15 degrees. A net 4ff. high to be placed in front of the traps at 30ff. distance. Traps to be relilled after each shot. Direction of flight of bird not to be changed. Number of trap to be decided by pool ball. The traps numbered from left to right shall be set to throw approximately, as follows: No. 1, right quartering; No. 2, right half-quartering; No. 3, straightaway; No. 4, left half-quartering; No. 5, left quartering-(hough a "fair" bird falling to take the direction above indicated, when the traps are so sct. shall still be considered a "fair" bird. No. 2. Fair Birds.—All birds which are thrown over the net, or if uct is not used, 4ft. from the ground, at a distance of 30ft, from trap; such balls to be scored whether shot at or not.

"Dena" Birds.—A bird to be scored "dead" shall be broken in the air; that is, a clearly perceptible piece must be knocked out of it before it touches the ground. No retrieving allowed.

No. 4. Double Birds.—To be shot from traps No. 2 and No. 4; should only one fair bird be thrown, another pair must be shot at.

No. 5. Guns and Rise.—Rise for 12-bor gun, singles, 18yds.; double, 15yds. The 10-bore shall be hundicapped 2yds., while those of lesser gauge shall "go in" 1yd. for every size less than 12-bore.

No. 6. Obarge.—Powder unlimited; shot limited to 1½ ounces, Dixon's standard measure, struck off.

No. 7. Ties.—On single birds, 3 birds each; doubles, 1 pair.

No. 8. Position of Gun.—Butt of gun to be lead below the armpit until after the shooter calls "pull." Gunes to be loaded at the score only.

No. 9. Judges and Referee.—Two judges and one referee. Judges' No. 9. Judges and content.

No. 8. Position of Gun.—Butt of gun to be held below the armpit until after the shooter calls "pull." Guns to be loaded at the score only.

No. 9. Judges and Referee.—Two judges and one referee. Judges' decision to be final. In case judges fail to agree, referee to decide.

No. 10. Pulling Traps.—When the shooter calls "pull," the trap or traps shall be sprung at ouce. Should the puller (in estimation of judges) in any manuer balk the shooter, the latter may accept the bird or demand another.

No. 11. Purses.—To be divided in 50, 30 and 20 per cent. of entrance money, unless otherwise agreed upon.

No. 12. Briting Trappers and Pullers.—Any shooter convicted of an attempt to bribe, or in any manuer influence the trappers or pullers, to be barred from all further contests during the tournaments.

No. 13. Sweepstakes—Will be "class shooting," unless otherwise stated. The "championship matches" shall be "no class shooting."

No. 14. Handicap of Winners.—The Ligowsky Handicap Rules shall govern, provided the majority of shooters on the ground the first day of the tournament are in favor of same.

No. 15. Earties—Close with the firms of the first gun in each match. In team contests, choice of position will be awarded in the order of entering. Each team will finish its. "singles" before shooting "doubles;" each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team will remain at the score until he finishes his "singles," each member of team wil

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who fav r us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesduys; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the lates.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—The East End Gun Club, of Cincinnat visited Madisonville, O., to shoot a match with the gun club of the place. The East End Gun Club did not reach the shooting ground until after 3 P. M., and the match was arranged for 10 single clay pigeons each, 18yb, rise, 5 traps. The result was in favor of It Madisonville Gun Club by one bird. A return match will be shot of the grounds of the East End Gun Club, Saturday next, Oct. 4. Every thing passed off pleasantly, and the Cincinnati boys all express them selves highly pleased at the court-coust reatment they received at the hands of the Madisonville Club. Following are the scores:

Madisonville Gun Club.

Madisonville Gun Club.

Madisonville Gun Club.	East End Gun Club.
ZTDemar 1101111011-8	Waguer1111011001-7
C Stevens1110010110-6	Milet 000000000001-1
W B Shattuck0100111111-7	Stuart1010010110-5
James Demar1110001000-4	Schatzman00111111110-7
H Bramble0011111001-6	DuBray0111111011-8
	Given1111101110—8
E Leinard1100111110-7	Smith
A Bandle1111101110-8	Henry1100010001-4
Peters1110011110-7	Cole 1010111101—7
D Bramble0100010001—3—62	Mason
NORTH SIDE GUN CLUB Ma	tch shot at Woodside, Long Island

uning 1—7 Schoener ...... 11 cdal—Franz 111, Schoener 000. 

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

at the latest.

CAPTIAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—Tabu lated statement showing the result of the weekly contests of this club for the season of 1884, giving the relative standing of the members, as shown by percentage of hits in all matches shot, condition; 15 clay-pigeous each match, from 5 traps, 187ds. rise. Many of the matches have been shot under very unfavorable conditions, as the club grounds face a clay bank, which on cloudy days proves a very bad head ground.

Wm Wagner	16	240	219	.912
E L Mills	21	315	279	585
Jas Bailey	21	315	255	.809
W B McKelden		225	180	.80
EMMcLeod		330	259	784
Jas Smith		60	46	.766
R L Magruder	11	165	120	.727
C Corson	6	90	68 -	70
J W Johnson		210	140	. 666
R L Jones		75	49	.653
J A Goldsborough		150	96	. 64
Burridge Wilson		210	134	.638
E S Peck	14	210	133	.638
T. D. IV-seemed	90	300	186	.62
JE Hosford	14	210	122	.58
W W Eldridge		60	84	.566
0 E Hart		60	88	.55
J M Young	4	75	33	.506
Lester Bartlett				
E P Goodrich		180	84	.466
J B Baker		80	10	.838
J P Sousa	6	90	28	.81
		2000	0.000	000
	240	3600	2508	.696

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are equested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches escribed. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that latter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday

MALDEN GUN CLUB.—At Wellington, on Saturday, the 4th of the

annihilate a few of the featherless birds, both black and red. The day was fine, and much enjoyment was had by each and all. Some of the fair daughters of Eve graced the grounds of the Maden Gun Club, and were highly interested and amused at the misses and hits. The gold medal was won by young Mr. Pratt, a youthful sportsman of much promising skill. The various sweeps resulted as follows: I. Field and Fratt first, Snow and Stanton second, Souther third. 2. Field first, Hathaway second, Brown third, 3. Field first, Hathaway second, Snow third. 5. Hathaway and Snow first, Stanton second, Pratt and Field first, Hathaway second, Snow third. 5. Hathaway and Snow first, Stanton second, Pratt and Field first, Foot second. 9. Field first, Soot second, Stantou third. 7. Miss and out, taken by Field. 8. Hathaway first, Scott second. 9. Field first, Scott second. 10. Scott first, Snow second, Scott and Pratt third. The Malden Gun Club is prospering, and has funds in the treasury. The club-house is free of debt, which will be pleasant information to those who have an interest therein. Shooters from various clubs of New England visit our grounds, evidently attracted thereto by the spacious accommodation, the cool and bracing breezes from Malden River and the gentemanly treatment of the President and Treasurer, Messrs. Adams and Scott, who do all in their power to make gunners and their friends welcome. Mr. Adams and Mr. Scott have done much in building up the club in a social and financial point of view, and a large amount of credit is due to them for their executive ability as well as for their time and labor gratuitously given. Give bonor to whom honor is due. It is not always that the workers of a club receive their due reward, but very often an ungrateful return. The above gentlemen hung like a pall over the club house and buited its ode-gentlemen hung like a pall over the club house and buited its ode-gentlemen hung like a pall over the club house and buited its ode-gentlemen hung like a pall over the club house and bu



## FIXTURES.

Oct. 9.-Rochester C. C., Fall Races at Iroudequoit Bay

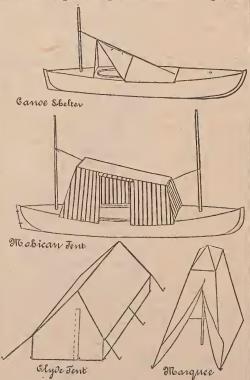
## AMATEUR CANOE BUILDING.

Sixteenth Paper.

TENTS AND CAMP BEDS.

TENT of some kind is an essential part of the outfit of every canoeist, as he never knows when it may be needed, even or a short trip. A head wind, foul tide or sudden storm may make it impossible to reach the proposed stopping place and, force the canoeist to seek refuge for a night or from the rain as quickly as possible.

Tents for canoes are of three kinds: First, a small shelter, merely for sleeping under; second, a square tent, high enough to sit under and to cook or read in; third, shore tents large enough for two or three. The simplest of all is improvised from a rubber blanket hung over a boom or paddle, one end of which is lashed to the mizzenmast the other resting on the deck. The sides will need to be tied down or kept in place by stones. A better device is the shelter used on the Windward; shown in the drawing. This tent has a ridge rope, one end of which is hooked to an eye or cleat at fore end of well, the other end being made fast to the mizzenmast about 3ft above deck. The cover is a piece of sheeting or drilling hemmed around the edges, with



a hem also down the center in which the ridge rope is run. A triangular piece is fitted to the lower end, running across the foot, and tapes are sewn at intervals along the edges to tie down with. This tent, shown with the flap open, makes a good sliciter and sheds rain well, but is hardly roomy enough where much sleeping aboard is done. It has, however three advantages, in being easily set and stowed, taking up little room in the canoe, and offering little surface when riding head to wind.

Of the second class the favorite one is that commonly known as the Mohican, but first used by Mr. C. L. Norton on the Kittiwake. This tent in its present form is also shown. The top piece is of canvas, 22in. wide and 6 to 7ft, long. At each end a hem is turned in, to take a round stick, \$in, in diameter and 22in, long. The sides and ends of the tent are made of striped awning stuff, which comes 29in. wide, so that three breadths may be used. The tent is 30in. wide at bottom, and about 1ft. longer on bottom than on top. The sides and ends are sewed\_together at the corners, but the middle breadth on each side is sewed only to the top, making a curtain which may be rolled up, as shown. These curtains lap over the adjoining sides a little, and are provided with tapes to tie them fast. The bottom of the tent is fitted with grommets which hook over small screwheads under the beading of the deck. The tent is supported by two ropes fastened to the masts. It is sometimes desirable to have small windows in the tent, which may be made

of circular pieces of glass 2½in, diameter, each having two holes drilled near the edge by which it is sewn fast.

For use on shore a ground cloth 2½x7ft, may be used under the tent. The sides should be about 5in, high, to keep out rain and wind under the sides. The floor cloth should be waterproofed.

In another form of tent two hankes purishty assets at

Manother form of tent two bamboo uprights, one at each end of the well, are used, the tent being square, with a rounded top, somewhat like a wagon. A 'Indepole, jointed in the middle for stowage, is supported on the uprights, the can spread over these, and the op extended by four stripe is fitted with a tent of this description, the uprights being made in two pieces, one silding in the other, so that by extending them the tent is raised, for cooking or reading, but a hight they are let down, making the tent lower and less exposed to the wind.

An A tent is sometile, or one at the fore end and the raise zeumast, with the painter stocked across as a ridge rope, but a whier top, as shown in the Molican tent, is better.

Por shore use a tent is usually carried large enough to accommodate two or three persons. The simplest form is the ordinary A tent, made about 64th, square at the bottom, and fit, high. It is supported by two upright noices and a ridge used, the ends being made fast to stakes in the ground.

A better and roomier form is the wall tent, a very good style being that devised by some of the Clyde C. C. This tent is usually about 6tt, which serves as a door, thus predict the staff of the

sheeting or drill sewed to one edge and buttoning along the bettom and other edge. In very warm weather the canceist sleeps under the drilling only, or if cooler, under the blanket; sleeps under the drilling only, or if cooler, under the blanket sleeps under the sleep only on the still colder weather the lined blanket will be almost as warm as a double one, and much lighter. A rubber waterbed is sometimes carried and is very comfortable to sleep on, but they are quite expensive.

One or two rubber blankets are usually found in a canoeist's outfit, and are very useful, as a tent may be improvised from one; it is necessary on damp ground or in a wet canoe, and during the day the bedding may be rolled in it. Whatever bedding is carried, it is highly necessary that it should be kept dry, which is best accomplished by wrapping in a waterproof cover or bag, strapping it very tightly, and carrying it well under the deck or in a compartment. In many localities a few yards of mosquito netting are indispensable, as it may be used in connection with any of the tents described. Several varieties of camp cot are sold in the sporting goods stores, but, though good in a permanent camp, they are too heavy and bulky for a canoe.

### A. C. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

In addition to the business meeting at the camp each year, it has been found necessary to hold a meeting later on to determine the date and general arrangements for the coming meet, and to attend to such new matters as may come up. This year, in answer to the call of Commodore Oliver, the officers of the Association and a number of the reanceists met at the Delavan House, in Albany, on Saturday

of Commodore Oliver, the officers of the Association and a number of ther canoeists met at the Delavan House, in Albany, on Saturday 1st.

Vice-Commodore Rathbun, of Descronto; Rear Commodore Antrews of Rochester; Secretary Nedé, Messis, Rand, of Boston, and Yaux, of New York, of the Executive Committee; Messrs, Gibson, of Albany, Wilkin, of New York, and Weller, of Peterboro, of the Reatta Committee, and Sob, subsequently dismissed in disgrace, were resent at the meeting in the parlors of the Delavan House at 10:30 and the Merchant of the Merchant of the Peterboro, of the Reatta Committee, and Sob, subsequently dismissed in disgrace, were resent at the meeting in the parlors of the Delavan House at 10:30 and the Merchant of the Merchant of the Peterboro, of the Reatta Committee, and the balance in the treasury amounted to 13:41.7, with \$300 now owing in addition, and also that about 15 ames would be dropped from the roll on account of non-payment of tures. The first subject taken up was the site of the next camp, and letter was read from Messrs. Tyson and Richards recommending a tic on Grenadier Island, accompanying which was a carefully drawn map. A thorough discussion followed, but it was considered that the expense of a new site would be heavy, there scened to be shoal vater and scape on the course, and the objections to the present site was ofted down, and a motion by Dr. Neide to hold the camp at Grindene Island, seconded by Rear Commodore Andrews, was carried.

Mr. Vanx moved that the words in Article III, of the By-Laws, win the meet earlier next year on account of the prevailing of the metal and the site of the next half which was carried, as it was found advisable to have the meet earlier next year on account of the prevailing finds. Mr. Rand then made a motion, which was econded by the Rear Commodore, that the meet of 1855 be held from July 24 to Ang. It was a substant of the prevailing the words "a drawing of which nost be filed with the Secretary," which was carried, Dr. Neide doubted.

The Serveta

the last sentence was also amended to account to classes, as III. and A., where a boat cannot be over 25in, in the former, a the latter, and A., where a boat cannot be over 25in, in the former, a bo carried that each cannot would be allowed to enter but a sailing, and one in puddling, for instance a Class 4 cannot ter a Class 3 race, or a Class A. a Class B race, as was allowed; and each member mar race in but one cannoe at a ite 4 was so amended that cannot sust carry the A. C. A. & their owner in the peak of the sail, in red block figures and 2in, wide, reading on the right side of the sail, and for colored flags \$4.50in., furnished by the Regata Committee, amended to read as follows: "Flags shall be given as follows: a first prize in each race, and a second in each ich more than two start, and the five best flags shall be he prizes for the average record."

8 the following clause was added, "Any cannot fouling a mark, shall be ruled out." The word "immediately" is in the first sentence of Rule 9, so as to read. "He must soft the same immediately on the finish the race," In he word "distanced" is changed to "disqualified." In Rule of starting is chauged from five to one minute. Rule 15 ged to read as follows: "If two canoes are not clear of each at nel leading cannot is close to the mark, and altering her ound if, the outside canoe must give the other canoe room lear of the mark; whichever canoe is in danger of foulne following by-taw was also adopted on motion of Mr. my canoeist who shall after this date race for money, shall ered a professional, and shall be deharred from A. C. A. flag, and the meeting adjourned.

dinner at the Delayan, the canocists visited the Mohican se, where were found Messrs. Wood, of Peterbore, Shedd, a and Barney, of Springfield; Van Deusen, of Rondout; and as long as the house, one being about 2ft, above the and as long as the house, one being about 2ft, above the and as long as the house, one being about 2ft, above the and second as long as the house, one being about 2ft.

erhagen; third, a silk flag, Ibis, Mr. Barney. In Class A, the first prize, a silver cance whistle, went to the Marion; the second, a silk flag, to the Helena. The Guenn was found on measurement to be over the width allowed by the rules, so a prize was awarded for unclassified cances, Mr. J. L. Weller sailing the Nan, also over size, against her. Guenn came in first and took the prize, a handsome gold compass. The paddling race was won by the Snake, R. W. Gibson.

gold compass. The paddling race was won by the Snake, R. W. Gibson.

After the races all returned to the hotel, where the Mohican C. C. gave a dinner to their guests, thirty-five canosists being present. The officers, the Executive and the Regarta commutees were entertained by Commodore Oliver at his home, joining the others later in the evening. After dinner all hauds turned to with a will to assist Mr. Wilkin in his vocal efforts, and the "Black Ball" was given as melodicusly as usual, after which other songs followed until a late hour. The following day was spent at the clin house, aloat on the river, or in viewing the city, most of the guests leaving at night, with a full appreciation of Mohican hospitality.

The Regarta Committee have the programme under consideration, and some additions to it are intended. It will probably include an other set of paddling races in "cruising trim," carrying weight, and a capsize race arranged to give a more even chance to all canoes. By this means the paddling men will be given opportunities to balance those taken away in limiting each canoe to its own class; and the record will be constructed upon three paddling, three salling races, and one combined for each canoe, A race will be held for unclassified canoes, in anticipation that some will be ruled out of Class B by the strict measuring now intended, and swimming will he introduced into the burry-scurry race.

### CANORING INCIDENTS.

Is it possible that the brief summer is past, and the bues of autumn are rapidly coming to the front? Even so. The "cold fact" is self-evident. And have I wasted, fritered away, another summer, for more than the fiftieth time? It is too true. And "Jim" and "Jay" and a dozen old schoolnates besides, have been working the imnocents and have made their "piles." They, I, all of us, are in the "sere and yellow," etc., etc., Many are in their graves. More, and they are of the best, are poor and proud. They are the hardest to reach. Lady Dufferin says, wittliy and aptly. "The poor make no new friends." Philful, but true. And here am I again, sitting on my heels, trying to streighten out my correspondence and pick up my hack reading, for I lack the check to read, write or "nlay keerds" in the presence of unountains. I have seen Seuators, Governors and other officials do it the past summer. Probably they had an amount of "gray brain matter" that would swamp a feather-weight canoeist, Let us be thankful that the public weal is in the hands of these top-heavy fellows, and pray that their heads do not prove too heavy for their heels.)

Picking up the back records of my favorite pastime—light canoeist, notably the sad death of young Allen of Buffalo, drowned from its canoe almost in sight of the home which his death made desolate. In the presence of such a calamity words are idle, regrets are uscless. About all that is left us is to emphasize the lesson that made asolate. In the presence of such a calamity words are idle, regrets are uscless. About all that is left us is to emphasize the lesson that may save valuable lives in the future. Had each and all of the victims who were drowned from their own canoes the past season taken the simple precaution of tying the double-bladed paddle inhoard, as directed in the little book. Wooderatt, "they would, in all numan probability, have scaped with a ducking. No canoeist is excusable for allowing his canoe to get beyond his coutrol—out of reach, in deep water, or in a dangerous rapi

## SAILING COURSES AT GRINDSTONE ISLAND.

SAILING COURSES AT GRINDSTONE ISLAND.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Dr. Neidé's letter, in your issue of 4th inst., contains some objections to changing the sailing course; yet I think so important a subject ought not to be dropped before matters are mended. If there are to be races, a course is required that will permit of fair tests being had, and I submit that we have not such a course now when the southwest, the prevailing wind, is blowing.

The wind is not true on the present course, does not come from the same direction over all parts of it; in fact, is very uncertain and comes from many different directions. The starting buoy lies in the dead lea of a point and puffs come from ether side of it. On the first stretch the wind veers as you get away from the big hill, around which it swings, and Mr. Vaux was quick to notice and take advantage of the fact, which but few others idd. On the last stretch, a heat to windward, there is a choice offered of (1) a true wind, more or less sea and a slight current against you in the open channel, or 2) less sea, no current, and the veering wind in Eel Bay, which wind will help you right up to the home buoy. In the big race Nickerson, Neide and Neilson were leading at the second buoy on the first round, but were beaten on this last stretch by canoes they could sail away from the open channel, where all have a true wind and all have the same advantage? What say the sailing nen? I think there is ample room there. But should such a course be found impracticable, could not be present one be shifted a hundred yards further out from shore? Togonyo, Sept. 27, 1884.

KNICKERBOCKER C. C.—The Knickerbocker C. C. had their annual dinner at Martinelli's on Monday evening. Besides the club

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1884.

KNICKERBOCKER C. C.—The Knickerbocker C. C. had their annual dinner at Martinelli's on Monday evening. Besides the club members present were Dr. Neidé, Messrs. Gibson of the Mohcans, Rathbun of the Deseronto C. C., Scavey and Bishop of the Kit Kat Club, Vaux, Munroe, Bailey and Stephens of the N. Y. C. C., and several other canoeists to the number of thirty-five in all. After the club, toasts were drunk and speeches made, with the usual canoe songs interspersed, the meeting, which was one of the pleasantest reunions ever held by canoeists in New York, breaking up at indinight. THE FAM MAINSAIL.—Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1884.—Edition Forest and Stream. In Forest and Stream of Sept. 11, 1884, there appeared an article on fan sails, in which it was stated, by a correspondent under the name of "B. Lug," that sails having battens radiating from a center could not be made flat. This is certainly a mistake, owing, no doubt, to the lack of experience of "B. Lug" with sails of this class. Having tested a settee fan sail, area 60 square feet. I have found its chief merit to he its almost perfect flatuess.—Lorna.

UBIQUE C. C.—We learn from a Toronto crrespondent that the "Ubique Club," spoken of in our account of the meet, is really a canoe club, using principally open Peterboro canoes. This summer they cruised and camped along the Trent Valley and Bay of Quinte for some weeks, afterward sailing down to the meet. They were also at Stony Lake last year.

ROYAL C. C.—This club will hold two races on Oct. 8, at Hampton, for prizes offered by J. W. Cluyton, Esq. The first race, at 3 P. M., is for first class sailing canoes, prizes 25 and 23; the second race for third class Rob Roy canoes, ½ mile, prize 25.

## Wachting.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of pro-osed matches and meetings.

Oct. 14.—American Y. O., Steam Yacht Races.
Oct. 15.—Seawanhaka C. Y. C., First, Second and Third Classes.
Oct. 18.—Seawanhaka C. Y. C., First, Second, Third and Fourth
Classes.

## QUAKER CITY Y. C. SWEEPSTAKES, SEPT. 25.

A SWEEPSTAKES race for fourth and fifth classes was sailed on the Delaware River, from Markot street, Camden, to Chester, and return. In class four the starters were Elwell, Adelphia, Minerva, Esther, Pierson and Pratt, and in the fifth class, the P. Galligher and Richmond. At 10:94 A. M. the yachts went over in a recting breeze from southwest, and soon the Galligher was ahead and the Richmond

from southwest, and soon the Galligher was anced as second.

Reefs were soon slaken out, and off the Block House, at 11:31, Adelphia was first, Richmond second, and Galligher third. Adelphia and Richmond were evenly matched all the way down, alternately taking the lead, but at the Chester buoy the liwel was ahead, rounding at 1:02:50, with Adelphia at 1:03:50, Richmond 1:04:55, then the Esther 1:10:10, and Pratti 1:0:30.

From the buoy home was down the wind, and little of interest oc-

curred. The times of finish were, Elwell, 2:49:50; Adelphia, 2:50:30; Richmond, 2:51:00. The Adelphia entered a protest against the Eiwell, on the ground that she fouled the buoy, but it was not allowed. The judges were R. G. Wilkins and W. J. Thurman, with O. W. Lyon as referee.

THE fine weather which we have enjoyed this fall has been but little appreciated by the yachtsmen of the Atlantic coast, as it has spoiled most of the fall races thus far, and the 25th was no exception to the calms that have prevailed for some time. In the morning there was a wind from southwest, but it had died away before the race commenced. Sixteeu yachts started, Alice being first at 11:47 A. M., the last crossing at 12:08.

The Ariadne led the fleet for a time, but in a heavy thunder squall which came up she lost her topmast. Happy Thought and Rajah both took the ground, losing some time, and Rajah at last gave up. The wind continued very light after the squall was over, but the yachts finally defited in, the times being:

OLASS A.

OLASA A.				4 . 7
	Letua			ted.
Ariadne, W. L. Coggswell	5 03 0	18 E	03	08
CLASS C.				
Rajah, J. H. Beecher				
Happy Thought, G. M. Graves	46 1	9 5	86 6	19
	, 411 7	~ .	, ,,,	1~
CLASS D.	- 00 4		- 00	4.0
Endeavor, H. D. Billard			26	41
Ceres, Parish and Rawson	~			_
Zephyr, George E. Dudley				
Anita, George W. Adams				_
Vixen, Allan Seaman	18 5	ry E	12	18
Stranger, J. N. Macauley	01 0		56	
	01 %	U 4	1 30	Vo
CLASSES E. AND F.				
Alice, James Malloy	86 9		27	
Gracie, W. Swau	84 3		23	
Katie, James Malloy	26 4	0 4	20	49
Libbie, Captain Day	03 0	0 4	08	00
CLASS G.				
	r 00 s	D		
Fornax, C. W. Foster.	1 60 0	0	00	00
Hylass, M. White	1 38 %		38	
Hornet, Chas, Winton	43 1		36	
The judges were Messrs, Bigelow, York, and	Been	rs. with	Mes	ssrs.
Minor aud Christie as timekeepers.				
Tital was circuite as abicteopers				

## NEW JERSEY Y. C. FALL REGATTA, OCT. 21.

NEW JERSEY Y. C. FALL REGATTA, OCT. 21.

The races of the New Jersey Y. C. have not fallen off any since the prohibition of shifting ballast and unlimited crews, on the contrary they succeed in making a better showing than any of the clubs which will encourage sandbag toosing. That the efforts of this club are bearing good fruit was shown by the flect mustered on Thursday for the fall regatta, wenty-say yachts, besides four catamarans, belug at the line to start.

The committee undoubtedly made a mistake in not making a separate class for cabin boats, cutters and sloops, of 26tf. and over. It is not to be expected that any cabin hoat (sloop or cutter) will equal in speed in light weather such ractug machines as the 28tf. open hoats, and no good can result from bringing them together in one class. On the one hand the sole requisite is speed in light weather, on the other safety, comfort, and room to live on board must all be had, even if a little speed must be sacrificed. As the many merits of the small cabin boats become more generally recognized, the false standard of speed by which all our yachts were once judged is set aside and a higher standard substituted. Like all other boats, good and bad, the open skimming dish has its place, for afternoox sailing, and racing in shoal waters, and for such purposes it is a good boat, provided that its model, rig and fittings are such as to make it tolerably safe in skilled hands. At last, however, yachtsmen are heginning to look for something better as their ideas of yachting are eularged, and the movement at present is toward boats in which a craise can be made, in which cooking, sleeping and living are possible, and which from their model are both safe and speedy.

The development of such a class can only be hindered by keeping them in with the open boats as it follows that they are judged and and ondemned solely by the false standard of speed in smooth water. It is time now that all regatts committees recognized the claims of these boats, and classed them by themselv

take up their cause actively, to offer if possible anchorage, to bold frequent races, and encourage the building and owning of such boats, with son find that it has gained an element of strong and hearty growth.

The New Jersey Y. C. Jwith its present, rules offers but a small the control of the property of the property of the control of the property of the proper

saler buoy the Elwell was alread, round-at 103:50, Richmond 1:04:55, then the ture. Down the wind, and little of interest oc-tive dimensions being: Merhin, waterline 25th, beam 7tc, draft

of t. 6in.; Wabasso, waterline 2846ft. beam 10ft. and draft 5ft., each having about 2 tons of outside lead. The duel was quite interesting, each one alternately having the better of it. Wabasso, under the club rules, sulfing without a fibtopsail, but it ended at Buoy 13, where the latter turned for home. The times at the huoy were:

Dare Devil. 12 18 50 Daisy ... 12 23 67 Rambler 12 19 10 Selbia C ... 12 25 54 Charm ... 12 19 10 Ouly 80n ... 12 25 65 Earle Wing ... 12 20 30 Winnehalba ... 12 27 65 Earle Wing ... 12 20 30 Winnehalba ... 12 27 65 Earle Wing ... 12 23 40 Winnehalba ... 12 27 65 Earle Wing ... 12 23 40 Winnehalba ... 12 28 83 Frowler ... 12 24 10 Netting ... 12 28 83 Frowler ... 12 25 30 Netting ... 12 28 32 Septia Emma ... 12 25 30 Netting flight and we ather so unpleasant. Cutiser came in first of the small fleet, the Triton and finish when the fleet came up, and the times of all were taken. The Daisy held her place all the way home, although the Merlin lane up faster on the windward work. After the cutters came in a wate way had for the last of the catamarans, which had not completed the second round, and on their arrival the Blackbird steamed off to land her passengers in the city.

The fair times were as follows.			
CLASS A-C	ATAMARANS.		
Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Nightmare	8 43 55	4 30 09	4 30 09
Jessie	3 28 28	4 18 28	4 11 28
Comet11 14 41	Withdray	ru.	
Hermes11 15 00	3 54 59	4 39 59	4 31 59
CLASS B-SLOOPS	26FT. AND		x 02 00
Frolic	2 49 10	3 29 24	3 29 24
Charm	2 38 50	3 18 29	3 15 29
Wabasso	2 55 80	8 83 08	3 29 4516
Eagle Wing	2 27 34	8 07 07	3 03 07
Dare Devil	2 26 00	3 05 19	3 00 34
Growler	2 32 16	3 11 07	3 05 37
Minnehaha	Not timed		3 05 37
CLASS C- YACHTS	FROM 21 TO		
Ramhler	2 35 23	3 16 04	3 16 01
Only Son	2 27 34	3 05 12	3 05 0034
Nettic Thorp 11 22 22	8 12 40	3 50 18	3 49 48
Sophia Emma	8 03 24	3 43 16	3 48 1934
Geo. B. Deane	8 07 30	3 47 55	3 42 2834
Selina C	2 48 48	3 26 26	3 20 4434
Frank Oliver	Not timed	l.	
CLASS D-YACE	TS UNDER 2	IFT.	
Cruiser 11 20 27	1 86 15	2 15 48	2 15 2834
Peter O'Bricu	2 06 09	8 48 47	2 42 57
Senator 11 19 47	1 40 00	2 20 13	2 19 18
H. Fisher	1 57 15	2 35 18	2 33 48
Willie 11 21 20	2 03 42	2 43 22	2 40 47
Triton	Not timed		8 40 47
Minnie	Not timed		
Truant	2 25 44	3 05 22	
Ada W	2 14 20	2 51 58	
Cate Cate11 22 22	1 43 00	2 20 38	2 20 38
Daisy	8 20 82	8 58 10	
Merlin	3 26 42	4 40 20	
Jessie wins \$30 in Class A, Dare	Devil \$30	in Class B,	Eagle Wing
\$25 in Class C. and Cruiser \$15 in	Class C		

## SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C. FALL RACES. E fall races of the S. C. Y. C, will be sailed this year of

races of the S. C. Y. C. will be sailed this year on two let. 15 and 18, the first heing open to first, second and third and cutters, and the second to first, second, third and

classes.
races are also open to the yachts of the New York, Atlantic,
n, New Bedford, Larchmont, New Haven and Knickerbocker
Clubs. The hoats will be divided, as usual, into four classes:
Class—Sloops and cutters measuring 55ft., sailing length, and

ond Class-Sloops and cutters measuring 45ft, and less than 55ft.

The consequence of the consequen

measurement of the yacht entered, according to Seawanhaka Rules, certified to by the Measurer of the club from which she enters, or by

## DISTANCE OF OBJECTS AT SEA.

neests. Louis P. Bayard, Francis O, deLuze, Walter L. Suydam, Alexander H. Stevens, S. Nelson White.

DISTANCE OF OBJECTS AT SEA.

It is amusing to note how ignorant many ordinary seamen and mearly all sea travelers are of such matters as the distance of the sea horizon, the way in which a ship's place at sea is determined, and other such matters—which all seamen might be expected to understand, and most persons of decent education might he expected to have learned something about at school. Ask a sailor how far off a ship may be, which is hull down, and he will give you an opinion hased entirely on his knowledge of the ship's probable size, and on the distinctness with which he sees her. This opinion is often pretty near the truth, but it may be preposterously wrong it his idea of the when he knows here a home cet, and is sometimes quite wrong even when he knows here a home cet, and is sometimes quite wrong even when he knows here a home cet, and is sometimes quite wrong even when he knows here a home cet, and is sometimes of the seams not to enter the average sailor's head. During my last journey across the Atlantic we had several curious illustrations of this. For instance, on one occasion a steamer was passing at such a distance as to be uearly hull down. From her character it was known that the portion of her hull concealed was about 12ft. in height, while it was equally well known that the eye of an observer standing out the saloon passenger's deck on the City of Rome was about 30ft, shove the water level. A sailor, asked (by way experiment) how far off the steamer was, answered, "Six or seven miles," "But she is nearly hull down," some one said to him. "I didn't say she warn't, as I knows on," was the quant; hut stupid reply. Now, it might he supposed to be a generally known fact, that even as seen from the deck of one of the ordinary Atlantic steamers, the horizon is fully six miles away, the height of the cyce heigh about 18 or 20ft, and that for the concealed portion of the cyth ship and the substitut

### STEERING DIRECTIONS AND ENGINEERS' SIGNALS.

SIGNALS.

As a consequence of the recent agitations of the subject of collisions and their prevention, Mr. Fairman Rogers, of the steam yacht Magnolia, has written the following letter to the Evening Post touching two very important factors in the direction of a vessel, the communication of the pilot's orders distinctly and certainly to the man at the wheel, and also to the engineer. It is strange that the first source of error mentioned has heen allowed to exist for so long, as it must be responsible for many collisions. Economy of time and absolute accuracy of all orders given are two of the leading safeguards in preventing collisions, and to insure both of these there should be a uniform code of signals or orders, each so distinct that it can have but one meaning, and can by no possibility be mistaken for another, and the compilation and enactment of such a code is a matter for the Government inspectors, or better yet, for an international board with uniform regulations for all vessels:

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir—As Mr. Gorringe's letter ou "Collisions on the Ocean" has suggested further correspondence on the subject. I desire to call attention to a matter connected with it which is worthy the consideration of all interested. The first rule proposed by Mr. Gorringe is, "Whenever a vessel is sighted directly ahead, port your helm," and one of the well-known rhyming rules of the sea as:

"When both lights you see ahead Port your helm and show your red."

In both eases the meaning is that you turn your vessel's head to starboard with the intention of keeping the approaching vessel on your

"When both gains you see anset."

In both eases the meaning is that you turn your vessel's head to starboard with the intention of keeping the approaching vessel on your port hand.

These expressions, which are universally understood and adopted by seafaring men, arc based upon the use of the old-fashioned tiller, with which porting the helm—i. e., the tiller—starboards the rudder. In modern practice, however, few vessels of any size have tillers, and steamers never have them, wheels heing used in both classes of vessels. In steamboats, and as far as I know, in most steam yachts, the wheel works like a tiller—that is, putting the top of the wheel over to port ports the helm and points the vessel's head to starhoard. In sailing vessels this is usually reversed, and the practice leads to confusion. In cruising along the Atlantic coast this difference of custom is so troublesome that in employing a local pilot it is sometimes necessary to have him merely indicate the direction which he desires the vessel's head to take, hecause "port" to him may mean exactly the opposite of "port" to the person steering. It is a common thing for a pilot coming on board to ask, "Do you steer ship fashion

à serious source of danger, since the steersman should make his motions by instinct, and should not have to think that he has beeu told that this particular vessel steers one way or the other. "Hard a-port" should mean exactly the same thing all over the world and on all vessels without exception.

The law should insist on uniformity, and as vessels which have tillers must, from the nature of the medianism, be steered by putting the helm the opposite way of the rudder and of the motion of the shy's head, all wheels should be made to work the same way. Except in screw gear, it is merely a question of crossing the tiller ropes. This insolute hings the practice in conformity with the recognized rules and seataring expressions, such as "up helm," "down helm," "hard a lee," ctc.

There is another matter of equal importance. Among all the regulations imposed by the steam inspection laws, there is no provision for uniformity of bell signals from the pilot house to the engine room and there are several different systems in use in the United States.

This is all wrong. Every pilot and engineer should instantly recognize a certain signal as meaning the same thing under all conditions and in all districts. If the man at the wheel sees a vessel looming up on his bow out of the fog, he wants to give "full speed astern" without hesitation, and by the same kind of instinct which induces a man to stop walking forward when he becomes aware that he is rapidly approaching something. He is in sufficient danger of losing his head as it is, and should not be required to think what he is to do.

The best arrangement is a mechanical telegraph of some kind, made with rigid parts which cannot stretch or get out of order, so arranged both in the pilot-house and the engine-room that pushing the safe the and the index ahead means go ahead, and publing it astern means go astern, providing a sort of concidence between the internition and the action. As, however, telegraphs of this kind are expressive, and in some cases difficult to adapt, as

mostly deed, unter esquared and the most of the source system haid down by the Steam-Inspection Board prescribing strict uniformity.

It is a refered to the system of the

Steam yacht Mag

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.

## FAIR PLAY FOR THE CUTTERS.

THE extremities to which the advocates of the sloop have been driven were illustrated by the Heratel's report of the Erenton's Reef race less August, in which Montaux was credited with the victory, although beaten fairly and beyond cavil by Bedouin, and the report of the New Jersey Y. C. race of Thursday last was distorted in the same manner. As stated elsewhere, the owners of the Daisy and Merlin, desting a longer course and the privilege of setting such sail as they deemed necessary, arranged to sail together over the distance between Brops 13 and 16 in addition to the course laid down, and the Regutta Committee agreed to take their time, the loser providing the prize, but both pearing their entrance feet of the club, and this arrangement was made known to the representatives of the press on board of the steamer.

In spite of it all the Heratal areat day, besides a gratuitous slur on the owners of the cutters, heads its report with the lines, "Cutters Outsalled," "Badly heaten by sloops," while the World, though not going quite so far, contrives to convey the impression that the cuters were defeated while sailing on equal terms with the sloops. Following up the same line of attack the Heratal on the following day announces that the owner of the Merlin will build a sloop or catboat in time for next season, the inference being that a single trial has proved bis new cutter an utter failure. We can contradict all of these statements positively, as in the first place the cutters were not in the race with the sloops, and consequently were not beaten by them, except that down the wind from the start to buoy 13, the cutters starting some distance behind the majority of the open loats in order to have a clear field to themselves, were a little slower than some of the fastest of the open hoats, under the contitions most favoracle to the latter, as was to be expected in a wholesall breeze and smooth water; but Dalsy gained on the pack, leaving sloops which started with her, and Merlin made a good fight, though evidently

which alterations she will be able next season to take good care or herself in races.

The controversey has long ago reached a point where such tactics ceased to be of any benefit, as yachtsmen generally have learned to look beyond mere newspaper headings into the actual details and facts, and to base their judgment thereon, but it speaks badly for American fair play when facts patent to all are shurred over or grossly distorted in favor of any side or party.

ANAMEUR OR PROFESSIONAL YACHTSMEN.—This much disputed question has come to us again, the case in point being the standing of men who, white engaged in other occupations on which they depend for a living, sometimes accept pay for sailing in races. The result of the results of the race of the race of the results of the race of the

ACCIDENT TO A ROWBOAT.—A seaman helonging to Mr. Astor's STATE ASSERT AND ASSERT ASSER

NEWARK Y C. PENNANT RACE—A race was sailed for the challenge pennant in Class B, held by Rambler, on Sept 29 in Newark Bay, three boats competing. Just Woke Up won in 1:58:15, with the Cloud next, 1:59:17%, and Rambler in 2:00:39.

# UMPHREYS' OMEOPATHINARY ETERINARY ETERINARY

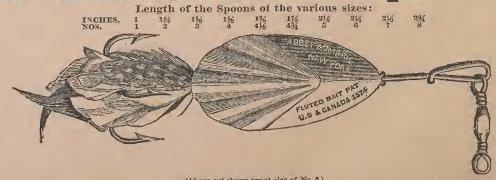
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs & Poultry. For Twenty Years Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R.R., Travel's Hippodromes Menageries and others with perfect success.

breeders, Horse R. R., Travel's Hippodromes Menageries and others with perfect success. LIST OF SPECIFICS.

A.A. Cures Fevers and Inflammation, Milk Fever, Spinal Meninglis, Hog Chelera, 75c.
B.C. Cures Kounder, Spavin, Sidness, 75c.
D.D. Cures Hots or Grubs, Worms, 76c.
E.E. Cures Coulci, Heaves, Pneumonia, 76c.
E.F. Cures Coulci Heaves, Pneumonia, 76c.
E.F. Cures Coulci Heaves, Mange, &c. 75c.
H. H. Cures all Urhary Diseas, Mange, &c. 75c.
J. Cures all Diseases of Diseases, Mange, &c. 75c.
Veterinary Manual, (Sa) pp.), 10 bottles of Medicator, 75c.
Wetterinary Manual, (Sa) pp.), 10 bottles of Medicator, 85.00
Medicator, 10 Medicator, 10

EP Pamphlets sent free on application.
EUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.
109 Fulton Street, New York.

## The Celebrated "Fluted" Spoon Bait.



(Above cut shows exact size of No. 6.)
these baits either treble-plated silver or extra heavy gold plated. The gold plated at a small advance in price. They are to be had either way use dealer in fishing tackle. The great and deserved popularity of these baits has induced some dealers to offer poorly made imitations as deceive anglers, but never deceive fish, dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send us 50 cents for 120-page illustrated catalogue.

ABBEY & IMBRIF,
Manufacturers of every description of Fine Fishing Tackle.

48 Maiden Lane, New York City.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

YOL. XXIII.—No. 12.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 35 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States. Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross, London, England, Address all communications,
Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

NEW YORK CITY.

### CONTENTS.

CONTEL

Progress of Military Marksmanship.
The English Sparrow Problem.
Angling Through a Lens.
The Sportsman Tourist.
Log of the Bucktail.—1v.
A Voyage Between the Lakes.
Florida Again.—1t.
Natural History.
A merican Ornithologists' Union
A Fish-Eating Bug.
Notes on the Guillemotts.
Game Bao And Gun.
Some Experience with Turkeys.
California Duck Shooting.
Curves of Sporting Rifles,
New England Game.
The New Jersey Societies.
Central Illinois Association.
The Old Dog's Revenge.
Food of Ruffed Grouse.
Breeding of Quali.
Adirondack Game Protection.
Philadelphia Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Trouting in Maine.
The Sileed Hook.
Minnow Casting for Black Bass.
The Tournament.
The Bleed Hook.
Minnow Casting for Black Bass.
The Tournament.
The Big Pike.
Fishculture.
Gillnets for Codfish.

THE KENNEL.

Modern Journalism.

Modern Journalism.

Modern Journalism.

Modern Journalism.

Modern Journalism.

Modern Journalism.

Retrieving Woodcock.

Philadelphia Kennel Club.

The Kennel Hospital.

The Esquimau Dogs.

Danbury Dog Show.

Kennel Notes.

Rifle AND TRAP SHOOTING.

Range and Gallery.

Massachusetts Militia Shoot.

The Trap.

Toronto Gun Club.

New O'cleans Tournament.

CANDEING.

Pittsburgh C. C. Sailing Race.

The Revised Association Rules.

The Drowning of Mr. Conklin.

The Galley Fire.

More about Mushrooms.

Ash and Batter Cakes.

Squirrels, Rabbits and Opossums,

YACHTING.

Sums, Another and Optor Sums, Vaccums, Lights and Fog Signals, The Thorn-Gracic Race, Knickerbocker V. C. British or American Cutters, A Long Cruise in a Small Yacht, Another Cutter Victory, Answers to Correspondents.

With its compact type and in its permanently enlarged form of twenty-eight pages this journal furnishes each week a larger amount of first-class matter relating to angling, shooting, the kennel, yachting, canoeing, and kindred subjects, than is contained in all other American publications put together.

## PROGRESS OF MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.

THE range shooting season is closing in good style, and in the rifle columns will be found the notes of the regular official testing day for the militia of two States, while at another range in the far West, the picked men from the several sections of the U. S. Army met and fought out their peaceful battle for supremacy in the peaceful art of well doing. In one State the men were out for their first regular practice, and it goes without saying almost that the shooting was of the wildest sort, and that a wounded cow feelingly remarked the want of accurate aim on the part of the men. In another State the general grade of shooting was far better, for it was a State where there has been an intelligent system of practice carried on for some years, and under an energetic head of the department the State has been amply repaid for the outlay in the matter of ranges and The work of the regular army in the matter ammunition. of rifle practice has before been commented upon in these columns. Under an almost overpowering load of red tape and despite the temptation to make scores for the annual reports rather than for the real improvement of the men, there has still remained a broad margin of actual progress and from the highest to the lowest member of the petty force which stands for Uncle Sam's present potentiality in the matter of warfare, there is not a man who has not a better idea to-day of how to handle a rifle and what may be done with the weapon than he had five or ten years ago. The scores made within the last few days sustain the claim made by those in charge of army practice that officers and men are making good advancement with each recurring season of out-door drill.

But while a half dozen States may be carrying on practice with some degree of regularity and method, there are a

score or more other States where nothing whatever is doing on this important branch of home guard work. There was a time not very long since when the whole question of rifle practice was in the nature of an unsolved problem. It was a question whether or not it would be possible to get the members of the National Guard out on the ranges in such a way as to show real advance in the art, and that without undue expense or outlay of time and labor. There were errors made at the start and some vast picnics were had under the name of range practice. Then it was a question which is not yet fully settled just how far the practice should be carried, over what ranges and what system of rewards and penalties is best calculated to bring about the best results. Ten years have been taken up in working out many of these questions, and there now exists for the use of whoever may wish to profit by it, a mass of valuable information, put away in reports of petty and superior

In the States where as yet no system of rifle practice is in existence, all that is needed is to open correspondence with the officers of these older commonwealths and the way is at once clear for a start on a excellent system of practice. It will be found that a large amount of work may be focalized about a range. The men who get tired of the routine of room drill and armory work, will go with energy into the contests of the range. Especially will this be the case if the system put afoot in the State includes some sort of annual gathering by which the merits of the men may be tested on a commen battle ground. Very soon comparisons would be instituted between the work done in different States. Small arın manufacturers would be compelled to produce excellent work, and cartridge makers would cease from flooding the market with the rubbish now too often sent out.

The way is open to a rapid extension of rifle practice over the whole country. Once put in operation, something might be done toward getting Congress to take up the question of a really National Militia, and by a corps of semi-detached officers from the regular army, introduce an uniformity of drill and methods much wanted in the ranks of the Volunteers. Through the opening wedge of rifle practice the whole question of an effective home guard may be opened, while to have a uniformed force and neglect the important matter of out-door ball practice is the very height of arrant nonsense. We had such a pretty useless mummery of war in our regular army for many years. The New York State Guard was a similar force of paraders and show. This has now been changed, and it is doubtful whether any State could afford to have such a show long in vogue. Press and public would laugh it out of existence, even if a mob did not do it more roughly and expeditiously.

## THE ENGLISH SPARROW PROBLEM.

A T the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union held last month, the English sparrow was again de-

We do not learn that any arguments were then brought forward against this species that have not appeared time and again in these columns. The committee to whom this subject was intrusted occupied themselves in collecting in a systematic way from all the sources at their command evidence for or against the bird. This evidence, when obtained, was brought together, sifted and weighed, with the result which we long ago predicted.

The conclusion having been reached that the English sparrow is in all respects a most undesirable addition to our fauna, the question arises, what is to be done to remedy the evil which the hasty and ill-considered action of a few individuals has brought upon us? This question is more easily asked than answered. We know that in Australia much ingenuity, time and money have been unavailingly expended in efforts to rid the country of this curse. The sparrow's fecundity is something startling, and it seems impossible to hold the species in check.

One method which, so far as it goes, will prove very effectual, is to encourage those small species of predatory birds which destroy the sparrow for food. Such arc the shrikes, the screech-owls and the smaller hawks, the sparrow-hawk and sharpshin. We have no sympathy with the sentiment alists who would shed tears over the spectacle of the sparrow in the claws of a hawk, and it is certain that there is no more efficient method of getting rid of the sparrows than by permitting their natural enemies to destroy them. A shrike or a little owl will, if undisturbed, spend a whole winter in a locality where sparrows are abundant, and will during that time kill a great many.

The common policy of slaying these small predatory birds designation of sub-species.

at every opportunity is a very mischievous one, and deserves the severest condemnation. They are birds that do almost no harm at all, while the destruction which they work to many injurious animals can scarcely be computed. A sparrow-hawk or a sharpshin may kill half a dozen quail, or a few English snipe during a season, but usually it flies at much smaller game, and kills grasshoppers, beetles and mice in great numbers, thus doing much to save the farmers' crops. The usefulness of these birds should be everywhere recognized, and instead of being destroyed they should be pro-

It would be interesting to learn whether any efficient plan for destroying the sparrows has yet been devised. We have heard of none that promised success; but there are, no doubt, many minds at work on the problem.

It is not now so much a question of getting rid of the sparrows, as of checking their increase before they spread over the whole land and kill or drive away all our native birds. What may ultimately be expected of them can be inferred from the report of their destructiveness in some of the districts of Australia, as detailed a year or two since in FOREST AND STREAM.

## ANGLING THROUGH A LENS.

TT IS not all of fishing to fish." Some men profess to hold that part of the sport is found in clambering over rocks and through tangles, in rowing one's boat to the springholes, and in the various other phases of toil and hardship through which the persevering angler, imbued with the true afflatus, must pass before he attains to the capture of the prize. There are others whose belief and practice are that the best fishing is the easiest fishing; and it is not to be denied that they are often right. An extreme case has just come to our notice; we will give the facts and the reader—"true sportsman" or otherwise—can draw the moral.

Our correspondent "Piseco," who recently made a trip

to the Maine lakes (going from the Brooklyn Navy Yard by way of Lisbon, Spain, and Naples, Italy, to Kennebago), writes that he had poor luck up there, and might better have followed the example set to ardent fishermen by the veteran Commodore Pickering, U. S. N. Commodore Pickering is upward of seventy-five years of age, and still devoted to rod and gun. Having fully satisfied himself of the angling resources of the Upper Dam, he concluded to do his angling through lenses. He set his rod with the flies gracefully spread on the lawn in front of the house, took his station on the veranda in the most comfortable easy chair he could find, provided an entertaining book for recreation between strikes, and equipped himself with a field glass, through which he might watch the other anglers on the lake, and participate in

That was angling with ease and dignity, and at the end of the day the Commodore had just as many fish as at least one of the boats whose fickle fortunes he followed through the afternoon. But what becomes of the "electric thrill" that comes when one is actually at the buttt of a rod and a fair-sized fish at the end of the line?

THE REBUKE IS ADMINISTERED .- Last week, in speaking of the National Breeders' Show and the extraordinary attacks made upon it, we ventured the opinion that "the character of the entry list would be such as would administer a signal rebuke to the presumption that had sought to satisfy a personal grudge by misleading the public into serving its ends."
The event has proved that this estimate of the intelligence and common sense of dog owners was decidely correct. rebuke has been administered, and in such an emphatic manner that there can be no possible dodging it. The entries at the National Breedeers' Show number 359, which are 50 odd more than the average of all the shows in 1883-4, outside of New York. This rebuke to the officious opposers of the enterprise ought not to be without its salutary influence. A few more rebukes of just this kind will perhaps so discourage the peculiar class of gentry who beat Mongolian tom-toms and fire stink pots that they will give over these anti-quated, ridiculous and indecent implements of warfare for the more legitimate and becoming methods of modern jour-

TRINOMIALS ADOPTED .- At the recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union, in this city, the Committee on Revision of Nomenclature unanimously adopted the tenth edition of Linnæus's Systema Naturæ as the starting point in Zoological Nomenclature; it unflinchingly avowed its adherance to the rule of priority, and emphatically and unequivocally indorsed the employment of trinomials in the

## The Sportsman Tourist.

## LOG OF THE BUCKTAIL .- IV.

LOG OF THE BUCKTAIL.—IV.

N June 24 there was a fine rise in the Tiadatton, and taking the 8 A. M. train, I was affoat in a little more than two hours for a cruise from Slate Run to Jersey Shore. For one I hit the river at the right time.

The half flood covered rocks and riffles, the recent rain had freshened and brightened every leaf and flower, while the strong current made the use of the paddle unnecessary, except for keeping the canoe on her course. And then the scenery and weather could scarcely be improved. The delightful run down to Cammal station was all too brief, and I noticed several white tents on the wooded islands, and on the right bank just where cold mountain rills came umbling down between steep spurs on the mountain. Am glad to see that outers from distant points appreciate the advantages of a healthy, romantic, and inexpensive mountainous region, where trout, browse, timber, game and berries, are free as the cold springs that lose themselves every mile in the main stream.

see that outers from diskint points appreciate the advantages of a healthy, romantie, and inexpensive mountainous region, where trout, browse, timber, game and berries, are free as the cold springs that lose themselves every mile in the main stream.

At Cammal I decided to lay off for a day "takin' notes." For there are three or four noted trout streams in easy reach of the little hamlet, which were being eagerly fished by as many different parties, all of them from a distance. It was easy to see that their object in going a-fishing was to catch fish. The recent rains had raised the mountain brooks, and by going to the head of the streams early in the morning and fishing down patiently it was easy to make a respectable creel, so far as count goes. But the size, alas! To my thinking, there was scarcely any appreciable size about them. Many of them were little fellows with the bars still on them and less than four incher in length; and not a quarter of them came up to the legal length, i.e., five inches. I took the liberty of overhauling one creel while the owner was at supper. It contained eighty-six trout, only fifteen of which were five or more inches in length.

I interviewed the owner, and when he found I had gone surreptitionsly through his "catch" he talked fight. A few words whispered in his ear brought him down from fighting pitch to argument; and truth to say he argued very well. He said in effect: "Of course you could fine us heavily. With what result? Neither of us, nor any of our friends, would ever come here to fish again. We only fish in the open season; we catch a few small trout, and every pound trout we catch costs us more than two dollars. Why don't you prosecute your own ponchers and hoodlums who how the trout out of water and scoop them with nets, in scason and out of season? I saw scores of baby trout lying dead along the banks to-day that had been killed by dynamite, and I met a party with a scoop net who had at least a peck of trout we calch costs us more than two dollars. Why don't you pr

'Oh summer! my beautiful, beautiful summer, I look in your face and I long so to live; But ah! have you room for an idle new-comer, With all things to ask and with nothing to give?"

But ah! have you room for an idle new-comer,
With all things to ask and with nothing to give?"

Thus sang, years ago, a sweet American poetess, and she sang well. Not on the face of this earth does summer beam more brightly and healthfully than on the wooded mountain ranges of our own land. Add two more months, say from the 20th of May to the 20th of October, and you have five months of unequalled weather. But the law of compensations is sure as fate, and we have seven months, as an offset, of such weather as—to an invalid—makes lite a burden.

I think of all this as—having loafed around home for a month—I swing the Bucktail out from Jersey Shore for a seventeen mile run down to Williamsport. Had I set in to do the river post haste, I could have taken the whole business in on a two weeks' cruise. I choose to do it leisurely, thoughtfully, even. I know that on the left bank, high above the river, there is the old Pennsylvania canal (little used at present) with a fine growth of shady trees on either bank, where I might paddle peacefully down to Northumberland, scareely meeting a canal boat in a days cruise. But, I am bound to take in every rod of the river in the canoe. And the run is very pleasant. Facilis est descensus acerni. It is all the way down bill for the first ten miles. Then I begin to run in on cribs, piers, booms, and immense timber rafts, with a solid pack of logs six miles long, two-thirds the width of the river, and jammed firmly together, with the top ends slanting down stream and the lower ends resting on the bottom. I have run into the works of the Williamsport Boom Company. I forget just how many million feet of lumber this pack is estimated to contain. But, I remember vividly the perspiration and exhaustive labor it cost me to get clear of the bewildering tangle and reach Williamsport Dam on that broiling 22d of July. And the dam was no better. The chute was jammed full of logs, stumps, dead trees, etc., from end to end, and above the dam there was a wide line of impassable debris that reach

chilged to cross to the right side, "double trip it" up a steep bank, and then creep dwn a thirty feet bank of rough store ripraps before I got admit on the water below. And I went all wrong through not much water below. And I went all wrong through not much water below. And I went all wrong through not much water below. And I went all wrong through not much water below. And I went all wrong through not much water bank of a hundred yards, with a fine channel on either side, and in plain sight of Market street. Once over the riffle, however, it was plain sailing. I allowed the cance to drift while I rolled down trouser legs, pulled on boots, and got my-self in presentable shape. I had written an old friend and a member of the Williamsport Gun Club to meet me at the Market street bridge, shap I P. M. I was glad the note did not reach him in time.

It was past 2 P. M. when I landed in the cool shade of the bridge, drew up the eance, and threw myself exhausted on the sandy beach. As usual, the little cance soon collected a crowd. The question and badhage might have embarrassed a tenderfoot; it was amusing to an old canceits. So long as there is no resort to decayed vegetables or dorricks, and they will keep their splay feet out of the cance when she is resting on solid ground, I can stand it. They are not so apt to board her when she is afloat in deep water. \* \* \* And there came down the river a genuine specimen of Young America, sitting ou (not in) a light rowboot. Of course the cance took his eye. He drew in his bure feet and legs, landed up, and began to ask questions. He was my main. I like Young America, as a rule. He is about the shupest gamin you will meet. Taken aright, you can get a deal of good out of him. Hit him amiss, and he is apt to get something out of you.

I answered his questions with the urbanity natural to an old canceits, and asked a few in return. For instance Where was the narrast hotel? And would he oblige by just catching on the for and stem of the ground of the investment of the ground of

## A VOYAGE BETWEEN THE LAKES.

BY D. D. BANTA.

II.

Surly—Did Adam write, sir, in High Dutch?

Mammon—He did.

THE boat and camp stuff had been left by the trainmen at the depot nearly two hundred paces from the railroad bridge—the place where the Wawa was launched—and Joe Marcott, a clever lumber boss, kindly tendered the loan of his "carry" to run boat and stuff down the track to the river. Brother Scott, at that particular time, was at the hotel tending the guns and tackle and keeping out of the wet; and so the Judge engaged the services of a burly lumberman who was loafing around, to help push their little load down to the bridge. Perhaps the fellow's services were in demand fifteen minutes, certainly no more, and when the work was done he charged a dollar.

"That is unconscionable!" exclaimed the Judge, as he handed out the dollar. "If," continued he, "I had asked you what your price would have been beforehand, you would never have thought of making it more than a quarter?"

would never have thought of making it more than a quarter?"

"No, no," said the fellow gravely, "I get four dollars and a half a day."

To this the Judge made no response, but hurried down to the river, occasionally looking back over his shoulder as if he were expecting the other loafers of the town to come out and charge something also; and silently taking his seat in the stern of the boat with Brother Scott amidships, they began their journey as related in the last chapter. A run of two hundred paces brought them back within ten of their starting point, so crooked did they find the stream at the outset. The northwest winds were occasionally rustling the treetops, the lake fogs were lifting and vanishing and the clouds were rolling and tumbling in broken masses. Elm branches, black alders, fern brakes and river grasses were still surcharged with moisture, and the outlook from the narrow river over the low, alluvial bottomland was cheerless in the extreme. Silently the little boat sped down stream. The

current was narrow, averaging no more than thirty yards, if so much, and at every bend there was a deep pool with a whirl of water on its inner side. No noise broke the silence save the spiteful-like dip of the Judge's paddle, or an occasional plash from the dripping branches. Brother Scott, after making one or two gloomy observations and eliciting no response from his companion, heaved a deep sigh and relapsed into a solemn silence.

On, on the boat went, following the thread of the zigzag stream. Now like a courser it rushed down fifty paces or so of straight river, and then swinging round at a sharp bend over deep water, a strong sweep of the paddle was required to force it out of the embrace of the whirling water and send it cantering down to the next bend.

"What a darned lie!" fairly bellowed the Judge, and as he uttered this exclamation he gave such a vigorous push with his paddle that he sent the Wawa quivering with such velocity forward that she left a long trail of swirling water unfolding in the rear. Brother Seott was at the moment in a deep and solemn reverie. Possibly he was finding

"Sermons in stones and books in running brooks."

At any rate he-was so startled at the unexpected plunge of the boat and the apparently needless emphasis of the language used, not to mention its profane suggestiveness, that he nearly eapsized the craft. Had he kicked the beam at two hundred and twenty-five, ounds instead of one hundred and twenty-five, I am quite sure there is no telling what the consequences might have been.

But there was none; still, for the historian, an secident would have been a brilliant chapter. The Judge now explained. The lumberman's audacity had rendered him speechless all this time. "Four dollars and a half a day!" he screamed, "and I stood there like a fool, when I knew it could not be over a dollar and a half, and did not tell him the liar he was!"

Brother Scott was too mnch sur prised to speak at once, but presently regaining his composure he said, "What! What!" in a startled soot of

"Well, yes," growled the Judge.

"Over six feet tall, I should say," ventured Brother Scott.

"Yes."

"And he was raw-boned and had bristly hair and red eyes and big, hard-looking hands?"

"All, yes," answered the Judge, regaining his wonted composure.

"Well, I should think you took the better course. You have given vent to your opinion with great force and with perfect safety. What more would you have? I can conceive but of one wiser course for you to have taken and that was to have made your contract beforehand."

"Precisely so!" fairly roared the Judge, bristling up again, "and that is what makes me all the madder. I know so well the necessity of making an express contract beforehand when on a sporting expedition with every man I accept a service from, that I have no patience with myself this time. One has to bargain like an Ishmaelite or be skinned at every turn. And yet I do so much dislike to be always dekering when in the woods. Sometimes I meet with a downright clever fellow who has no thought of not doing the fair thing, and when I have onee found him out, I hate myself for not trusting him from the beginning. But such are like angel's visits. The majority of those who seek to serve the sportsman seem to jump to the conclusion that he must be a rich man and therefore a proper person to fleece. Here was this tellow I found hanging around a saloon door. He leaves it long enough to give me fifteen minutes' light service and then charges me a dollar. Think of it! Four dollars an hour and forty dollars a day for a brutish fellow who has barely intellect enough to swing an axc. It's an outrage!" And as the Judge reached this conclusion he gave a spasmodic push with his paddle, and shoved the bow of the Wawa with such force into a mud bank that he barely missed the accident that would have given the matter for the brilliant chapter of this history.

After the boat was righted Brother Scott took up the discussion, and replied at length to the Judge: "There is," said he, "two sides to that question. The fault

that absconding mayor of a distant city, whom a guide ran down and caught at St. Ignace the other day for an unpaid bill."

"I won't grant your premises," lustily put in the Judge. "You make the mistake all of them do. The kind of fellows you describe are not sportsmen. There's that drunken Chicago man at the hotel up yonder. He is a coarse-fibred, vain, ignorant boor, who, having 'by hook and by crook' managed to accumulate a fortune, thinks he must do some thing to spend it, and what does he do but assume the rôle of sportsman."

"Precisely so," answered Brother Scott. "He is all you picture him, and by his drunken orgics, his reckless extravagance and stupid ignorance he brings your brotherhood into disrepute among a very large class of persons, many of whom are very reputable persons at that. Right there comes in the point of my argument. He passes himself off for a sportsman and sows his money with a liberal hand—so liberal, that those who serve him expect more than bare wages, and would feel themselves wronged if they did not get it."

"Yes, but the Chicago man is the only one of his kind. He is an exception to all known rules," responded the Judge.

"True enough, true enough. Still he belongs to a class. I haven't been in the woods very long, but I have observed three classes of your so-called sportsmen already. There is the 'jewing-down' sportsman, the 'live-and-let-live' sportsman and the 'recklessly-extravagant' sportsman. While one class would deal fairly with their sporting servitors, another would cheat them, and a third would demoralize them with 'tips.' You remember the fellow you were talking to about going with you on your Indian River trip? Well, he told you about the last man he had gone with as a guide. That man had, after paying him his wages, given him not only all the provisions left over, but all his camp equipage besides, and he evidently expected that you would not be less liberal than the other had been."

"No. And if I had engaged him, and he had surmised before his time was up that

blame for it all? Surely not the poor fellows who bear the burdens altogether."

blame for it all? Surely not the poor fellows who bear the burdens altogether."

At this juncture the Judge spied a hemlock sapling and at once landed the boat, when he and Brother Scott went ashore and supplied themselves each with an armful of boughs for the night's bed. Returning to the boat they pursued their way, keeping a sharp lookout for a suitable camping ground. Everywhere, however, the low, level, fern-covered, tree-shaded bottom land extended, and while it was evident they could camp at any place, no place presented a desirable spot. The approach of night, however, put an end to their further searching, and going ashore at a point no more nor less inviting than any other they had passed, they creeted their tent among the tall ferns and soon had a blazing camp-fire before its open door.

To some the mere mention of these ferns might convey an altogether erroneous impression of the camping site and its surroundings. A camp in a fern garden suggests the romantic. The fern belongs to an ancient and aristocratic family in the vegetable kingdom. The bluest of blue blood runs in its veius. During those grand old carboniferous days, when the saurian stood at the head of the animal kingdom, the fern grew into a sizable tree. In this cooler age of ours, however, it has fallen from its high estate so far that scientists speak of it as a survival, as if that meant something. But the fern maintains its claims to aristocratic distinction in spite of the scientific men and their name. It represents the most delicate and beautiful of the non-flowering plants of the world, and, what is more to the purpose, with a lofty and untamable spirit, it is a true child of nature and refuses to flourish in civilized gardens but waves its modest fronds only in the twilight shadows of the woods.

Yet the ferns that challenge admiration for their beauty do not riot on the dank bottoms of the Fox. Those are coarse of stem and leaf and mount upward as if they fain would become trees. They are the "ragged Reubens" of the great fern

his share. That night was the coldest of the summer. Ere the campers had turned into bed, the clouds had disappeared and a full moon was sending its long and silvery shafts of light through the rifts in the trees. On the potato fields and on the vine and corn patches of the region between the lakes, the hoar frost hung in heavy rime when the light dawned the post morning.

the hoar frost hung in neavy time when the next morning.

During that night, the lowering temperature drove the Judge from his bed, and out into the forest he went with ax, and by the light of the moon he cut and carried in wood with which to feed the fire till morning; and warmed by the genial heat of their after-midnight fire, the campers slept their sweetest, soundest and most refreshing sleep.

## FLORIDA AGAIN--II.

FLORIDA AGAIN—II.

IN my last I spun a long yarn about sheepshead, and I am of the opinion that I shall repeat the method as regards other fish. Adepts at fishing in the North are at sea when they reach Florida, hence I refer to little things that may appear unnecessary; but I have found that success in fishing oittimes depends on little things.

CHANNEL BASS, RED DRUN (Sciento ocillata).—This noble game fish can be captured on any of the rivers, bays, passes and lagoons of the castern or western coast, and range from five to thirty pounds. They enter many of the inlets on the young flood, and with cut fish bait and a hand line they can be captured until the arms ache. They are good biters and will fight with a vim that will astonish the uninitiated. I well remember the first large channel bass I captured with a rod and reel. I had two large reels, one containing a good line and the other a poor one, and since that time I have not used a rotten line. In my haste I picked up the wrong reel. I made a cast, hooked a heavy fish, and realized the fact that the defective line had to be treated gingerly. Fortunately, the negro boy in my boat was a good rower, and I was forced to follow that fish hither and thither for a time that appeared to me a week. During the summer months bass in immense numbers and of large size enter the St. Johns River, but leave in October. In this stream they are bottom feeders and confine themselves to deep water. On the southwest coast they feed in shallow water. On many occasions I have seen very large ones swimming over sand bars in which the depth of water would scarcely hide their back fins. On the Indian River and on the southwest coast they geed in shallow water. On many occasions I have seen very large ones swimming over sand bars in which they attached are soon broken or straightened. In compliance with my instructions L. L. Hill & Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., made for me some baits of extra length to which they attached very strong and large sized, double hooks and I can only say

pounds, will take an artificial fly and the fly-fisher can be surfeited with sport. For successful bass fishing hooks are an important consideration. My triend P., who is a noted bass fisher with a hand line, uses Abbey & Imbrie's ood hook No. 4,001; 10-0 Limerick, or 10-0 O'Shaughnessy wil answer an excellent purpose. For years I have used "oxtra fine cast steel, filed, taper-pointed, Virginia fish hooks," No.3, sold by Shipley & Son. No. 5 Commerce street, Philadelphia. For temper and metal these hooks cannot be excelled, and I recommend them in the highest terms. For rod and reel fishing, where large fish must be exhausted before they can be brought to gaff, needle-eyed hooks with a few inches of piano wire should he used. In some instances bass swallow the look and the continued friction will fray and weaken the snood unless wire is used. For hand-line fishing for large bass in a strong tideway I use seventy-one thread laid cotted line, costing about forty cents per pound. I prepare snoods about two feet long, and soak them in shellac varnish for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time I stretch them and with a rag remove the extra varnish. After they have dried I attach the hooks. The varnish will prevent the snoods from twisting, and impart a brownish tint, thereby bulling the suspicions of the fish. I attach the snood to the line about four inches above the sinker, and in consequence can feel the least nibble. At times bass scitze the bait with a rush, and at others they nibble like a small catfish. When they adopt the nibbling process the bait must be kept in motion by raising and lowering the sinker. For successful bass fishing with a rod the fisher man should be provided with a reel carrying 200 yards of 18 or 21 thread Cuttyhunk line. I have used with satisfactory results lines supplied me by Kreider, Connoy and Abbey & Imbire. Recently I have received from the latter an 18-thread undyed line, and in use found it A1. Fishermen are ofttimes annoyed by the kinking of twisted lines, but this difficul

the Caloosahatchie River, above the islands. On one occasion I was descending this stream and commenced tolling with a No. 1 Buell spinner, and I hooked there fish weighting from as to twelve pounds as rapicly as I could throw the property of the propert

the second link I attach link No. 1, and the second gang of hooks. The gangs are so arranged that the central hooks are in line, and the loops secured by lapping and soldering. I lengthen the snood by adding three more six-inch links. By this arrangement I secure two gangs of hooks, and a wire snood about two feet long. To bait the tackle, I take a mullet about fourteen inches long and split it from head to tail. The two central hooks are passed through the bait from the cut side, and with a sail needle and strong linen thread I securely fasten the bait to the gangs as well as the wire. By this arrangement the hooks which pass through the bait are to a great extent hidden, and the other four hooks are in close contact with the cut surface of the bait, their points merely projecting on each side. Hooks arranged in this way are dangerous if meddled with, and will hook a tarpon. For a float I take a tomatoe can, solder a piece of tin on its top to keep it air-tight, and to one end attach a loop of brass wire, to which I fasten the line. For a line I use nine hundred feet of seventy-one thread cotton line. The tackle I have constructed for rod fishing is similarly arranged, but I use the strongest piano wire and 10-0 O'Shaughnessy hooks.

To those who are disposed to engage in gigantic fishing:

tackle I have constructed for rod fishing is similarly arranged, but I use the strongest piano wire and 10-0 O'Shaughnessy hooks.

To those who are disposed to engage in gigantic fishing; capture an aqueous acrobat, control a streak of greased lightning and experience a new revelation, let them engage in tarpon fishing. This description of sport is new, but we are convinced that the time is not far distant when it will be indulged in by the many. As the supply of these fish is inexhaustible, and as they cannot be captured in nets, the sport will last for an indefluite period. If each person who engages in it will publish his experience, the bait and tackle used, coupled with successes and failures, something definite will be arrived at, and the capture of the silver king rendered a success. If a fisherman is so lucky as to lance a tarpon, he will cease to discuss the capture of the bronze-backers, the speckled beauties, the striped bass or the lordly salmon. In my opinion, no fish on this continent can equal the tarpon for fight, acrobatic performances and lightning-like rushes. Last February a friend spent six days at Tarpon Spring, and he informed me that daily gentlemen would proceed to the spring, make a cast, secure a bite followed by the appearance of five or six lineal feet of silver sheen in the air; a lightning-like rush and the departure of tackle for parts where the seaweed twineth. The tarpon is destined to be the game fish of the U. S., and all that is necessary to insure his capture is for cach fisherman to publish his successes as well as failures. At p. 173 of his recent work on Florida, Dr. Henshall states that in "sailing down Biscayne Bay, I took a number of tarpon," but he neglects to refer to bait and tackle used. This is to be regretted, for his experience would prove of benefit to others. I trust the Doctor will speak out in meeting and tell all how he "took a number of tarpon."

Jacksonyille, Fia, Oct. 3.

AL FRESCO.

## Matural History.

## AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

THE report of the Committee on Bird Migration was presented by the chairman, Dr. C. Hart Merriam. Dr. Merriam stated that a circular had been issued, setting forth the objects and methods of the committee, specifying the division of the territory of the United States and British North America into thirteen districts (each of which had been placed in charge of a competent superintendent), and supplying instructions to observers concerning the data desired—which were classed under the heads of Ornithological, Meteorological, and Contemporary and Correlative Phenomena.

In order to secure a large number of observers, the chair-

The chairman called attention to the action of the International Ornithologists' Congress held in Vienna last April, stating that he had been instructed (in common with delegates from other countries) to represent the cause of the committee in the National Government, begging it "to further to the utmost the organizing of migration stations," and "to appropriate a sufficient sum for the support of these stations, and for the publication of annual reports of the observations made."

appropriate a sufficient sum for the support of these stations, and for the publication of annual reports of the observations made."

The Council was instructed to memorialize the Congress of the United States and the Parliament of Canada in behalf of the work of the Committee ou Bird Migration.

On motion by Mr. Brewster, the Committee on Geographical Distribution was merged into the Committee on Migration as a sub-committee, the whole committee to be entitled a "Committee ou the Migration and Geographical Distributiou of North American Birds."

In response to a call from the president, Dr. P. L. Sclater said: "I hope the members of the American Ornithologists' Union will excuse me if I offend the feelings of any one by the remarks I am about to make. It has aggrieved mc much to find in this country three large and valuable collections of birds which are not under the eare of paid working ornithologists. One of these is in Boston, one in New York, and the other in Philadelphia. Each contains what all ornithologists admit to be most valuable typical specimens. A grave responsibility rests upon the possessors of types of species, and the loss or injury of such specimens is a great and irreparable loss to scieuce. The collection of the Boston Society of Natural History (known as the LaFrennyé Collection) has been much damaged by neglect, and the entire collection ought now to be catalogued and so arranged as to render any particular specimen readily accessible. In this building (the American Museum of Natural History in New York) are the types of the celebrated Maximillion Collection, and many others specimens of exceeding great value. A large number of these have never been properly identified, and some of them are missing, and have doubtless been destroyed by insect pests. The value of others has been lost through ueglect, by the displacement of labels, and by the omission of proper measures for their preservation. The same remarks would, in a general way, apply to the collections of the Philadelphia Academy of

### NOTE ON THE GUILLEMOTS.

NOTE ON THE GUILLEMOTS.

THE following notes are extracted from a paper on "Seabirds as Bait for Catching Codfish," by Capt. J. W. Collins, in the Report of the U. S. Fish Commission:

The Foolish Guillemot or Murre (Uria Ivolle) Linn. In spring large flocks of murres are seen on the fishing banks, migrating, northwardly. I have noticed them in greatest abundance on Banquereau, cast of Sable Island. The flocks reach this locality in April, and from the 20th of that month to the middle of May are more numerous, as a rule, than at any other time. April 26, 1879, latitude 44" 32' N., longitude 57° 12' W., I "saw several flocks of murres," and three days later there were "large numbers of murres," and three days later there were "large numbers of murres," A single individual is sometimes seen in summer on the banks, but this is by means a common occurrence. In the fall, however, they are more numerous, as at this season they are performing their autumnal migration southwardly, but, whatever the reason may be, they do not, I believe, appear on the banks in such abundance at this season as during the spring months. They are sometimes killed aud eaten by the fishermen, but are never obtained in any considerable numbers. On a few occasions I have shot one or two individuals, and they are sometimes knocked over with an oar by the men engaged in hauling a trawl, when the murres have approached closely enough to the boat to make such a feat possible. I have noted in my journal under date of Oct. 1, 1878, latitude 43' 54' N., longitude 58' 32' W., that "one of the crew killed a murre while hauling his trawl, and I skinned it."

Little Guillemot, commonly called "ice bird" by the fishermen, is frequently seen on the banks in the winter, more particularly in the vicinity of field ice, but I have never observed it in any considerable numbers. It is fond of staying elose to a fishing Vessel at anchor, it being attracted by the offal that is thrown over, and whieh, when sinking, is secured and caten by the little guillemot, whi

## A FISH-EATING BUG.

A FISH-EATING BUG.

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 5, 1884.—The Forest and Streem has told us a good deal recently about the voracious bladderwort and how it consumes little fishes, all of which is very interesting if not quite so pleasing. A couple of days since my attention was called to another agency that is doubtless largely destructive to the same helpless innocents.

Half a mile from here is a log pond, in which large numbers of saw logs are collected in summer and autumn. It becomes a great resort for trout late in the senson and is then a favorite angling place. The water is perfettly clear and not very deep, and the fish can be seen by hundreds. They are very notional about their food and hard to catch. Some days only a young and tender grasshopper will entice them; other days a small, neutral-colored, artificial fly, and on most days they cannot be taken at all. At best, not more than one in ten will deign to look at the lure at all.

I told my neighbor, the Doctor, about these fish, and he came up prepared for them. In order to offer them a variety of temptations he brought along bis fly-book, a box of grasshoppers and a bucket of minnows, helgramites, and black water bugs. These three last he had caught in the same water hole that had been left by the receding river. Among the bugs was one very large one, tortoise-shaped, and over an inch in length by half an inch or five-eighths in breadth, with proportionate depth, and withal a very powerful and formidable insect. There were several smaller ones, of similar appearance and proportions, but not much over half an inch in length. When the Doctor reached the pord help found the fact that the bugs were eating up the fish. The

large bug was just finishing up one minnow, while four of the smaller bugs were stripping the skeleton of another. The Doctor said he had taken the minnows not half an hour before from a water hole, as before stated, in which great numbers of minnows are left every season as the river goes down, and from which they gradually disappear. The hole never dries up, and the fish should live there all the year or until the next year's flood. When he placed them in the pail they were all ahve and active. A few minutes later he noticed that the big bug had seized one of the fish by the head and was killing it. Half an hour later he had stripped the skeleton of all its flesh, and the four little bugs had killed a second fish and devoured it. The minuows were over an inch in length.

This predatory action of the bugs was a revelation to me.

oud fish and devoured it. The minuows were over an inch in length.

This predatory action of the bugs was a revelation to me, as it was also to the Doctor. He remarked that it explained the disappearance of the minnows from the water holes, and I suppose it also accounts for the destruction of myriads of them in other waters. The same day I watched these water bugs feeding in running water along the edge of the river. They appeared to be catching insects, invisible to my eyes, and would dart to the surface with almost the quickness and certainty of aim of a trout itself. Having eaught its prey the bug would return as quickly to its hiding place at the bottom of the water and await the approach of its next victim. There were no minnows in the vicinity. In my opiniou these carnivorous water bugs are almost universal in fish-producing waters, but I do not believe that very many people know that they destroy small fish. The minnows in this ease were about an inch and a quarter long.

I took eleven trout yesterday in twenty minutes with a very small mouse-colored fly.

W. N. B.

[The bug referred to by our correspondent was probably

[The bug referred to by our correspondent was probably one of the Nepida, a family of the order Hemiptera. These bugs inhabit the water and feed on small fish, the larvæ of insects, etc. Belostoma is one of the commonest genera and contains some of the largest species of the family.]

Antidote for Snake Bite.—New York, Oct. 7.—Editor Forest and Stream: Under the heading "Snake Bites," in your number of 2d inst., "Nessmuk" says he has no faith in whisky for snake bites. Although it is not my intention to try and convince him to the contrary, still I would like to call his attention to the following facts, which came under my personal notice. A negro, the other day, while stooping down to pick up a stick, while walking along a road late at night, in Campbell county, Va., was bitten in the thumb by a moccasin, and had to run one and a half miles to a house to get any assistance, and then could only procure whisky. His arm and right side had swelled meanwhile to an enormous size, but after partaking liberally of whisky the swelling began to abate, and three days afterward he was all right. Again, three weeks ago, at the same place, my brother was bitten at night, about 10:30, by a copperhead, the fangs entering the hand between the joints of the second and third fingers. He took three pints of whisky before total intoxication was obtained, and nothing else was done, yet by next morning all the pain had gone, and within four days the swelling had nearly all gone, leaving the arm discolored, which, however, disappeared within four or five days. In neither ease was anything else but whisky resorted to.—Rule Britannia.

## Game Bag and Gun.

## SOME EXPERIENCE WITH TURKEYS.

A N editorial friend, while visiting the other day at my house, laid down a copy of Forest and Stream with the remark, "I've just read one of those articles on Bullet vs. Buckshot," I thought you had written it until I saw that it eame from some man out West." "No," said I, "I've had no leisure of late for newspaper correspondence." I sit in the chair of wisdom, planted upon the hill of experience, and, with my feet resting upon the recollections of the many unting weapons I have owned, calmly smoke the pipe of complacency, and let the bullets and buckshot whistle around the base of the lofty eminence on which I proudly sit enthroned.

complacency, and let the bullets and buckshot whistle around the base of the lofty eminence on which I proudly stit enthroned.

Goethe says that in order to become tolerant, it is only necessary to grow old—he saw no sin in others which he had not himself committed.

One of your correspondents frankly acknowledges the commission of many unsportsmanlike acts. That is, of course, if he has hunted much. It is the gentleman within him that does this, and regrets these acts, a lower nature would have wished to do the same again.

Some think it wrong—unworthy a sportsman—to shoot a grouse while sitting. Frank Forester, who claimed to be the great exemplar of all that was chivalry in field sports, says, in "Warwick Woodlands" (I quote from memory): "Now, mark me—uo chivalry—a ruffed grouse, darting downward from the top of a tall pine tree is a shot to balk the devil, give him no second chance." Evidently he would shoot a grouse while sitting—so would I.

In the past discussions anent the "Choice of Hunting Rifles" and "The Performance of Shotguns," the paper which has interested me the most was one by Mr. J. B. Brousseau, published, I think, in one of the May numbers of this year, and dated somewhere in the British Provinces. It contained suggestions for an all-around gun, and I would talk to see them carried out, as that is what I have been looking for for thirty or more years. He proposes a smooth barrel, however, and I should prefer one rifled if, as I have been looking for for thirty or more years. If proposes a smooth barrel, however, and I should prefer one rifled if, as I have been looking for for thirty or more years. If proposes a smooth barrel, however, and I should prefer one rifled if, as I have been look ing for for thirty or more years. If proposes a smooth barrel, however, and I should prefer one rifled if, as I have been in grooved barrels.

In 1857, I spent some weeks in the forests of Somerset and the proposed proposes a smooth barrel, and the proposes a smooth barrel, and the proposes a smooth barr

rifle, by Henry T. Cooper, of New York, and two sets of barrels, side by side, the rifle barrels carrying 16 to the pound and the other set a combination. I used it on the prainies and in the northern Wisconsin woods, and found that my old style rifles were preferable; and I can think of nothing better at this day, except that I should prefer breechloaders. In hunting in the regions west of Missouri I have used a Spencer repeater. I remember one day jumping a floek of turkeys, close by, but the Spencer was no use. We were short of meat, of course, as also one day when I sat on the bank of the Grand River writing up my journal, and the shadow of a swinging limb danced across the page. A large gobbler had alighted within twenty feet of me. I seized my rifle, but the turkey left. O, for a combination gun. Turkeys? I should think so. "Ever kill many?" No, sir, I have yet to kill my first. I have seen them by hundreds, however. I remember that I counted 110 in one day. They were running along the bank of the Arkausas, in different places. We did not need the meat, and shot none. One Sunday at our noon halt a friend took my gun and killed two near camp. He said I could get some if I chose, but the weather was hot, and it would have been a waste of life. For game I have always preferred round, heavy balls. When I say "game" I don't mean chipmunks. I am no nail-driver with the rifle, never was. I can buy a pretty good hammer for a dollar, and for building purposes should prefer it to a rifle. I have hunted with men who could drive the nail, however, and have beaten them with their own guns.

good hammer for a dollar, and for building purposes should prefer it to a rifle. I have hunted with men who could drive the nail, however, and have beaten them with their own guns.

As to long-range shooting, say 300 yards and up, I know little about it. I have always preferred shorter ranges. The longest shot at game I have ever made was with a shotgun, and I believe that the distance approached 300 yards. Of course the case was exceptional, and I am not likely to repeat it. It was the last chance of the season, the geese started just where I wasn't looking for them, the gun was loaded with small bullets—a dozen or so—and I gave it a good three-feet elevation and "onhitched." It was raining and the smoke hung before the gun so that I was uncertain, if the shot had told, but there was a lean possibility in my favor, and taking the line of discharge, I walked. It was on the prairie, and before I found my goose, I had nearly forgotten the shot and was looking for other game. A single shot had struck it in the neek. I doubt if there was another portion of that charge within twenty feet. I am a believer in possibilities, and therefore read with patience the stories men tell about the buckshot patterns their guns will make at from sixty yards to—I forget—thirty or forty rods I believe. I rever saw a gun which, so far as I know, could be depended on with loose buckshot much beyond forty yards.

I remember that in Southwest Missouri, some eighteen years ago, I had left a camp which we had just established and walked up a ravine to look for a better supply of water. My own gun being yet to arrive, I had picked up one from among a stack in the corner of the eamp, quite as a matter of course, and as I walked on through the high grass and low saplings I took a look at the piece. It had been got up without much regard to expense. There was a quantity of silver antlers, patchboxes, escutcheons and the like spattered over the stock, and the ramrod was striped, like a stick of candy. The gun as a permanent investment, a large

## CALIFORNIA DUCK SHOOTING.

CALIFORNIA DUCK SHOOTING.

WHAT are black brant?" is the inquiry of our Eastern vistors here during the winter, as they encounter the name on the bills of fare at our leading hotels; and for the benefit of those who are interested in game birds and their habits I propose to give a short description of one of the gamest birds ou the continent, and one whose flesh is prized here above that of the canvas-back or mallard duck.

The anterior part of the black brant (Bernicla nigricans, Lawr.) is black, the rest dark plumbeus, with a white collar round the neek, each side of the rump and tail white, bill and feet black, the former wider than that of the common brant; the bird weighs about 4 pounds, length about 30 inches, spread of wing nearly 45 inches. He is found from about October to May solely in San Diego Bay, on the coast of California, and the following, written for the "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," by E. W. Nelson, of St. Michael, Alaska, shows that the flight of the birds south commences about Oct. 1, and after wintering here returns north about the middle of May. The clipping is the first news we have had about where the black brant summers, and was gladly welcomed by our local sportsmen, and will, no doubt, be interesting to many an Eastern ornithologist:

"About the 20th of May we begin to look for the black brant, the 'Nimkee,' as it is called by the Russians, the 'Luklug-u-nuk of the Norton Sound, Eskimo.' Ere long, the avant-courier is seen, in the form of a small tlock of ten or fifteen individuals, which skim along, close to the ice, heading directly across Norton Sound, to the vicinity of Cape Norne, whence their route leads along the low coast, to Port Clarence, where I am told by the natives, some stop to breed; but the majority press on and seek the ice-bordered northern shore of Alaska, and even beyond, to unknown regions far to the north. Of this I am assured by Capt. E. E. Smith,

who tells me that while whaling in the autumn, to the eastward of Wrangel Land, in 70° north latitude, he has seen flocks of these geese coming from the north, and steering straight for the coast of Alaska, soveral hundred miles to the southward. The presence of the bond of the southward of the southward. The presence of the body of land to the northward of Alaska, but whether it is an eastern continuation of Wrangel Laud or not, is, of course uncertain. The black brant never wings its way far up in the sky, but keeps, as a rule, between the not thirty yards above the water. They generally pass south in September, between the 15th and 25th. When the sharp frosts bid them depart, they pass down the coast through Beliring's Straits, and then, straight across them. The writer might have added that the birds made to stop until they reach San Diego Bay, in Southern California. The food of the black brant contains the coast and they are southern they are some of the black brant for consists of ed grass (a grass growing on the bottom of the bay, visible at low tide) and the kelp outside the heads in the ocean. The brant can be hunted successfully on an ebb tide, as then they come into the flats and on the shoals by thousands, and from a floating battery with proper decoys no finer sport can be had by the sportsman equipped with heavy shells loaded with the best powder, with Nos. 3 and B mixed in front of it.

One day of last February—the 23d I think it was—from the peninsula across the bay, I witnessed the most successful hunt for black brant of the season (and I claim of the period), was made by Walter D. Morgan, of this place, our outside the proper should be supplyed to the season of the period, was made by Walter D. Morgan, of this place, our outside the post of the period, was made by Walter D. Morgan, of this place, our ourse, the state of the period, was made by Walter D. Morgan to this place, our ourse, the proper should be supplyed to the control of the period, was made by Walter D. Morgan to this that ourse,

1,174 brant, besides numerous ducks, geese and quail at odd times.

We promise ourselves more than the usual amount of sport this winter, as the unusual rainfall of last spring has quite filled all our ponds, and the adjacent rivers that ordinarily run dry every summer are all running now, and hundreds of ducks have summered here and raised broods of little ones, which, when we could, we have carefully protected, although, I am sorry to say, several of our town sportsmen(?) have been seen to totally destroy several broods of quarter-grown ducks, simply, it seems, to gloat over killing them.

Several bands of geese have passed over, flying southward, lately, and yesterday I noticed au immense flock of ducks winging their way down the bay, southward, and as the curlew and shore plover have been in for a month, signs seem to indicate an early season.

I notice in your issue of Sept. 18 an interesting letter signed "C.," of San Francisco, on duck shooting in California. While eujoying the account very much, I have just the least bit of curiosity to ask "C." whether it is counted "just the cheese" in his club to wait and call and recall a band of "cans" which circle close enough "to strike with an oar" and wait until they settle among the decoys and then,

picking out the thickest of the bunch, "pot-shoot" from a blind aud only get one shot in on the wing.

While we in this far-off portion of the great republic don't lay any claim to being "thoroughbreds," and don't own any large marshes to shoot over, nor even do we belong to a club, we consider that it is only just to the duck and more credit to our guns (as "G," says in his opening paragraph) "to be able to stop the old drake can vas-back as he comes sweeping along in the teeth of a southeaster," and we fear he forgets that half the satisfaction of a thorough hunter is to remember with joy the downward plunge of the beautiful green-winged teal, "which as you rise in your blind doubles and flirts as he climbs to escape your leaden hail." Let "C." come down here this winter, jump aboard the Santa Rosa or Orizaba and spend a week with us, and we will try to show him how we country sportsmen (if we can't boast of a protected march or sportsman's club, or don't even own a "hammerless") enjoy stopping the dizzy teal or bringing to earth the gray old "honker." And if we are not able to say that we can kill "thirty geese in two hours just for amusement," I am satisfied we can show him some good sport, and I think that when he returns to the "city" he will find that he will be well pleased with our part of the State.

Although we are in the most isolated portion of this great country and probably nearly as far removed as nine-tenths of the readers of the Foreer and Stream, we try to keep posted as to the doings of the "fraternity" and look anxiously for the weekly arrival of your excellent journal, and when "after many days" it comes back to me well "thumbed," I store it away and await anxiously the time when I shall have another twenty-six to take to the book-binder to have put into volume form. I have only been reading the Foreer and Stream and the eacquaintance of the "boys" that I wouldn't do without if for anything.

I am very glad to see communications from England and other foreign places, as it shows the widesp

## CURVES OF SPORTING RIFLES.

CURVES OF SPORTING RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been very much interested in the rifle columns of Forest and Stream for several years, and especially so on trajectory. As I have a shooting range convenient and own several fine sporting rifles of different make, I have, for my own amusement and satisfaction, been making some tests of the highest point a bullet will attain in its flight over a distance of 200 yards.

The shooting range is on a level piece of ground, the distance carefully measured. At 110 yards from the firing point I place a tissue paper screen of dark color, stretched as tight as it will bear, in a light frame a foot or fifteen inches square. This is secured in a support that will reveal the white bullseye just below the screen at the 200 yards. I then look through my-field glass from muzzle rest and see that the screen is properly aligned.

If the day is suitable I make my shots, usually ten, consecutively. They should all be landed fairly on the 8-inch circle. I then, with calipers, ascertain the mean average distance of the center of the group of shots and draw a horizontal line across the white bullseye that will be visible through my telescope from the firing point. With the aid of an assistant I stretch a small wire horizontally on the frame beneath the screen in a line with the center of the bore of the gun and target. Select the center of the group of shots in the screen, and with a rule measure the distance to the wire, which will give the rise at that point.

The rifles used in the experiments are Sharps, Ballard, Maynard and a muzzleloader, all in first-class condition. Distance, 200 yards; results:

Rifle Used.	Weight.	Length of barrel.	Caliber.	Powder charge.	Weight of	Trajectory
Sharps, mid-range Ballard, mid-range Maynard, mid-range Muzzleloader	9 14	ins. 30 30 28 28	.40 .40 .40 .40	gr'ns. 70 65 54 65	gr'ns. 285 285 240 210	inches. 101/2 103/4 101/2 101/4

The muzzleloader is a new rifle, made by George H. Ferris, of Utica, N. Y., and is furnished with all the appliances for fine work at the target, using a light conical ball.

M. H. CRYDER.

Morris, Ill., Oct. 6.

## NEW ENGLAND GAME.

NEW ENGLAND GAME.

A LL the gunners in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts who have confined their sports to the more southerly districts, on the borders of settlements, have found the ruffed grouse very plenty this fall, and many handsome bags have been made. But the sportsmen who have returned from the North Woods or the old forests on the borders of Northern Maine and New Hampshire report grouse scarce, but some spruce partridges, Canadian grouse, seen. The theory of guides and woodsmen in these back regions is that, owing to the cold, wet weather in June the eggs did not hatch. One party, which made its hunting ground in upper Washington county, Me., reports the most of the grouse killed to have been old male birds. Another party, spending two weeks on the waters of the St. Francis, uear the settlement of that name, had the same experience with grouse.

Both parties report deer and caribou very plenty, and even moose in the St. Francis region, and on the borders of Maine and New Brunswick, to be quite plenty. This party was greatly pressed for time, and not a man among them understood "calling" the lordly moose. About the only guides they could get—Canadian Frenchmen—were as incapable as themselves, and the party comes back to Boston without a moose, caribou or deer, though the deer are as plenty as need be. They slept out of doors nearly every night, without bothering to build a shelter. One or two nights the water froze half an inch thick—the first days of October—and yet no one of the party took cold till on the train within twenty-five miles of Boston. They are much pleased with the country as a sporting region, but disgusted with the shiftless laziness of the few settlers. They recommend the pur-

chase of everything necessary before leaving civilization, and no guides, unless the stalwart sons of one or two noted Yankee settlers, can be obtained. One of the party, they say, should be a fair axeman and cook, and all good trampers and ready to carry a load or hire it carried.

The Washington county party had better success with deer. One gentleman, familiar with hunting deer with legs in the pine barrens of New Jersey, was much surprised with the tameness of the Maine deer. "But," to use his own words, "I soon took to the sport." He killed two on the first day of October. He returns disgusted with the shotgun for so large game. Both deer were wounded, and found and shot a second time only after a most tedious search. Others were also fired at by the party with the probability that they were wounded.

In the Maine lake regions, as before mentioned, deer are

were wounded.

In the Maine lake regions, as before mentioned, deer are very plenty. The enforcement of the game laws has been very plenty. In the Maine lake regions, as before mentioned, deer are very plenty. The enforcement of the game laws has been excellent in effects, and yet public sentiment is not fully up to where it should be. Indications and dark hints lead to the conclusion that even the supporters of fish and game protection break over when in the woods. There is work for the detectives this fall. The month of September was a tempting one, and a good many rifles and shells loaded with buckshot were earried into the Maine woods during that mouth.

## THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETIES.

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETIES.

The annual mecting of the New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society was held at Force's Hotel, Plainfield, New Jersey, Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 17, at 3 o'clock. The secretary reported an increase of sixty-three members since the last annual meeting. During the past year the Society have purchased, cared for and liberated 408 live quail in various parts of the State, on premises of members, who report that the birds have thrived and propagated beyond the most sanguine expectations. Detectives employed to apprehend violators of the game and fish laws, reported no arrests made. It seemed to be the unanimous expression of the members present that the existing woodcock law was not a good one, as summer shooting gives greater chances for the violator of game laws to engage in his nefarious work. Many also objected to the existing squirrel law, which does not allow these animals to be killed until Sept. 1. No definite action was taken in reference to the possibility of changing these laws. Reports were received that parties had drawn seines in the Raritan River contrary to law, and instructions were given to apprehend and punish the guilty parties, if necessary evidence can be secured. After considerable other routine business the following named were recleeted as board of directors for the ensuing year: James S. Vosseller, Martin W. Schenck, William E. Jones, Isaac Brokaw, Edward P. Thorn, William L. Force, William B. Dunn, J. W. King, Israel D. Ten Eyek. The meeting then addjourned.

At seven o'clock the same evening the Board of Directors

Dunn, J. W. King, Israel D. Ten Eyek. The meeting then adjourned.

At seven o'clock the same evening the Board of Directors met for organization at E. P. Thorn's. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, James S. Vosseller; Vice-Presidents, Percy C. Ohl, R. M. Stelle, Joseph B. Miller; Secretary, William L. Force; Treasurer, William E. Jones; Counsel, William B. Rankin. With the following Honorary Vice-Presidents: Fred Volckman, N. Y. city, Gen. William H. Sterling, Plainfield, N. J., James R. English, Elizabeth, N. J., William J. Thompson, Gloucester City, N. J., Charles Smith, Plainfield, N. J., George P. Suydam, Plainfield, N. J., John I. Holly, Plainfield, N. J., William L. Dean, Highlands, Ulster county, N. Y. Elisha Shepherd and G. R. Gaddis, of Bound Brook, N. J., and S. L. Serviss, and Calvin Hill of Rayville, N. J.

J., and S. L. Serviss, and Calvin Hill of Rayville, N. J.

The semi-annual meeting of the Passaic County Fish and Game Protective Association was held last week, President W. M. Smith in the chair, and a large number of members present. The secretary reported that during the six months which have elapsed since the organization of the association the sum of \$138.19 had been expended in the protection of fish and game and the furthering of the interests of sportsmen. In addition to the expenditure of this money a great deal of work has been done without pay by officers and members of the association; in fact that portion of the work which was most important had been done without pay. The association numbers fifty-six members in good standing. Great difficulty has been encountered in the enforcement of the laws, which are badly mixed. Thus in this county the authorities have held that catching black bass out of season is a misdemeanor which can be punished only after indictments have been found by the grand jury; in Bergen county this offense has been held not to be a misdemeanor but only an offense in which every justice of the peace has jurisdiction. There is every reason to believe that the present grand jury will find a number of indictments on complaints made by the association, as the proof laid before the grand inquest was of the most conclusive kind. If indictments are found, the association will be able to have the law tested and in future govern itself accordingly. When the laws of this state were revised the fish and game laws and draw up a statute which would cover every case in a clear manner and provide for some way of enforcing the laws which would not be questioned at every turn.

The board of directors reported that a short time ago in-

of enforcing the laws which would not be questioned at every turn.

The board of directors reported that a short time ago information was received from Newark that a number of men from that city intended to drag nets in the river at Singak on a Saturday night. Four men were engaged by the association, who rowed up and down the river in small boats but without discovering any traces of the alleged violators of the laws, although the men remained out until midnight. The association then transacted a lot of business which, owing to its nature, it would not be proper to publish, this business consisting of the taking of steps tending to the punishment of persons shooting game out of season.

The project of better protection to song and insectivorons birds was next discussed. At present hundreds of thousands of birds are killed annually to supply the market with ornaments for ladies' hats. The State laws permit this kind of slaughter, as the law allows the killing of all kinds of birds for stuffing. A large business is at present being done in slaughtering birds, and it cannot be stopped except by a change of the State laws. The association has done all in its power to break up the business in this city by inducing the Board of Aldermen to pass an ordinance imposing heavy penalties on all persons caught killing birds or robbing nests, and the police of this city have been instructed to enforce this ordinance; in addition to this the association has em-

ployed constables to make tours through parts of the city where these birds were formerly killed, and it is believed that this business has been practically broken up in the city. The association will endeavor to have the State law amended at the next session of the Legislature so as to prohibit the slaughtering of birds.

A number of reports were received from various parts of the county in effect produced by the action of the association, and in every instance they were of a most gratifying done than ever, and in some sections not a gun was heard discharged during the closed season. At Greenwood Lake the pot-hunters and pot-fishers had become seared and it was impossible to procure a guide to do any illegal fishing; the more respectable class of guides have offered their support to the association in every way possible. Encouraged by these reports the association resolved to go to work with more energy than ever in the protection of fish and game. A committee was then appointed to obtain all the information necessary in regard to the price of live quail; where they can be obtained, and the method to be pursued to liberate them in this county to increase the present stock. This committee is to report at the next meeting of the association, and it is expected that then a sum of money will be appropriated for the purchase of quail.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION.

THE annual convention and tournament of the Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association was held at Alton, Sept. 30 and following days. A fair number of delegates were in attendance, and there was a protracted discussion of the game laws. Mr. Geo. F. Vickery, of Iudianapolis, was elected president for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held at Jacksonville. The following essay was read before the Association by Prof. McAdam:

## WHAT IS A SPORTSMAN?

Having on two previous occasions appeared before you with the "Animals of Illinois" and "Fishes of Illinois," we now propose to take up a higher branch of natural history, and give you our views of the sportsmen of Illinois. What constitutes a sportsman? is a question many have asked as if there certainly must be some well outlined disposition of the term. In our relations as members of this association in the State of Illinois, I will attempt to answer that question.

and give you our views of the sportsmen of Illinois.

What constitutes a sportsman? is a question many have asked as if there certainty must be some well outlined disposition of the term. In our relations as members of this association in the State of Illinois, I will attempt to answer that question.

Our idea of a sportsman is one who occasionally hunts, or fishes, prompted by mere love of the sport. One does not, necessarily, have to be a man of means and leisure to be a true sportsman. The day laborer cares occasionally to take a day's hunting or fi-hing with true enjoyment and with as much manliness as any one. In this country, we can hardly conceive of a respectable condition in life that prevents a man from being a gentleman. We have spent many pleas ant days with a man who used a \$500 bre-chloader and whose fishing rod was a marvel of workmanship and costliness, yet he was a gentleman and one of the best of sportsmen. We then the rhand, one of the work companionable mon we ver met in the field was a quondum farmer and sometime Methodisk preacher, who shot an old army mosket, for wads in while he used pieces of an wspaper, and when he fird the "arm" the ground for yards in tront of him would be white with bits of his Christian Advocate. Yet he had such a cheery laugh, und such a happy way of enjoying himself in an innocent, legitimate manner, that all who knew him thought him to be a most genial sportsman. We have camped with this man in the wilds of Arkansaw where there was no habitation within rach of the reports of our guns, yet he would not hunton Stunday. My faher taugh me to "Remember the Sabbath shy and keep it holy." he spit, and he commanded our respect for his adherence to the principles taught him by Christian par. nis.

Will a true sportsman to hunton Stunday. All faher taugh me to "Remember the Sabbath shy and keep it holy." he spit, and he commanded our respect for his adherence to the principles taught him by Christian par. nis.

Will a true sportsman to hunder his begins of the principle s

marked in answer to my look of inquiry: "I used to do this when a boy, and was trying to experience the same this when a boy, ar pleasurable emotions,

marked in answer to my look of inquiry: "I used to do this when a boy, and was trying to experience the same pleasurable emotions."

How we would like to experience again some of the more memorable of our happy boyhood days. I suppose there are moments when these peculiar memories of the pleasant episodes of our youth come to every man. Nature, that loves best to cling to the woods, fields and riverside of man's memory, we believe, never leaves him. The man of business, with his thoughtful mien, has moments when the very falling of a golden leaf, the picture of a quail, or a fishing rod, would help to smother cut the wrinkles of his care worn face, and then his memories go back. But what are memories? Why don't he go to the woods and see the falling leaves, the persimmons, the grapes, the pecan and the hickory nuts, and the squirrels, the whiz of a covey of quail or a flock of teal, and the echo of the report of his well-loaded gun, the camp-fire and above all the pleasant companionship of genial sportsmen?

With as many beautiful things which nature furnishes in the field and wood a man with a disposition to see them has a world of happiness.

A man may be a walking engine of destruction in the field to seek to slay everything that comes near him and still be no sportsman. The market-hunter and the pot-hunter are apt to have the largest bag, for their idea of success lies simply in the quantity bagged. The very poorest sportsman may have made the greatest count and wonder how any one could have a pleasant hunt without having made a great bag of garne. Nor will a sportsman with gentlemanly instincts wantonly fire at birds that are of no use in his bag. It doesn't fire at the great awkward bittern that suddenly rises from among the water plants, nor at the mouse hawk that beats up and down the wind over the farmers' fields laudably engaged in hunting for mice. Nor, in fact, will he shoot any innocent bird not wanted in his bag.

A true sportsman will always conform to and obey the game laws, no matter where he g

the screent—superstition. A religious veneration for the serpent in India prevents even the most venomous from being killed. Our dove is not a game bird in law, for the same reason.

We have the pleasant announcement to make to you, that from our various reports it is quite certain that our game laws are being more generally observed—the result of the efforts of the many vigorous clubs of this association. We trust the time will soon come when the sound of a hunter's gun will not be heard in Illinois during the close season. Nor will a true sportsman violate the rights of property owners. No man has a right to invade the premises of another without first having asked permission. As well come into my house or my yard as my fields. The thoughtful and sensitive sportsman would hardly run the tisk of being humilitated by being ordered off the premises.

The time will soon come when it will be necessary for well organized clubs to have their own hunting grounds. There are new many excellent places of more or less easy accessibility. Those who early secure these lands will be most fortunate. These are along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, lakes and bodies of wet land that might be bought for a nominal sum, or leased for a term of years. These places, if properly protected, especially during the close season, would furnish splendid shooting tor a club of sportsmen. We advise clubs to have their own hunting grounds and keep market-hunter off them. A market-hunter may possibly be a good fellow, and there even may be uothing in the business to prevent him being a gentleman, but a sportsman cannot be a market-hunter. The idea of going every day into the fields after game for market would strike us as sounding like a man getting his board from a free-lunch table—more than his share.

In short, go hunting in a gentlemanly manner, with gentlemanly companions. Go for recreation Take nothing into the field nor do anything while there, that your sons along and set them a good example. A day's lunting or fishing, besides th

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

MR. CECIL CLAY, of Washington, D. C., and his cousin, Capt. A. A. Clay, of Philadelphia, have just returned from a prolonged fishing and hunting trip to Canada. The trophies brought to one of the gun stores, consisting of five or six pairs of immense moose antlers for mounting, speak well of the prowess of these gentlemen. Capt. A. Clay, it is well known, is one of our best Pennsylvania deer hunters, but this, his first trip to the wilds of Canada, for moose, and the showing made, stamps him as a Nimrod indeed.

indeed.

A few ducks have made their appearance at Barnegat and Tuckerton Bay, N. J.; by the middle of the month or a little later a larger flight will have arrived and should any of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM anticipate going to these grounds it would be better to start about the last week of this month as the fowl then stool more readily, not having been shot at so much. All ducks soon learn to steer clear from a bunch of decoys after having been "saluted" several

times, it is so in all waters and especially where there are so many professional gunners shooting for the market. When the ducks arrive with their young they are tame and are readily decoyed, but it takes only a week or ten days to break up their confidence. Go early if you want duck shooting at Barnegat or Tuckerton. It need not be expected during these early trips that geese or brant will be found, these latter arrive later and, like the ducks, make better shooting when they first come, and a blind is soon recognized as concealing an enemy and they are fooled but once or twice.

as conceaning an enemy and they are tooled but once or twice.

We are still having some rail shooting. The season has been a long one and a number of birds have been killed since the opening day; but not very many large single scores have been made. The next cold spell will end Radius for this season, and push poles will be exchanged for the ducking paddle.

A number of wood duck were killed last week in Darby Creek. Several flocks or broods appeared to have dropped into this stream, and more than two-thirds of them were shot by rail shooters who happened to be on the ground.

Teal are plentiful in the Delaware, and gray ducks are showing themselves since the cool change set in.

The Pennsylvania quail shooting season opens on the 15th of this month. This is just two weeks too early. The birds, or at least many of them, are yet too small to shoot, and the foliage is still hanging on the trees to make shooting unpleasant and unprofitable.

Ruffed grouse are reported plentiful in sections where the

Ruffed grouse are reported plentiful in sections where the forest fires did not destroy the eggs and nests, and a few woodcock have begun to drop into the covers from their moulting grounds.

## ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your issue of Oct. 2 contains an article, signed "L.," on the subject of game protection in the Adirondacks, which is so grossly unjust to the game protectors, guides, and inhabitants of this region, that I feel called upon to notice it in a public manner. Whoever "L." may be, and whatever may have been his experience in this wilderness, his article shows him to be either a willful falsifier or the dupe of others who have motives to misrepresent. Among other statements in "L.'s" article is the following:
"I talked with a great many of the most experienced guides, and I did not find one who gave the game laws the least attention. All of them invited, nay urged, me to make a trip there in June. "Then," said they, "with a jack we can show you a half a dozen deer in a night, and you can shoot as many as you please." When I asked if this was not against the law, they said, 'Yes, but if a man wants to shoot deer in summer, the guides will always help him to do it." It is the same with partridges and trout. At any time when game can be shot or fish caught, the guides will assist in the work."

game can be shot or fish caught, the guides will assist in the work."

This is a gross and, I believe, wanton libel on a class of men which, as a class, is as honorable and law-abiding as any engaged in trade or professional life. In a course of forty years of summering in the Wilderness I have known several generations of guides, and have trusted property and life in their lands under circumstances when I would not always have trusted a policeman. It is true I have found those who, under the temptation of heavy bribes from such cockney sportsmen as frequently come into the woods from the metropolis, would aid in killing a deer or taking a trout out of season, but where I have encountered one of this class I have found a dozen who would spurn the offer. There are doubtless on the eastern border of the Wilderness a set of mushroom oarsmen, who in the press of tourists to this section are employed as guides, who have no more respect for law than the men who hire them; but those who are trained to the business—and no one is fit for a guide here who has not been trained to it from boyhood—have too much respect for themselves and their vocation to live by poaching. The old Saranac, Long Lake and Fulton Cham guides are men of honor and conscience, and if they were not they know too well the importance to their own interest of game preservation to slay deer out of season and take trout from spawning beds.

In the efforts of the Commissioners of Fisheries, under whose supervision the game protectors act, to secure the enforcement of the laws, they have received steady and valu-

vation to slay deer out of season and take trout from spawning beds.

In the efforts of the Commissioners of Fisheries, under whose supervision the game protectors act, to secure the enforcement of the laws, they have received steady and valuable support from the guides. Indeed it is through them that a large share of the information comes, that leads to the putishment of poachers.

I quote again from "L:" "The present constable for the counties I visited, Franklin and Hamilton, lives at Elizabethtown, and, I am told, has only once been in the woods as far as the Lake Sarauac region"

The ignorance of "L" is illustrated in the fact that Franklin county is not in the district of the protector at Elizabethtown, nor is any part of Hamilton county except a single town. As regards this protector I have had monthly reports from him for a year or more, and they go to show that he has done more in that time for the interest of game protection than has ever been done before in the same territory, and the testimony of reliable sportsmen, guides and other reputable citizens of the district, is that he has done his duty faithfully and well. His reports show more than twenty convictions, as many indictments, and the destruction of a large amount of nets and set lines within the last year; and all from whom I have sought information in the premises, say, that what he has done has wrought a remarkable change, that the game laws were never so well euforced in Essex and Clinton counties, principally forming his districts, as now.

I have just completed an official tour through the Adirondacks, from the southwest to the northeast, and I have found everywhere on my route, a sentiment friendly to the enforcement of the game laws. Many who have previously been habitual violators have come to see that it is to their interest, as well as the interest of others concerned, to have fish and game protected for the public use, at proper seasons, instead of being wastefully destroyed for temporary gain. The fact that deer have, within the

for the place. It is quite possible that the communication of "L." comes from a similar source. Finally, if "L." or any other man will furnish me the name of any guide who "nrged" him to come up in the woods and shoot deer in June, I will have that man watched, and if the guide or the principal shall engage in any such dastardly enterprise, he will be shown that the protectors are neither dead nor asleep.

RICHARD U. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Fisheries.

SABANAC LARE, N. Y., Oct. 12.

## THE OLD DOG'S REVENGE.

THE OLD DOG'S REVENGE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The ruffird grouse shooting about here is prettty fair for this time of the year. I have always found the first two weeks in October to be rather a poor time to make a good bag, the birds being scattered badly. A month or so later I can find a great many birds where now they are scarce.

The woodcock shooting has been poor, owing to extreme dry weather. A day or two ago I found eight very fine birds in one cover. A cold storm would bring on quite a number of birds.

Yesterday a friend came out here with a couple of young dogs, and as I wished to see them work I left my old dog at home. We had fair luck, hagging fourteen grouse. At night my old sog would not take the slightest notice of me, and I was told that he had been very uneasy all day. I left five grouse on the piazza that night and at 6 the next morning they were still there, at half-past 6 they were all gone, and no one knew anything about them. I noticed that the old dog's nose was covered with sand, and I at once suspected that in order to get even with me for leaving him at home he had carried off the birds. I tried to make him fetch them, but couldn't (I can send him half a mile after anything I have left). I looked about every where, and finally found one bird carefully buried in the garden, but no signs of the others. Now had these birds been killed over my dog they might have been left on the piazza a week and he would never touch them. Hereafter I shall have to take better care of my birds or clse take the old dog with me.

UNDEARTON, N. H., Oct. 11, 1884.

## FOOD OF RUFFED GROUSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I see that it is suggested to examine the crop of ruffed grouse. I have always been in the habit of doing so, and find it of great assistance in finding birds, for if you find certain leaves in the crop you can tell where to look for the birds. I have tried the same thing with trout when fishing some of our mountain ponds. Most of the birds we killed yesterday had been feeding on apples and beach leaves. I have found, later in the season, nearly a pint of apple tree leaves in a grouse's crop, at least when they were taken out there seemed nearly a hat full. This season I hope to bag from 250 to 300 grouse, which, I think, is enough to satisfy most any one who is not a market shooter. C. M. Stark.

Dunbarton, N. H.

Editor Engel and Stream to

Dunbarton, N. H.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Last week I killed two ruffed grouse, and was led to examine their crops out of curiosity as to their food, knowing that there were no be echnuts this season. One of the crops was filled with green leaves, mostly birch and raspberry, nothing else being found. The other was filled with the same with the addition of some hard white substances, which I took to be ground nuts.

Shooting is better here than for many years. Woodcock have bred here this season in goodly numbers, the first ever known in this vicinity except scatteringly for a year or two. Have had very fair sport with them. Sportsmen here are just beginning to find that more sport can be had with the grouse over a good setter than with the little barking cur that has always been used until this year, and will, I think, result in making game less wild and scarce, as the barking dog, in my opinion, scares away more birds than the sportsman and gun.

EREFERING OF OHALL

## BREEDING OF QUAIL.

BREEDING OF QUAIL.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I find in my rambles about the field, and also by reports from others, that nearly all of the early coveys were destroyed by the heavy rain of the early summer, and most of the young birds at this writing are not more than half grown, in many instances too small to fly. While crossing a field, in which peas had been planted, I saw a rather unusual "medley," some two weeks since. My young dog being with me began ranging over the field, and soon came to a "stand." Upon going up, I saw the old birds running hither and thither, as is usual with them, when the young are very small. I called the dog off and turned to leave them unmolested, when at my feet rose three or four birds nearly grown, then up went a few about half grown, while some, too small to fly, were running in the grass, and all these with only one pair of "old ones." I have frequently seen two different sizes in one covey, but this is my first experience with three.

EELVIDERS, N. C.

Betwinders, N. C.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was born and raised in old Virginia, midway between the Blueridge and Chesapeake Bay—one of the best quail sections in this State. And being descended from parents whose fathers and grandfathers, on both side for many generations, were fond of horses and hounds, guns and pointers, it is natural that I should have inherited a fondness for field sports. In my boyhood days the quail, or as we term them here, the partridge (and if I mistake not the correct name of this gamy little bird is Ortya virginianus), was an especial favorite with me, and I studied its habits very closely, and have continued so to do for more than fifty years. You remember the old saw, "Wise men often change their opinions, fools and idiots never," Prior to this scason, 1884, I was in the habit of accounting for the late broods of partridges so often met with in the months of August and September, and sometines even as late as October, upon the assumption that the parent birds had been robbed of their eggs by some bad boy or their first nesting place so molested, that the birds happen more than once to the same pair of birds. Agaln I thought the June rains, which are very copious during certain seasons, might have drowned the first brood or that some old sow had eaten them, for it is a fact well known to the farmers that there is no better way to insure a searcity of partridges than to turn stock hogs into the stubble fields

after harvest. So you see I had several, to me, very plausible theories for accounting for those late broods, which the advocates of two broods said were the second broods.

Now for facts. During the month of May last, two pairs of partridges nested near my house, and in due course of time hatched out their broods. I frequently saw both of these broods; a pair of old birds (cock and hrn) being found with each brood until about the 10th of August, when flushing one of these broods! noticed the absence of the hen bird.

A few days later I flushed what I thought then and still think was the same brood, with the same result, that is, there were twelve or fourteen young birds and only one old bird, and that the cock. This set me to thinking, and I feared some villainous lawk had caught the mother bird, but I went up to the house and brought my setter out and made him find the other brood for me. With these I also found a cock bird but no hen. I did this at intervals of a few days for more than two weeks, and in all this time did not find either of the hen birds, always a cock with each brood. But a little later on I one day accidentally stumbled upon a flock of wee little birds with a hen bird but no cock in charge of them. I thought these events over a good deal, and now light began to dawn upon me, so I again took my setter out and hunted this field carefully with this result: I found two broods of partridges nearly grown, each in charge of a cock bird but no hen, and two broods of very young partridges not yet able to fly, each in charge of a hen bird but no cock. Now sum up four old birds, two cocks and two hens in stubble field near my residence, four broods of young partridges, two of them evidently hatched about the first of June, and two late in August.

T. E. Epes.

Notroway C. H., Va., Sept. 29.

Wildfowl on Long Island.—Center Moriches, Oct. 10.

—The excessive warm weather for the past ten days has given but very poor shooting to sportsmen in this point of the Great South Bay. The average bag to one gun has hardly ever exceeded three ducks in one day. Wednesday night the wind freshened and blew a gale from the north, which resulted in bringing into the bay large numbers of coots, broadbills, some redheads, with an occasional teal and black duck. The shooting at the Narrows to-day was exceptionally good at our point. At 11 A. M. we counted to the three guns, 41 coots, 7 redheads, 5 winter teal, and 1 black duck. This is the first real good bag that has been made since the season opened on the 1st. The bag to eleven guns on five points on the 1st inst., summed up only twenty-seven birds, of which nine were "booties." In the memory of "the oldest inhabitant" so poor an opening of the duck season has not been known, to my knowledge it has not been so unfavorable in eight years. The frost of last night was the first of the fall season and its results were seen in the improved state of affairs in to-day's shoot. Yellowleg snipe are very scarce and equally wild. Plover appear only at intervals of a week or so. Wilson snipe are quite plenty on the flats and need only a few frosty nights to bring them in numbers. They are unusually tame this season, as many as five being bagged in an hour's tramp during the midday hours. Geese have put in an appearance, five being bagged from one point on the Sth. They appear to be travelers and are well disposed to remain in this locality.—H. W. Huntington.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In your issue of 2d inst., I see that you give the open season for quail, turkey, etc., in North Carolina, as beginning Oct. 1, and closing March 15. By reference to the code of North Corolina. 1883, Vol. II., Sec. 2,834, you will find that none of the birds named can be shot before Oct. 15, the season closing April 1. Sec. 2,835 further makes it a misdemeanor to ship any quail or partridge out of the State, whether dead or alive, said misdemeanor being punished by "a fine not exceeding \$50 and imprisonment not to exceed 30 days for each offense." Sec. 2,836 provides that any one taking or destroying any eggs of partridge or quail, shall be fined not to exceed \$50 and imprisonment not more than 30 days. Thus you see we have very "wholesome and stringent" laws for the protection of our quail, and I take particular pains that they be "known and respected" in this locality. Many quail have been saved during the past summer by a few "timely remarks" from me to those who sometimes destroy them for "pulling up corn and peas" during the planting season. The extension of the close season until Oct. 15 will prove peculiarly beneficial during the present year.—A. F. R.

present year.—A. F. R.

Trappers Trapped.—Stony Point, N. Y., Oct. 13.—
Editor Forest and Stream: I applied to Mr. Matthew Kennedy, of Hudson, as the proper person, and he responded at once in propria persona, and proceeded with such energy and activity in the discharge of his duties that inside of forty-eight hours he had secured 83 partridges, 5 rabbits and 3 quall in possession of the trappers and their marketing agent. He also secured full and complete evidence against nearly every person engaged in trapping in this vicinity, and as you can imagine, the utmost consternation now exists in the gang of offenders. Between the 1st of October and the 10th (the day of Mr. Kennedy's raid) these scoundrels had sent to market over 2,000 trapped birds, which would probably aggregate in weight fully 14 tons, and it seems to me high time the business was brought to an end. Our mountains are full of partridges, and offer splendid shooting if these "pot-hunting hogs" can be properly disposed of. Thanks to Mr Kennedy's activity, it looks as if there was "rough water" ahead for them if they continue the business. Quail shooting promises better than for years past. Woodcock are fairly abundant. Rabbits about as plentiful as usual.—Justice.

A Wonderful Hunting Cat.—Greenland, N. H., Oct. 13.—Daniel Mahonney, of Greenland, N. H., is the happy possessor of a remarkable feline of the Maltese variety. The owner of this cat is a hunter of local celebrity, and in his gunning excursions is usually accompanied by this cat; in fact, she cannot be induced to remain at home unless force is employed. Always on the alert for game, she either poises on her master's shoulder or the gunwale of the boat. When on the water she watches every movement of her owner, seems to be perfectly at home, and is not afraid to wet her feet nor even to plunge overboard to secure the bird that has been shot. When on land, her place of observation is usually the right shoulder of her owner. She watches with a great deal of eagerness the aiming of the gun (never disturbed by its discharge), and springs at once for the game, securing it and bringing it in like a well trained dog. Although very much attached to her owner, she readily makes friends with any person who carries a gun, and is anxious to accompany them to the woods or streams. She is very jealous of all dogs and will not allow them to accompany her, but displays her antipathy to them at once, if one happens to be bold enough to attempt such an intrusion.—W. O. J.

COLORADO.—Deer are reported very plentiful on the Grand and Eagle rivers in Eagle and and Garfield counties. Hunting parties return to Leadville with wagons loaded, and are obliged to leave many carcasses behind for lack of transportation. In the carcass the deer bring 7 to 8½ cents in Leadville. Elk are coming down from the mountains and afford excellent sport. The same region abounds with grouse, and rabbits are so thick in the cedar patches that it is difficult to avoid them. All "pot-hunters" are not steeped in sin. One of them who "went in" lately came across a party of amatcurs hounding deer. He up with his old muzzleloader and knocked over the dogs, giving the astonished city sports some choice objurgations with a strong Western flavor. Trout fishing in Twin Lakes, in Lake county, and in all the rivers in the northwestern part of the State is simply immense. The weather in this region is now a delightful fall, but winter may set in any day.—C. P. K.

Sullivan County.—Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Editor Forest and Sreeam: We have very fine partridge and woodcock shooting here this season. The birds are more abundant than they have been before in several years. Foxes and wildcats are too numerous to mention. I would advise sportsmen who like good shooting to come to Woodbourne, but none of those who like to sit on the fence and have the game come up to them. We haven't any of that kind of game here, and we don't like lazy sportsmen. If they hunt with me I will make it lively for the boys. The best shooting will be for four or five weeks to come.—Eli Garritt.

Guns in Railroad Stations.—Exeter, N. H., Oct. 6.—For the benefit of my fellow sportsmen. I would suggest that a gun left in charge of baggage masters at railroad stations is liable to be stolen. For the past ten or twelve years I have been in the habit of leaving my gun at the station not checked, for the simple reason that they would not check it; they assuring me that it would be all right. I am now convinced by the loss of a valuable gun that a mistake has been made somewhere or somehow, and if this statement would tend to the exercise of more caution on the part of my brother sportsmen, I shall be only too glad.—Dr. C. H. Gerrish.

New Brunswick Wildfowl.—Richibucto, N. B., Oct. 10.—A few wild geese were seen here on the 18th of September. They are now quite abundant; and a few have been killed. Black ducks are more plentiful than for several years. I was shown a wild goose (alive) a few duys since, which is quite a curiosity here. The top of the head is quite white, owing to the intermixture of white feathers. None of the gunners here have ever before seen a goose marked in that manner. A few brant have come, and the prospect for shooting is fairly good.—C. H. C.

THREE MOOSE.—Mr. C. Blakeslee, of Ives, Blakeslee & Co., this city, recently returned from the Connecticut Lakes, New Hampshire. He stopped at Uncle Tim Chester's, on Second Lake, and reports good success with large game. There have been something like a hundred visitors there this year, and five moose have been killed. Of these Mr. Blakeslee brought down three; the first, a cow, estimated by Ncd Norton to weigh 1,000 pounds, another of 350 to 400 pounds, and a bull of same weight. The fishing has not been quite so good this season as in some former years.

Madison, New Jersey.—Have not heard of any snipe being killed yet on our meadows. Very few woodcock have been seen since the opening, Oct. 1. It is too warm yet for flight birds. Saw a flock of 17 teal ducks on Passale River Tuesday. A great many of the trees, especially the maples, have donned their fall coat, making the swamp look extremely pretty.—16-Bore.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 6.—Our prospect for game is not very flattering in this locality. Quail are reasonably plenty, but the undergrowth is simply immense. Our law on quail is not off until the 15th inst., and quail are already migrating. No duck as yet. Squirrels reported plenty, but hard to find. All large game has entirely disappeared with exception of small flocks of wild turkeys in two or three localities in our county.—Occident.

Ontario.—B lleville,—There is a good supply of game in this neighborhood this season; deer are numerous, the number of ducks is not quite up to former years, but partridges are very plentiful. Moose deer seem to be working down from the north. Two were shot last season, and eight have already been killed this year by the Indians near Buptiste's Lake.

A Sign from Alaska.—Sitka, Alaska, Sept. 5.—Geese were seen going south Aug. 25 this year, earlier by six weeks than last year. Teal and mallards are abundant in the lakes about here. The day before we saw so many geese migrating we had a hail squall for a few moments; probably this accounts for it —W.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 6.—There has been good duck shooting here this full, that is, lots of shooting and few ducks. Grouse are reported very plenty, but have heard of but few being shot yet.—A. P. S.

"SPORTSMAN" is informed that an anonymous charge cannot be printed.

## Sea and Biver Hishing.

## TROUTING IN MAINE.

TROUTING IN MAINE.

We have just returned, my friend and 1, from our annual visit to the Tim Pond and Seven Ponds region in Maine. We stayed seven weeks in Kennedy Smith's camps. The fishing in no way deteriorates. Tim Pond is a wonderful lake for trout. Considering what great numbers are caught there every season, it is surprising that they show no diminution in number or in weight. One evening, after supper, my friend and myself caught seventy trout that would average 5 ounces each, and no "babies" among them. The largest trout taken with a fly in Tim Pond while we were there weighed 1½ pounds. We made it a rule to ask if there were tront enough for the table in camp before we went out npon the lake, for we did not wish to bring in any to be wasted. A large part of our catch were returned to the water as soon as they came to hand.

I saw several things this season that were new and interesting to me. I saw a rabbit, that knew a miuk was on its trail, take to the water and swim out into the lake fifty yards or more. It escaped the mink but fell into the hands of the pot-hunter. I saw a trout in the act of spawning; standing within a few feet I watched them a long time. I saw a red squirrel eating a toadstool, and ruffed grouse whose crops were filled entirely with green leaves, mostly clover leaves. We caught large trout in Big Island Pond, late in the scason, that had absolutely nothing in their stomachs, though minnows were very plenty there. Do trout fast at spawning time?

While asking questions, will some one tell me how much

nows were very plenty there. Do trout fast at spawning time?
While asking questions, will some one tell me how much of an injury from a hook will a trout ordinarily recover from? Is a wound in the gills necessarily fatal? I would like to ask the experience of anglers with the lightest and most flexible split bamboo rods—the Catskill, Caledouian, etc.—weighing about five ounces. Are they found satisfactory for lake fishing where the trout seldom exceed a pound in weight? And what is the proper size of line to use on such a rod? Now that the fishing season is past we ought to have more talks from the anglers about their tackle, to balance the bnckshot articles in the gun department.

Spainsgreid, Mass., Oct. 18, 1884.

W. G.

[Trout eat very little at spawning time. If a female that is full of eggs, and within a few weeks of spawning, is opened, it will be seen that the eggs occupy the whole abdomen and extend forward to the pectoral fins, crowding the stomach, liver, etc. A trout is not injured by a hook which does not penetrate the eye, brain, or gills, but is severely injured by a dry hand being placed ever so gently on its body; that injury will not show until after several days, but it is fatal in every case. We prefer to leave the question of rods and lines to our correspondents, because we then get the experience of several persons who are sure to disagree and present the matter in all lights.]

## MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It is hardly possible to formulate a set of rules for any contest of competitive skill that will be perfectly satisfactory to every one, and especially is dissatisfaction likely to be manifested where there is so much diversity of opinion, as to the

eest of competitive skill that will be perfectly satisfactory to every one, and especially is dissatisfaction likely to be manifested where there is so much diversity of opinion, as to the methods and appliances, as obtains in any contest pertaining to angling.

In your issue of Oct. 2, appear objections from "R. B.," and Mr. C. G. Levison, to some of the conditions imposed by the special committee on "casting the minnow for black bass" in the rules drawn up for that contest. "R. B." thinks that the rules drawn up for that contest. "R. B." thinks that the rules drawn up for that contest. "R. B." thinks that the rules drawn up for that contest. "R. B." thinks that the mode of casting shall be underhand," and that "the weight of the minnow (lalf an ounce sinker) seems to be greater than necessary." He also fails to comprehend the meaning of "delicacy" as a factor in casting a half-ounce sinker, and thinks that the "style of casting is so much like that for striped bass, save in the use of one hand," that "the scale of points," and "the method of scoring should be the same." Mr. Levison regrets that the limit of the maximum weight of rods is placed at 10 ounces, as his own rod weighs 12 ounces. It has been the constant aim of the writer to give to the black bass the distinction its merits deserve as a game fish, and to create in "casting the minnow for black bass," a distinctive method of angling. The aforesaid rules, therefore, were not hastily drawn, or adopted without due consideration; on the contrary, they are the result of much study, and of many years of careful, patient and enthusiastic investigation and experience. That they are as nearly correct and just as it is perhaps possible to make them, I might mention that I have received personal letters from anglers who take just the opposite view of "R. B." and Mr. Levison, and who think that lighter or shorter rods, or a greater weight of sinker should be permitted than the rules prescribe.

The objections urged by "R. B." are just what might be expected from

To any one in doubt, I would cordially invite their inspection of the split bamboo, lancewood and bethabara rods, and the reels offered as prizes in the black bass contest. These tools are in the highest degree representative of their class, are constructed especially from specifications firmished by myself, and are models of excellence, beauty and utility.

I have only to say to Mr. Levison that I regret that his greenheart rod was constructed from the specifications for a lancewood rod, and is consequently heavier. Few of us possess the muscular requirements to cast well, single-handed, a 12-onnce rod, and I am sure he can perform much better with one of two or three ounces less weight. I hope he will enter for the contest, and borrow a rod of the prescribed weight for the occasion. Should I be present, as I expect, I will take great pleasure in furnishing him one. I will also say to "R. B." that if the foregoing "explanation" is not sufficient, I will be happy to give him any further light I am capable of, should he make himself known to me at that time. I wish, in this connection, to appeal to all the lovers of the black bass, who can conveniently do so, to attend the coming tournament and enter for the contest of "casting the minnow for black bass."

Cynthiana, Ky., Oct. 8, 1884.

### THE TOURNAMENT.

THE third annual tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association will be held at Harlem Mere, Central Park, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 22 and 23, beginning at 10 A. M. each day. The following is the prize list:

## SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING

CLASS A—AMATEUR.

Judges: C. Van Brunt, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt. James Benkard

referee. Open to amateurs, under Rule 2, who have never won a first prize

7. One box "business" fish lines, No. 1, given by E. J. Martin, Rockville, Conn.

8. One dozen assorted flies. small, given by W. W. Cone, Masonville, N. Y. Judges: Rev. H. L. Ziegenfuss, E. G. Blackford. Hon. James

by Thomas J. Conroy, 65 Fulton street, New York.

Four dozen trout/flies, given by W.W. Cone, Masonville, N. Y.

One year's subscription to Forest AND Stream.

One box knitting silk, given by E. J. Martin, Rockville, Conn.

One box "business" fish lines, No. 2, given by E. J. Martin,

One box "ousiness" Bin lines, No. 2, given by E. J. Martin, Rockville, Conn.
 Copy of American edition of Dame Juliana Berner's book, "Fysshinge" edited by G. W. Van Siclen.
 MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.
 Judges: W. C. Harris, M. M. Backus. D. W. Cross, referce.

Open to all. (See rules.)

1. One "Leonard" black bass rod, German silver mountings, given by William Mills & Sons, No. 7 Warrenst., New York. \$30 00

2. "Patent perfection" raised pillar, treble multiplying, aluminum reel, capacity 50 yards, weight 3 ounces, given by Frederick Malleson, Nos. 136 to 144 First street, Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.

HEAVY BASS CASTING.
Judges: S. M. Blatchford, J. L. Vallotton. Hon. H. P. McGown,

2 "Sport with Gun and Rod," by Prof. A. M. Mayer, cloth; given by National Rod and Reel Association, value.....
3. Refrigerator basket, given by J. R. Hare, 63 Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.
4. One year's subscription to Forest AND STREAM. SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING. CLASS E-EXPERT.
Judges: Louis B. Wright, N. D. Eddy. J. S. Van Cleef, referee Rockville, Conn.....

## THE SLICED HOOK.

THE SLICED HOOK.

WE give herewith an illustration of a new pattern of fish hook, invented by Mr. R. B. Marston, editor of the London Fishing Gazette. The object of the additional barb or "slice," on the outside of the shank, is to prevent the bait from wriggling off, and in some cases it may serve to hold the fish. These hooks have been placed upon the English market, and have met with favor, judging from the comment upon them in the London papers. The Field says:

"This hook will be found specially useful in np-stream worm-fishing, where the bait has to be east frequently. The barb on the shank also aids materially in preventing a fish getting off the hook in its struggles. These hooks have been found to answer well for barbel fishing."

Mr. J. C. Willcocks, a well-known writer, in a communication to the same paper, says: "The new sliced hook, invented by Mr. R. B. Marston, is likely to be much used in sea fishing, and the following baits may be used with it: A large single rag worm or a lug, or a lob worm, the small lamprey or pride, the river lamprey, and the small freshwater eel, all for pollack and bass, and the rag and lng worms for bream. A piece of squid or cuttlefish, of elongated form, may also be used with this hook. The sand eel or launce may be used as a dead towing bait on this hook; but, from the great gape of the jaws, the muzzle lashing

round the nose, can scarcely be dispensed with to keep al. snng. In trout fishing in Ireland, with the elver for bait, about the eighth of the sharp top of the hook (Limerick) is left free to hold the head of the bait, and a small lip hook is often used in both river and sea fishing. I have often found fish caught by the npper hook, especially in polack fishing. At page 125 of my work, "The Sea Fisherman," third edition, and page 140, fourth edition, it will be seen that a stout bent pin is shown lashed on to the back of the hook to keep the piece of squid or cuttle fish from sliding down on the bend of the hook. Mr. Marston's introduction of the sliced hook would seem to be a development of and an improvement on my arrangement above mentioned, Mr. M.'s plan forming in its chief feature a portion of the hook itself. It will, of course, be necessary to slice the hook with skill and judgment, that the hook be not thereby weakened, but this matter will doubtless receive due attention from the makers. The quickness in baiting which Mr. M.'s plan promises should recommend it to fishermen generally, who have felt that something was wanted to keep the bait upon the head of the hook."

No doubt some of our enterprising tackle dealers will offer these hooks to our anglers next season. They are well worth a trial by bait fishers. Specimens of "Kirby bent" hooks for sea fishing, Nos. 3 to 5, and hollow pointed Limerick, Nos. 1 to 4-0 may be seen at this office.

## THE BIG PIKE.

THE BIG PIKE.

We were a jolly party of eight, and had reached our old camping ground on Red River, pitched our tent, got everything in "ship shape" for the night, when the old gentleman on whose place we were camping, came over to see us. Said he, "As I came home this evenin' crossin' the pint yonder I see a big pike run a bass out'n bank. Mebby ef you fish thar with a good big minner you'll ketch 'im."

C, an old and enthusiastic pike fisherman, jumping up from his log seat and clapping his hands together, said, "Boys, he's my pike!"

The next morning was spent principally in catching bait, and was partly a failure. C., however, selecting a half dozen largest chubs, started for the place where the pike was seen the day before. Baiting his hook he seated himself high np on the bank where he could see, and yet be concealed from the fish. Returning to camp at night full of excitement, he said: "I've see him twice this evening but he wouldn't notice those small fry I had, he is all of four and a half feet long: I've caught many pike in my days bnt never saw one like him. If I can get a twelve-inch sucker to-morrow I'll bet my blue roan mare to a nickel I'll catch him before to-morrow night."

That night two men were engaged to catch minnows in a creek emptying into the river six miles above, with instructions to be back by 9 o'clock in the morning. Every one was impatient, as the whole party concluded to try the monster pike. Finally 9 o'clock came, and a few minutes after the men with the minnows, which were nice suckers from ten to thirteen inches long, but only eight in mmber. There being eight in the party, the question arose as to who should have first choice. T. suggested to draw straws; the man that drew the longest one to have first choice, second longest the next, and so on. C. being the older one of the party, claimed first chance, and on drawing drew the longest straw. Selecting a thirteen-inch white sucker and carefully placing it in his bucket, he started to his fishing ground, previously agreeing th

there hole below the pint." Time passed quickly. From a half a mile up the river came the unmistakable sound that Jack had dinner ready.

"Sonny, I'll give you a quarter and two fish-hooks if you sit here and watch my pole; and if you get a bite, run up to the top of the hill, where you can see the camp, call at the top of your voice and I'll hear you, and I'll come back whether I get any dinner or not."

"An' will you give me two hooks with rings on 'em?"

"Yes."

In about an hour, almost out of breath, C. returned.
"Well, sonny, kave you had a bite?"
"Yes, sir (exultingly). I ketched one. See him thar behind that ere log? I couldn't find yer wunns, so I ketched me some crickets. I'll have another'n a-floppin' here in a minit."

me some crickets. I'll have another'n a-noppin here in a minit."

It needed but a look to convince C. that his bait was stone dead. Reaching for his hook box, he threw the boy two hooks, and with many adjectives drove him away.

The poor little fellow crying, left, unconscious of having committed a wrong, and only remembering that the other party failed to fullfil the contract in the way of the promised quarter. C. sat down on his log, wondering what to do next. Pulling out his pipe, he proceeded to fill it. "Darn the boy!" he said. "I should have known better; it's an old adage, 'Never send a boy to the mill.' "Lighting his pipe and turning around, he observed a young man, clad in a ragged shirt, an apology for a suspender holding up a pair of trousers that might have been long enough for him six or seven summers before, and a hat without a crown, coming toward him.

"Good evenin'," he said.

'Good evenin'," he said.

seven summers before, and a nat without a crown, coming toward him.

"Good evenin," he said.
C. only nodded.
"Have any tuck?"
C. shook his head.
"Mister, kin I have this fish layin' here?"
C. nodded again.
Taking out a "barlow" he cut a long willowy pole from the hillside and pulling out a hemp line he carefully tied it on the pole, then from the other pocket he produced a copper wire snell with a large Limerick hook on the end of it, which he tied to the line. Reaching down he took the sucker and passing the hook through both its lips, and wading into the river above his hips, he began to skitter his bait backward and forward in the water. C., in the meantime, sat in amazement, silently smoking his pipe. Presently something took the bait to the bottom and calmly the young man bides his time, occasionally tightening on his line a little as if to feel for his prey. But the line moves off and with a sharp strike sends home the hook. The battle which ensues is long and furious and finally his pikeship turns his side up to the sun, then with an accelerating pull he drags him high and dry, nor does he stop untill he is out of danger.

Yes, C. was right. He measured four and a half feet, and as our rustic angler thrusts a pole through his gills and out of his mouth and with a heave swings him over his shoulder, he looks up at C. and modestly says, "Mister, that's a good "n," and starts up the river.

C. called, "Say stranger; what will you take for that pike?" The young man turned around and looked at his game said, "Mister, I'd like ter sell you this pike, but I jest merried a week ago, an' this is the first fishin' I done since I been merried."

North Middlerow, Ky.

NORTH MIDDLETOWN, Ky.

A Bass Lear.—Muskegon, Mich.—Bass fishing was very good until the equinoctial storms came on, since which it has been very poor. I had the best success with the fly all through the month of September, taking almost nothing with the bait, although I have tried both minnows and frogs. Is it not strange their taking the fly so late? I find them about sunken logs and old poles, etc., very few among the grass and rushes. While fishing one morning late in September, I took a bass of about two pounds weight which leaped entirely clear of the water (I was fishing with the fly, of course), making as fine a rise as I ever saw a trout make. Perhaps this is nothing uncommon, but I have used the fly for bass for several seasons, and this is the first experience of the kind I have had. Let us hear from the experts.—A. P.S.

Not Fontinalis.—Crested Butte, Col., Oct. 6.—Editor Forest and Stream: Have just returned from Denver, where I saw the head of a mountain trout, whose weight was 26 pounds. I did not see the rest of the trout, but from the head should have judged him to have weighed at least 80 pounds. Is this of the genus Salmo fontinalis? The fish was caught with a fly at the mouth of Eagle River.—Sport.

VIRGINIA Bass.—Mont View House, Front Royal, Va.—Bass fishing is good here now. Also have splendid gunning. Quail, grouse and wild turkeys are abundant, and deer are numerous.—J. M. S.

## Hishculture.

RESULT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF GILLNETS INTO THE AMER-ICAN FISHERIES.

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

[A paper read before the American Fishcultural Association.]

BY CAPT. J. W. COLLINS.

THE United State Fish! Commission, though it has in so many ways doue a useful and important work in the artificial propagation of food fishes, has not confined itself solely to fishculture as a means for improving the American fisheries. It has accomplished quite as important objects by disseminating among our fishermen knowledge of methods of fishing, etc., to which they were previously strangers, and which has been of the utmost advantage to them for the successful prosecution of their work. The introduction of the use of gillnets in the codfisheries may be mentioned as an instance in point, and viewed in the light of results already attained though we may yet consider this method of fishing only fairly begun), it seems not too much to claim that the bringing about of such an inovation in the ocean fisheries, is entitled to rank among the most important works of the Commission. The change that has been made in the method of faking cod and other species of the Gadidae, has proved of such immense advantage to the New England lishermen that an entire revolution has been created in the winter shore cod fishery, and it is difficult to predict to how great an extent the gillnet fishery for cod may be prosecuted in the future. It is not possible now to say with any degree of certainty whether or not gillnets may be successfully employed in the codisheries of the outer banks, since a thorough and careful trial needs to be

made to settle that question. A few unsatisfactory attempts have already been made by the fishermen to use gillnets on the outer banks, but in no case have these trails been so extensive and thorough as to demonstrate what might or might or neighbor and the county of the control of the trail of the control of the trail of the control of the trail of the condition of the United States, and stop fillnets into the codisheries of the United States, and stop fillnets into the codisheries of the United States, and so of the varying success which has attended their use since they were first adopted to the control of the United States, and are on the control of the United States, and are considered by the Norvegians as quite indispensable, they have not, until recently, been employed by American fishermen. In 1878, Professor Spencer P, Bard, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, knowing the shermen, decided to make experiments with them at Cape Ann, with a view to their introduction among the fisheruner of this country. He accordingly secured a number of the Norvegian nets, which were forwarded to Glouester, and there is the comparison of the Commission of the Commission of the Commission of the control of the country of the co

of underrunning, which may be considered "another Yankee invention."

When the nets are set for underrunning, the anchor is first thrown over, and twenty-five fathoms of line paid out, when the buoy line is bent to it. The buoy and line are then thrown over, and the remainder of the anchor line, the end of the latter being made fast to the nets, which are the next to follow. A middle buoy is attached to the center of the gang. When the nets are all ont, the anchor line, with the buoy line attached, is veered out, and last of all the anchor is thrown over, which finishes the work. The nets are usually set in the afternoon, and allowed to remain in the water for several days, unless for some reason the vessel leaves the fishing ground. Even then, when the vessels have been forced to seek the shelter of a harbor during a storm, the nets have frequently been left out. Fish are caught only at night, and, consequently, the nets are underrun only in the morning, unless the men are detained by unfavorable weather until later in the day. In underrunning, the fisherman goes to one of the buoys on the end of his gang of nets, takes it in the dory, and hauls away on the buoy line, the buoy being thrown out on the other side and the line allowed to run out on one side as fast as it is hauled in on the other. When the anchor line (or underrunning line, as it is sometimes called) is up, it is taken across the dory, and the fisherman hauls along toward the nets. The gear is underrun by pulling the nets in on one side of the dory, and, as fast as the tish are removed, allowing the apparatus to pass over the other side into the water, the

anchors, which remain firmly fixed in the bottom, holding the nets in position until the wook is accomplished. When the mod of the gang is reached, it is thrown off the dory, and the nets remain setting as before, needing no further attention until the next day.

As will be readily understood, this method of fishing can be carried on with the minimum of labor, and it has also this additional advantage, namely: While the gear is still out, the vessel may take her morning's catch to the market, or, if the weather is threatening, she may quietly remain at anchor over night in the nearest harbor, though, in the meantime, her nets are fishing.

I pswich Bay, where the nets have beeu chiefly used, more particularly in the winters of 1880-81 and 1881-82, lies north of the prominent headland of Cape Ann, which divides it from the waters of Mussachusetts Bay on the south. A sandy beach extends along the northern and western sides of the bay, and the bottom sinks gradually from this, only reaching a depth of wenty-five or thirty fathoms at a distance of several miles from the land. The bottom of the bay is a sloping and sandy plateau, with only here and there small patches of rocks or serve as food for the came of the purpose of reproduction, and generally remain until late in the spring. The nets are usually set along the northern portion of the bay, only a term than a feeding ground for these fish, and large schools visit the bay during the winter for the purpose of reproduction, and generally remain until late in the spring. The nets are usually set along the northern portion of the bay, only a tew miles from the shore, in about fifteen fattoms of water, where there is less current than at many other points along the coast.

In this connection may be menitoned a curious fact which has been observed concerning the fish that have been taken in Ipswich Bay during the past two or three winters. It is stated that a large portion of the fish caught in this bay have been tested on a small area not exceeding three-fourths of

schooler Christie Campbell, of Portsmouth, set ten trawls leach trawl having 1,000 hooks) close to the nets. The 10,000 hooks caught 2,000 pounds of fish to the 10,000 taken in the nets.

The Northern Eagle began fishing with nets on Nov. 27, 1880, and as early as Jan. 20, 1881, she had taken 111,000 pounds of cod. None of the trawlers during that time caught more than one-third of that amount, though they were fishing at the same place. The netted fish were much larger than those taken on the trawls, averaging during the first six weeks' fishing twenty-three pounds each. Among these were individuals which weighed seventy-five and eighty pounds a piece, but there were no emall fish, such as are frequently taken on trawls, and which can be sold only at reduced prices. This, it may be stated, has invariably been the case when gillnets have been used. No immature fish or what is termed as "trash" by the fishermen, have been takeu. At first the nets met with the same opposition from the trawl-line fishermen that trawls did—when first introduced—from the hand-liners some thirty years ago. Notwithstanding, however, that many of the fishermen were inclined at the start to invelgh against "building a feuce" to pevent the fish from moving about on the bottom it was not long before they all began to realize the advantage of using gillnets. It is said whenever in port the deck of the Northern Eagle was crowded with fishermen, anxious to learn about the method of capture which she had adopted. Before the close of the first winter several vessels, both from Gloucester and other ports, fitted out to a greater or less extent with nots. As a rule these schooners commenced their operations so late in the season that they could not make a fair test of the gillnets, for the schools of spawning fish that had been in Ipswich Bay began to leave the shore grounds soon after the vessels began operations.

Gillnet-fishing for cod and pollock opened favorably in the winter of 1882, but the shore codfish were much less abundant during th

fisheries was not so pronounced as has generally been the case.

Writing under date of Nov. 15, 1881, Captain Martin says:
"I find that pollock will mesh as well as codfish. The first night the schooner Maud Gertrude set her nets, twelve in number, they caught 3,000 pounds of pollock and 2,000 pounds of cod. The nets were set on "Brown's." [This is a small rocky shoallying off to the soutward of Eastern Point, at the entrance to Gloucester harbor.] \* \* \* Captain Gill told me that if the nets had eight-inch meshes, they could get them full of pollock. The ten-inch mesh catches large pollock, some of them weighing 20, 21 and 21½ pounds." The nets are often very badly torn by the pollock, which is well known to be a remarkably strong and active fish.

It does not seem necessary that I should go into detailed statements of statistics of the amount taken each season, since the following instances that are given of catches made on various occasions will, I think, serve to convey a fair idea of the results obtained.

Although the winter of 1881-82 was unquestionably the least productive of any season since the introduction of gillnets into the shore codfishery, we find that the catches were

<sup>\*</sup>Captain S. J. Martin, writing from Gloucester to Professor Baird under date of Jan. 7, 1834, says: "In Ipswich Bay the fish are in one place. Four hundred nets are set in a place one-half mile wide by one-half mile long. The nets are across one another. The vessels have set their nets all over the bay, but find only a few scattering fish except in that one spot. There they get good hauls every morning when there is a chance to haul the nets. \* \* The fishermen think strangely of the fish being in one place. They can find nothing (there) to keep them allve."

often of considerable magnitude. For instance, Captain Martin mentions the following facts: Early in November, twelve nets in Ipswieh Bay caucht 12,000 pounds of cod in two nights' fishing. A little later the Northern Eagle landed \$3,000 pounds of large cod from an eight days' trip, stocking \$500, and each of her crew sharing \$68. Captain Martin, writing under date of Dec. 6, said that during the previous week there were 145,000 pounds of codfish caught in gillnets, and he makes this remark: "If it were not for the gillnets we could not get fish enough to eat." He also says: "All the vessels that were fishing with trawls are getting nots."

Again on Dec. 22 he states: "There were 165,000 pounds of

mark: "H it were not for the gillnets we could not get fish enough to eat." He also says: "All the vessels that were fishing with trawls are getting nots."

Again on Dec. 22, he states: "There were 165,000 pounds of codfish caught in gillnets last week." This, too, was when codfish were remarkably scarce upon the shore grounds, and when there was only a small fleet of about 25 or 30 vessels engaged in the net fishery.

The importance of the inbroduction of the method of catching codfish with gillnets was more fully demonstrated than ever before in the winter of 1882-283, and the operations carried on during that season in the inshore fisheries may be considered as having first fairly established this method of fishing in New England; since, previous to that time, there had been many persons rather skeptical as to the benefits that might be derived from the use of nets for catching cod.

Owing to the almost total failure of the bait supply in the latter part of 1882 and the beginning of 1883, it was found impracticable to carry on the shore codfishery by the old method of hook-and-line fishing. Such a searcity of bait had never been previously known, and if the fishermen had been ignorant of the use of gillnets for the capture of cod, a valuable and important industry must have been almost abandoned, for that season at least, while it may be considered probable that the searcity of fresh cod, which would have resulted, must have increased the price in our markets very materially, possibly, in some cases, to such an extent as practically to place this desirable article of food beyond the reach of the masses. But during the two previous years the New England fishermen had learned a great deal about catching codish in nets, not only by practical experience but also from an illustrated pamphlet, containing descriptions of all the methods, which had been freely circulated by Professor Baird. The fishermen were, therefore, prepared to meet this unforcesen emergency—an almost entire absence of bait. Instead of being co

of five men having shared \$320 apiece, clear of all expenses, by the last of December, the time employed being less than six weeks.

From the port of Gloueester alone, according to Capt. Martin, there were employed in the gillnet codishery during December, 1882, twenty vessels, carrying 124 men and 176 ncts. In the period between November 19 and the last of December, 600,000 pounds of large shore cod were landed in Gloucester, while 150,000 pounds were marketed at Rockport and Portsmouth, making a grand total of 750,000 pounds. When to this is added the amount which was probably taken by the vessels from other ports, it is perhaps safe to say that no less than 2,000,000 pounds of this highly valued and most excellent foodfish were caught in nets during the month of December and the latter part of November.

In the early part of the winter 1882-2 codfish were taken in nets in great abundance on the rocky shoals of Massachusetts Bay. After the beginning of January, however, the fish were found to be most abundant in Ipswich Bay; and, in consequence of this, the flect of shore cod fishermen resorted to that locality, where they met with the most remarkable success, the catch during the first month of 1883 being, it is said, much larger than at any previous time. According to Captain Martin's report for January, 1883, 121,000 pounds of netted cod were landed in Gloucester during the month. Writing to Professor Baird, under date of February 6, he made the statement that "ten sail of small vessels which had been fishing in Ipswich Bay, had landed at Rockport, Mass., and Portsmonth, N. H., during the previous twenty days, 230,000 pounds of hetted cod were landed in Gloucester during the month. Writing to Professor Baird, under date of February 6, he made the statement that "ten sail of small vessels which had been fishing in Ipswich Bay, had landed at Rockport, Mass., and Portsmonth, N. H., during the previous twenty days, 230,000 pounds of hetted cod fishing the second in the code of the whole field of the whole fiel

lock, like the cod, may be taken with nets when they utterly refuse to bite a hook, and, consequently, cannot be captured by the old methods.

Writing under date of Oct. 28, 1883, Captain Martin says: "Pollock and cod have been scarce this fall. Forty sail of small eraft, which were out two days on the pollock grounds, came in with 2,000 pounds. Captain Gill, of the boat Gracie, had four cod nets given him that were worn out in catching codfish last winter. He set them, together with two new ones, and the first night he caught 5,500 pounds of pollock and 400 pounds of codfish. The pollock averaged 21½ pounds apiece, while those caught on hand lines averaged 15 pounds apiece, while those caught on hand lines averaged 19 pounds apiece, while those caught on hand lines. There will be more cod gillnets used this winter than there have been since they began to use them. \* \* \* There are no speciling this fall, so that the most of the boats will use nets." Under date of Oct. 31, 1883, he gives the following statement, which shows in a most striking manner the advantages that are sometimes derived from the use of gillnets, and, at the same time, affords us an insight into the way in which the fishermen are often induced to adopt this method of fishing: "The schooner S. W. Grag, of Portland, one of the high-line pollock catchers," says Captain Martin, "was in here last Wednesday. I went aboard to see the skipper and to gain what information I could concerning the pollock fishery. The conversation ran thus: 'How do you find the pollock, Captain?' 'Pollock! there ain't none, I have been out two days with twelve men and got 2,000 pounds—that is bad enough.' I said: "They are catching a good many pollock in nets. Do you see that small boat coming? That is Horace Witey's; he caught 3,000 pounds the night before last, and cought as many last night. He has got easi.' Where does he catch them?' 'Off on a spot of rocks called Brown's.' The Captain said; 'I will get some new sperling to high; and go off where they have got their

do it.'
"The next day he went out with some new sperling to where

Wiley was hauling his nets. [The latter had picked out a dory full of cod and pollock, about 2,000 pounds.] He let go his anchor close to the nets and gave the order, 'All hands over lines.' He lay there two hours, but did not actch a fish.

"I was abourd again yesterday, and said: 'Captain, how did they bite where the neis were?' That beat all,' he replied; they have been a some and the property of the control of october, did remarkably well; her crew made \$145 apiece up to Nov. 11. According to Captam Martin she had landed 15,000 pounds of large cod and 50,000 pounds of large pollock, and he writes: "Some of the line fishermen have not caught as much as 10,000 pounds in the same time, e. e. All the shore fishing will be done will nets this winter as the spering ongge in this fishery, and et the date to still of the control of the co

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FISH LANDED FROM GILLNETS FROM OCTO BER, 1883, TO APRIL, 1884, INCLUSIVE.

Month,	Cod, Pounds.		Hadd'k Pounds		Cusk, Pounds	Grand Total.			
October, 1883. November, 1883. December, 1883. January, 1884. February, 1884. March, 1884. April, 1883.	35,500 1,275,500 1,373,000 932,000 923,000 1,248,000 705,000	578,000 185,000 3,900	45,000 249,000 264,000 40,000 75,000	36,000 20,300	80,000 9,000 15,000	719,500 1,788,800 1,655,000 972,000 998,000 1,248,000 705,000			
Total	6,492,000	761,000	673,000	58,800	54,000	8,036,300			

An important matter for consideration in connection with the cod gillnet fishery, is that not only can fishing be successfully carried on even when bait is not obtainable (for of course no bait is required when nots are used), but there is a very great saving of money and time that must be expended in procuring the bait and baiting the lines when hook and line fishing is followed. As an instance of the expense involved, it may be stated that the average bait bill of a shore trawler is not, under ordinary circumstances, less than from \$150 to \$250 per month, when herring are as high as they usually are in winter. It is, therefore, safe to estimate that when as many vessels are employed in gillnetting as there has been during the past two winters, the money saved to the fishermen, which otherwise must have been paid for bait, could not be less than from \$30,000 to \$70,000 each season. Besides this, a very large percentage of the time is saved, as has been stated, that otherwise must have been lost in seeking for bait.

In pursuing the cod gillnet fishery, üshermen have been to

for bait.

In pursuing the cod gillnet fishery, fishermen have been to some extent handicapped by the rotting of their nets, and in some cases—more especially in the fall, when the waters are filled with animal life—the nets have decayed very rapidly, so that they have been found quite unfitted for use after being in the water for five or six weeks. While at Gloucester last fall

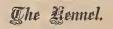
I had this matter brought to my attention by fishermen, who were anxious to obtain some preservative which would prevent their nets from rotting. I addressed a letter to Prof. Baird on the subject, and the result was that, the matter having been brought to the notice of Messrs. Horner & Hyde, of Baltimore, by Major T. B. Ferguson, Deputy United States Fish Commissioner, those gentlemen forwarded to Gloueester a barrel of their net preservative for the purpose of having its merits tested on the cod gillnets. It was applied to a portion of the nets of several small vessels in January last, and after the apparatus had been in use from that time to the middle of April sections of the net so prepared were forwarded to me at Washington, together with a statement by Capt. Martin as to what the fishermen said regarding its use. Previous to this, however, I had talked with some of the fishermen concerning the nets treated with Horner & Hyde's preservative, and they asserted very positively that not only did it prevent the nets from rotting, but that they were fully impressed with the idea that a great many more fish were caught in nets so treated than in others prepared in the ordinary way. The sample of netting sent me by Capt. Martin shows little sign of deterioration, notwithstanding the fact that the net from which it was taken had been in constant use for upward of three months.

Whether future trials of this material will sustain the statements made by the fishermen who have already experimented with it, I am unable to say; but, if such should be the case, there can be no question but that a very important step has been attained through the efforts of the Commission in perfecting the work of cod gillnetting, which it commenced in American waters five years ago.\*

American waters five years ago.\*\*

\*It is, perhaps, proper to state here that some of the North Carolina fishermen who have tried Horner and Hyde's treatment on their nets, have complained most bitterly that their gear was much injured it not almost ruined by it. I have seen copies of two letters from fishermen of the South containing such complaints. This being the case, it will, perhaps, require a lenger test to settle definitely whether or not this treatment has all the merit that the Gloucester fishermen say it has, though it is altogether possible—the conditions being so very different—that what might give excellent satisfaction when properly applied and used in the ocean fisheries might prove a failure under other conditions.

In this connection it may be well to say that last winter nets cost \$14.35 a piece, and that glass floats could not be obtained cheaper than twenty-two cents each. It will therefore be seen that a "set of gear" for a vessel carrying thirty to thirty-five nets costs a considerable sum, and if these had to be renewed every few weeks it was a material drawback to the prosperity of the fishery.



FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

Oct. 18, 17 and 18.—National Breeders' Show, Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. James Watson, Secretary, P. O. Box 770. Entries close Oct. 10.

Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York. Entries close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Lincola, Supernatondent.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Jan. 10 to 14, 1825.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans, La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1825.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. —.—Third Annual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only, Mr. A. T. Plummer, Secretary, Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Pomt, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Open to members only. Mr. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J. Annual Trials of the Fisher's Fisher's Island, N. J. Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Tible Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.

Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club at Walltown Timber, Cal. N. E. White, Secretary, Sacramento. Cal.

Cal.

Dec. 8—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club
at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.
Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss.
Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleaus, La.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trinis), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1644. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postoaid, \$1.50. postpaid, \$1.50.

## MODERN JOURNALISM.

MAN has an unquestionable right to recognize the character of his own efforts, and to expect that they will be repaid in proportion to what they have cost him. There is no egotism and no presumption in this. It is simply a matter of proper appreciation and of simple justice, founded upon natural law which decrees that results shall follow causes. "—The Sportsman's ("Independent") Journal, Sept. 13, 1884.

presumption and street in the content of the conten

all of which were written in the editor's office. For myself I may say that no "deal" can be arranged with me. When I am silenced justies shall have been done, and when the blessings of peace dethrone the horrors of war, that peace shall be peace with honor. My case has been too strong from the flist for it ever to be shaken by the villainous attacks of an individual charged with offenses blacker than have ever previously been placed at the door of the editor of a sportsman's, or would-be sportsman's journal. I am told that when the outrageous and unprincipled attack on Mr. Davidson was over his villeire boasted that he had sent an arrow to his (Davidson's) heart which could never be withdrawn. But time, the healer of all wounds, has shown one man to be honest and the other corrupt. A public, misguided for a while, has finally rendered an unanimous verdict in favor of the attacked. In the future the public will be guided only by such evidence as it knows to be true.

Preciscly the same tactics have been resorted to in the ease of uyself. The same kinds of editornals indulged in, supported by the usual anonymous letters praising the editor for his flustree and the same attempts to influence and to gag the independent press, but the scheme failed. Arrows were made out of every sort of wood, but they failed to reach my heart—corruption had unsteadled the hand of their maker and exposure to fraud had bent, his bow double, an error when had prevently offer the state of the state of the same and the state of the state of the same and the same pronounced a dog minus two ribs the best specimen ever seen in America, a person who had assed his hands over the place where those ribs were taken out and failed to discover their removal, an individual who had the andacity to expect me to bow to his will, write a report jubic point as on." The prelude was the "high-minided" letter, "What he were supported a gon the failed to reach the single shade of

know what those reasons are and a war also have rearned, that when I discover disreputable practices striking to the very heart of dogs, dog shows and field trials, or when I find a Punio press attempting to override the public to the detriment of the best interests of dog lovers, I am not, after all, such a quiet being.

I have not until recently had the slightest intention of replying to the insulting concocted queries put to me by the editor of the sportsman's 'independent' journal, as anything from his pen is judged by the same standard as he himself is judged. But several of my friends have urged me to notice those questions, their argument being that those people who have not followed his writings, watched his career and read his history may be gayed into placing some reliance on his statements. Such people might possibly be numbered by the fingers of one hand; nevertheless, I will, by your courtey, reply. Those who know me best, have, of course, been fully aware from the first that each accusation was false in every particular, but they argue that my slence is the incentive to further concoctions, and so I will, acting in accordance with your sentiments, expressed in "Concerning Dictatorship," hand the case over for the arbitrament of the public. There shall be no "dodging" on my part, and I do not intend to tolerate any when I put a few questions in return.

Concoction No. 1 is as follows: "After the last New York show, Mr. Mason made a remark to a geutleman (whose name we will give when Mr. Mason denies the statement), that he intended to devote the romainder of his life to breaking up legitimate shows." This is a malicious and deliberate concoction, and I now summon the individual who made it to give the gentleman's name. What I have said a hundred times, and now repeat is, that I would never rest until I had exposed some of the trickery that was going on. I have been true to my word (vide pointer controversy). The gentleman's name will gill what the word of the principal of the pointers, to doclare:

to a gentloman of Baltimore as a first-class field dog. when he was utterly wortness." Misrepresentation again. I sold then dog, though testaless in the was represented to me as good field dog. The purchaser wrote me that he was meh pleased dog, though the stated that he was represented to me as good field dog. The purchaser wrote me that he was meh pleased with the dog. A mouth later he whished to return it; I objected, and should always do so under similar circumstaness, manip act and nore outrageous breach of confidence than the manner in which he obtained Beautorts?" There was no mean that it was the property of the confidence on my part in any shaper form, as Mischand of the corruption of the "petry camine cazar." A gentle man who had the refusal of Beautort at the town of the man who had the refusal of the dog to purchase in my behalf if he could get the dog to the confidence on my petrol. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for \$1.00 or near that price. He did by Beautort and I dog for the price. He did by Beautort and I dog for the price. He did by Beautort and I dog for the price. He did by Beautort and I dog for the price. He did by Beautort and I dog for the price. He did by Beautort and I dog for the price. He did by Beautort and I dog for the price. He

Now:

1. Who offered a "solid silver cup" at a field trial, which cup was won by Grouse Dale?

2. Did Mr. Buckingham, the owner of Grouse Dale, ever get that cup? If so, when did ho get it?

3. Is it honest on the part of any individual who has nover passed even a preliminary examination to dub himself Dr. (before his name)?

4. How can a paper be edited in New York and Chicago when its editor and manager never enters New York State?

5. Why does its editor never enter New York State?

6. Who pocketed the subscriptions to the N. A. K. C. Stud-Book?

CHAS. H. MASON. WEST BRIGHTON, Staten Island, Oct. 14, 1884.

### NATIONAL BREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

manly manner."

To the devil."

West Buighton, State Island, Oct. 14, 1834.

NATIONAL EREEDERS' DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

One duty remains for me to perform, and one which I freely acknowledge my inability to perform, at least with satisfaction to myself. It is to thank you for the manner in which you have suppore et the National Breeders' Dog Show. Notwithstanding the fact which you so clearly set forth that the show was promoted and upheld by gentlemen whose very names should have carried conviction anywhere, that the judges were experts and selected for that reason alone, and the prizes tend a backing was equal, if necessary, to paying from an independent, honest and respected journal. That the FOREST AND STREAM did us the great favor to supply, not rushing in blindly to support the project simply because it had been attacked, but exercising that caution which is the true foundation of progressive journalism, making sure of your ground. Knowing that! could, "without prejudice," as the lawyers say, place you in full possession of all my own would do justice without fear or favor.

I am aware, to some extent at least, of the attempts to coerce you toward a different course, but neither you nor I yet know the full extent of the deep-seated antagonism. I doubt if you would believe all I could tell of the conduct of persons who so far have been looked upon as above petty jeal-ousy, but in this affair have gone so far as to insimuate what has to personally canvas among any any account of the progression of the progres

## RETRIEVING WOODCOCK.

RETRIEVING WOODCOCK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have a young Llewellin setter, about seventeen months old. I have worked him a little on woodcock, and have killed about forty birds over him, but have been unable to make him pick one up to retrieve. He will point them and hunt them as well as any old dog, and when birds fall he will find them and mouth over them as if he was chewing them all to pieces, but he has never bitten one at all. Please let me know how he can be made to retrieve them. He will bring a ball or a paper or anything like that which you throw out, but ho seems to have an unconquerable dislike to pick the woodcock up. I have forced them into his mouth, but he rejects them instantly when I withdraw my hand. I have had other dogs take a bird from right under his nose, but all to no purpose. The dog is not naturally timid or obstinate, and in other things I can easily manage him. I have looked in several works on dog broaking without finding anything that would aid me, and I would like very much to have your advice.

I. F. [Many dogs appear to have a strong dislike to the taste of

[Many dogs appear to have a strong dislike to the taste of woodcock, and it is often quite a task to make them retrieve them. It our correspondent will study "Training vs. Breaking" he will perhaps obtain information that will be of use to him. We would advise that for the present no attempt be made to have him retrieve, and that he should not be allowed to mouth them. If a brace of dogs are used let the other one

do the retrieving, for which he should receive great praise. This courso may stimulate your dog to overcome his repugnance. A knowledge of his disposition will enable you to select the proper time for a trial, which should not be made until the last of the season. When you ask him to retrieve, should he show any reluctance you may, perhaps, succeed by instantly turning and walking away from him as though you were going to leave the bird, at the same time calling him in just the manner that you would were there no bird there. We have often tried this plan with success. If he will retrieve other birds you will probably have not much trouble with him if this course is pursued.]

## PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA

Editor Forest and Stream:

The regular yearly meeting of the Philadelphia Kennel Club
took place on Oct. 7, when an election of the following officers
took place for 1885: President, Samuel G. Dixon; Secretary and Treasurer, Benjamin C. Satterthwait, Jr.; Cor
responding Secretary, W. H. Ashburner. The following members were elected on the Executive Committee: W. H. Child,
Chas, T. Thompson, L. Shuster, Jr., J. Hemry Roberts, E.
Comfort, J. A. Stovell, Chas. Wescott, Geo. Esherick.

A number of gentlemen were also elected to membership.

W. H. ASHBURNER, Cor. Sec'y.

## THE KENNEL HOSPITAL.

PROM what has been said in previous articles as to the important indications for its treatment. The disease is a fewer, and it has been truly said, "You cannot eare but you may guide a fever." Many dogs recover from distemper without you may guide a fever." Many dogs recover from distemper without you may done a fever." Many dogs recover from distemper without you may dose.

I have a fever." Many dogs recover from distemper without you may dose.

I have a fever." Many dogs recover from distemper without you may dose.

I have a fewer with a fewer from their action. The explanation of all this is that there is a natural tendency in the disease to recovery it only the dog be placed in favoration of the property of the dogs be placed in favoration of the property of the disease are always useless, and often injurious. We have to agent which can immediately remove the polson which exists in the blood, or which colson. We can only assist nature to pradually eliminate from the blood through the natural channels of the body all deleterious matters. The indications to be observed in treating a case of distemper are: To guide the fever; to prevent any included the property of the distance of the total property of the distance of the dogs strength; and to mineral excential step is to place the dog as soon as distemper is detected in a dry, well ventilated place, which must be kept night and day at as even a temperature as possible. In winter a certain amount of ratidicial warmth is advisable, but a hot room is to be avoided. Too much warmth causes the door he dry. At the very outset of the disease a mild does of amounts are to the dogs as the door he dry. At the very outset of the disease a mild does of amounts its very great. No better place to treat cases of distemper can be found than in a well ventilated stable, if the found that is the disease in the door he dry. At the were outset the appetite, and may render the stomach of the distemper to the down that he does not stand in the very single and the down that a diste

out be carefully observed. The line of treatment here laid down is in accordance with the theory we have adopted as to the nature of the disease, but was not based simply upon it. It is the result of many years' experience, and its success seems to corroborate the truth of the theory.—Wm. Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., in Land and Water.

## THE ESQUIMAU DOGS.

ti is the result of many years' experience, and its success seems to corroborate the truth of the theory,—Wm. Hunting, F.R.C.V.S., in Land and Water.

THE ESQUIMAU DOGS.

THE ESQUIMAU dogs brought back by the Alert, and now on scribed by the Baltimore Sun:

"Surgeon Howard E. Ames, of the late Greely relief expolition, who sent the Isquiman dogst ohe park, arrived in Baltimore Wednesday night to remain some time. He is stopping morning he went out to Purid HIII Part to inspect the Eagunian dogs, and was much pleased to find them in good condition and at the excellent care taken of them. He thought, in order to give them exercise, it would be better to drive them at little each day, and for this reason arrangements were made for a little wagon to which they will be driven. The dogs in the Arctic regions lead of the yackter life, and when brought here, stricted mode of living. The fine female dog Justim, which formed part of this team, has just died in New York. The dogs in the park are a part of a team of seven the expedition used. This whole team started for America on the Alert, and all but three died, Justima and the dogs in the park being the only survivar. Lady, one of the team, gave birth to pups be work of the team, and the dogs in the park are a purpy, and Capt. Kirkland, at the New York Navy Yard, has a female puppy. These are the only four pure Esquimau dogs this side of the Arctic regions, Dr. Ames says. He hopes to keep them allive and mais some of the breed in this country.

Dr. Ames says. He hopes to keep them allive and mais some of the breed in this country.

Dr. Ames says. He hopes to keep them allive and mais come of the region of the team of which the dogs at the park are the residue was bought from Gov. Feterson, of Disko, Greenland, for \$56, being \$8 apiece. He only parted with the dogs constituted to diseases that sometimes sweep them off in numbers. The team of which the dogs are the number of dogs in a settlem

## DANBURY DOG SHOW.

DANBURY DOG SHOW.

THE third annual bench show of dogs in connection with the world-renowned Danbury Agricultural Fair, was held on the Sth, 9th, 10th and 11th inst. There were about 120 entries, and among them we recognized many of the most successful dogs that have been exhibited at our principal shows. Messis, Davis and Friedman attended to the benching, etc., and their untiring efforts toward the comfort of visitors as well as the dogs, we hope will insure them a much larger exhibit next year.

Dr. Geo. Waton, of Boston, Mass., adjudicated upon the setters, pointers and spaniels, and Mr. James Mortimer, of New York, upon all other classes. Following is a list of the AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—Champion—Bitch: Herbert Mead's Leo, dyrs. (Jachelle, 18thch.; 1st, G. Muhrman's June, 14yrs.; 3d, Herbert Mead's Leo, 18thch.; 1st, G. Muhrman's June, 14yrs.; 3d, Herbert Mead's Leo, in the AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—Champion—Bitch: Herbert Mead's Leo, byrs. (Jachelle, 18thch.; 1st, G. Muhrman's June, 14yrs.; 3d, Herbert Mead's Leo, 18thch.; 1st, G. Muhrman's June, 14yrs.; 3d, Herbert Mead's Leo, 18thch.; 1st, G. Muhrman's June, 18thch.; 1st, G. Muhrman's Moven, 1st, Mr. L. Bowman's Ben; 2d'yrs. (Rome—Dian).—Open—Dogs: 1st, The Clovernook Kennel's Sam 24yrs. (Goliah—Dora).—Open—Dogs: 1st, N. L. Bowman's Ben; 2d'yrs. (Goliah—Dora).—Open—Dogs: 1st, N. L. Bowman's Pen; 2d'yrs. (Goliah—Dora).—Open—Dogs

Clamman—Countess).

POINTERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: The Maple Kennel's Fritz, liver and white, 2367s. (A.K.R. 265), (Ned—Fan). Bitches: Overlooked but afterward awarded special, H. S. Glover's Nellie, leinon and white, 47rs. (Rex—Juno).—Open—lat, The Maple Ksnnel's Bird, leinon and white, 47rs. (Rex—Juno).—Open—lat, The Maple Ksnnel's Kird, leinon and white, 3yrs, (Gay—Grace); 24, H. D. Perry's Dalsy, liver and white Igmos. Very high com., the Maple Kennel's Kitty Wells (A.K.R. 103).

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Overlooked but afterward given

DEATHERS.—Dojo. 134, It of 1990 ood—Maida). FOX-TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Dog. The Clovernook Kennel's Scars-ale, 2yrs. (Joker—Ella).—Open.—Dogs. 1st, Thos. Bland's Vet; 2d.

BEAGLES.—Dogs: Ist, H. Gray's Dot, white and Grace, which wood—Maida).

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Dogs: The Clovernook Kennel's Scarsdale, 2yrs. Joker—Ella,—OPEN.—Dogs: 1st, Thos. Bland's Vet; 2d.
J. S. Buck's unnamed.

COLLIES.—CHAMPION—Dogs: The Kilmarnock Kennel's Bruce of the Fylde (A.K.R. 1415). Bitches: F. W. Goodale's Fanny, black and fawn, 6yrs. (Watch—Rose).—Open.—Dogs: 2d, the Soctch Collie Kennel's Montrose (A.K.R. 891). Bitches: 1st. E. Field's Belle, sable and tan, 28mos. (Marcus—Juno); 2d, high com. and com., the Soctch Collie Kennel's Chloe (A.K.R. 1556); Waverly (A.K.R. 896) and Lady Clyde (A.K.R. 893 and Fannie II. (A.K.R. 881). Puppies: 1st. W. R. Finch's Major.

BULLDOGS.—CHAMPION—Dog: W. W. Russell's Hamlet, brindle, 22mos. (President Garfield—Wheel of Fortune). Puppies: 1st. W.W. Russell's Ophelia, brindle, 9mos. (Sancho Paraz—Dorrit, BULL-TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st. F. F. Dole's Young Bill, white, 21mos. (Paddy——). Puppies: 1st. George Stebbin's Flash.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—bogs: 1st, witbleid: 2d, G. Markham's Gess, 5mos. (Sport—Mollie). Bitches: 1st, br. W. F. Lacey's Namile, 9mos. (——Fannie).

PUGS.—Dogs: 1st, Mrs. Howard Meyers's Punch, 4yrs., pedigree not given. Bitches: 1st, C. R. Taylor's Betty, 28yrs., Imported. Puppies: 1st and 2d, C. R. Taylor's Bonnie and Don, 5mos. (Uncle Toby—Betty).

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Prizes withheld.
MISCELLANEOUS,—1st, J. Hogan's Mexican dog Winnie; 2d, J. Handley's Newfoundland and massift, Major, black, 6yrs.

Best setter of any kind. W. H. Pierce's Glencho.

Rest Gordon setter, C. R. Taylor's Bonnie.

Best pointer, Maple Kennel's Fritz.

Best greyhound, two, H. W. Suilth's Honor Bright.

Best Reyhound Low, H. W. H. W. Suilth's Honor Bright.

Best Collie, Kilmarnock Collie Kennel's Bruce of the Fylde.

## STAFFORD DOG SHOW.

THE bench show of dogs held at Stafford, Conn., Oct. 8, 9 and 10, brought out a total of ninety-four dogs. Dr. G. Walton, of Boston, judged the dogs in his usual impartial manner, and everybody was perfectly satisfied with his decisions. As an attraction it was a success, for it was crowded every day of the fair. Some of the dogs were very good, especially those from Boston, Lancaster and Greenfield. Below is a list of the

is a list of the

AWARDS.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-CATED-CHAMPION—Chequasset Kennel's
Hermit.—Open.—Dogs: 1st, Chequasset Kennel's Joyous.—Smooth-Coated-Dogs: 1st, Chequasset Kennel's Idstein.
BERHIUNDE.—Ist. E. C. Dennis's Lion.
NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Ist, George Beard's Smut; 2d, Dr. Davids's

NEW FORMADS.—1st, J. H. Walson's Beauty.

FIGURE YHOUNDS.—1st, J. H. Walson's Beauty.

FOLKTERS.—Over Souss.—Dogs: 1st, E. E. Butterfield's Tom; 2d, yilliam H. Webster's Frince: 3d, R. S. Hicke's, Nig.—Unusus forms—Jogs: 1st, J. S. Buybee's Fonto.

Bitches: 1st, F. S. Taylor's Gip; 2d, The Seed of the Soussesses of the Sousses of the

Shot.
CHAMPION COCKER SPANIELS.—W. O. Partridges's Helen.
FOXHOUNDS—Dogs: 1st, B. F. Eaton's Pete. Puppies; 1st, H. G.
Needham's Rake; 2d, W. J. Butterfield's Ponto.
BEAGLES—1st, M. Purcell's Jessie; 2d, J. Lavally's Sport; 3d, M.
Purcell's Sirger Purcell's Singer.
IRISH TEERIFERS.—1st, J. W. McCarty's Fido.
SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, E. R. Cantee's Skip.
PUGS.—CHAMPION—Chequasset Kennel's Treasure.—Open—Bitches:
1st, Chequasset Kennel's Victory.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st, Gracie E. Harwood's Jack,
The special for the best trained dog, a gold medal, was won by E.
E. Butterfield's pointer, Tom.

The special for the best trained dog, a gold medal, was won by E. E. Butterfeld's pointer, Tom.

BENCH-LEGGED BEAGLES AT PHILADELPHIA.—Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of the 9th inst. I notice Geu. Frank A. Bond's theory as to how he came by the coller, a special awarded to my dog Major by Dr. Downey as the best dog in his class. "The gentleman (or club to which he best one of which the prize was offered, and that thoy took the liberty of sending the collar to the dog that, in their judgment, deserved it." This theory of his is a bubble. I think better of the club, as a body, than that—to invite a gentleman to judge at their show, and ignore his judgment and give prizes to such dogs as they deem best. I don't think the club exercised any judgment in the case whatever. I will tell the General exactly how Rose's number came in Dr. Downey's book as winner of the special. Mr. W. H. Ashburner acted as steward when Major and Rose were judged for the special. Dr. Downey asked Mr. Ashburner gave the Doctor Rose's number, 389, and of course the Doctor put that number in his book as winner, thinking he had Major's number, which was 387; and I again repeat, I don't think any of the natural judges mentioned used any of their judgment in the case. Mr. Ashburner's attention was called to the mistake as soon as Dr. Downey saw it in print. I can't butthink if Mr. Ashburner had made the proper statement to the club, and said that he was and that he gave the Doctor Rose's number, the club would not let the matter rest as it is, for it reflects on them as an honest body.—Pottinger Dorsey.

RETRIEVER TRIAL.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Illinois Kennel Club believe that a retriever trial on land and water, to be held in Chicago at the time of the aumual bench show of the club in 1885, would prove a most interesting exhibition, and conduce largely to the improvement of a class of dogs of great value to sportsmen. The club solicits the opinious of its members throughout the State and also of sportsmen throughout the country as to the feasibility of such a trial, and also requests that suggestions be offered concerning the rules to govern such a trial. Such communications to be addressed to the secretary of the club, JOHN H. NAYLOR, 3,182 Archer avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GOING ABROAD.—We understand that Mr. James Wat-son contemplates a trip to England after the conclusion of the National Breeders Show.

A HUMAN SKYE TERRIER is the latest importation of the museum managers. He is described as Theodor Jo Jo, a boy of sixteen, whose face resembles that of a Skye terrier, Jo Jo held an informal reception in the Astor House after his arrival last Sunday, during which he submitted gracefully to a good deal of pulling about and inquisitive handling by reporters and other invited guests. His face is covered with a long, wavy mass of silken hair, which in color is between light red and silver gray. It hangs upon his brow down to the eyes, parting in the center and waving off to either side like that of a fancy terrier. It droops from his cheeks in long wavy locks, grows from the nostrils, and hangs from both ears. The length of this luxuriant growth of hair varies from two to four inches, and it is so thick that the skin beneath is visible only in scattered spots. The eyes of the dog-faced boy also resemble very closely those of a terrier. They are slightly bluish in color, almost perfectly round, and the whites are visible entirely around the pupils. His mouth is furnished with only the two canine teeth above and two incisors below, and all four arc thin and sharp, resembling miniature tusks rather than human teeth. The entire body is covered with a growth of thin light hair, but the thick, heavy locks are found only on the face. It is said that Jo Jo snarls occasionally like a dog, but he was perfectly tractable last Sunday, allowing his visitors to pull his hair and satisfy themselves that it was not fastened on by artificial means, and to examine his teeth as they would have investigated the molars of a horse on exhibition. He speaks Russian and German tolerably well, and a few words of English, and took great pride in showing that he could write his name by signing it to the back of his pictures in large, flowing characters. The dog-faced boy was captured in the forests of Kostroma, in the center of Russia, about eleven years ago, with his father, who is described as a wild man, with the same peculiar face which t A HUMAN SKYE TERRIER is the latest importation of the museum managers. He is described as Theodor Jo Jo, a

BEAGLE IMPORTATION.—The steamship Illinois, which arrived from Liverpool Oct. 7. brought over a pair of beagles for Mr. W. H. Ashburner, of Philadelphia. The dog Blue Boy and bitch Blue Maid are both black, white and tan, of the celebrated Crane strain. They arrived in very good condition.

SETTER DOG FOUND.—Henrietta, Clay County, Tex., Oct. 6.—Editor Forest and Stream: A friend has left in my care a large liver and white setter dog, "T. S. Freeland" marked on his collar. The dog was found near this town. Address Almo, Henrietta, Tex.

CINCINNATI DOG SHOW.—The Cincinnati Sportsman's Club and Bench Show Association will hold their second annual dog show March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 18\$5.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure ubilication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following parculars of each animal:

Color.

Breed.

Sex.

Age, or

Date of birth, of breeding or

of death

All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of aper only, and signed with writer's name.

paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAINED.

\*\*EF\*\* See instructions at head of this column.

Dona. By Mr. F. M. Pinkney, Madison, N. J., for orange and white English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 13, 1884, by Promise (Fride of the Border—Flash) out of Rose (Net-Rose).

\*\*Min Blaine.\*\* By Mr. Moses Sargeut, Jr., Belmont, N. H., for black cocker spaniel dog, whelped April 22, 1884, by imported Brush II. out of Gipsy.

\*\*Chorister and Ripple.\*\* By Mr. R. Power Palmer, Chicago, III., for black, white and tan beagles, dog and bitch, whelped June 30, 1884, by Perrine's Trump out of Craft's Chimer.

BRED.

\*\*EME\*\* See instructions at head of this column.

Lotta—Sensation. Mr. John Vall's pointer bitch Lotta to the Westminster Kennel Club's champlon Sensation (A.K.R. 217).

\*\*Betty—Bung Bang.\*\* Mr. A. B. Cook's (Norfolk, Va.) pointer bitch Betty to the Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Sept. 27.

\*\*Relike—Bung Bang.\*\* The Westminster Kennel Club's nointer bitch

Betty to the Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.K. 393), Sept. 27.

Bella.—Bung Bang. The Westminster Kennel Club's pointer bitch Bella (Sensation, A.K.R. 217—Bellona, A.K.R. 204) to their Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394).

Rose.—Bang Bang. The Westminster Kennel Club's pointer bitch Rose (A.K.R. 214) to their Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394).

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

See instructions at head of this columns.

Bella. The Westminster Kennel Club's pointer bitch Belle (Flake—Lilly, Sept. 13, ten, by Mr. R. O. Cornell's Match (A.K.R. 210).

Bessie. Mr. Geo. Day's (Springfield, Mass.) pointer bitch Bessie, Sept. 23, eight (four dogs), by Mr. D. W. C. Parker's Peter Black (Pete—Mah); four black and four black and white.

Brunette. Mr. Wm. Loeffler's (Prestou, Minn.) dachshund bitch Brunette (Waldman V.—Wally), Oct. 8, three (two dogs), by imported Bergmann.

Bella were Blasson. Mr. R. S. Terry's (Lynchburg, Va.) English set-

in 23, eight (four dogs), by Mr. D. W. C. Parker's Peter Black (Pete Math); four black and four black and white.

Brumette. Mr. Wm. Loeffler's (Prestou, Minn.) dachshund bitch uncte (Waldman V.—Wally), Oct. 5, three (two dogs), by imported regmann.

Princess Blossom. Mr. R. S. Terry's (Lynchburg, Va.) English setchitch Princess Blossom (Dashing Rover—Princess Roce), Sept. 30, c (three dogs), by Rebel Wind'em (Count Wind'em—Norna).

SALES.

See See instructions at head of this column.

Pearl and Cute. Pug bitches, whelped Aug. 8, 1834, by Napoleon to Genuty (A.K.R. 1300), by Mr. Walter D. Peck, New Haven, Conn., 1877. B. W. Wander, Hartford, Conn.

1878. A. Willie, black and tan English setter dog, whelped April 30, 1878. W. W. C. W. C. W. Mass.

Speck Belton. Work of Mr. H. A. Bailey, New Britain, Conn., 1879. W. W. W. C. W. C. W. Mass.

Speck Belton. White, black and tan English setter bitch, whelped pril 30, 1884 (Yale Belton Cok and tan English setter bitch, whelped pril 30, 1884 (Yale Belton Cok and tan English setter bitch, whelped pril 30, 1884 (Yale Belton Cok and tan English setter bitch, whelped pril 30, 1884 (Yale Belton Cok and the place).

Sensation.—Piller thebe, and one to Mr. Steward, Middletown, English Republic, white, same place, and one to Mr. Steward, Middletown, English Republic, which is the Republic, white, beltown, and white, pointer dogs, whelped France, and one to Mr. Steward, Middletown, English Republic, which is Lemon and white pointer dogs, whelped France, Same place, and one to Mr. Steward, Middletown, English Republic, which is Lemon and white, pointer, which we have the property white pointer dogs, whelped pril 12, 1834, by the Westminster Kennel Club, New York, one to

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Lucy. King Charles spaniel bitch, whelped April 27, 1884 (Duke of York—Jumbo), owned by Mr. Charles H. Malleson, Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 3, from distemper and worms.

Don. King Charles spaniel dog, whelped April 27, 1884 (Duke of York—Jumbo), owned by Mr. Charles H. Malleson, Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 11, from distemper.

DESTITUTE FAMILIES are saddeningly plentiful; but they would be much fewer if the fathers while living had invested a few dollars in the life and accident policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn,—

## Bifle and Tray Shooting.

## RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA SHOOT.

MASSACHUSETTS MILLITIA SHOOT.

SOUTH FRANINGHAM, Cet. 9—The annual ride competition of South Franingham yestardy. The interest that is being ricken in south Franingham yestardy. The interest that is being ricken in great attendance of officers and soldiers, 700 of whom, it is estimated, took part in the various matches. Over a hundred members of the militia in undress uniform reported on the range before 9 o'clock, and and the match begun. From this hour until dark the shooting was lively, a short internission at uoon being the only time tho target was inde. The shoots of this State have always been held under unformation of the state have always been held under unformation of the state have always been held under unforted on orthwest wind had a subject to the day must be considered to morning particularly, making good holding all but impossible. Toward evening the wind let up a trifle, but still remained pully. Under these conditions, the sociation of the day must be considered among the foot troops of three teams of cavalrymen, armed with the new carbine, and they are to be credited with some good team and individual work.

Clay the still remained by the State, the Providence Tool Company's cut was up for competition, and, as five teams on the field had won it twice (the conditions requiring it to be won three times), a sharp contest for this trophy was looked forward to. As it was, tourpany D, ist Infantry (Roxbury Clry Guard), made the best hold it for good. The New Bedford Cuty Guard, Company E, Ist Infantry, secured the first prize in the State match, having the Roxbury Clry Guard, or on a State trophy, three trophies competed for were as two particles; also for teams of such companies as have not in any previous year was an a State trophy, three trophies, but no team shall take two trophies, and the state of the work. A good word should be spoken for the executive officer, Col. Rockwell, who had supreme control of the arrangements for the match. The best of the records in the various matches and principl

BOSTON, Oct. 11,—The annual fall meeting of the Massachusetts Ritle Association, opened on Thursday last, with a beautiful day and a good attendance. The second day hrought a large attendance with equally good weather conditions. The meeting closed on Saturday, and was declared to be a success in every respect The attendance on Saturday was the largest of the meeting, the weather condition for shooting being good. Below are the results of the different matches, and the prize winners:

	G F Ellsworth 25 25 25 25—100	F W Perkins24 23 23 2393
	D M Jewell 25 25 25 25—100	R Davis 22 23 24 24-93
	E F Richardson 24 25 25 25 - 99	G A Leighton 22 22 24 24-92
	W Charles 24 25 25 25 - 99	W Jacobs 22 28 23 23-91
	J Francis 24 24 24 25 - 97	S Merrill23 22 22 23-90
	J B Fellows 24 24 24 25 - 97	L O Dennison22 22 23 23-90
	C E Berry 24 25 24 24 - 97	E B Souther 23 22 28 22 - 90
	E J Cram 24 24 25 25 - 97	I B Thomas 23 22 22 23-90
	W D Palmer24 24 24 24 24 96	H A Newman 22 24 22 22-90
1	B G Harris 24 24 24 24 - 96	G W Foster24 22 22 22-90
	A E Knight 24 24 24 24 - 96	C A Hunt
	W W Arnold 23 25 24 24-96	A Clark 22 23 22 22—89
	J N Frye 23 24 24 24 - 95	H A Green 24 20 28 22-89
	W Fisher 33 24 24 24 24 95	F J Drake21 23 23 22-89
	J A Frye 23 23 24 24 - 94	M Fergursen22 22 23 22-89
	R Reed23 23 24 24 - 94	F E Putman 25 22 21 21—89
	C H Russell 24 22 24 24 94	J P Bates
ı	A B Dodge23 23 23 24 - 98	0 1 Decos
ı	Decimal R	est Match
ı	J Francis50 47 49 48-194	
ı	J Warren 47 49 47 50-198	

of stauding on the same and	the a	ggree	ate for	the th	ree days	
4	Dis-	1st	2d	3d	Best	Total
t	ance.	Day.	Day.	Day.	2 days.	3 days
•	(200	25	28	31		
Lieut L Merriam, 4th Inf	300	29	28	31	179	261
	600	32	26	25		
	(200	27	29	30		
Lieut T J Clay, 10th Inf	300	30	29	20	176	252
	600	31	30	26		
	( 200	29	26	31		
Corp Wolford, 19th Inf	300	30	27	28	172	251
	1 600	27	26	27		
	(200	29	29	29		
Sergt Barrett, Engineers	300	28	23	28	171	250
	600	29	28	25		
	200	28	29	29		
Sergt Chaplin, 7th Inf	₹ 300	27	27	26	168	246
	600	31	27	27		
· ·	(200	29	24	25		
Capt B H Rogers, 13th Inf	300	26	29	28	166	248
	600	29	29	29		
	(200	26	24	28		
Sergt Saunders, 8th Inf	300	27	23	29	166	242
	600	27	29	29		
	(200	27	28	30		
Lieut M W Day, 9th Cav	300	29	23	28	166	243
	600	27	26	25		
	(200°	26	26	27		
Sergt Harrell, 23d Inf	₹ 300	29	29	27	164	243
	600	28	26	25		
	(200	29	27	28		
Private Cranley, 4th Art	300	28	29	30	164	243
	600	29	25	20		
	(200	29	27	24		
Corp Hopkins, 1st Art.,	300	28	24	29	168	242
	600	28	18	25		
0	(200	28	25	30		
Corp Casey, 8th Inf	300	27	28	28	158	230
	600	20	19	25		
The scores for this contest	fall a	little	hehind	theo	ther cont	ests on

The scores for this contest fall a little behind the other contests ou the range this year, but are better than the army team scores of two years ago. No match was ever shot during more unfavorable weather, the wind all the way through being strong and of the fishtail character.

After the army competition had closed the division team loug-distance match was fired with the following result:

Missouri Team No. 1. Pacific Team.

800yds, 900yds.

Rogers 18 17 Hopkins 14 18

Clay 18 17 Sanders 12 20

Day 14 18 Casey 20 15 the division result: Pacific Team. 800yds. 900yds. ns. 14 18 12 20 20 15

The possible score for each marksman at each range in this match

The possible score for each marksman at each range in this macen was 25.

At 3 o'clock, at dress parade, the Army team was drawn up in front of the line, and General Sheridau, congratulating each of them personally, presented the medals to their winners, as follows: First gold medal—Lieutanant Merriam. Second gold medal—Lieutanant Merriam Second gold medal—Lieutanant Clay, Third gold medal—Corporal Wolford. First silver medal—Sergeant Eaprett. Second silver medal—Sergeant Chaplin. Third silver medal—Captain Rogers. Lieutenant Merriam, having participated in three department, three division and three army contests, is now slut out from any further contests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—There was a large attendance at the Shooting Park yesterday, and the sport was more than usually interesting. The champion badge was won by George P. Marout, who made 102 points out of a possible 120. Below is the score:

made 102 points out of a possible 1	20. Below is the score:
Targe	t No. 1.
George P Marott64	Joseph Cahalzer62
Reinholdt Miller59	A M Alexander57
Fred Merz54	
Ed Bretz48	Emil Martin41
Jacob L Bieler33	Philip Zapf30
Ernest Kitz	zamp sapatititititititititititititio
Target	t No 2
R Miller	G P Marott
Frank Maus	Phil Zaph 62
Ed Bretz62	A M Alexander
Ernest Kitz	Joseph Cahalzer
Jacob L Bieler50	Henry Schwinge
Fred Merz	Henry Schwinge44
	Target.
A M Alexander68	Target, Cohalgon (2)
Did Zonf	Joseph Cabalzer
Phil Zapf	Fred Merz
Enon's Mona	Emil Martin
Frank Maus59	Ed Bretz59
Reinholdt Miller57	Sam Beck
Ed Eckel	Ernest Kitz
The following made center shots	D : 1 211 2500
Frank Maus	Reinholdt Miller
Ed Bretz22	Phil Zapf20
A M Alexander19	George P Marott11
Emil Martin10	Ernest Kitz 7
Joseph Cabalzer 6	Aug Hook 6
NEW YORK RIFLE CLUBDo	onaldson sporting match Oct. 1 and
the Dunlap medal match Oct. 8. I	Both matches shot at Creedmoor,
and conditions in each, 7 shots at 1	00, 200 and 300vds., off hand.
Donaldson Match.	Dunlap Match.
T II Prown 24 20 08 04	T W Todd 99 91 99 00

## THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

## TORONTO GUN CLUB.

TORON 10 GON

Editor Forest and Stream;
The twelfth annual shooting match of the Toronto Gun Club, took place Oct. 1 and 2, at the Woodbine Park, which was kindly placed at our disposal by the cwner, Mr. Jas. Duggan. The first day was all that could be desired for an outing—a most beautiful day, bright, with just enough wind from the northwest to carry away the smoke. The next day we were not so fortunate or else the clerk of the weather wanted to see what kind of stuff the members of the cub were made out of, as early in the morning a strong wind, almost a gale, started from the east, and by the time appointed to commence shooting, the heavens had opened, and rain fell fast and furious for the rest of the day.

other conditions tho same. The number of competitors shows how invitous our members were for this their annual outing. This year we had an increase in every class. The accompanying score shows the kind of shooting our members can do. We are very proof of the result, and think that it wil give some of the crack American clubs a little work to show a better average. Owing to Thursday being such a dull, dark day, we were competed to shoot the ties off on Saturday afternoon. The following gentlemen were the officers for the occasion: Mr. Geo. Wright, referee: Mr. Wm. Burg handled the birds in true sportsman style, Mr. J. W. Millar performed the ardnous duties of scorer, to the entire satisfaction of every shooter. The Executive Committee consisted of Mr. I. W. Downey, Mr. F. Martin, Mr. Geo. Pearsall, Mr. J. F. Dangerfield, Mr. John Townsend, Mr. R. Wilson and Mr. C. Pickering, who all were only loog glad to give any information to every person present. The club championship medal, a very haudsome gold one, was won by Mr. R. Harris after a very exciting contest.

R. Monnison.

First Class.			
R Harris111111111111111111111111111111	V. Dixon1011111111011101-12		
H Townson11111111111111111111111111111111	G H Briggs0111111111101011-12		
C C Small1111111111111111111111111111111	W R Evans 111100111111011-12		
D Blea1111111111111111111111111111111	W Smith 1001111111101011-11		
W Villiers11111111111111111111111111111111	J James100111111101011-11		
J Townson1111101111111111-14	J Bell111090111110110-10		
F Martin 01111111111111111-14	T Loudon 100011010110011- 8		
J Chambers 111111111111110-14	G Pearsall0101100111w, - 6		
B Pearsall11101111111111111111111111111111	D L Van Vlack, 11110110w 6		
E Perrymau1 111011111111111111111111111111111	R Tinning, 011111110w 6		
J R Mills 111111101111111 -14	S Staneland,00111101w 5		
J Webster 1111111111111111111111111111111	J Douglas110100101w 5		
C Ayre, 111111111111010-18	O DOMBINGTITITITITITITITITITITITITITITITITITIT		
Ties of 15, 31yds.;	Ties of 14, 31yds.;		
R Harris01111-4 11-2	J Townson		
H Townson	F Martin		
D Blea	J Chambers10110—3		
C C Small11010—3 1—1	B Pcarsell10101-3		
W Villiers01010-3	E Perryman		
Second	Class		
J Foreman0111011111111111-13	J Worden,111001111101101-11		
W McDowall 1111111111111100-13	W Gardiner0111011111111100-11		
J H A Taylor 1111111111101-13	C Kemp111101010011011—10		
T Mantagement 111111111111111111111111111111111111	F W Martin1010101111100011-9		
J Montgomery .1111111001111111-13 F Mallett 111011011111111-13	JT Dangerfield.000111100111011- 9		
J Wilson 111011011111111111111111111111	G Leslie Jr101010011100110— 8		
T Taylor011001111111111111111111111111111	J Avre011110000110010— 7		
	J Ayre		
R Wilson1110101111111110—12	1111-5; W. McDowall, 01111-4; J.		
H. A. Taylor, 00111-3; J. Montgot	nery, 01011—3. In shooting on the		
for third place at three singles and	oue pair doubles, Taylor won.		
Third	T S Bayles111110011110100—10		
F Schaffer 101111110111111-13	T S Bayles111110011110100-10		
T Lalor11001111111111111111111111111	J E Mitchell 011111011101160-10		
J C Unwin1101111111111101—13			
J W Millar111001111110011-11	R J Kidd010000110w — 8		
R Morrison011111110001111-11	S W Downey00000w - 0		
G F Oakley0001110110111111—10			
Ties of 13, 26yds.: F. Schaffer 111	11-5, T. Lalor 11111-5, J. C. Un-		
win 01111-4. In shoot off Schaffe	er won first. Tics of 11, 26yds.: J.		
W. Millar and R. Morrisou divided	fourth and fifth.		
Founth on M.	A HOLDING		

### NEW ORLEANS TOURNAMENT.

ond Day, Thursday, Feb. 12: International Team Champion-Match. 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Purse \$500. Match 5—Purse \$500.

ent. Match 3—Purse \$20, 3 pairs doubles, 157ds. rise, entrance \$5. latch 4—Purse \$100, miss and out sweepstake, 157ds. rise, entrance \$5. loads of the same shooting \$10 a tenm), 10 single clay-pigeons syds, rise, 5 doubles 157ds. rise, entrance fee \$25 per team; first, seemd, third and fourth team prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.; a club any enter as many teams of \$8 us it sees fit. Match 6—Purse \$500, indicious; the team prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.; a club any enter as many teams of \$8 us it sees fit. Match 6—Purse \$200, indicious; sirse, 5 using clay-pigeons, 217ds. rise, entrance \$1 alta of 4-Purse \$300, open to any team of 2, 5 singles, 157ds. rise, 2 sirs doubles. flyds, rise, cutrance \$10. Match 8—Purse \$100, miss and out sweepstake, 217ds. rise, cutrance \$10. Match 8—Purse \$100, miss and out sweepstake, 217ds. rise, entrance \$10. Match 8—Purse \$100, miss and out sweepstake, 217ds. rise, entrance \$10. Match 8—Purse \$100, miss and out sweepstake, 217ds. rise, entrance \$10. Match 8—Purse \$100, miss and out sweepstake, 15 decent and 15 decent \$10 d

ILION, N. Y., Oct. 2—This afternoon a team composed of the melda Sportsmen's Association participated in a glass ball and clayigeon contest with the Illion Gun Club, and was victorious by 14 oints. When the glass ball shoot was concluded the Illionites led y 3 points; but in the clay-pigeon contest the Uticans led by 17 oints, and won the match as stated W. O. Harris, of Utica, made ne only clean score. Following is the result of the contest in detail:

Ilion	Gun Club.	
	Glass Balls.	Clay-Pigeons.
Sterling		1111110101-8
Partis	11110111111 9	0011011001-5
Baker	1110111111 9	1101110111-8
Daker	0111107111 - 8	1110110100-6
Burke	11111111111	1011011010-6
Joslyn	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	11110,1111-9
Tunbs		
Merry	.1110011111—8	1111010010-6
Winters	1100101010— 5	0101010101-5
Vann	111111111111111	10100100013
Cloro	. 10011111111 8-83	0111010110-6-62
Oneida County S	portsmen's Associat	ion.
Official County o	Glass Balls.	Clay Pigeons.
Booth		1111111011 - 9
B00th	0111111111 9	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Scott	10 10110101 4	1111011010-7
Smith	.1030110301— 4	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
Harris	11111111111-10	
Dexter	,1101111010— 7	1101110101-7
Elliott :	.11111111110 9	11110111111 9
Wheeler	.11111111111 -10	1111001100- 6
R.dph	1101110101-7	1110101101-7
Meyers.	1110101101-7	1111011011-8
Mayers.	1110100111 - 7-90	1011101001- 6-79
Laue	auraconatalras shoors	
After the regular match thre	e sweepstakes shoots	mere protestosparous
in, in which the visiting marks	men were very succe	SSLUL.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 4.—The Madisonville Gun Club, of Madisonville. O., shot the return match with the East End Gun Club, of Cincinnati, on the grounds of the latter, the former being defeated after a close and exacting contest. The first match was won by the Madisonville boys by one bird, the score being 82 to 61 in their favor. The average shooting was much better in this match, as will be scon by the following scores. Conditions, 10 single clay-pigeons, 18yds. rise, 5 trans\*

Madisonville Gun Club.	East End Gun Club,
ZTDeMarr0001100100- 3	Wagner, 11101111110-8
C Stevens1011001010- 5	Glven1001110110-6
W B Shattuck1001110010- 5	Smith
Leonard1111111111111111111111111111111	Cole 1110110111—8
James DeMarr, 1111000001- 5	Rutterer01111111100-7
A Bandle11101111111- 9	Mason 11011111111—9
E Stevens1111011011-8	Schatzman1101110111-8
Heninger11101101111-8	Henry
H Stevens 1111101111- 9	Irwin0111101011-7
Peters01111111101 — 8-70	DuBray1100011101- 6-72

wind blew hard.
Hightstown,
Glass Balls. Clay-Pigeons.
E Emley
E Hutchinson100111011011010— 9 101001010010011— 7
J Mount 000010111111011- 9 011000101100111- 8
A Hughes000101001111100-7-36 110100011100000-6-23
Trenton.
Glass Balls, Clay-Pigeons,
J M Allen 11,111111111110—14 100010001001010— 5
Wm Mickel
C Allen100110010111110— 9 111000101001000— 6
C Neale
EMERALD GUN CLUB.—New Dorp, Staten Island, Oct. 9.—Messrs.
Hudson, Cody and Otten 25yds., Glaccum and Granger 30yds., the
rest 21yds.:
Dr G Hudson0110111111111-10 J Glaccum0110011111-7
MW Murphy1111001001- 6 R Regan1110101010-6
N Measel
Title Cile come . designated to D T day of the

ath End Club, Worcester—W. H. Wehber, William Davls, B.

Watchemoket, East Providence—C. F. Harris, E. S. Luther, F. Ting-ley, Geo. Barney.
South End Club, Worcestcr—W. H. Wehber, William Davis, B. Smith.
Unknown—W. E. Bennett, Wm. Gordon.
First Event Five birds, 5 traps, 18yds.—Messrs. Wehber, Roberts, Butts and Smith tied for first, each shooting 4 pigeons; in shooting of the tie Messrs. Webber, Butts and Smith tied free times, three pigeons each time, and then divided the first money. For second, Messrs. Davis and C. B. Payne tied with 3 pigeons, and in shooting off Davis won. For third, Messrs. Harris, J. B. Payne, Bennett and Nickerson tied on 2 pigeons, and Harris wou in shooting off. Second Event—Five birds, 5 traps, 18yds.—Messrs. Davis, C. B. Payne and Butts tied for first on 4 pigeons, and in shooting off Payne scored 3 and took first. For secoud, Webber, J. R. Payne, Bennett, Smith and Dexter tied with 3 pigeons, and in shooting off Webber. Dexter and Smith tied with 3 pigeons, and in shooting off Webber. Dexter and Smith tied with 3 pigeons, and in shooting off Webber wou with 3 pigeons. Davis and Butts shot each 5 pigeons and divided second. Hoberts, Crawford and Greeue tied for third with 4 pigeons, and in shooting off Crawford took 3 and won.
Fourth Event—Five pairs doubles, Ibyds.—Webber and Smith tied for first, shooting 9 pigeons, and divided. C. B. Payne, Roberts, J. R. Payne and W. Sheldon tied for second, with 8 pigeons and took third.
Fifth Event—Feve birds, 5 trap, 18yds.—Webber and Roberts tied on 7 pigeons and divided first. Butts, J. R. Payne and Roberts tied on 7 pigeons and divided first. Butts, J. R. Payne and Roberts tied on 7 pigeons and divided first. Butts, J. R. Payne and Roberts tied on 7 pigeons and divided first. Butts, J. R. Payne, Roberts, Harris, J. R. Payne, Rob

thed at three birds and in shooting our rayne shot's birds and took third.

Tenth Event—Ten birds, trap, straightaway, 21yds. Webber took firt with 10 birds, and W. Sheldon socond with 9 birds. J. R. rayne and Inker tied with 8 birds and divided third.

This closed the regular series of events, but after this there was some promiscuous shooting, among which was a sweepstakes, 6b rds, 5traps, 18yds, in which Crandall and W. Sbeldon took first, Webber ard koberts secend and Luther and Davis third.

SHELEVILLE, Ky, Oct 8.—The Spring Hill Gun Club succeeded to-day in wiuning a third successive victory from the Snelhyville Gun Club, by the close score of 114 to 113. The match took place during a lively wind, and with threatening indications of rain, that no doubt prevented a larger attendance of ladies. Conditions: 25 single claypageons, 18 and 20yds, rise, 5 traps. Rounds of 5 hirds each. The event resulted as follows:

score resulted as follows:	
	Shelbyville Club,
Morris	Cowherd44384—18
Thomasson 48384—17	Frederick
Saffell	Thompson 23432-14
Smith 23442-16	Wilson
Strines	Vannatta22434-15
Harmo 42453 19	Stenhens
Fire 83238-14-114	Harbison44343-18-113
An agreed match at 3 double bir	ds, 15yds. rise, resulted in a tie, as
follows:	
Spring Hill Club	Shelbyville Club.
Morris11 11 01-5	Cowherd

CINCINNATI. Oct. 2—The Independent Gun Chub's regular weekly shoot at the Avenue Ball Park to-day was poorly attended and the shooting, with but two exceptions, below the average although the weather was all that could be desired for the making of good screes. Wick again led the scores in Match No. 1 for the handsome Muldoon medal, but was challenged by Robinson for the right of it, he claiming Wick had come five minutes after the specified time necessary for him to be present. The challenge helf good and the medal was awarded to Robinson. Appended are the scores in full. Match No. 1—C tub shoot for Muldoon Medal, 20 single clay-pigeons, 13yds, rise, thrown from 5 traps, angles unknown:
Wick. 1111110111101111101111111-18
Robinson. 110110111101011011101-14
P Shaw 1100010000010110101-19
P Shaw 1101001000000110110101-19
Wanne. 11010010000011111010-10

grounds.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Malden Gun Club held its weekly shoot to-day, at which H. Field won the gold medal. The other events: 1. Five balls—Field first, Scott second, Snow third. 2. Miss and out—Field and Fratt won. 3. Five hells—First first, Snow and Field second, Adams third. 4. Miss and out—Field and Scott won. 5. Five birds—Field first, Scott second. 6. Miss and out—Snow and Field won. 7. Five birds—Snow first, Scott and Field second, Adams third. 8. Miss and out—Field and Scott won. 9. Five black-birds—Fratt and Scott first, Field and Adams second, Johnson third. 10. Three pair birds—Pratt and Field first, Scott second, Snow third. 11. Five birds—Field first, Fratt and Adams second, Johnson third. 12. Five pigeons—Adams first, Field second. 13. Five pigeons—Field and Scott first, Adams second. 14. Five birds—Field first, Scott and Snow second, Adams third. 15. Five birds—Field first, Adams scoond, Snow and Pratt third.

## Wachting.

FIXTURES.

Secretaries of yacht clubs will please send early notice of pro-osed matches and meetings.

Oct. 18.—Seawanhaka C. Y. C., First, Second, Third and Fourth Classes.

## BRITISH OR AMERICAN CUTTERS.

THE question of the nationality of the cutter is becoming rather mixed of late, as was seen in the Daisy-Merlin race, where the imported boat was one that no Englishman would consider a cutter; and the American representative of the type, though in general design an "English cutter," was designed entirely by an American, built in this country of native material and canvassed with American duck,

built in this country of native material and canvassed with American duck.

It is time now that the political side of the question should be dropped entirely, and facts weighed solely on a scientific basis, not whether light displacement is best because we have always believed in it, or narrow beam to be condemned because it is advocated across the water, but whether light or heavy displacement, broad or narrow beam, will give us the best boats.

The truths of science are cosmopolitan, and acknowledge no political boundaries, and those who refuse to accept them freely, on the plea of so-called patriotism, work only to their own detrineut, A healthy spirit of international competition will give a greater impulse to our yachting than can be had in any othor way, but tho first step toward it must be the entire obliteration of the Chinese wall of national prejudice that has for so long deterred us from accepting foreign ideas.

## LIGHTS AND FOG SIGNALS.

LIGHTS AND FOG SIGNALS.

THE discussion of this subject still continues among seamen and a number of changes have been suggested. In a letter to the New York Herald which we give below, Kear Admirel Ammen, U.S. N., makes some sensible suggestions. Several metbods of indicating a ship's course as well as her position in forgry weather, have been proposed, but the one given below seems as simple and practicable as any: To the Editor of the Herald:

The recent sinking of the Tallapoosa through collision has brought about a discussion in your columns as to what may be done to lessen this the greatest danger of the seas.

More than a quarter of a century ago I gave this subject much thought, and published in October 1860, proposed modifications of the "nnles of the road" at sea. To fulfit he object those rules must of necessity he universal. Any modifications adopted by any one nation that would contravene what now exists would lead more or less to disaster, just so far as they might tend to make innertain what now are the recognized rules. Any amplification that might be considered allowable should include a substant of the rules required and, bedeets, but the substant of the rules and the contravence what now are the recognized rules and the substant and the rules are required to whistle at intervals. This belug heard by persons on board of other vessels apprises them that they are in the vicinity of another vessel, with a vague impression of the point whence the sound comes, and the increased or diminished sound gives an idea that the vessel is mearing or increasing ber distance. The same is true with the 'figh horn' insed on board of sailing vessels.

There is no reason, however, why the steam vessels steering within four points of cost of a central point she should not make one loug distinct hast; nor when her course is within four points of cost of sa central point she should not make one loug within four points of south as a central point she with the 'fog horn' in the substant point of weather the substant a

me in 1860 as now seem most advantageous, and suppose no difficulty whatever could exist in whistling the course in operating the valve by hand. The four quadrants could be remembered as commencing with north and going toward the east, and blowing the number of the quadrant upon which the vessel was heading should the additional short blast proposed in the rules to define more closely the course steered be regarded as too complicated.

DANIEL AMMEN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1884.

#### ANOTHER CUTTER VICTORY.

ANOTHER CUTTER VICTORY.

A Nold proverb, "Who laughs last laughs best" will no doubt suggest itself to the minds of the sallormen of the Knickerbocker Y. C. after the race of Thursday.

They have found for the last two seasons a vast fund of amusement in the performances of the cutter Surf, designed by Mr. Harvey and huilt in the winter of 182-83 for Messrs. Rathone and Zerega; beginning with the setting up of the frame and continuing down to last week, Her owners have been overwhelmed with advice, suggestions, criticism and ridicule, all the stock jokes being warmed over for their benefit, but they have managed to survive it all, and have gone on sailing and cruising without any attempt at racing.

Her first appearance on July 4, 1883, when she was taken out by her owners, who were anxious to try her, without all her ballast in and only partly finished, was greatly azaimst her, as she made a reputation then which she has since shown was undeserved, but which has stuck to ber persistently. Since then she bas heen used for cruising, knocking about between New York and Marblehead, the very interesting "Cruise in a Seven-Tonner" published in Forst x nn Stream last winter having been made in her. Her owners being sloop men did not at first understand her thoroughly, to which fact the prejudice against her was partly due.

This season she entered for her first race in the fall regatta and kept a good place in the orifit, the race finally failing for lack of wind. Last week, however, she had a better show in a wind which caused the open boats to tie a reef in, but in which she easily carriad a top-sail. The water was smooth enough to allow the small catboats to go over the course, so could not have been very rough. Under these conditions she heat easily the seven sloops in her class, the only boat ahead of her being a very fast sandhagger.

The result was decisive and must be accepted. There is no room for any excuse that the sloops were not the best, etc. The seven of them were certainly up to the average of their c

maiden ruce.

the maiden ruce.

the maintenance was a Port Morris on Thursday mornates in the steamer River Belle arrived, and at 10:81 the first signal ven. At 10:41 the whistle blue for the start, and the catboats ver, Nameless first, the sloops following five minutes later. R. carried single re-fed main-sail and storm jib, several others the same, but Gracio tried her whole jib, with two reefed main-The Surf carried No. 2 jib, whole mainsail, staysail and topsail of the same, but Gracio tried her whole jib, with two reefed main-The Surf carried No. 2 jib, whole mainsail, staysail and topsail of the same of t

lay.

he wind blew steadily all day, but the water was smooth. The d was abeam to Fort Schuyler, hut beyond it was a beat to Gang, buoy, Before it was reached Gracie had had enough and squ red sy for home, but Lizzie R. kept on and rounded the buoy. Surf to next at 12:36 P. M., Flash 12:42 Nelhe R. 12:42:39, and Adele 5. The run in from the buoy was well hefore the wind to the Fort, n with wind abeam to the end. Lizzie R. was first in, Surf second leftly times were:

Flash third.

he full times were:

FIRST CLASS—CABIN S			
Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Surf	1 49 05	2 56 58	2 56 58
Wacondah 10 55 46	2 17 20	3 21 34	3 17 24
Undine	2 14 40	3 21 15	3 14 0716
Sara10 54 12	2 18 50	3 24 38	8 16 08
Lena	2 23 25	3 27 25	3 11 8216
Culprit Fay 10 55 27	2 00 55	3 05 28	3 01 0013
Flash	1 54 09	8 02 23	3 00 1015
Aria	2 42 23	3 46 23	3 88 58
SECOND CLASS - CABI			0 00 00
Supervisor	2 12 10	8 18 58	3 14 13
Sea Rolin	2 28 10	8 88 06	8 28 06
	2 17 50	8 24 55	8 24 55
Reckless	2 23 58	8 82 24	
Susie A			3 20 59
THIRD CLASS OPEN	YACHTS, OV	ER ZIFT.	0 50 45
Adel	2 03 22	8 12 15	2 58 15
Gracie10 47 48	Witnarew		
Lizzie R 10 47 40	1 82 11	2 44 81	2 44 81
Vida10 48 34	2 55 25	4 06 51	8 50 41
FOURTH CLASS-OPEN T			
	2 24 23		3 35 53
Maggie10 47 33	3 04 07	4 16 29	4 13 09
Vaddie10 50 34	Did not go	course.	
FIFTH CLASS-CAT-RI	GGED, 25FT.	AND OVER,	
Nellie R 10 47 27	2 04 10	3 16 48	3 16 49
Black Hawk 10 49 30	2 25 01	3 35 31	8 32 31
SIXTH OLASS CAT-: IGG	ED. OVER 21.	UNDER 25FT.	
Mayotta. 10 42 05 Narrioch 10 45 01 Truant. 10 46 00	2 14 25	3 32 20	3 32 20
Narrioch	8 15 20	4 30 19	4 25 011/6
Truant	2 10 25	3 24 25	3 24 221/2
SEVENTH CLASS-CAT-RI	GOED SIET	ND OVER 17	0 21 2072
	8 06 20		4 16 0716
Kitty B			3 55 25
Nameless 10 41 81	Trid not fit	nich	0 00 20
	Did not fir		
Jean 10 43 80	Did nor fir	o.	
ocan 40 00	Did not in	11511.	
		_	

## A LONG CRUISE IN A SMALL YACHT.

A LONG CRUISE IN A SMALL YACHT. UST at this time, when the disaster to the Mignonette is calling attention to the fitness of small yachts for long ocean voyages, very interesting to read the following account from a corresponding Zanzibar, of the performance of the little 10-ton Fiona in a age of 12,000 miles from England to Zanzibar. The particulars me by our correspondent show the Fiona to be a boat of good protion and design, and the fact of her safe passage shows very viry bat sfety is not dependent on mere size. While wed on not ise such voyages, they at least show the safety of small boats of design and properly handled, and their adaptability for some gone than mere drifting in the Sound. The stand that Forest STREAM has taken in the matter of safe boats has received ample or sement from yachtsmen at home, hut it is still more grantfying and our influence has extended to one of the remotest corners of globe.

In a dour influence has extended to one of the remotest corners of a few parts and Stream:

He for over and Stream:

He line a subscriber to your very much esteemed paper. I notice with nuch pleasure that yachting in America has taken a start for improvement, and for developing this noble sport on a sounder and better that the subscriber to feel the state of the stat

foremast and mainmast, with topmast, and single stick for a bowsprit, which could be reefed when required.

She touched at Bahia to fill up water and provisions, and went on
to Capetown, where she touched for the same reasons, and then
came up to Zanzibar, taking in all about five and a half montbs. I
saw her skipper, an old salt, who spoke very highly of her sea-going
qualities, and to give you the best proof bow she behaved on the whole
trip. I can tell you that she brought out on deck, lashed amidships
across, her dingy of 10ft, by 4ft, by 2ft, clinker built, weighing only
90 pounds, as sound and unbarmed as it was put on board at starting.
I thoroughly overhauled her, and as the sails were all rather played
out when I bought her, owing to the Hindoc's leaving them bent for
a year and never looking after them. I determined to put a cutter rig
on to her, it being so much bandier; and hesides, I required bigger
spars and spread of canvas than what she had. Following are her
dimensions:

Length L.W.L.

38ft.

24th

Length L. W.L	astt.
Length over all	34ft.
Length on keel	32ft.
Broadth extreme	10 2ft.
Draft aft	5ft.
Draft forward	3 6ft.
Draft medium	
Least freeboard	2.6ft.
Ballast, all inside, fron	
Mast, deck to hounds	24ft.
Masthead	6ft.
Topmast, fld to sheave	25ft.
Boom.	81ft.
Gaff	
Bowsprit stem	
Topsail yard No. 1	
Topsail yard No. 2	14ft.
Area lower sails	1,100sq. ft.
Heighth in main cabin	

#### THE THORN-GRACIE RACE.

THE THORN-GRACIE RACE.

The match between these two well-known boats has been talked of for some time, as both stand wear the head of the fleet of open boats in New York waters. No better day than last Monday could have been found for a trial. Though there was rather more weather than open boats want, there were no flukes or calms, but every opportunity for a faur race. The steamer Osseo started from Harlem in the morning with a large party aboard, and, taking the two hoats in tow at Oak Point, ran up to Echo Bay, off New Rochelle, the point fixed on for the start.

The Gracie is owned by Mr. Percy Nagle, and is 24ff. 31-5in. long; she was sailed by Capt. John Munson. The Thoru is owned by Jong; she was sailed by Capt. John Munson. The Thoru is owned by Jong; She was sailed by Capt. John Munson. The thoru is owned by Jong; She was sailed by Capt. Alongo Gibson. The course was to be 10 miles to windward or leeward and return, so it was decided to start from Premium Point and sail around the Hog Island Buoy, off Oyste Bay, making a run out and best back.

The wind was west northwest, and the tide near the and of the eith, at 1:37 P. M., when the Tborn went off with a free sheet to starboard and her jib to port, Gracie being 30s, bebind. How the boats steered under the full force of the northwest wind has by this time was whisting a lively tune behind them, may be easily imagined by all familiar with such craft. Gracie was glad to drop her peak several times and fually stoopped when well abead of the Thorn and turned in two reefs, Thoru following her example at once. Gracie took in her big jih and attempted to set a storm jib, but not compared to give up and accept a line from the steamer.

The Thort tacked up alone, passing Shippan Point at 4 P. M., and coming in at 5:30 P. M., her time for the 20 miles being 4h, 13m. The race was for \$200 a side, so Thorn takes the purse of \$500. The judges were Mr. John M. Sawyer and Com. Hobby.

coming in at 193 P. M., the three for the 20 mile 20 Mile 20 M. Sawyer and Com. Hobby.

ATLANTIC Y. C. PENNANT MATCH, OCT. 8.—The last pennant race of the Atlantic Y. C. was saled on Oct. 8, the Rom yn, which held the pennant in Class F's being challenged by the Ilderau on Sept. 19. The day was bright and clear, wind light from the south, and it is pennant in Class F's being challenged by the Ilderau on Sept. 29. The day was bright and clear, wind light from the south, and Romeyn went over, win Ilderan at 11:18:33, both on port tack. The legship Agnes was the over the course with the yachts, hawing on board the judges, Messrs. J. J. Pierport, R. S. Church and R. E. Randill. Romeyn led down the Bay, both standing over to Coney Island, where they found wind enough to make them take in topsails, Ilderan also housing her topmant and turning in a reel. The yachts gybed around the Scotland Lightship, Romeyn at 2:37:30 and Ilderan at 2:45:50. The run home was made under topsails and belloon jibs before a fresh breeze. Inside the Hook spinnakers were set, Romeyn still leading and finishing at 6:03:44, beating Ideran 10m. 31s. The sloop Daisy sailed over the course, but was not in the race.

NEW YORK Y. C.—At the meeting of the New York Y. C. last week, at No. 67 Madisou avenue, the Secretary, Mr. Charles A. Minton, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted Whereas, the development of yachting tends to encourage and foster the mercantile marine of this country; and whereas, in the opinion of this club, the existing United States laws are in many instances inimical to the interests and growth of yachting, while at the same time they do not conduce in any way practical to the comfort and safety of the public, be it therefore resolved, that a committee of five he appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the entire matter and adopt such measures, either by an appeal to Congress or by such other methods as the committee may deem advisable, as will tend to secure a modification or repeal of the

ing Cross in Semin., the Australia winning by hair a length. The Electricity has been running for two years on the Thames, in actual

London Metropolitan Asylums Board, who have changed her into a small-pox hospital. Seven detached nouses have been built on deck, besides wards in the lower hold, all well ventilated, and the vessel is moored in the "Long Reach" of the Tbames, where she answers the purpose admirably.

MIGNONETTE.—A subscription has been started to defray the cost of defending the survivors of the crew of the Mignonette, about to be tried for the murder of one of their number.

PACIFIC Y. C.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, the Fleur de Lis, Annie, Aggie and Luvline sailed to Martinez, where they were joined by Hal, cyon, Chispa and Ripple. At noon next day the fleet started downwith a light wind from the west. Nellie was first bome on actual time, but Annie won on time allowance. The prizes won at the rel gatta on Admission Day were presented on Sept. 20, at the club-house-Sancelto.

GAVIOTA.—This sloop has just beut sails for a trial trip, baving been all the season building. Sne was built at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, and is of iron throughout. Her length over all is 60ft., waterline 50ft., beam 15ft, draft 7ft., area of lower sails 2,500. She will be an addition to the compromise fleet, but we doubt whether she will win many laurels for her class as a racer.

A MINNESOTA ZEPHYR.—A correspondent in Minnesota writes

with one an addition to the compromise fleet, but we doubt whether she will win many laurels for her class as a racer.

A MINNESOTA ZEPHYR.—A correspondent in Minnesota writes us as follows: "One of our Minnesota zephyrs picked up my schooner, 30ft. waterline, keel boat, while lying at anchor with sails snugly stowed and only spars and rigging exposed to the wind, stood her on her rudder for an instant, then dropped her, stern first, and of course she went under and filled."

YACHT RACES OF 1884.—We have in preparation a list of races and winners for the past season, and in order to make it as accurate as possible we would like to receive from yacht owners the record of the races their boats have won, and from club secretaries, lists of races given by their clubs.

A NEW KEEL BOAT.—Messrs. Wood Bros., of East Boston, are building a yacht 35ft. over all, 12ft. beam and 7ft. draft. Her keel will be sided 10in, at middle, 7in, at sternpost, and 4½ at stem. Frames of oak and hackmatack, plank 1½in. Headroom in cabin 6ft. 3in., keel 4½ tons.

WEST LYNN Y. C.—A race was sailed on Oct. it orange fire with

eel 4½ tons.
WEST LYNN Y. C.—A race was sailed on Oct. 11 over a five-mile
nurse between the Vesper and Mahel H. The latter carried awayre peak haliards and tore her jih, so could not finish. Vesper's
me was 42min. 10sec.; Vesper and Raven have each won the pennant

once,
CARMELITA.—This schooner is now planked, and has deck, hatch,
coamings and rail in place. Her keel will be cast shortly and the
joiner work put in.
MONA.—This cutter has been sold by Mr. E. M. Paddleford, for
whom she was built by Lawleys, to Mr. Charles Stevenson.

## Canoeing.

## THE REVISED ASSOCIATION RULES.

THE REVISED ASSOCIATION RULES.

The changes made in the sailing regulations at the late meeting will obviate many of the objections noticeable at previous meets, and will add greatly to the interest of the races next year, while the effect of the rules will be to favor the all-around cance and to exclude the racing machine. Each man being allowed to use one cance only for racing, all will be on an equality, as formerly the men from a discance who could bring but one cance were at a decided disadvantage compared with men living nearer to the camp, who could bring several boats for the various races. As each man will desire to make the best average possible, and is obliged to do it in one boat, he will build a rance bobt for sailing and padding, which will consequently be a cruising craft.

Several minor details bave been changed as experience has shown to be necessary, the sliding scale has been extended to a smaller fraction, the allowance now being ½in, of beam for each inch of length, instead of ¾in, in beam to fins, of length, while the length limit in Classes 2 and 3 has been decreased one foot. A mangin of ¼in, was found necessary in measuring boats which in padding cannot be over a certain limit of beam, as it is difficult to build a boat exactly to a certain limit of beam, as it is difficult to build a boat exactly to a certain size.

The provision in regard to centerboards is a good one, as it is unfair that one cance should be allowed 60 pounds ballast, in the form of centerboards, while another will amount to little as bullast. Class I has been changed so as to abolish all limits of size, the intention being to allow those who wish only a fast cance to build as they please, within the general definition of the A-sociation, as such cances will never be used for cruising or sailing.

Altogether the rules are in more mained so as such cances will never be used for cruising or sailing.

Altogether the cubes are in an own emains is for canceless to learn them perfectly, and to complete as those of any sim

# PITTSBURGH C. C. SAILING RACE, OCT

THE free-for-all sailing race of the Pittshurgh C. C. F-dl Regar postponed from previous week, was sail-d on Saturday. Oct. Before the start the wind was so strong that the Katina was sea into going back to the boat house for ballagi, which she had never fore carried, and thus delayed the race so that the end of it saw ill little breeze left, much to the disappointment of some of the conte

into going order to the contest of t

she will be a terror, and an enighted A. C. A. then who sell chigs to Class A canoes are nereby notified to look out for her at Grindstone Island in '85.

THE DROWNING OF MR. CONKLIN.

OUR warning to canoeists in Forest and Stream, of Oct. 2. page 181, has been emphasized in a most melancholy manner by the drowning of a young man from a canoe in New York Bay. This is the first fatal mishap that has occurred in the waters of New York and vicinity in the fourteen years that canoeing has been followed here, and we have made a careful investigation of the circumstances. The young man, Mr. Thomas W. Conklin, of Newark, New Jersey, was not a canoeist, knew nothing of boatsaling or the management of a canoe, and could not swim. He had ordered a canoe of Mr. Everson, of Williamshurgh, and visited the shop on Wednesday in company with a friend. On announcing his intention to take the boat away on the following afternoon, Mr. Everson, a man familiar with the East River for many years, advised bim not to start so late in the day, as the tide would be against him and the trip doubly dangerous, as he would meet all the Sound steamers at that time. His friend also advised him against the trip, and he finally agreed to come over on Friday morning, taking advantage of the ebb tide. Thursday proved cold and stormy, and the wind from northeast, hut about 4 P. M. Mr. Conklin arrived at the shop and ordered the canoe to be launched. Again Mr. Everson advised him against the trip, proposing to take the boat on a truck to the annex boat for Jersey City, where she was bound, but her owner insisted on starting and left Tenth street dock about 5 P. M. The boat was well equipped in every way as far as batches and gear, but unprovided with a light. A lantern was on board, but it had never been trimmed, and was to small to be of any service, even if lighted, The sails were tied securely was heard of it until the following morning when it was found washed up on the beach at Pamrapo.

She had received no damage, and nothing was missing of h

being familiar with the locality, and either in setting or taking in sail

cell overhoard.

We have examined the cance, a 15×30 boat, stiff and able, a better not than the average, and one with which no fault can be found; but the trip liself, down the East River at the time of day when it is nost crowded with ferryboats and Sound steamers, and across the Bay on a dark night without a light on the boat and with a northeast wind blowing, is one that no experienced canceis would care to untertake, while the attempt to practice salling for the first time under under cunch circumstances made a fatal ending almost inevitable.

We have spoken of the duties of clubs to beginners, and now have a word of advice to the latter; to join a club if possible, securing the divice, assistance and company of more experienced men. The vater is always dangerous in darkness and storm, and deubly so when in a harbor crowded with large vessels, and none but experienced watermen should trust themselves afloat under such circumtances.

the importance of a knowledge of swimming must be apparent to a not merely the ability to swim a short distance when unrestrained clothing, but to undress in the water and to swim with clothing. In a canoe and in light boats as well, shoes should never be orn. A pair of cauras slippers that will not seriously impede swiming and that can be quickly taken off are all that is required, and i most canoeing a pair of thick woolen stockings, or in warm cather bare feel are best, not that accidents are probable, but the ecaution is an easy one to take, and if anything should happen, by be of great benefit.

#### THE GALLEY FIRE.

#### MORE ABOUT MUSHROOMS.

MORE ABOUT MUSHROOMS.

The last number of your paper contained a very good article on mushrooms. A few years since I wrote an article for your paper, in which I stated that all musbrooms that smelt good and tasted good when cooked, and seasoned only with salt, were safe, and I now repeat the statement. I eat I know not how many kinds of mushrooms with perfect safety. This year has been a most productive year for a great variety of mushrooms. Yesterday I ate a breakfast of musbrooms, described by Mr. Rhind in his "Vegetable Kingdom" as the Agaricus micaccoux, found in my dooryard. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Blake brought me three mushrooms that were new to me. They were immense in size. The smallest, which was only a button, measured 3½in, in diameter. The other two were fully developed, one measuring 7½in, the other over 9in, in diameter. The gils and the whole mushroom was as white as snow. I do not know that this mushroom has ever heen described and named by any naturalist, and if not I name it Agaricus giganteus. I applied my test to the largest one this morning, found it smelling and tasting good when cooked, and are a hearty hreakfast of it. I may be dead when this reaches you; if so it will not be from eating poisonous mushrooms.

The common pink-gill mushroom (Agaricus campestris) is in its

e common pink-gill mushroom (Agaricus campestris) is in its condition when the gills become of a brown color. The undered button does not compare in excellence with the well-devel-mushroom.

T. Gallick.

#### SQUIRRELS, RABBITS AND OPOSSUMS.

SQUIRRELS, RABBITS AND OPOSSUMS.

The most common game the amateur hunter finds are squirrels and rabbits, and these make very palatable dishes. The most approved way of cooking squirrels is to make them into a Brunswick stew, which is a Virginia dish, and one that is a great favorite in the state in which it originated. It is known there as "the huntsman's dish," and is a natural consequence of the hunting season, when squirrels throng and fatten in the confields, and while vegetables are still plentiful. You will want for a stew for five or six persons two good-sized or three small squirrels, one quart of tomatoes, peeled and sliced, one pint of butter or lima beans, six potatoes, parboiled and sliced, one pint of butter or lima beans, six potatoes, parboiled and sliced, one pint of butter or lima beans, six potatoes, parboiled and sliced, one pint of butter or lima beans, six potatoes, parboiled and sliced, one half a pound of fat salt pork, one teaspoonful of hlack pepper, one-half a pound of fat salt pork, one teaspoonful of hlack pepper, one-half a teaspoonful of cayenne, one gallon of water, one tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, one onion inneed small. Cut the squirrels into joints, and lay in old salt water to draw out the blood; put on the gallon of water, with the salt in tand let it boll five minures; put in the onion, beans, corn, pork which has been cut in fine strips, potatoes, pepper and the squirrels; cover closely, and stew two and one-half hours very slowly, stirring the mass frequently from the bottom to prevent its burning. Then add the tomatoes and signar, and stew and nour longer. The minutes before the is to teaken from the fire add the hutch, cut for the state from the fire add the hutch, cut for the state of the mean frequently from the bottom to rever the salt in its seasoned be your closure, and the season with the blood; wipe them dry; tie a bit of salt pork over the lead and broil them prepared in this way. Skin, clean and soak to draw that the blood; wipe th

mer and autumn, being both unpalatable and unwholesome at other seasons. The easiest and simplest way to cook them is to stew them Skin and clean them, then disjoint them, and stew them in water enough to cover them until they are tender; thicken the liquor with flour wet with cold water, and season with salt and curry powder. Marion Harland emphasizes the deliciousness of harbecued rabbit, and gives a way for preparing it. She says the odor from the cooking rabbit is tempting and appetizing, and the taste is not one whit behind. You will skin, clean and wash the rabbit, which must be plump and young to be palatable, and having opened it all the way on the under side, lay it flat, with a small plate or saucer to keep it down, in salted cold water for half an hour; wipe dry and broil whole, with the exception of the head, where you have gashed across the backbone in eight or ten places that the heat may penetrate this, the thickest part. The fire should he hot and clear, and the rabbit, the thickest part. The fire should he hot and clear, and the rabbit three office, so that all parts may be exposed equally to the heat. If you broil it, as you do the squirrel, the the bit of pork on the top to baste and add to the favor. When it is browned and tender, lay it in a hot shad and rub with soft butter, and sprinkle well with pepper and salt, turning the rabbit over and over to seak up the melted butter; cover with another dish and set before the fire, where it can have the full heat for five minutes. In the meantime, heat in a tin cup two tablespoonfulos of vinegar seasoned with one of made mustant. Anoint the hot rabbit with this, and serve while hot.

In hunting in the right localities you may possibly bag an opossum; if you do, you will want to know how to cook it. The flesh of the popossum is said, by those who have eaten it, to be sweet and luccious, and to resemble very closely life flesh of a stuffed pig in flavor. Skin boroushly of dependent of the lease of a stuffed pig in flavor. Skin boroushly of the lease

#### ASH AND BATTER CAKES.

ASH AND BATTER CAKES.

Some one who has been reading "Uncle Remus" asks for a rule for making "ash cakes," and as these come well within the limits of the camp cuisine, the directions may as well be given here. The ingredients are meal, cold water and salt in the following proportions: One quart of meal, one teacupful of cold water, one teaspoonful of salt. The white southern meal is the best if you can get it; if not, take the granulated yellow meal. Sift is always before you go into camp, and then it is always ready to use at once, and you will not have to stop for any trifles; mix together the meal, water and salt, and shape with the hand into long, oval cakes; have a good fire and a clean place just before it; place the cakes on the clean spot, and when the top of the cakes are slightly dried, draw the hot ashes over them and cover them completely, and let them remain there until they are well done. Try one of them after they have remained fifteen minutes in the ashes, and if they are dry and firm they are done; if not, let them remain a little while longer. When drawn from the fire the ashes are brushed off, the cakes are the genuine old-fashioned ash cakes or corn "pones," as they are called in certain portions of the South. They are as sweet and as toothsome as you please, and if you can get a glass of huttermilk to drink as you eat you "pone," you have a feast indeed. If your camp chances to be in the vicinity of a farmhouse, watch for churning day, and accommodate your pones to the chances of the buttermilk, which you will get if you have made good friends with the farmer's wife. You will not scorn the pones, however, even without the buttermilk accompanient; and it is a good way to vary the boecake and shortcake, so that you have made good friends with the farmer's wife. You will not scorn the pones, however, even without the buttermilk accompanient; and it is a good way to vary the boecake and shortcake, so that you have made good friends with the farmer's wife. You will not scorn the pones, however,

butter while hot and eat at once.—Boston Herald.

A CONVENIENT MEASURING INSTRUMENT.—The Regatta Committee have announced their intention to enforce the rules strictly at the next meeting, so canoeists whose boats are over the limits must not be disappointed if they are ruled out. The rules have just been revised so as to allow more latitude in measuring than nefore, but the limits now laid down will not be exceeded in any case. It is a difficult matter to measure the exact heam of a canoe without some appearatus, and with only a common rule. The Mohican C. G. have now a large caliper rule, consisting of a piece of hard wood, 1x3/4m. and 3ft. 6in. long, to one end of which an arm Sin. long is screwed, at right angles, while a similar arm is fitted to slide on the long piece. Both arms have notches cut in them to pass over the moulding. The rod is graduated in inches and fractions. By putting this across a canoe, touching the planking at the widest part, the width is quickly and accurately determined.

ROCHESTER C. C., OCT. 9.—The fall races of the Rochester C. C. occurred at Irondequoit Bay, Thursday, Oct. 9. Being a strictly the Affair, a audience being present to influence the weather, the wind a surface of the strictly of the strictly of the surface. Following is a summery of the action of the summer of

dence, 13 points.

AN ANCHOR FOR CANOES.—Capt. Chester, U. S. N., has lately patented a very ingenious anchor for canoes and small boats, which folds into a very small compass. The sbank is about 3½m, dameter, and 4½m, long, cast with four lugs at one end, the other end being provided with an eye or shackle for a line. To each log an arm is strongly pivoted, so as to fold down close to the shank when not in use, in the same manner that the ribs of an umbrella fold against the handle; and they are held by a sliding collar, similar to the ruh ber band on most umbrellas. When in use the four a ms are opened wide and beld open by the collar which shdes up under them. The anchor may be quickly opened, or closed into a small compass. The size for canoes weighs 41bs, and in brass costs 3¼. A larger size would no doubt answer excellently for boats and small yachts.

A SUGGESTION FOR CRUISERS.—A pair of ladies' rubber boots

The size for canoes weighs 41bs., and in brass costs §4. A larger size would no doubt answer excellently for boats and small yechts.

A SUGGESTION FOR CRUISERS.—A pair of ladies' rubber boots are very useful as part of a canoe outfit, especially in the spring and fall, when the water is too cold for wading. The large boots take up too much room in the canoe, but those known as "Indies' boots" are much smaller and lighter and may be stowed anywhere in the well, ready to slip on instantly on landing in shoal water or on marshy ground. The crew of the Snake wore a pair at Newburg last spring, and others who have tried them find them very useful.

N. Y. C. C. SAHLING RACE.—A race for Class B canoes, open to all canoeists, will be sailed on Oct. 18, starting from the club house at 4200 P. M. The start will be made exactly at that time, and all are reducted to be at the line in good season. First and second prizes will be given. An entrance fee of \$\frac{2}{3}\$ is the charged.

CANOE CRUISE IN FLORIDA.—F. W. Storms, of the Rocbester Club, and W. L. Fox, both members of the A. C. A., will start on a Florida cruise in December. They expect to devote three months to getting acquainted with Florida and its aquatic population.

CANOES FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement of two canoes for sale by Mr. West. The Jap showed herself to be a very fast and ahle canoe at the meet this year, both as a racer and cruiser.

## Answers to Correspondents.

W. C. S., Lynn, Mass.—Try Bohaman's magic, skin cure. G. L., Boston, Mass.—For worms, give your pupples plenty of thick ur milk.

sour milk.

H. M. W., Baltimore, Md.—Consult Mr. H. C. Glover, 1,293 Broadway, New York.

G. E. W., Minneapolis, Ind.—We can furnish Dr. Henshalt's book "Camping and Cruising in Florida," price \$1.50.

C. E. V., New Haven.—To have the barrels of your guu browned put them into the hands of a responsible gunsmith.

E. B., Boston.—You will find in the region accessible from the point named trout, deer, bear, grouse, hares, wildfowl.

J. W. G., Linden, N. J.—There is no book devoted to the training of beagles. "Training visual give you much valuable information.

M. Lennoxville.—If you should write to J. H. Greeny, Psa. One-

M., Lennoxville.—If you should write to J. U. Gregory, Esq., Que-hee, Canada, he would probably give you information about a suitable taxidermist.

J. M., East Longmeadow.—You can purchase corduroy and velve-en suit from the gun dealers whose names are given in our adver-

tising columns.

W. B., Toronto.—To whiten sails take one barrel of sait water, 3lbs. chloride of lime, 2lbs. whiting, one bag of sail. Mix all together and scrub the sails with a broom on both sides, laying them on clean sand. Let them dry on the sand before hending.

G. H. W., Toledo, O.—1. The prices for game recently printed in this journal were the retail prices. The dealers who buy at wholesale do not pay so mucb. 2. The stuffed albino swallow is worth whatever you can get for it. There is no fixed price for such things.

E. W., Springfield, Mass.—What is the best mode to transport brook treut from one stream to another, say twenty miles? What and when to feed them and what attention do they need in winter? Ans. In milk cans or old water harrels If turned into a stream you need not feed them nor care for their in the winter. Just now the fish are full of eggs and it is dangerous to transport them.

# OMEOPATHIC PARY ETERS PECIFICS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF rses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs & Poultry, or Twenty Years Humphreys Veterinary cities have been used by Farmers, Stock-reders, Horse H. R., Travel'g Hippodromes mageries and others with perfect success. LIST OF SPECIFICS.

breeders, Horse R. B., Travel'g Hippodromes Menngeries and others with perfect success.

LIST OF SPECIFICS.

A.A. Cures Fevers and Inflammation, Milk Fever, Spinal Meningitts, Hog Cholera, 76c.
B.B. Cures Founder, Spavin, Siffness, 75c.
C.G. Cures Distemper, Spavin, Siffness, 75c.
C.G. Cures Distemper, Spavin, Siffness, 75c.
C.G. Cures Congit, Heaves, Preumonla, 75c.
F.F. Cures Congit, Heaves, Preumonla, 75c.
C.F. Cures Congit, Heaves, Preumonla, 75c.
C.G. Prevents Abortion, 25c.
C.G. Prevents Abortion,

Pamphlets sent free on application.

EUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.

109 Fulton Street. New York.



Pittsfield, Mass. Cuts Free



# TACKLE BOXES.

We manufacture the largest variety ot practical Tackle Boxes. The cut represents our "Imbrie Improved," medium size, with sliding partition for various size reels, cork lined compartment for flies, etc., Size 6x9 inches, 41/2 inches

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send fifty cents for our 120page illustrated catalogue.

ABBEY & IMBRIE,

Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle

48 & 50 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

# SILK WORM GUT.

## F. LATASA, 35 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Fut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

## DOG TRAINING;

S. T. HAMMOND, KENNEL EDITOR OF FOREST AND STREAM.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE PRICE \$1.00.

#### LOOK! LOOK!

## Marster's Imported English Double Gun,

TWIST BARRELS AND SIDE SNAP ACTION, 10 or 12-BORE. PRICE \$15.00.

Brass Shells, 5 cts. each; U. M. C. or Winchester make Paper Shells, 12-gauge, 55 cts. per 100; 10-gauge, 60 cts.; FG Powder, 25 cts. per pound; Shot, 7 cts. per pound; Black-Edge Felt Wads, 14 to 16 gauge, 61 cts.; Per pound; Black-Edge Felt Wads, 14 to 16 gauge, 16 cts. per hox of 250; 0 roll-gauge, 16 cts.; Wessou or Winchester Primers, 33 cts. per hox of 250. Loading Tools complete without crimper, 50 cts.; with crimper, \$1. Three-Joint Cleaning Rods, complete with wire hrush, etc., 50 cts. Brown Canvas Coat with seven pockets, \$1.50. Pants, \$1. Caps, 75 cts. Drab Canvas Long Gun Covers, with Leather Handles, 50 cts. Short Covers to take gun apart, 50 cts. GUN REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parties out of the city wanting the above gun can have it sent by express by sending with order \$1 to pay for boxing.

J. F. MARSTERS, 51 to 55 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 13. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Forest and Steram is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen.

Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words and twelve moints. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transfent advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. American newsdealers should order through the American News Company, those in England, Scotland and Ireland, through Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., 40 Charing Cross, London, England.

Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

NEW YORK CITY.

CONT.

Angling Tournament,
Cutter and Sloop.
Another Irish American Match.
The Sportsman Tourist.
Lassoing the Grizzly,
Log of the Bucktail - V.
A Voyage Between the Lakes.
Florida Again.-m.
Natural History.
'Key to North American Birds'
The Moose.
Antidote for Rattlesnake Bite.
Game Bad And Guy.
Duck Shooting in New Brunswick.

Catching Codfish with Gillnets.
Oyster Culture at Cold Spring.
THE KENNEL.
Concerning Dictatorship.
The National Breeders' Show.
The Non-Sporting Dog Show.
English Kennel Notes.—xvi.
Southern Field Trials.
Kennel Management.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
A National Association.
CANOEING.
Amateur Canoe Building.—xvii.
The Log Book.
The Delaware River.
Cruising Reminiscences.
YAORTING.

Cruising Reminiscences.
YACHTING.
The Open Boat Sweepstakes.
An Utter Rout.
An Unconditional Surrender.
The Seawanhaka Fall Races.
Daisy.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

#### ANGLING TOURNAMENTS.

SINCE the angling tournament inaugurated by Forest AND STREAM in 1882, and afterward adopted by the National Rod and Recl Association as its first contest, there has been an awakening of the spirit of scientific angling in all its varied branches of fly-casting, casting for bass, and minnow casting. Some have argued that the tournaments accomplished no good, and were merely gotten up to adver-tise tackle dealers. The fact is, that while dealers in fishing tackle are allowed to contribute prizes, and this without special solicitation, not one is placed on the Committee of Arrangements nor is selected for a judge. The committee is composed of men who are entirely free from trade alliances, and are only interested in the tournaments as lovers of the art of angling.

A glance at our published list of the committee and the judges will show that this is true, while the prize lists exhibit donations from such men as Mr. McAndrew, Mr. Cross, Mr. Brown and Mr. Wilbur, who have only the desire o advance the art of fishing in the most scientific manner. We have gone out of our way to state this because we have heard that a New York evening paper has had a statement to a contrary effect, which we have not seen. think, however, that it is worth while to more than notice

this, because the case is, as we have pointed out, very plain.

If any one should ask what the benefit is to be derived from angling tournaments, we will not reply by asking him to explain the use of tournaments where shooting with either the rifle or the fowling piece is used, or where skill in archery is the object. We can only say that angling to possessments beget a desire in persons witnessing them to possess good tackle and to handle it as they have seen others handle it. It is useless to say that this can be learned on the stream. We will admit that it can, for there all our expert anglers learned it, but on the stream one is absorbed in the prospect of hooking a fish and has to learn to handle the fly by years of experience, when at a tournament he can see where the contestants begin to raise the long line from the water, where they stop the rod in its upward sweep; how they apply the power and increase it in the forward cast, and when it comes to the contest for accuracy and delicacy, how

they deliver the flies upon the water. All this may be noted by the tyro, if he uses his eyes, by observing the different styles of casting of the best experts that have been produced in this or any other country, and this fact is recognized by the private gentlemen who have given the largest prizes in this last tournament.

We regard these tournaments as a mighty power in educating anglers, both young and old, for while a person not familiar with fly-casting might sit out the programme and think it stupio, one who has some knowledge of it can learn much that he never knew. Contrary to general opinion, we place the highest value on the long distance casts. We hold that a man who is master of his rod sufficiently to cast a fly eighty feet, can deliver his flies lightly on the water at sixty feet, while he who can only reach the latter distance by the greatest effort, can only fish well at forty feet. Many an angler has seen a trout rise full twenty feet beyond his power of sending a fly, and has wished for a wind to send the lure out or for the skill of an expert to deliver it where he wished.

The same things may be said of the striped bass casting, for distance and accuracy are factors in these contests also as they are in actual fishing. The minnow-casting for black bass, introduced this year, promises to make our Eastern anglers acquainted with a new style of fishing which if it becomes popular will do so only through the tournament, or it would have waited for years to pass from one to another, and even then imperfectly and with alterations and

Another objection which has been raised against these tournaments is that men who have never fished might practice and win prizes. This is true, but the practice would lead them to fish; or if it did not, then their proficiency would be instructive. It has never been an objection to rifle matches that men might enter and win who had never either killed nor even secn a deer; skill with the rifle being the only consideration. Hence, we believe that no matter what the fishing records of the contestants may be, their skill with the rod is instructive and the influence on the rising generation of anglers is good, and those who promote and encourage these tournaments are doing good work.

## ANOTHER IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.

THE Irish riflemen-making firm of the Rigbys has been Yery busy of late upon a new weapon. It is a breech-loader of the small borc or sporting class, and hence capable of the finest work, but it is as well a non-cleaning rifle so far as match shooting is concerned. In trial at the home ranges and at Wimbledon, the Elcho ranges of 15 rounds at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards have been shot over, and with cleaning only between ranges, scores running close up to 220 in the possible 225 have been made.

It is now proposed by the veteran Irish rifleman to renew hostilities of the old time friendly sort with his American acquaintances of the rifle range, and by a match at the longer distances show what the new weapon can do. He wishes to have the non-cleaning clause inserted in the conditions of the proposed match, holding the Americans to

The question now is whether or not it would be wise to invite such a contest, and whether or not we are prepared or may put ourselves in a state of proper preparation so far as rifles are concerned. It is claimed by some that the Remington is capable of doing this non-cleaning feat. The Brown rifle also makes a claim very similar, but there are no matches for sporting rifles on our programmes which would make the record complete on this point.

If there are no such rifles in this country there ought to be, and at once, otherwise we have allowed ourselves to be dis tanced in this important improvement in small arm manufacture. It may be claimed that we have succeeded in bringing out a military arm which will stand the non-cleaning ordeal for a number of shots and yet continue to do fairly satisfactory work over the long distances. The record is against us on this point, for the American team has suffered its only defeats on this line of endeavor. It may be necessary for us to take another drubbing to find out whether or no we have or can make in American armories a weapon capable of the finest work, and yet in which all the unnecessary nuisance of cleaning and polishing the bore after each shot may be abolished. It is certain that the rifle of the future is to be something after this class or at least embrace this feature.

We should be glad to see such a match as this proposed

aside for the more advanced kind of marksmanship and rifle manufacture in which cleaning is abandoned. It might be wise to use the Palma as a trophy in a new match; but at any rate, whether the object fought for be but a simple medal, the match ought to come off.

#### CUTTER AND SLOOP.

SINCE the commencement of the battle for a reform in American yachts, which began in our columns five years ago, there have been times when it has seemed as though the struggle against vested interests, ancient and firmly rooted dogmas, prejudiced ignorance, and a strong opposition to foreign ideas, was too great a task for the few against the many; but looking back to-day, both Forest AND STREAM and those who have been with us in the fight, can well feel proud of the results attained. The truth of every principle that we have maintained has been demonstrated, the position we have taken and held in spite of op-position and abuse, has been recognized and approved by the yachting public, and the men who have had the courage, in the face of public opinion, to build and sail cutters, have had their reward in a series of undisputed successes

The war we have waged on the American death-trap, big and little, has borne fruit sooner even than we anticipated, and the results are plainly to be seen on every body of water throughout our country on which boats are used, in the tangible shape of better model, lower ballast, reduced and more sailor-like rigs, increased care and knowledge in

Besides the question of safety, the less important ones of speed, ability and general good qualities have been decided oriva have finished. The success of the English cutter is an accepted fact, but the end is not reached yet; the whole science of yacht designing is not fathomed; there is more to learn than we yet know

The best boat of thirty years ago was an American schooner; the best boat to-day is an English cutter. Both have taught valuable lessons to all willing to learn, and it now remains to us so to study them that the boat of the future shall be a distinctively American yacht.

SHOOTING PROSPECTS .- All the reports from those who have been out with the gun in the Eastern States indicate that birds are numerous. At the same time the bags that have been made have not been large. This is due to the unparalleled dryness of the woods and swamps, and to the very warm weather that we have had so far during this month. While the weather has been delightful, it has been so warm that to travel through thickets and swamps has been very exhausting. In fact, the days have seemed more like those of July than of October. The woods, and in many cases the swamps as well, are quite dry, and the ground when turned up is dusty as a country road. This, of course, means that the birds have left such situations. Besides, even when they are still there, the dogs have great difficulty in finding them, and altogether the sportsman is at a great dis-We have no doubt that after the next heavy, advantage. soaking rain, there will be many heavy bags made. We look for a short season of exceptionally good woodcock shooting to follow the next rain, and then, after the cold weather has set, there will probably be good quail and grouse shooting until the close of the season. But until there has been a storm of some magnitude it is scarcely worth while for any one to start out with his gun, unless he lives in some locality especially favored in the way of moisture.

A NATIONAL TRAP-SHOOTERS' LEAGUE.-Last May at Chicago an attempt was made to organize a national association of sportsmen who practice shooting at the trap. steps then taken did not result in anything. It is now proposed to repeat the attempt at the coming New Orleans tournament. There can be no question of the usefulness of such an organization. If national tournaments are to be held they should be under the control of some responsible body of representative sportsmen. The Chicago tourna-ment was admirably conducted, and doubtless the New Orleans meeting will be equally satisfactory in this respect; but it is clear that these conventions should not be left to depend upon the enterprise and energy of a single individual. We believe that a properly constituted association of representative sportsmen would be a useful and worthy organization. The scheme for providing such a society is set forth in a communication elsewhere, and if to be acted upon early

# The Sportsman Tourist.

#### LASSOING THE GRIZZLY.

BY T. S. VAN DYKE

THE old Spanish settlers of California were never celebrated as hunters, and few of them hunt even now. They lack the swinish propensities of the Anglo-Saxon game butcher; they like to see game around them, and do not enjoy seeing it killed off. They do not, like the stingy American farmer, want to see the whole qualification farming obtained because qualis occasionally eat a few grapes, and all the deer exterminated because they occasionally ravage a patch of beans or watermelons. But they like a landscape alive with life and enjoy the roar of wings and the thump of bounding hoofs.

life and enjoy the roar of wings and the thump of bounding hoofs.

But in one respect they were the greatest hunters that the world has ever seen. Their like shall be seen no more. The old breed is dying out and in its place comes a race of cowboys that play with the pistol instead of the riata, and take more pride in lark-heeled boots than in the training of their horses. The man whose spare moments are occupied with whisky and cards, and whose principal solicitude is about the gloss of his white shirt bosom, may lasso and bind a steer upon the open plain as well as any one. But such deeds as were done by some of the old Spanish Californians could be done only by men who played with the riata almost in their cradle, and grew up from boyhood on horseback. California has had some good American vaqueros; but few have ever dared to ride upon the grizzly bear, and the few that have done so and made a successful cast of the noose have generally found to their dismay that they had the bear just

And who could blame them? Compared with the courage and skill required to handle such a savage moaster as the grizzly bear, at the end of a rope only twenty or thirty feet away, all the talk about the bravery of hunting the liger or the skill of cutting down bounding game with a single ball seems reliculous. The Californian had no clephant to fight off the brute for him, no attend and him deadly rifes as fast as he could emply them, no army of beaters with the pans and drums to scare the bear out of his senses, nor had he my weapon in which accuracy had been brought to perfection, with carefully adjusted sights to tell him when it was rightly held. Nor had he any dogs to nip the game in the rear and distract its attention, nor any big trap and log upon the beast's foot to clog its movements. He had only a horse trained, perhaps, to charge upon anything he was affaired, perhaps, to charge upon anything he was admit any of braided rawhide, stift and clumsy in spite of line, liable to twist and kink and subject to a dozen other line, labor to twist and kink and subject to a dozen other line, labor to twist and kink and subject to a dozen other line, labor quick frist acry the nose has caught and must be ready to east off via winkling if necessary. The management of the nose fight and winkling if necessary. The management of the nose of the rightened horse be kept from wheeling and winding the right med of the rope all the care of the other. Yet the reliamust of the nose in an instant, get his paws under it and cut with his claws, or pull it out far enough to get it his mouth where his sharp tecth quickly seer it. Or he may make a rual puno the ridge, or village and winding the right and pust had have a subject to a dozen contingencies in which the rope with the most formidable and savage of all not many the public of the provent of the saddle girth should break or his part of the provent of the saddle girth should break or his part of the labor of the provent of the saddle girth should break or his part of the lab

Fortunately the moon was nearly full. It was one of those marvellously clear nights such as the countries of dry air alone can show, when the moon seems like a ball of quicksilver hanging in the sky only half a mile away, when every eliff or sear or jutting crag in the mountain stands out and overhangs the mountain's base, and the deep shadows of the canyons seem solid hills of jet trying to overtop the giant mass beside them. About two hundred and fifty yards away, upon the leeward side of the dead cow, the party halted and tied their horses, while some of the men went ahead on foot to reconnoiter. Behind a little knoll, a hundred yards or so from the bait, they stopped. Over the dead animal half a dozen coyotes were snarling and feeding, but no bear was there.

Meanly two hours passed away when there was a sudden hull in the noise of the coyotes, and they began to sneak away from the bait. The canek of brush was heard, too, in the chapparal, and in a minute a huge mass of shaggy blackness emerged. Out it came for some thirty yards from the brush, then stopped and zave a long "woof," much like that of a supreious log. Then it struck the ground with one as a thorse once thirty minutes, giving an occasional "woof," Then it walked around to the leeward side of the heifer and stopped upon a little knoll so close to the men that they could hear its breathing and in the cool night breeze that flowed toward them could plainly smell the strong odor of the mighty brute.

Hour after hour passed away, we the bear still kept his place. The men, who had no shalve in their shirt sleeves and had been trembling and snorting with fear, so that the men who remained with them could hardly kept hem quite. A whispered consultation was now held, in which it was finally deeded that the chances that the bear stone, and had been trembling and snorting with fear, so that the men who remained with them could hardly kept hem quit examinally deeded that the chances that the bear with examination of a supremental structure of the s

of the two he was pulled backward, while by the riatas on his feet he was swung around. A horseman stood ready in front and another behind, each with rata in short coil and with a small noose ready to pick up the two loose feet. The front one was snapped the first time he raised it clear enough from the ground for the noose to pass under; and as this paw was outstretched and the bear fell upon his belly the last foot was taken in a twinkling and the monster lay spread out upon the ground as flat and helpless as a dead frog.

It now remained to drag him to a tree and tie his hind legs around it. But with such a bear two riatas could not be trusted. He was therefore held by the four horses that held his paws while one of the other riders undertook the pleasing little task of taking the two riatas loose from his head. This was soon done and the two were hitched upon his hind feet in addition to those already there. Then by the four horses behind, he was dragged some hundred yards or more to a tree, the other two horses keeping the fore paws outstretched enough to keep him from biting the riatas. His hind legs were drawn one upon each side of the tree and tightly lashed with riatas so that the bear could move around the tree but not get at his feet. And there he was left till morning to be then released and tied fast to the largest and wildest bull the hills of the ranche could produce.

## LOG OF THE BUCKTAIL .- V.

O'IR brief summer is past. It is the middle of October, and every hill and wooded mountain spur is robed in glorious have that make all description tame. The roar of the 10-bare and yell of the cocker warn the few grouse that I was reached the open due to the cocker warn the few grouse that I was charted the open soft of the 10-bare and yell of the cocker warn the few grouse that I was that March, that for one sensorly and roos I give not be the other to some woods, waters and woods and mountains. And I have pretty well done it. Commening on the 5th of April, at Brookland, in Potter county, I have explored and cruised the waters and valleys to Minney, Lycoming county, Pa, sticking to the paddle until the long, hot drouth dried up the river to such an extent that it was better wheelbarrowing than canoning. It is thirty-one miles from Brookland to Ansonia, all the way by stage road, it is seventy-eight miles from Ansonia to Muncy, all the way by pail, or on the river by cauce, which is a longer route by a few miles such an extent that it was better wheelbarrowing than canoning. It is thirty-one miles from Brookland to Ansonia, all the way by stage road, it is seventy-eight miles from Ansonia to Muncy, all the way by rail, or on the river by cauce, which is a longer route by a few miles south of Pike Mills, on the waters of Kettle Creek. Pike Mills is ten miles below Brookland, just below the forks. There are enough fine camping spots in the region for ten thousand outers, and if there is a healthier region I do not know it. Also, it is easily reached and cheap withal.

Having made several trips with the Brocktail, I laid ber way in a cool cellar and decided to try a still lighter cance. For the river was very low, and there was a deal of wading and carrying. Now the Nipper welphs is used to the summary of the proper summary. I was a summary of the proper summary of the proper summary of the proper summary. I was a summary of the proper summary of the proper summary of the proper summary. I was a summary of the pr

health rest and recreation rather than a rough, adventurous trip.

Staid with my old friend, George Reutter, in Williamsport a day or two quietly picking up notes on the bass, and more especially the way they are being destroyed by nets, dams, weirs and all villainous devices of the fish hog, and then took the canal for Jersey Shore. Made a leisurely cruise of it all day and put in with farmer Smith below Larry's Creek. Spent a day with the bass and in prospecting for fish traps. Then stowed the Nipper in a dry cellar, took an evening rain and got home at midnight. Bringing the canoe with

me would have cost nothing, but I wanted her where she

me would have cost nothing, but I wanted her where she was.

I extract a few lines from the log for August: "Pieked up the Nipper at J. Smith's and spent the last days of the month in taking notes of fish, fishing, fish traps and their effect on the game fish of the Susquehanna. They (the traps) are numerous enough and bad enough. Brought the Nipper home, racked and leaky."

On the 10th of September, having tightened copper nails and revarnished the canoe, took her down to Jersey Mills and revarnished the canoe, took her down to Jersey Mills for a final cruise. Noted several additions to the fish traps and wing dams, for it is the season when a rise in the river will start the cels down stream, and the chance of a bushle of cels in a single night is not to be missed by the average fish hog. Ostensibly I was fishing and cruising; practically I was hawkeyeing for fish traps and poachers. They were not far to seek or hard to find. I came home discouraged, and with little faith in fish or game laws; or, rather, their enforcement. I decided, however, to make a last trip down stream early in October, take accurate note of fish traps and their locations, and notify the proper officers thereof.

On the 7th of October, having laid the canoes away for the season, I started for Williamsport by rail, keeping shapp eye on the stream from a car window. Now, there are several places where the river is not in sight from the cars, and I only noted what I saw and could testify to accordingly.

Between Ansonia and the southern line of Tioga county I counted seven dams and traps, a distance of about eighteen miles. Four of them are marked "bad," "Bad" means that the trap cuts off the entire river from balk to bank. No fish four inches long can run up, and all that attempt to run down must fall into the trap.

In Lycoming county and all above the mouth of the Tiaditton, I note five fish traps, three of them "bad," and three miles below Williamsport, right under the noses of the sportsmass club, there is a fish dam built in the shap

"A plague of all cowards. There's lime in this sack, too; Yet a coward is worse than a cup of sack with lime in it."

-Falstaff

"A plague of all cowards. There's lime in this sack, too; Yet a coward is worse than a cup of sack with lime in it."

I notified members of the Sportsman's Club at Williamsport of the fish traps and their particular location, and explained my position in the matter, i.e., that of a private citizen, anxious only for fair play and the enforcement of laws framed for the equal benefit of all. I thought they did not seem particularly enthusiastic. One member gave me a hint not "to play stool pigeon for a cat." Another member spoke of getting evidence concerning the ownership of the fish dam below Williamsport by hiring a "sharp river man to do the dirty work." So the detective who risks person and property in the effort to bring these sellfish, lawless poachers to justice is doing "dirty work." and the poachers are, by implication, doing the clean thing. Well, so far as the bass are concerned, perhaps they are. It is pretty clear that, if left to their own devices, they will make a clean thing of all game fish in Pennsylvania.

I derived some satisfaction for the time and money expended on the trip. The owners of several fish traps hearing that they were being reported, took out all vestige of their traps. And on the day of my arrival in Williamsport a party was fined \$125 and costs for seining in the river. I reported seven fish traps with their locations to the fish wardens of this (Tioga) county, who coolly refused to stir in the matter, stupidly asking in his ignorance, "Who's goin' ter pay me for my time and expenses?"

There is something in this matter of pay. Fish wardens and game constables are not wealthy men as a rulc. Perhaps they can hardly be expected to make advances of time and money, with the risk of making dangerous enemies on the chance of getting half a fine that very likely will never be collected. This state could well afford to pay a corps of such officers, say \$300 per annum, with \$150 additional for expenses, added to one-half the fines as at present. Good and efficient men could be secured i

I have already said what I think of the northern region of Pennsylvania as to health and outing inducements. I will add, that to people suffering from asthmatic difficulties, a camp life for two or three months on the broad, dry summits of our mountains is almost a certain cure in ordinary cases, and in all diseases of the respiratory organs it will be found most salutory. But the fishing and hunting is always poor in such localities, and the life is monotonous to a degree. The alleviations are, the best of spring water, the purest air, fine scenery, and good botauizing, for those who affect botany. The entymologist also will find plenty to interest him; but the angler will be badly out, although in most cases he may take a fair creel of small trout by walking from six to eight miles over a rough, steep mountain trail. The expense

may be made a trifling matter. I find my expenses while camping out the past summer were never more than \$3 per week, and I did not stint myself in the least. Of course, if one must hire a gnide or a man-of-all-work about eamp, the expense is quadrupled. But this is seldom necessary, even for a stranger.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

My outing is over. The canoes hang idly in their slings; my beautiful summer is past.
I have a sad, October-like presentiment that it may be my last. But anyhow, here's the hand of an old canoeist to all FOREST AND STREAM readers who have followed the very simple annals of the Bucktail's log.

NESSMUK.

#### VOYAGE BETWEEN THE LAKES.

BY D. D. BANTA.

III.

Gonzalo—\* \* \* whether this be
Or be not, I'll not swear.

Gonzolo—\* \* \* whether this be
Or be not, I'll not swear. —Tempest.

THE Judge and Brother Seott were up with the sun and
made an early start the next morning. As the Wawa
left her moorings the tinkle of a cow bell and the bark of a
Seney dog reminded them how short the distance between
their recent camping ground and that town; and lest cow or
dog might take it in head to run down and charge for bell
or bark, the little boat was at once pushed into the middle of
the stream, when it began that smooth, gliding descent so
dear to the heart of the fluviatile navigator.

The limp and dripping boughs of the night before glistened in the morning sun with limpid drops of dew, and
over the river grasses, so lately drooping beneath showers of
rain, lacelike fringes of dainty frostwork appeared. The
morning air, clear, crisp and still, was no less snggestive of
approaching autumn than were the first dashes of yellow,
russet and red to be seen among the maple leaves.
A short run carried our boatmen out of the forest shadows
to a marshland, where there was a low, level meadow
stretching to the right and a bushy thicket on the left. Between a fringe of alders the little river merrily passed its way
in a comparatively straight channel for a couple of miles or
more (at least, so it seemed to them at the time), and all along
were to be seen past and present evidences of the busy beaver.
Beyond the marshland recurred the alluvial bottoms, with
their trees peculiar to damp soils. Swamp maples, elms and
ashes grew in great luxuriance, and the maples and elms

Beyond the marshland recurred the alluvial bottoms, with their trees peculiar to damp soils. Swamp maples, elms and ashes grew in great luxuriance, and the maples and elms were remarkable for their branching tops. One of the former claimed the travelers' special attention. It was not less than forty inches in diameter at the stump, but at six feet above ground it divided into half a dozen branches, and there in turn divided again, and so on to the furthest tips, the whole making a symmetrical and grandly-overtopping tree.

Three hours through these forests our voyagers held their way over waters that raced toward every point of the compass. No sign of "an's habitation was seen, but the cleared river showed man's domain, and the barked and bruised trunks of trees growing at the margin testified to the rolling, jamming and bumping of logs on their way down

trunks of trees growing at the margin testified to the rolling, jamming and bumping of logs on their way down stream.

Presently they came to a signboard nailed to a tree at one side of the stream, bearing the legend in charcoal, "Blackbird City." A narrow point of high ground jutted out to the river at this place, and, landing the boat, the travelers debarked, and finding a path, followed it out and up to a regular camping ground of the river drivers. Three crows, feeding on the garbage left by the last campers, lazily flapped their wings, and, with spiteful caws, flew into a neighboring thicket as the visitors approached.

Leaving Blackbird City to its only tenants, the "three black crows," the voyage was resumed, and the hoof prints of deer along the margin, which had been seen occasionally all morning, became more and more numerous as they descended. Not having seen a deer during the morning, it was wisely determined that perhaps there liad been too much talking. The constant shifting of scenes claiming attention because of their novelty and beauty, had kept up a running conversation all the morning between the travelers. And then they had occasionally anchored for the Judge to cast a spoon into the swift water for the pike-perch that he did not catch. Formerly, it is said, the Fox abounded in this fish, and they occasionally are taken in it yet; but no fish can long withstand the miles upon miles of floating logs that annually go down this stream. Even the deer sometimes become entangled among the logs and are done to death. Four skeletens lying by the river's side, the travelers saw that morning—skeletons of deer that had perished among the logs; but whatever may have happened to the pike-perch, not one of them tried the Judge's spoon on that journey.

The appearance of the country through which the river ran now underwent a great change. The low level lands, covered with swamp-growing timber, gave place to higher and more diversified ground, from which grew hemlocks and hard maples. The river became more

"Seemed rushing a contrary way."

"Seemed rushing a contrary way."

As they slid around a sharp bend, behind a brush veil on the bank was seen the dim outline of a deer. It was barely a glimpse they got of it, and before they could slow the Wawa down to a dead halt, mufiled hoof beats told the story of the animal's flight into the woods.

This was the second wild deer ever seen by Brother Scott, and the sight of it aroused the hunter instinct in him. If he had only seen it in time he certainly could have shot it, was the substance of the observation he made, and, as if to satisfy himself of the trinth of his observation, he leveled his rifle at divers stumps and logs and trees, and took deadly aim at them as the boat floated by. And after every bead drawn, he would nod his head complacently, evidently being satisfied in his own mind that he had not been mistaken in his observation, and that if another deer exposed itself, he would unquestionably kill it. But after a long and not over satisfactorily bead taken at a knot on a maple, he suddenly asked the Judge: "Had I better shoot at the head?"

"No. Aim at the body."

And then Brother Scott aimed at a stump about the size of a deer, and as he let the gun down into his arms, a confident smille overspread his countenance. It was the first time he had smiled in two days, and the Judge, who had noticed his dolorous condition, rejoiced at the change.

And just then a turn of the boat brought a deer in sight. It was a beautiful three-pronged buck, wearing a deep red coat, and standing as he was, on an open space on the bank, he saw the hunters as soon as they saw him. With head erect and thin black nostrils dilating in the effort to catch a

scent of the descending craft, he presented a splendid mark for the sportsman. Brother Scott's gun went to his shoulder at the very instant he saw the buck, and in a moment there was a roar, a smoke cloud and a fleeing deer. As the last glimpse of its white tail disappeared in the brush, Brother Scott, in a disappointed tone, exclaimed, "I think I missed 12".

"Yes, I think so, too," said the Judge; "at least, you seed the one I saw on the gound."
"That was the one I shot at," said Brother Scott, with em-

"That was the one I shot at," said Brother Scott, with emphasis.

"Was it?" innocently asked the Judge, and there the eon-versation ended. Brother Scott had missed the deer he had been so sure of killing. He could not remember whether he had seen the sights on his gun or not. Indeed, while he knew he had fired his gun at a deer, yet he had a feeling of a county of the had not been so had not been so and the head missed his gun on the late of the had not he could feel that, now—but it was also equally evident that he had missed, and his confidence left him. He could never be sure of anything again in this world. "All is vanity."

On the spot where the deer stood that Brother Scott thought he shot at, our travelers prepared and ate their noonday meal, and enjoyed their rest. Resuming their voyage, they soon came to a last winter's lumbermen's camp, apartments, their not discounties the surface of the peoping into the eating and sleeping apartments, their not discounties and the world had not have been a surface and they beat a hasty retreat and took to the water again. Within ten minutes they floated out into the Manistique, where they found a deeper, wider, but more sluggish stream than was the Fox.

On entering the Manistique, our boatmen turned the Wawa's provu gy stream and pendeled a few bundred yards, and then turning about they dropped slowly back to the mouth of the case of the surface o

\* \* \* 'legends and traditions, With the odors of the forest, With the dew and damp of meadows, With the curling smoke of wigwams, With the rushing of great rivers?'

Now add to this hoary past the wilderness of the present, with its pleasant water courses, its green and feathery-topped trees, the shade, the sunshine, the wild deer, the silence, and

we have an unworked field where creative genius could gather its richest fruitage."

"Well, but—" "Whoo! Whoo! Whoo-a-h! said an owl concealed in the woods, and it had the last word. Startled by the unexpected noise, Brother Scott forgot his point, and the Judge, taking advantage of the lull, pushed the boat into the current, and the journey was resumed. It was a half mile from the mouth of the Fox to the mouth of the "Outlet," but our travelers were destined to encounter much difficulty in that half mile. They had gone searce a third of the distance when they eame to a "log jam," barring their further progress. Happily it was a light jam, and a little effort served to break the tangle and let the logs float. The Wawa was guided through the floating logs and forced ahead of them. But after a short run a second jam was encountered, and a glance disclosed the fact that it was of such extent that it could not be broken by them, and that to haul over or around it would require such an expenditure of strength as they would reluctivity give.

But the travelers were given to argument. Their respective avocations fostered in each a disposition to "talk back," and now that a log jam of such magnitude as to completely bar further progress by water lay ahead of them, they debarked and said down on the bank to propose, discuss and reject plans for getting around. After this intellectual exercise had gone on for some time and no headway had been made, the Judge arose and making his way through a thicket of saplings and brush, down stream for thirty yards, he uttered a loud shout. There was the mouth of the outlet from the lakes, and it was wide, deep and free from all obstructions. In a very few minutes boat and camp stuff had beed hauled over, and our voyagers were once more on their way.

After a short run they encamped on a dry plat of ground, whereou great withit enders and the propers with the propers and the propers.

way.

After a short run they encamped on a dry plat of ground, whereon grew white cedars, white pines and hemlocks with seattering maples. The evening air was delightfully cool, the sky was clear, and it was all of 9 o'clock before the last vestiges of the lorg twilight disappeared, and they lay down to sleep under the genial influence of a smouldering fire.

#### FLORIDA AGAIN--III.

restiges of the long twilight disappeared, and they lay down to sleep under the genial influence of a smouldering fire.

FLORIDA AGAIN—III.

TROUT: Large-Mouthed Bass (Microplerus salmoides).—This fish is common to all the streams, ponds and lakes of Florida. His favorite haunt is near the margins of lilypads, reeds, rushes and grass. During the cold months they are over ready to appropriate anything in the way of bait. Their open countenances will engulf a frog, live minow, cut bait, bob, spoon or fly. To the lover of piscatorial sport who has not enjoyed the pleasures of playing a game fish, the capture of Southern trout will prove attractive, but to the todater their actions are objectionable. When hooked the landing distention of the control of the landing distention of the control of the landing distention of the control of the landing distention of the landi

water and the bait kept alive for days. If some of your readers will try the double-hook arrangement for black and striped bass. I fancy they will be satisfied with the result. To the fly-fisherman sea trout will prove attractive and furnish him with endless amusement.

RAVALIA; RALALO (Centropomus undecimalis).—Until very recently this fish escaped the notice of Northern writers. It is found at many points on the southwest coast, and as a game fish has few equals. My friend, Dr. Ferber, found them in great quantity in a pool on Billy Bowlegs Creek, a tributary of Sarasota Bay. As rapidly as he could cast with artificial flies he would hook one or two weighing from one to three pounds. Last winter, on the Hillsboro River, above Tampa, the Rev. Mr. Prime hooked several on artificial flies, and was loud in their praise as game fish. After a few moments play they would cut the gut and escape, Becoming disgusted with his failures, he used flies mounted on fine wire snoods, and succeeded in capturing several, and if my memory serves me they weighed over ten pounds. To my knowledge one was captured at Punta Rassa weighing thirty pounds. This noble game fish is eminently worthy of notice, and I trust that all fishermen who visit Florida and eapture this fish will publish where they found them, the best bait adapted to their capture, state the tide, time of biting and any other interesting data. If each person would contribute his mite, a mass of definite and useful information would soon be collected, and one of the best game fishes in the United States placed within reach of rodsters. Many persons object to writing for the public press, and as a result much valuable information is lost. If your readers who visit Florida and capture ravallia will furnish me with any data regarding them, I will collect and publish same for the benefit of all.

It is probable that the term ralalo is the name awarded this fish by the earlier Spaniards, but ravallia seems to be the one in general use. Tarpum was the name used to designate

It is probable that the term ralalo is the name awarded this fish by the earlier Spaniards, but ravallia seems to be the one in general use. Tarpum was the name used to designate the Megallops trissoides by the earlier writers, but it is known to-day as the tarpon, and in eonsequence I use the common name.

Red Snapper (Lutjanus blackfordii).—These noble and beautiful fish can be captured at numerous points around the Florida coast, but escape the notice of visitors. I have captured numbers of the erimson beauties, but none inside of the eleven fathom line. They frequent rocky or elayey bottom at a depth of from eleven to thirty fathoms. On one occasion I was in a party that captured 208 within one hour, and at a depth of eighteen fathoms. Nine miles east of the sea buoy off the mouth of the St. Johns River is a snapper bank, and during the year parties are made up, a tug hired, the bank visited and royal sport enjoyed. These fish are bottom feeders and will take cut mullet or shark bait. When obtainable, I use about four ounces of fresh shark for their capture. On the inner banks, where the water is eleven or twelve fathoms in depth, these fish range from 8 to 25 pounds, but on the outer bank, in eigteen or twenty fathoms of water, they will average about 26 pounds. For their capture a 71-thread cotton line, a 20 to 30 ounce sinker, and hooks the size of 4001 cod hooks of Abbey & Imbric's catalogne will be found suitable. A smaller line will answer, but the size of 4001 cod hooks of Abbey & Imbric's catalogne will be found suitable. A smaller line will answer, but the size of a 4001 cod hooks of Abbey & Imbric's catalogne will be found suitable. A smaller line will answer, but the size of a 4001 cod hooks of Abbey & Imbric's catalogne will be found suitable. A smaller line will answer, but the size of a 4001 cod hooks of Abbey & Imbric's catalogne will be found suitable, and if a sufficient number of hooks are used, three, four and five can be landed at a time. On one occasion snappers ceased biting, and I amu

MANGROVE SNAPPER (Lujanus automorels).—This fish ranges from one to eight pounds, and is most generally found in deep holes, or near mangrove bushes. It takes cut bait or a live minnow. To capture this fish it is necessary to use light tackle, and to cast as far as possible from the boat. When hooked, the fisherman must keep a tight line, or the fish will retreat under a snag, rock, or among the roots of the mangrove and the loss of tackle will result.

Bone Fish; Lady Fish; Skip Jack (Albulo conorhynchus).—This is a long, slender fish, one to three feet in length, and useless as a food fish, being merely a mass of bones. It is vigorous and active, and affords excellent sport. The instant it is hooked, it commences leaping from the water and rushes hither and thither. S. C. Clarke says: "I know of no species which equals it in activity, even the grilse makes fewer leaps, and is less rapid in its play." They will take a cut bait, spoon, minnow, or fly. When feeding they usually go in schools, and will be seen breaking water in every direction. On one occasion I was encamped on the northerly end of Little Gasparella Island. In an eddy inside of the puss hundreds had congregated, and as rapidly as I could cast a minnow, spoon or cut bait, it would be seized by these voracious fish. But to the fly-fisher, bone fish offer many attractions, and I would recommend all to test the sport.

Buterism (Pomatomus saltutrix).—In a paper published

many attractions, and I would recommend all to test the sport.

BLUEFISH (Pomatomus saltutrix).—In a paper published in the Forest and Stream in, I think, 1873, I referred to the fact that on two occasions the bluefish deserted the Northern coasts, and that it was probable that another exodus was near at hand. From the best information obtainable, their winter habitat was north of Cape Hatteras; but during the winter of '77 they first appeared at Indian River Inlet, and last winter they wandered as far west as Cedar Keys. The migration of fish is an interesting study, and in this connection I shall refer to the shad. Over thirty years since a new and singular fish, unknown to all the fishermen, was captured in the St. Johns River. It was referred to my friend Dr. Baldwin, of this city, for identification, and he pronounced it a shad. Yearly they increased in numbers until they sold four for a quarter. Within a few years the river has been filled with gillnets, and shad are few and far between. Last winter bluefish took possession of Lake Worth, on the eastern coast, and created sad havoe among the sea trout, yellow-tails and grunts. As it is probable that their numbers will increase and their winter cruise extend, it would be well for fishermen to supply themselves with bone squids and needle-eyed O'Shaughnessy hooks, with wire snoods.

Catterish.—Florida is cursed with four kinds of catfish,

snoods.

CATFISH.—Florida is cursed with four kinds of catfish, and to the uninitiated I would say beware of Florida cattles. In perusing papers devoted to sports of forest and stream I frequently notice the communications of enthusiastic fishermen, who detail in glowing language their success in the capture of catfish, and to such I would say that they can be surfeited in this State with the capture of cattles from one to thirty pounds. Our city market is built on piles, and large cattles lie in wait for their food. In the fall of '82 a number of gentlemen from Philadelphia visited this city and called upon me. The subject of fish and fish-

ing was broached and I listened to a lengthy discussion regarding the edible qualities of catties. I invited the gentlemen to accompany me to the market and introduced them to the w. c. Looking down at the water they saw at least one hundred catfish, from six to fifteen pounds, near the surface. I opine that since that time the early morning ery of c-a-t-f-i-s-h-e-e in Philadelphia is not as welcome as formerly. Catfish in Florida are to a great extent surface feeders, and will not refuse a spoon or fly. They are good fighters, and fly-fishermen will discover that a ten-pound eatty is worthy of notice as a game fish. The fisherman in Florida should provide a rod of iron or a shillaly about two feet long, and before he undertakes to unbook a Florida catty (more especially the salt-water species) he should pound every particle of life out of his victim. I speak feelingly and pointedly, for I have suffered from their spines. Another nuisance in Florida is the stingaree. They are occasionally hooked ranging from three to four feet in width, and the sting, midway of the tail, had better be avoided. When fishing in salt water I always earry a cast-steel gaff four feet long. At one end I have the rod bent and welded, and a handle formed to receive four fingers. When I hook one of these varmints I gaff him and bring him to the side of the boat, and with a fifteen-inch butcher knife stab and cut my victim until I can release my hook in peace.

# Matural History.

## "KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS."

"KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS."

The original edition of Dr. Coues's "Key to North American Birds" was published in 1872, and has for years been out of print. Now, twelve years later, a second edition, revised and entirely rewritten, makes its appearance. This second edition is a much more important work than was the first. That was intended as a text-book of North American ornithology, a volume which might be convenient, it is true, as a manual of reference for the working student, but which was essentially a book to which the beginner in this science could turn with profit. The new Key is literally an encyclopedia of American ornithology, and, except that it does not give the biographies of the species, covers the whole ground of this great subject in a marvellously thorough manner, and from a standpoint far more advanced than that of the first edition.

The progress which American ornithology has made in the twelve years that have elapsed since the publication of the Key is very great. These years have been important ones in every branch of science throughout the world, and the energy and enthusiasm of American ornithologists have kept them from falling behind workers in other fields, so that this science has kept pace with the advance of knowledge in all departments. It is not necessary to state in detail what progress has been made in the study of birds within that time, how many valuable works published, how much general interest excited in the public mind in regard to this group. A journal wholly devoted to the science and an association for its promotion have been founded in America and are in successful operation. Bearing in mind that the changes that have taken place within the time mentioned and the progress that have taken place within the time mentioned and the progress that have taken place within the time mentioned and the progress that have taken place within the time mentioned and the progress in the house of operation. Bearing in mind that the Key of to-day would be different from the Key of ts

able part of this portion of the work is printed just as it originally appeared, the latter part of it has been somewhat expanded.

Where all are so important it is impossible to draw distinctions between the different parts of this work, and yet it can hardly be doubted that without Part II, the Key would lack its most valuable part. This section is devoted to General Ornithology, and is an outline of the structure and classification of birds. The bird is defined, the principles and practice of classification given, the external parts of the birds described and the anatomy of the group very fully reated. The fullness and clearness with which, in a comparatively few pages, Dr. Coues has handled this subject, is one of the most impressive features of the work. The artificial Key, from which this volume originally took its name, is to be found, somewhat chauged, at the end of this second part of the work. As at present offered, it is a much less ambitious attempt to make easy the student's work, and brings him down only to the families instead of attempting, as before, to identify by a single line or part of a line of description the various genera. Following the Key is a "Tabular View of the Groups higher than Genera adopted in this work for the Classification of North American Birds. In this are included the 878 species, with descriptions of each, and a general history of the different families and larger groups. The etymology of the systematic name is given as in the new check list, and the species are numbered according to that work. Under the species heading, therefore, we have (1) the explanation of the scientific name, (2) a description of the bird, (3) the region it inhabits, and (4) any particulars of special interest which may be known about it.

Delightful as it would be to go into detail about this portion of the work we must deny ourselves the pleasure of

out it.

Delightful as it would be to go into detail about this por-Dengatiques it would be to go into detail about this por-tion of the work, we must deny ourselves the pleasure of this task. Those who are familiar with Dr. Coues's happy style, and who know with what unfailing accuracy he seizes the points of interest in his subject, will understand very well how attractive he has made this portion of his work. The illustrations which adorn this portion of the Key are numerons, and very many of them of great beauty. A considerable proportion of them have appeared before, but a large number were drawn especially for this work, and are now seen for the first time. It may be said briefly that this portion of the work represents the old Key, and that of this old Key scarcely anything now remains, since it has all been changed, re-written, added to and improved to meet the requirements of the ornithology of to-day.

Part IV. consists of a Synopsis of the Fossil Birds of North America, and thus corresponds to the appendix of the original Key. The list has been revised by Prof. Marsh, whose important labors in this department of ornithology are so well known.

Taken as a whole, the new edition of Coues's "Key to North American Birds" is a superb work, and one which reflects additional glory upon one to whom literary and scientific honors are by no means new. And students of ornithology who open this volume for the first time will

entific honors are by no means new. And students of ornithology who open this volume for the first time will acknowledge again how much they and their science owe to the continuous and devoted labors of the author.

Key to North American Birds. Containing a concise account every species of living and fossil bird at present known from the continent north of the Mexican and United States boundary, inc sive of Greenland. Secon I edition, revised to date and entirely written; with which are incorporated General Ornithology; and line of the structure and classification of birds; and Field Or thology; a manual of collecting, preparing and preserving birds. Elliott Coues, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., Member of the National Acadet of Sciences, etc., etc., Profusely illustrated. Boston: Estes a Lauriat, 1884.

#### THE MOOSE

PHE moose is the largest of the deer family. When full grown it stands seven feet high. The body is as round and well shaped as that of a horse. It is not an awkward animal, but the head is large and ill looking. The horns are broad and flat, with short points on the ends. The wide part is sometimes thirteen inches across, and they are often four feet in length. The upper lip is very long, overlapping the under lip, and is used to twist off branches and leaves, something as a horse will take a whisp of hay.

The moose will break off a limb as large as a man's thumb with its upper lip, and with the tech of the under jaw it will scrape the bark from the roots of a tree to a height of nearly ten feet. From the under jaw laugs a tult of hair about six inches long. Both the male and female have this tutt, but the male alone has horns. The hair is a dark brown on the back and shades to a lighter color on the sides. Both sexes have a short mane on the shoulders. The moose never runs, he trots. I have seen them trot over a rail fence without breaking their trot, and through snow three feet deep, reaching sixteen feet at every stride. If disturbed they will start off and never stop until they have gone twenty miles; but if followed by dogs they will stop to fight them, and thus may be come up to. Their hearing and sense of smell is much more acute than in a deer, and they will not stand to look at you like the deer, but as soon as they perceive a man they are off. They eat the large roots of the pond lily and coarse grasses in summer. In winter their food consists mainly of twigs and the bark of the striped maple, called moose wood. When they move through the woods they sway their heads from side to side and make quite a noise with their horns. They live to be ten or twelve years old.

The first time I ever saw a moose I was seven years old. The first time I ever saw a moose I was seven years old. The first time I ever saw a moose I was seven year old. The sam and the gold of the woods. When they do the saw and the part

The next morning we baked some Johnny cake and took it to him. He was much frightened at first, but after giving him a piece he would eat ont of our hands. The next morning he was watching for us. We used to go in every day and pat and feed him. I made a halter and taught him to lend. He was very kind and never kicked. I have seen an old moose kick hard enough to take the bark off a tree without hitting it. We kept him a week inside of the fence, when we led him to North Lake and from there out of the woods. On the way ont he walked faster than a man, and Dunnigan fell behind. I was walking in one track and the moose in the other. I had one hand hold of the halter chain and the other over his shoulder. When we came to the top of "Railroad" hill he looked back, and, seeing Dunnigan in the distance, became frightened. It was two miles and a half to Dawson's, and we were there in ten minutes. He never broke his trot, and all I had to do was to lift my feet. I never traveled so fast before. At Dawson's he was not afraid of the men, but when he saw Mrs. Dawson he went up in the air in a minute, and it was some time before we could quiet him. We started in the morning from North Lake and got to Alden Creek by 2 o'cloek in the afternoon—twenty miles.

I kept him in the barn for some time, and one day he got.

I kept him in the barn for some time, and one day l out. I took a halter and some Johnny cake and caught him without much trouble. I afterward took him to Utica and sold him to a man who kept what was known as the City Garden. He died the next 4th of July.

#### ANTIDOTE FOR RATTLESNAKE BITE.

ANTIDOTE FOR RATTLESNARE BILL.

Editor Forest and Stream:

When about nine years old three boys of us were in the woods after berries, in the southern part of Iowa, where rattlesnakes were plenty. A rattlesnake struck one of my companions on the side of his foot twice, leaving three marks, as if a large needle struck him and was forced out by tearing through the skin. We were a mile from the nearest house for which we started at once. Having to cross a stream, we doused the bitten boy in the cold water to keep him cool. By the time we got him to the house his foot and leg was swollen to twice their size. The mother of third boy took in the situation at once, and made the bitten boy drink all he could hold of new milk, with all the indigo the milk would hold in solution. This was kept up until danger was passed and in a week the boy was as well as ever.

Wall E. Pike.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A friend of mine recently killed a very large diamond rattlesnake (Orotalus adamanteus). It was six feet in length and ten inches in circumference and had seven rattles and the button. I took off the skin to preserve. This is the sixth one that has been killed near the same locality recently. They are pairing at this season and earlier, and traveling about the low scrub and palmetto woods more than at any other time, which makes them particularly dangerous in September and the carlier part of October. I have been here ten years, but never heard of any one being bitten by one. A good plan is for a sportsman to carry a small vial of strong ammonia, inclosed in a little case made from part of a hollow section of bamboo fishing rod. This immediately poured into the wound, after it has been enlarged if possible by a sharp knife, is probably the best remedy one can carry with them.

GLENCOE, Fla., Oct. 14.

THE GROUND SNAKE,—Glencoe, Fla., Oct. 16.—Some time since I mentioned the faet that I had sent a ground snake to the Smithsonian Institution, with request for information, but had never received a reply. This week I received a letter from Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Curator Department of Reptiles of above Institution, in which he states that he had just returned from an extended visit in Utah, which was the cause of delay in answering my letter of inquiry. For the information of those who wish to learn more of the ground snake I will state that Dr. Yarrow says its scientific name is Rhineura floridana, popularly known as 'ground snake' or 'thunder worm." It is supposed to come out of the ground when it thunders and rains. A full description of it may be seen in the 'Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences,' Philadelphia, 1861, page 75.—RED WING.

ALBINO SQUIRREL.—New York, Oct. 5.—While shooting in Livingston county this snmmer, I ran across rather a curiosity which was nothing less than a white squirrel. It was about the size of the common gray, had pink eyes, with an extremely full bushy tail, and when shot, althought brought to the ground, was not apparently much injured, and I succeeded in keeping it alive. On examination, I found its skin was literally "perforated" with shot much finer than that used by me (No. 7), showing that it had been previously shot. Is this a distinct species or a freak of nature?—Ybloc. [An albino gray squirrel no doubt (Sciurus carolinensis leucotis).

#### POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

A favorite Danish dog was with the Emperor Alexander II., in the tragedy of 1881, and escaped the catastrophe in which his master perished. The animal was taken possession of by the Princess Dolgorouki, and may have been frequently seen escorting the Princess and her children in the Champs Elysees. It has now just died at Lucerne, and will probably be stuffed and sent to St. Petersburg.

and sent to St. Petersburg.

Dr. Parker went hunting some time since, and seeing a squirrel poke his head out of a hole in the tree, he fired, but not seeing the squirrel drop, he came to the conclusion that he had missed it. Almost instantly he saw what he supposed was the head of the same animal, and again fired. Still the squirrel head appeared at the same place. He fired thirty-four shots, and, as he did not see the game drop, he came to the conclusion that it was useless to continue the bombardment, and started to go further into the grove. Lo and behold when he had passed the tree on which he had seen the one squirrel, he saw thirty-four lying in a heap upon the ground.—Chartiers Valley Tribune.

An extraordinary incident occurred at Seaconnet Point a day or two ago. It appears that an ox was grazing near the shore where the fishermen had spread their seine to dry. He strayed on to it and his feet became entangled in its meshes, which so enraged him that he attacked the seine with his horns. Then the fun began. With each plunge of his head the beast brought the seine nearer to his feet by continually looping up the seine upon his horns, in consequence of which he was thrown to the ground. The fishermen saw the occurrence and, after some trouble, extricated the captive. The seine was badly broken and the ox completely subdued. This is the first ox ever caught in a seine at Little Compton or any other place.—Exchange.

# Game Bag and Gun.

#### DUCK SHOOTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

DUCK SHOOTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

WE have been gunning at intervals all the fall. We sometimes did not need a game bag, but we had a good deal of gunning all the same. Our ambition was roused by reports of ducks in Charter's Lake at Memramcook. We agreed on a day and went early to pick a good position for the evening shooting. I had thirty cartridges and Bob used a muzzleloader. We crossed the marsh to the bottom of the lake, and when near a small canal we disturbed a dozen or so snipe. While waiting for ducks we tried the snipe. In about fifteen minutes we had fired all our ammunition and bagged two snipe and a "bunkum." We are not crack shots, and we came home without killing any ducks. We went to the same place on a subsequent evening and opened fire on the snipe again. We got four that time, and saw a Frenchman who had that morning killed five ducks at one shot with an old musket.

the same place on a subsequent evening and opened fire on the snipe again. We got four that time, and saw a Frenchman who had that morning killed five ducks at one shot with an old musket.

We rested for a day or two. Then we heard how Hemenway and Smith, two "down Easters" from Portland, had killed eighty-five snipc in one day and ninety in another, in the adjoining parish, and we went down in the marsh near the Intereolonial Railway and gunned snipe. Bob killed one dead and I had one down in the grass badly hurt, but could not just locate him, when George McKay, of Philadelphia, came along. He had been down to the Memramcook River with his 36-inch double breechloader, and to encourage us emptied his game bag on the grass. Twenty-two jacksnipe, two golden plover and some sandpipers comprised his pot. He went along on his way home and put up and killed another saipe which we had marked down. We went home by way of Palmer's Pond, however, and Bob killed a muskrat. It fortunately couldn't fly, and we gathered him to his fathers. Our spirits revived somewhat, and when I got a pot shot at a flock of six fall plover and killed the wholc lot, like Richard, I was myself again.

Then came the news of how Dr. Allen last week had discovered a haunt of ducks in the Point de Bute Bog, a few miles from here, and had killed forty-seven in a few hours, and missed as many more through bad marksmanship. I remembered a lake in the heart of the woods between here and Sackville where ducks used to congregate, and Bob and I immediately planned to go there. We started last Friday morning at daylight. There had been a frost in the night, and the air was keen as our carriage crushed through the frozen puddles. We had to drive ten miles to New Galloway, and then walk four miles through the forest primeval. We stopped at Deaeon Lawrence's to get his dog. The Deacon is fully restored to grace since his one slip last spring, at the same time, wild geese should still beware how they tempt him cn Sunday. The Deacon has forgiven me for writi

horse. The accommodation at New Gailoway is limited. A tumber camp and two deserted frame huts comprise the only habitations. It is a mile from the main road in the heart of the woods, and exists more for the purpose of having public money used on its road than anything else visible to the naked eye.

We picketed the horse in a fence corner and started for our lake. After walking a mile or so, the effects of the frosty air wore off, and we were making good time when Bob stepped on a root made slippery by the frost and fell headlong, sending his dinner basket into a dense brush heap. I waited for him as he groped around in the jungle for struy chunks of bread and sandwiches and raw beristeak, and strangled my emotions and said nothing, for I did not want to hurt his feelings. Luck came from the mishap, for while Bob was still gathering into his basket the fragments of the loaves and fishes, the familiar sound of a partridge drumming came from a thicket just below us. I hurriedly started back on the road so that we might converge on the point where the bird was. I hadn't gone twenty steps before my turn came, and the treacherous frost on another root gave me a header into a spruce bush. I fared better than Bob with my dinner, as it was stowed away in my coat. Bob did not see me go, so I again strangled my emotions and said nothing, for this time I did not want Bob to hurt my feelings. He did see me putting on my hat, and with his mind on the patridge, asked if I saw anything. I said no, and added with guile that it was impossible to see very far without stooping down pretty well. Bob does not know yet why I went down.

Befor we got far into the thicket the partridge drummed again, and then I saw him standing facing me not thrity feet away, on a log, with feathers ruffed and an apparently good opinion of himself and the world in general. I fired at his head, he was so close, and he bit the dust instantly. He was a splendid fellow, as big as a hen, It seemed like slaughter to kill him as he stood up there, but we k

keep a tuft of grass between me and the flock. Then began some systematic crawling. I did not go far before an old duck in the middle of the lake saw me and commenced quacking. I had to keep still for fifteen minutes before her suspicions were allayed and she went on feeding. Then I crept on again for a hundred yards, just dragging myself by inches and keeping flat to the wet bog. At last I reached the tuft of grass, and, peering through, I could see the flock bunched together, all feeding, standing on their heads in the water with tails straight in the air. I placed some cartridges ready at my knee for reloading, and then aiming at the point where the tails were mainly bunched, I whistled. Up came the heads like Jacks-in-a-box, and I fired at once. Bob fired as the ducks rose toward him, and when the smoke cleared away six fine mallards lay stretched out on the water and a seventh, wing-broken, was making frantle efforts to swim off. I soon stopped that one and then began shouting to the dog, when hearing wings, I looked up to find the rest of the flock over my head wanting to light among the dead ducks. I fired both barrels, but without effect, as they were flying wild and I was excited. My shots disturbed two teal feeding across the lake, and they came and lit a short distance up shore from me. A hasty detour, some more creeping and a shot, and the birds were mine. By this time the dog had come around and I went back for the mallards, alas, to find but six. One had been playing 'possum, and as soon as I went after the teal had made off and hidden.

The dog brought the six ashore and we returned to camp. I knew of a pond a short distance off, which I concluded to hunt up, while Bob built a fire. I found one black duck there which I succeded in soon bagging. I then started up shore on my way back when a teal got up right under my feet. I fired, but I doubt if the shot overtook him, he was going like a ball. He went directly to Bob, who hearing my shot had gone fown to the lake and wasted more amunition over hi

## A BAD CASE OF BEAR FEVER.

A BAD CASE OF BEAR FEVER.

A GREAT deal has of late appeared in Foreest and stream about "buck fever," and undoubtedly the hunters of this country have discussed the malady without, however, getting a proper diagnosis. I know of a case in which two hunters were attacked by a somewhat similar trouble, but one which may not be so difficult to diagnose.

In 1871 I was making a trip from Cincinnati to San Francisco; it was a matter of business with me, but I made arrangements so that if I should conclude to stop over for a week's hunt I might do so. It was before I reached Denver, Col., that I met a loquacious farmer on the train. He talked with great volubility about hunting antelope, but apparently did not greatly relish this sport unless properly seasoned with tussles with bears and wildcats. The latter I did not care about, as I had shot many of them in my native State, Ohio, but the word "bear" sent the blood boiling through my veins. It took only a few minutes for me to make arrangements.

did not greatly relish this sport unless properly seasoned with ussles with bears and wildcats. The latter I did not care about, as I had shot many of them in my native State, Ohio, but the word "bear" sent the blood boiling through my veins. It took only a few minutes for me to make arrangements with the farmer and I concluded to stop with him at least a week. We left the train together and drove some fifteen miles to his home. In the evening he told me many stories of desparate encounters with bears, and pointed proudly to a badly lacerated ear as evidence of the cannibalistic propensities of the bears he had introduced himself to. I found his talk very entertaining, but did not like the information I received that bears were becoming scarce and that my friend had not seen any in several weeks.

The next morning we were out with two good rifles, and the word was "anything bigger"n a rabbit or a grouse," I did not like the idea of shooting without a dog, but my friend assured me that dogs only served to alarm the game, and that he could do better without than with them. He evidently considered me greener than I was, but I humored him in everything, even when he suggested to me to keep within fifty yards of him and to signal with my handker-chief in case I saw any large game. He assured me that it required the skill of a hunter like himself to properly despatch Colorado game. Now I had "barked" squirrels in Ohio and Kenucky, and I saw but little difference between hitting an antelope and trimming the bark from under a squirrel. I accordingly made up my mind that the information my friend would receive of the presence of any large game. We was 0 o'clock in the morning and neither of us had fired a slot, when I noticed something moving in some thick bushes about twenty-five yards from me. I glanced about me and saw my friend looking in a different direction. I cocked my rifle and held my breath, awaiting developments. Suddenly the bushes parted and out stepped—a bear. Allow me to say here that I am glad that your

my friend up another tree. Both of us enjoyed the exhilar-ating effects of the upper strata of Colorado atmosphere for some time, and then descended to terra firma and returned home. A coolness had sprung up between mine host and myself, and we cancelled out engagements at onco. At the dinner table mine host caught me glancing alternately at his wife's teeth and then at his ear, and the coolness in-creased to arctic frigidity. I hastened away from this place, and since then I have shot nothing larger than a jack-rabbit.

what kind of a bear was it? Now you have got me. When I enter a menagerie I can tell you all about all the bears there, where they come from, how many children they can eat without disturbing their digestion—that is, the bear's digestion—in fact, I am a perfect encyclopædia on bears; but that one particular bear I know nothing about, and I don't want to. I learned all I wanted to know about him in less than the hundredth part of a second. I don't know whether he was a brown bear, a black bear, a grizzly bear, a polar bear, or any other kind of a bear. I would not swear it was a bear at all; it was some big, horrible thing that gave me a horrible fever and made me climb a tree, and if there is anything in the neighborhood that will make me climb a tree, I emigrate.

Pym.

#### TO DAKOTA FOR GAME.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been a constant reader of your paper for a number of years, and notwithstanding that I belong to that class (postmasters) whom you accuse of handing out to the dear public your paper "well thumbed," I have also been for a long time a "regular subscriber." I confess that when I read your "soft impeachment" against the P. Ms. they were as a class raised several notches in my estimation as to their discernment in the matter of good reading, and I trust if this reaches the eyes of any of them they will at once become not only readers but subscribers as well.

I have been very much interested and profited by your articles from correspondents in different parts of the country, giving notes on prospects for shooting, etc., and the direction of some of my annual shooting tours has been determined by this information. One good turn deserves another.

the direction of some of my annual shooting etc., and the direction of some of my annual shooting tours has been determined by this information. One good turn deserves another.

First as to the route and time. If you are after grouse and chicken shooting start the last of August. If you come from the Eastern States, a good route is via Canada Southern to Detroit, Mich., thence via D. G. H. & M. R. R. to Grand Haven, and then by the boats of this latter company's line to Milwaukee. The day boat of this line, "The City of Milwaukee," makes the run from Grand Haven to Milwaukee (86 Miles) in five hours. In Milwaukee, Messrs. Watrous and Mower, editors and proprietors of the newsy Sunday Telegraph, are both lovers of rod and gun, and Capt. Mower will cast a fly with the best. In the same building, in the main hall, is Peck of Peck's Sun, who has a beautiful stam yacht on one of the lakes about seventy-five miles north of Milwaukee, built and equipped especially for hunting. From Milwaukee 1 took the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, From either Chicago or Milwaukee and St.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Countless numbers of geese of different kinds swarm over the wheat stubble at this season of the year. Any one familiar with goose shooting would have no difficulty in obtaining all he wanted. Here is a "pointer" to Eastern sports men who have been here and gone East, no doubt satisfied with killing a few little ducks: Come in October if you went sport.

with killing a few little ducks. Collect in Celebrate want sport.

Dressed in suitable clothes, the color of dead grass (this is important), I procure a dozen sheet-iron profiles, and with my great, big, heavy 12-gauge 7½-pound hammerless, and plenty of shells loaded with one-ounce No. 2 chilled shot, take myself to some convenient stubble field, and there find a suitable place to hide. I arrange my decoys in a semicircle inclined facing the wind. It is now 3 o'clock P. M. and time for the geese to go out to feed. Looking in the

direction of Fox Lake I see long lines in the sky. I know at once what that means; the geese are coming, and as the first come nearer others follow, until there seems to be no end. Now I hear the honk honk of the nearer ones; and see, here they come. They have spied my decoys. On they come, and as they hover for a second, having discovered the fraud, I suddenly rise up out of the stubble and give them both barrels. Strange, only one goose came down. It can't be that I missed. Guess they were further away than I supposed. But here come some more, and this time I have better success, and down come two "whoppers." So it goes on until 5 o'clock. Just two hours' shooting and I have ten geese all told. Let us look them over. This large one is a Canada goose (Brenta canadensis) and weighs fifteen pounds. Here are three small geese marked just the same as the above; there are Hutchins geese (Brenta hutchinsii). Then we have three nice white ones, snow geese (Anser hyperboreus), one speckled belly, yellow feet and bill, with creamy white feathers around base of bill. Here are two that puzzle me: Size nearly as large as the snow geese, color cinnamon ashy, dark on back and dirty white on belly, feet and bill yellow. Will Forrest And Stream kindly help me out and say what they are?

Sandorn, Dak., Oct. 15. SANBORN, Dak., Oct. 15.

### THE WOODCOCK'S CONCEALMENT.

THE WOODCOCK'S CONCEALMENT.

Lyery one must have a first time for seeing a woodcock upon the ground and alive. This sight came to me last week. Our party had been out all day, with fair success on quail, when toward night we put up a bevy, which, leaving two of its number behind for our bag, scattered in every direction. Some of them went over a fence, down a side hill into the thick birches, briers and alders, and there we scarched vainly for them. Once through this thicket, we found it hard returning; but finally forced our way through to find one quail, which we missed. We followed his flight, and in his stead put up wild a fine woodcock. We marked him down in a thick undergrowth, shaded by second-growth pines, and deep in this our dog pointed him. It was my turn to flush, and into the tangled mass I crept and pushed, gun in hand, until I saw him flattened out upon the leaves like a very leaf himself; his bill under a leaf, his reddish feathers all gathered under him out of sight, the brown stripes on his back looking like the veins of a fallen leaf, save for the gleam of the darker-colored feathers among the lighter ones, and I should not have seen him had it not heen for the dog's nose, which pointed straight into his hid-ing place. So still he lay I thought him a dead bird, and called out that he was the dog's property. But, no! Presently an eye opened, his head moved slightly, his bill lifted the leaf in front, his head cocked over a little to one side and his alert glance, taking in the situation, made me call out involuntarily "Mark" and he was off; but so was my friend's gun, and though the first barrel missed him, the second brought him to the ground, and the dog which had pointed him so staunchly retrieved him to his master.

J. D. P.

#### WITH THE GROUSE IN NEW ZEALAND.

WITH THE GROUSE IN NEW ZEALAND.

HAVING spent about six months in close application to office work in the town of Napier without a holiday, and July 31 being the last day of the open season for game, I determined to have a few days after the birds on the property of my friend D., who owns a section of good shooting ground about thirty miles out of town. I own two guns, but my favorite is a double breechloader, cylinder, 12-bore, 80-inch barrels, and for all-round shooting I have found nothing to beat it. I also own two setters, which, considering the small amount of work they get, acquit themselves very fairly in the field. Count, the senior, is a big English and Irish crossed dog, orange and white with ticked head and neck, 3½ years old. I find this cross a great improvement on the pure bred English, being a much stronger and hardier dog than the latter. Count is simply indefatigable, very stanneh on his points, with a splendid nose and a wide range. His only fault is that he will not retrieve. I rarely, however, lose a wounded bird with him, for he will follow them up any distance and hold them down with his paw till my arrival without damaging more than a feather. Rock, the junior, is a pure bred lemon and white English setter, eighteen months old, and scarcely yet as reliable as the old dog; he slapes very well, however, for a youngster, has a beautiful temper and retrieves perfectly. With care and good luck next season should make him a grand dog, and worthy of his name.

Starting on horseback on the afternoon of the 28th, my dogs running alongside me, I reached D.'s comfortable country quarters just in time for tea, and found my favorite Bland, which I had lett there last trip, all clean and ready for use.

D. and I turned in early, and were up before daylight next

country quariers just in time for tea, and found my favorite Bland, which I had left there last trip, all clean and ready for use.

D. and I turned in early, and were up before daylight next morning, as we had some distance to ride to the best shooting ground. The morning was fine and clear but frosty, and the country rough and hilly, so we were not sorry to get off and walk across some of the gullies by way of sparing our horses and promoting circulation. After about two hours traveling we reach a creek which was to be our depot for the day, tethered the horses, and scrambling up the further bank, found ourselves on a good-sized flat pretty thickly covered with manuka scrub. Here we separated, each taking one side of the flat. I had not gone more than 100 yards when Count evidently got on a scent, which turned out to be that of a cock pheasant, which unfortunately rose before I got within shot; this was Rock's doing, and as I saw the pair were too fresh to work well together just yet, I tied the youngster up to a stout bit of manuka and left him behind for the time. Count now worked spleudidly, not missing or flushing a bird all the rest of the morning.

The next bird to get up was a hen pheasant, and I had her down almost before I recognized her sex. Shortly afterward, coming to a small grassy gully, Count stood again, and I walked up a cock and hen, dropping the former but letting his consort go in peace. The cock was, however, only winged and ran into the manuka, which was in places seven or eight feet high and pretty thick, but the dog followed and found him, and after some trouble I found them both. I traveled a good distance after, this without getting a point or seeing a bird, and was becoming somewhat disgusted when the old dog came to a beautiful stand within a few yards of me. I got the bird, a grand cock, up with some trouble and tumbled him over clean and dead. At this juncture I was stimulated by bearing D.'s first shot on the other side of the flat, both barrels at once, and I pictured him doing

which got up shortly after, a pretty easy shot, and a cock pheasant, which rose when I fired at the rail, accompanied by a hen, at which last, however, I didn't pull a trigger.

I seemed to have got into the thick of the birds now, as the dog was working very fast, apparently puzzled by cross scents, and ranging backward and forward in an aimless sort of way. However, he at last made up his mind, and was soon over another bird, which I bagged; and had only just fired when another cock jumped up right under my nose, and so startled me that I missed him badiy and gave expression to some eloquent language in consequence. I soon, however, made up for this, as the next three birds were within a short time brought down, each with the first barrel; Count standing splendidly and the birds being killed clean. Six pheasant cocks and a hen so far, and my bag began to feel heavy; but carrying his own birds is, to the true sportsman, a labor of love, and I trudged cheerily on over the rough ground. The seventh cock got up presently in a very awkward position and I gave him both barrels. He came down with a broken wing, and I had to go about half a mile before I came across him, with Count in charge after his usual fashion. The sportsman's appetite beginning now to operate on me, I worked back to our rendezvous for lunch, picking up Rock on the way, but without getting another shot. I was not sorry to put off my bag, I can assure you, and by the time I had lit the fire, bolled the 'billy and made some tea, my friend D, put in an appearance. He had got only two cock birds, but had missed several.

We did ample instice to the viands, and although the billy was a deep one, we saw the bottom of it before we left off. After about an hour's rest, including the inevitable pipe, over which we lovingly contemplated the plump proportions and glorious plumage of our victims, a fresh start was made. We had only about two hours now before starting homeward, and they had to be made the best use of. It was Rock's turn now to show what he c

that time. Returning campward by the way of a long grassy gully I got two more cocks, which Rock retrieved perfectly.

On arriving at the rendezvous I found D., whose luck had again been worse than mine, waiting for me with everything ready for a start, so we made tracks for his home arriving long after dark. A good supper, an hour's delicious and contented rest with our pipes after the healthful and pleasurable exercise and excitement of the day, and we turned in to sleep the sleep of the just and the sportsman.

Next morning at daylight we were up again, and, after a hurried though by no means inconsiderable breaffast, started for new ground of very much the same character as yesterday's. I found the dogs in steadier trim the second day and worked them both together, with some slight trouble occasionally through the excitement of the competition, but with several very pretty exhibitions of backing.

To give you all the details of this day's work would be as Hamlet says, "something too much of this." Suffice it to say that when we started for home I had seven fine cock pheasants in my bag. My friend D., however—who I may mention without assumption is neither so keen a sportsman nor so good a shot as myself—had to content himself again with a smaller tally.

Having to return to town the next day, and my friend being unable to go out with me, I took things more easy and waited for breakfast with the rest of the household. The meal over, I took a turn in the immediate vicinity of the honse and in the adjoining bush, and had the luck to get a brace of good cocks in the open and five pair of native pigeons in the timber. The latter are rather slow sport, as you cannot get at them except in the thick bush, sitting, but they form a most acceptable addition to the larder.

I started for town late in the afternoon with my ten brace of pheasant cocks (I left the hens behind) and five pair of pigeons variously bestowed upon my own person and that of my horse, and a very tedious journey it was, the heavy and awkward load

NAPIER, N. Z., Sept. 12.

#### ADIRONDACK GAME PRESERVATION.

ADIRONDACK GAME PRESERVATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The reply of Fish Commissioner R. U. Sherman to my recent letter on Adirondack game preservation, calls for a word of reply from me. There is this difference in my position and that of Mr. Sherman. I speak in behalf of the law only as a disinterested private citizen, while he is on the defensive as a public officer. My observations in the Adirondacks-were made during a three weeks' trip, during all of which I was in camp with four or more guides. My trip extended from the Lower Saranac Lake, Raquette River, River, Round Lake, Upper Saranac Lake, Raquette River, Big Tupper Lake, Bog River, Round Pond and Little Tupper Lake, and back by way of Big and Little Wolf ponds, Little Long Pond, Mosquito Lake, Rollin's Pond, Whey Pond, Little Green Pond, Big Square Pond, Fish Creek Pond and Fish Creek. I got my information in many talks with the gnides over the camp-fires, and they were as well-known and as well-informed guides as there are in that region. I reaffirm all that I said. The game laws are a practical nullity in the Adirondack regions generally. I did not find a guide who did not express his willingness to assist parties to shoot deer out of season. I was told what sport could be had in this and other unlawful ways. I was told of leading sportsmen's hotels which have venison in their ice honses at all seasons. I found the guides declaring it impossible to form any agreement among themselves to enforce the law. As to the general honesty of the guides, I can confirm all that Mr. Sherman says, and their efficiency in their duties is

proverbial. They simply share the too general fecling that it is no sin to violate a game law. If any number of them did not do so, the violators would soon be brought to justice. What I wrote about the game protector stationed at Elizabethtown was fonnded on information given me by the guides, and I feel certain that if those with whom I talked were not under the jnrisdiction of that office, they saw too little of any other officer to know under whose jurisdiction they were. Many an officer in search of violators of the game law may have had "wild goose chases" which Mr. Sherman says have fallen to his experience, but this only enforces the recommendation that I made to "set the guides to watch the guides."

New York, Oct. 17, 1884.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1884

#### CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Editor Forest and Stream.

The fourth annual meeting of the above named body was convened at Los Angeles on Oct. 2. Some twenty delegates were present, in person or by proxy. Director Robinson presided, in the absence of both the president and vice-president.

dent.

An address of welcome by H. T. Hazzard, of the Recreation Gun Team of Los Angeles, was offered, and responded to by the chairman. The usual routine business was then done, after which an address hy the president, Hon. M. Estee, and a valuable paper by Director Ramon E. Wilson

Estee, and a valuable paper by Director Ramon E. Wilson were read.

Mr. Wilson's paper was especially valuable, because it discussed learnedly the question now mooted here, whether or not the State can be districted, so as to enable those in mountain counties to shoot at seasons different from those proper for the valleys and coast. The paper advised conservatism in action, and urged the necessity of tull knowledge before offering amendments to the present law. On Friday evening the Committee on Fish and Game presented a partial report. It had sent over the State several thousand circulars of queries, which had been answered in fair number, thanks largely to the kind words of the daily press, the Forest and Stream, and other sportsman's papers. The answers showed great diversity in habits and seasons in the different parts of California, and the committee hesitated in giving conclusions. It advised the greatest deliberation in framing a law which should meet the needs of all sections. It requested further time in which to complete its report, which was granted, with direction to act in conjunction with the Fish Commission of California in recommending legislative action.

Hon A. B. Dibble and Hon, R. H. Buckingham of the Fish Commission were present, and offered some interesting facts in connection with their work. They had secured 186 convictions for violations of the fish laws. More than had previously been made since there had been a Fish Commission, and believed they had secured either the co-operation or fear of a majority of the river salmon fishermen in the State.

Ten individual members were elected and the meeting ad-

or fear of a majority of the river salmon fishermen in the State.

Ten individual members were elected and the meeting adjourned with resolutions of thanks to its entertainers, the Recreation Gun Tcam, of Los Angeles. Various amusements had been provided by the home club. A trap shoot, drives about the new, but fast growing and developing city of Los Angeles, a quail shoot near the city and a banquet, all of which were enjoyed to the full by the visitors. Much credit is due Messrs. H. T. Payne, H. T. Hazzard, John Kurlitz, F. E. Browne and J. P. Taggart, the Entertainment Committee of the Los Angeles Club, for the perfection of the plan of entertainment.

And very much might be said of the hearty warmth and geniality of all the members of that club, who devoted time and strength to unselfish efforts to please their guests.

The meeting as a whole was a success. The officers elected for the coming year were: President, Hon. M. M. Estee, Sau Francisco; Vice-President, H. T. Payne, Los Angeles; Secretary, H. H. Briggs, 609 Sacramento street, San Francisco; Treasurer, J. P. Spooner, Stockton; Directors, Crittenden Robinson, San Francisco; Ramon E. Wilson, San Francisco; A. L. Thiel, Chico; J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville; Geo. Fletcher, Grass Valley.

Francisco, Cal.

### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

THE "Big Deer Woods," North Atlantic county, New Jersey, has been ablaze for several days past, and the game of that section will thereby suffer.

Quail are reported unusually plentiful in both Maryland and Delaware this autumn. A friend, who has lately returned from these States, traveled on business through this region with horse and buggy, and took special pains to inquire along his entire ronte, and tells me in every case he received the information that many coveys have hatched, and the breedling season has been excellent and the birds are well grown. This is good news, but was expected, as the entire summer has been well suited for the growth of the broods. The swamps and spring branches of Delaware and Maryland afford secure hiding places for the quail, and it is a difficult matter of late years to find them very far from them, and when shot at they invariable seek shelter there; consequently in some parts of both of these States it is next to impossible to make good bags, notwithstanding birds may be quite numerous. A sportsman that has once experienced the trouble of making his way through one of these branches will never forget it.

The cold snap of last week brought on a flight of black-

be quite numerous. A sportsman that has once experienced the trouble of making his way through one of these branches will never forget it.

The cold snap of last week brought on a flight of blackheads to the Havre de Grace flats, not a large arrival to be sure, but enough to know the ducks are making up their minds to come, and by the time the season opens shooting will be good, even if the canvas-back ducks and redheads have not arrived. Your correspondent hears of several gentlemen who intend selling ont their sinkbox ontfit at Havre de Grace, and of others who are making inquiries with a view of purchasing shares in ducking points, in fact some of the gentlemen who are about selling their sinkboxes have told me they intend giving up that sort of shooting for point ducking. It will be but a few years before it will be illegal to anchor a box on the feeding grounds at the mouth of the Susquehanna River; would it were so now.

There is quite a sprinkling of bluebills at Barnegat and Tuckerton bays. Black ducks are not plentiful there as yet. The few broods that were hatched in the Big Swamp above Harvey Cedars on Long Beach have been killed off. I hear of a number of sportsmen who intend starting for Barnegat and Tnekerton next week.

I have taken considerable trouble to inquire of the resuits of those who left Philadelphia for Pennsylvania quail shoot-

ing on the 15th of the month and have not as yet heard of any bag having been made. In almost every instance I am told the leaves had not yet fallen and no birds were found. One indefatigable sportsman said to me, "I did not find a single bird," and I know he was well dogged and selected good grounds. There have not been sharp frosts enough to start the woodcock on their flight, but we may expect during the balance of this month to have them come to us.

The following are the hightest boats scored at the Lazaretto, Pa., up to Oct. 11. Thus far there have been 3,720 rail killed at that ground: W. A. Child 63, W. Stewart 60, H. B. Tatham, Jr., 59, G. M. Griffin 54, Charles Powell 54, John Bailey 49, W. Hood 46, R. Starke 43, C. F. Warwick 43, J. Malin 41, H. McLaughin 40, J. Malin 40, H. Montgomery 40, John Bailey 30, Wash, James 35, P. P. Peace 34, W. Wayne 35, J. Malin 34, W. Irons 33, J. T. Allenger 33, J. Gaffney 33, W. H. Child 30. The season has altogether beeu a poor one owing to continued adverse winds.

#### GAME IN PIKE COUNTY.

GAME IN PIKE COUNTY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just returned from Pike county, Pa., where I have tested the picturesque inducements for sportsmen set forth by enterprising local correspondents for soudry New York and Philadelphia papers. Time was when the picture of a herd of deer sailing through the brush with ruffed grouse streaming from every log would be but little overdrawn. I have seen game and trout plenty in this section, but now game is scarce and the streams are on the verge of being fished out. This is due to market hunting, local hotel requirements, and neglecting to stock to replenish what is taken away.

It seems to me that the correspondents I refer to would do better to save their adjectives and fine writing for the scenery, air and comfort of this lovely country and not say too much about the attractions for the hunter and angler. Too much caunot be said of the natural attractions of Little Pike: exaggeration of its sylvan beauty would be hardly possible. There is accommodation for the most refined and the most delicate in its hotels and every farmhouse. But they should "draw it mild" when they talk of its game and fish.

This was a good year for ruffed grouse. Enough of them were hatched to secure fair sport for a few if they had been allowed to attain maturity. But the woodcock law decimated them, the market hunters "potted" them without compunction when they could barely fly and take care of themselves, in some cases destroying entire flocks. Those not destroyed were scattered and made wild, and but for the thick brush and late season there would be few left. Thanks, however, to this green autumn, there are enough left "for seed," and there is a prospect this year of treble the number of birds being left over for next spring's family business than for many years. With the woodcock law changed by this Legislature in Pennsylvania to Sept. 1, or, still better, the 15th, there would be fine sport in the autumn of 1885.

There will be as good fall woodcock shooting as usual in the county

Ponds, there is a fair sprinkling of ventson on the hoof. Bear signs are numerous.

To those who want advice as to a *pied à terre*, I would say, go to John M. Hoffman's, at the Sawkill Pond near Milford. It is in the center of the woodcock grounds. He has deerhounds, etc., knows how to drive, and he knows how to make visitors comfortable. Oscar Westbrook, at Milford, is a crack shot and a good guide, and can accommodate a party of sportsmen in his snug home. He knows the best quail grounds in the Dclaware Valley, and the prospects for the season, which opens Nov. 1, are excellent.

AMATEUR.

### LOUISIANA GAME SUPPLY.

LOUISIANA GAME SUPPLY.

THE cold wave that a few days ago swept over this portion of the country was especially welcome to our local hunters, who saw in it the approach of a cooler state of the weather, which would allow them to prosecute their favorite recreation with some degree of comfort. The hunting season really opened on the 15th of last September, but the continuous spell of hot weather admitted of but limited journeys in search of game, short passes in the morning being all that was done.

The warm condition of the atmosphere also prevented the taking out of dogs, for the reason that they were soft in flesh, and being so full biooded, exposure would have subjected them to the danger of being afflicted with fits; the quality of the dog has been greatly improved throughout this part of the country, and he is a very poor sportsman, indeed, who fails to take the proper care of a good animal. Another reason existing for the little hunting done was because of the searcity of water for the dogs. Much to the regret of those who uphold the game law, it is a well-known fact that deer have been shot all summer in the immediate neighborhood of the city, and in nearly every instance the meat was smuggled into town. The prevention of just such nnlawfulhuning as this, is one of the principal objects of the new Sportsmen's Association, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be enabled to afford game the protection it is entitled to.

The cold snap through Texas on the 10th inst. had the effect of sending in this direction unusual numbers of teal duck, which spread along the Gulf coast into the western end of Lake Ponchartrain. The Mexican, or dusky duck, that heretofore has been seen around in very limited numbers, can be found in great quantities down near Bayou Des Allemands. On the first day of October eighty-four were shipped into town. Such numbers bagged in one day had been unheard of previous to this.

Reports received from Chef Menteur and Lake Catherine bring the cheering intelligence that the richest kind

overcome in wading to the lagoons. The "no-Sunday-night-train" returning will only admit of limited hunting in this

overcome in wading to the lagoons. The "no-Sunday-night-train" returning will only admit of limited hunting in this locality.

Reports from the "Jump," below Fort Jackson, are very flattering. Large numbers of teal ducks and widgeon aud sprigitail have already arrived there. The great protection the ducks have at the "Jump" is its inaccessibility for our Sunday hunters, which keeps them from patronizing it; it takes at least one day to get there and one to return.

The jack snipe made their appearance here during the month of August, a few being killed in the rear of the city. Some scattering bags of fifteen to twenty have already been made down the L. & N. railroad. As this bird is hatched in the far North, under the most favorable auspices, the admirer of this kind of shooting can be sure of having a royal time with them this coming fall.

Now that the Morgau Railroad is running double daily trains, and has made it possible for hunters to travel at a reasonable outlay of money, the quail and snipe that have heretolore rested in such comparative security along that road from Morgan City to Vermillion, will know what it is to be chased about by the average city hunter.

The Mississippi Valley road ruus through the best deer, turkey and bear country to be found anywhere in the United States, and lovers of large game can get all of this splendid sport they want. They will never return empty-handed if they place themselves in charge of the hunters after big game in the Yazoo Valley and swamp.

Quail along the Big J road abound in the usual large quantities. Trapping having been prohibited in several of the Mississippi counties adjacent to the road, a dog and gnu will fall heir to the birds previously consigned to the trap.

In regard to the annual field trials, it may be stated that Mr. Keup, secretary of the Canton Gun Club, has written to this city that the several fields reserved for the trials to be run in that place in December are literally filled with birds, and the field trial races to be given by the Nati

From the limited information that can be obtained from the Southern Sportsmen's Association, which organization includes some of the best sportsmen element in the city, it seems that they have bright prospects for the success of their field trials. The trials will be run when the others finish, and will secure all the good dogs of the National races, as well as those entered specially for the Southern Sportsmen's event.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GAME AT TIM AND SEVEN PONDS.—Eustis, Me., Oct. 17.—
The fishing at this resort has been first-class all through the season from June to September, and one that has given perfect success and satisfaction to all parties who have had courage to push into this new country, and the results have carried encouragement to the indefatigable pioneer who has carried out the project of keeping a passable road through this forest despite the opposition of the storm king. The hunting season has now commenced, and it will some day be more widely known that this section abounds in big game, especially deer and caribou. Partridges are in abundance also, and can be shot in quantities to suit the desire of the customer. A few hunting parties have already visited these camps, and not a man yet but has had shots at big game. Some hit, but more miss. One man had five shots at three deer, but only got one. But all are satisfied the game and guide are all right, but there was something the matter with the sights on their rifles. Oh! who cannot sympathize with the man at the target match? A clean miss! Witness the look of astonishment and surprise on his face as he makes a critical examination of that rifle and the sights. "Somebody has been fooling with it, surely." We all know how it is ourselves. But it was a noble five-prong buck he shot at, and what will the "boys" say? Just give him one more such a chauce and we will have venisou for supper. I wish it understood by those desiring to hunt big game this fall that Mr. Smith is still at his post and ready to supply any needs that a party can denand. Supplies, camps, guides and cooks and everything will be satisfactory if the rides shoot straight, for the game is there.—M.

NEBRASKA GAME,—Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 12.—Chicken shooting is practically over. The birds begin to flock and won't lie to the dog. Where found alone or in the remnants of coveys they rise out of range. In this immediate locality the sport after this game did not prove satisfactory. Quail are reported in unusual abundance but the cover virtually precludes the possibility of good bags. Three or four coveys have been seen here in the heart of the city. My next door neighbor came over after me a week or so ago to get me to go into his yard and massacre a covey of thirteen that were huddled up in his back yard. I was out of town. Ducks lave been unusually scarce. The scores on this fowl have fallen away below the average of former years. One day last week, when the wind had gotten into the north the night before, the air was full of flocks flying southward, but very few tarried in the streams and ponds thereabouts. The largest bag I heard of was made by Mr. Hallett and myself, being one mallard, three sprigs, and fifteen bluewing teal, nineteen in all. Six of us are ready for our annual fall goose hunt on the Platte and are waiting to hear the bugle sound notifying us the geese are there in considerable numbers. A few flocks have already come down, and sandhill cranes are pretty thick. The weather is as warm and balmy almost as in the sunny South, to-day being absolutely charming. There must be a material change before we can expect to have many ducks and geese with us. The tens of thousands of acres of corn is ripe and ready for them and they can soon fatteu up when they come.—BURR H. POLK.

RABBITS ABUNDANT.—Atlanta, Ill., Oct. 13.—The quail shooting promises to be exceptionally good, there being more flocks, and larger, than commonly. But our best shooting here is at the rabbits in the winter, when there is snow on. W. F. and M. F. and myself killed last winter in about two hours 119 rabbits, 84 quail and 1 fox-squirred. The rabbits seem to be getting thicker every year; 1 think on account of the hedge fences becoming more numerous. There is a company here who have banded together for the purpose of protecting the game in and out of season on their own lands. They have elected a secretary and treasurer, whos duty it is to prosecute any one infringing on any of their game rights. May the good work go on.—W. B. S.

Worcester, Oct. 18.—The members of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club have arranged to have their annual hunt on Wednesday, Oct. 22, if pleasant that day, if not then the week following. The captains selected are O. A. Benoit and Alba Houghton. They have chosen all the members to one side or the other on 124, not including the captains. Among the number are Alderman John R. Thayer, Alderman Caleb Colvin, Hon. Charles B. Pratt, an ex-Mayor and Senator; Col. E. B. Stoddard, Dr. E. W. Sweet, Dr. Quimby, Dr. Charles H. Davis, Dr. J. Marcus Rice, Dr. W. H. Raymenton, Dr. H. J. Simpson; Lawyers Webster Thayer, H. B. Veny, O. L. Taft and J. A. Titus; Col. T. S. Johnson, Clerk of the Courts; Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, Sheriff; Rockwood Hoar, Assistant District Attorney; William Cox, Assistant Registrar of Probate; A. F. Earle, Deputy Jailer; Col. James M. Drennon and David M. Earle, Deputy Sheriffs; Charles A. Allen, City Engineer; Charles E. Batchelder, Water Registrar; Lieut. Aaron S. Taft, of the Light Infantry; also, such shots as W. S. Perry, E. S. Knowles, A. S. Newcomb, A. H. Perry, M. D. Gilman, H. W. Eager, L. B. Hudson, George A. Sampson, A. B. F. Kenney. This year the club will go out of town (to Millbury) to supper.

Massachusetts.—Salem, Oct. 18.—I hear little as yet of the quail, but quite a number of partridges have been bagged. In New Hampshire these latter birds are said to be plenty. I saw one that flew against a man's breast and was caught alive by the gentleman. Two peregrine falcons, one hawk owl, one Richardsou's owl, and a snipe with white head and tail are among the rare and odd things recently taken in Massachusetts. Speaking of odd incidents, a fellow sportsman told me that while laying for ducks once at night, an owl alighted on his head, causing mutual surprise. Some late grass birds and some Wilson's snipe are shot. Mr. Gooddale, the Boston taxidermist, lately captured a fine 4½-pound black bass on a 9-ounce rod, in Wakefield Pond. The fish was very game. Coots have been numerous at Anisquam and at other places alongshore. Quite a fleet of yachts are lauled into winter quarters at the bridges between Salem and Beverly. Rod fishing for smelts is now in order.—X. Y. Z.

CLINTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The members of the Clinton Sportsmen's Club reported this morning after their annual lunt. To-night they draw sides by lot, to be followed by a supper. G. W. Goss, F. E. Bailey, W. H. Gibbs and G. L. Avery reported with 1,635 points; D. H. Hoyter and D. A. Rogers with 360 points; G. M. Livermore, W. H. Elwood, A. N. Smith and H. H. Lowe with 510 points; G. S. Gibson and G. C. Fairbauks with 260 points; B. K. Gallup and A. E. Harriman with 230 points; G. A. Gibbs and W. S. Nickerson each with 85 points; E. T. Cuuningbam, 65 points; Charles Fraser, 55 points; Frank Goss, 50 points; E. C. Osgood and C. F. Tufts each with 25 points; H. A. Thissell, 20 points; F. E. Carr, 195 points; G. W. Truell, 190 points; A. G. Larkin, 125 points, and G. A. Brown, 110 points.

Colorado.—Mr. A. H. Kellogg, the genial proprietor of the Fifth Avenne Hotel of Leadville, has just returned from a fortnight's hunt down the Eagle River, Eagle county. He reports game not so plentiful at Castle Rock, the usual rendezvous for camping in that regiou, but a great abundance of deer and elk near Gypsum. The party also encountered many bears, and discovered three new beaver dams of amazing strength and regularity, equaling in engineering skill the highest art accomplished by man. They were built across a gulch down which the water rushed in a volume at great speed. Some of the trees cut down by the beavers measured fifty-six inches round. Trout weighing two pounds each were caught by the party in unlimited numbers. The fish invariably refused to take the fly in the afternoou, but rose with eagerness later in the day.—C. P. K.

Georgia Game.—Newnan, Ga., Oct. 20.—Owing to the long continued drouth here there has been but little hunting indulged in. Everything seems parched, and it is more of a task than a pleasure to take a stroll in quest of game. Game seems to be plentiful. A rural gentleman who was in towu yesterday says that there will be plenty of birds for the fall shooting. This will be good news to our sportsmen, and they will welcome the day when they can get a day off aud pay their respects to the feathered beauties. 'Possum hunting of late has been indulged in to a great extent, mostly by the colored population, who seem to have very good luck, generally bringing in from three to five at a night's hunting. The exceedingly dry weather compels the 'possums to seek the swamp for water, where the negro meets them with his dog and then the fun begins.—Chocktaw.

CHARLES CITY, Iowa, Oct. 18.—The change of open season on chickens was but little observed in these parts, consequently those who waited for the lawful time had rather poor shooting. Ducks have been here in large numbers and we look for good hunting this fall. Woodcock are increasing and if not followed too close will be good sport soon. I am not able to learn that the quail and pheasant are very plenty, and as they have not been hunted to any great extent do not understand why they should not be as plenty as years past.—Wall E. Pike.

Massachusetts.—Lakeville, Plymouth County, Mass.—Grouse seem to be scarce this fall. Where I found thirty or forty birds in a day last season, not more than ten or fifteen can be found at this time. There were a good many large broods iu July, but for some reason or other they have dwindled down to two and five in a brood. Quail are not showing up as well as expected earlier in the season, but foxes are more plentiful than have been known for a great many years.—E. S.

Sparrows vs. Reed Birds.—The editor of the Wilmington News complains: "The sparrows, which have become comparatively scarce in this city, are found in great flocks on the marshes along the rivers, and it is stated that they drive off the rail and reed birds, to the great disgust of the gunners." It is certain that in the restaurants the sparrow has largely supplanted the reed bird (though the latter's name still appears on the bill of fare).

"THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN."—Messrs. J. B. Lippin-cott & Co., have in press a revised edition of Dr. E. J. Lewis's "The American Sportsman." Chapters have been added by Arnold Burgess. The price advertised in our last issue as \$2.00, is, we learn, to be \$2.50.

Texas Quall and Geese.—Henrietta, Oct. 11.—North Texas is alive with qual; 100 to 150 is a usual day's bag, dogs just on the point all day long. This applies to Clay and Montague counties. I cau hardly get my shells into my hammerless quick enough; had to take the safety ont of it to save wearing my thumb off. Ducks have made their appearance, and I expect to kill geese on Red River next week.—Almo.

What Will Become of the Man who Killed It?—At Vienna's fish and game store on Front street, New Westminster, British Columbia, may be seen as rare a curiosity as Barnum's white delephant. It is a white deer, a buck, weighing 160 pounds. This animal is a uniform creamy white color, and is quite fat. It was shot on the Coquitlam River, and had with it at the time a companion of the same color.

ATHENS, Pa., Oct. 15.—Squirrels have not been as plentiful this year as last, and but few have been killed. Rabbits are very numerous, and I expect some good sport with them after Nov. 1. Qualls and partridges are reported plenty, but few have been brought in as yet.—PARK.

WIRE CARTRIDGES,—Editor Forest and Stream: Will your corresponded "Backwoods," of Beverly, W. Va., oblige many readers of Middle Massachusetts by giving us definite information as to his mode of making wire cartridges.—M.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 13.—Quail are plentiful but very small. Weather terribly hot. I send you a cartoon of A. Meddows, G. W. Tunstall and L. A. Tucker, too well known to you to make any comment.—C. E. W.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Oct. 12.—Fishing for black bass not good this fall on account of low water. Rains two weeks ago filled the streams, and prospect is now fair for sport for a short time.—W. G. N.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

#### THE TOURNAMENT.

As we go to press at noon on Wednesday we cannot give the results of the tournament this week. There has been some delay in perfecting the arrangements on account of the difficulty in getting the members of the committee together, which we hope will be overcome next year. If the weather is favorable, everything points to a good meeting.

the weather is favorable, everything points to a good meeting.

There is no doubt whatever of the good effect of these tournaments in educating the public in the beautiful art of fly-casting, and in the correct manner in which to cast for the striped bass when its "swirl" is distant and it is desirable to land a menhaden bait where the fish last rose. The opportunity to see experts cast their tremendous distances, not by muscle, but by skill alone, is of great value to the fly-fisher; while the barring of these experts from the amateur classes encourages entries among skillful casters who do not expect to compete with the experts.

encourages entries among skillful casters who do not expect to compete with the experts.

Since our list of classes and prizes was published there has been another class restored which was crowded out by the new one for black bass minuow-casting. This is the Class D, single-handed fly-casting, expert. Rods not to exceed 5½ ounces. Scale as in class A. Open to all. The list of prizes will be found in the score book. This is an interesting class, and if the announcement had been made earlier, would be well filled.

We have received the following.

We have received the following:

We have received the following.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I rotice in connection with prizes that I am to give at the coming tournament that the price of my reel is put at \$15. This is not correct. It should be \$10. The price named for Henshall rod is all right, and is just what we sell them at. Of course it is too late to make corrections. I have built up my business by honest dealing, and I don't feel that it is right to bull prices even on give-aways.

Thos. H. Chubb.

Post Mills, Vt., Oct. 18.

## ANGLING FOR A MOCCASIN.

ANGLING FOR A MOCCASIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A rather remarkable instance of the voracity of a water snake came under my notice last August. I was standing on the "fan" of the dam crossing the James River, about fourteen miles below Lynchburg, Virginia, I having tried in vain all morning to induce the bass to bite. I was about to leave and try lower down the river, when I saw a large water moccasin put his head out of a hole in the stone work, about two or three inches above the water. Presently a dead minnow came over the fall and was washed into the eddy just below the snake's hole. Like lightning he seized and devoured it. The snake was evidently "on the feed," and I determined to try and catch him in a sovel manner.

Taking a minnow about an inch long and putting it on an ordinary bass hook, I intended dropping it up stream and letting the current wash it down to the snake; but happening to let the minnow without to the snake; but happening to let the minnow come within about six inches above the snake's head, I was surprised to see him shoot out and grab it, tearing it off the hook. Next time I held it right in front of him and again he took off the minnow without getting hooked. As I did not propose to furnish him with a free lunch, I took a smaller hook and buried it completely in the head of the minnow, and dropped it in front of his nose. He bit and I struck, but although I bent my rod nearly double and my brother banged his head with a long stick, I could not get more than five or six inches of him out of the hole. Suddenly the hook came out, and on examination I found a piece of the skin of the snake's upper jaw had come with it. Snpposing, of course, that he would not bite again that day, we sat down and began eating our lunch.

When we had finished, we thought we would take a parting look just to assure ourselves of the exact locality of the hole in case we wanted to try snake fishing again, and our surprise may be imagined when we saw his "snakeship" in exactly the same position as when we

ining him, I found he had left about three or four inches of his tail behind him; I had pulled his tail off. His length was three feet two inches, and diameter one and a quarter inches.

Rule Britannia. inches. New York, Oct. 18, 1884.

#### BLACK BASS IN LAKE HOPATCONG.

BLACK BASS IN LAKE HOPATCONG.

I IMAGINE that Lake Hopatcong is not wholly unknown to the New York and New Jersey readers of Forest and Stream, for I have seen frequent references to it in your pages. To those who do not know of its location I will say turn to the map of New Jersey, and it will be found on the line dividing Morris and Sussex counties, lying mainly in the former. Last week a friend and I visited it and tried its bass fishing. We had not been here before in ten years, and then it was noted for the abundance of pickerel. Since that time it has been stocked with black bass of the smallmouth species alone, and report said that they had increased and the fishing for them was now good. We wanted new ground in place of Greenwood Lake, where everybody goes, and we found it. We spent a week on the lake, which is larger than Greenwood, and in outline not unlike Raquette Lake of the Adirondacks, and we had good sport with fly and bait. On our arrival, Oct. 6, we took sixteen good fish with the fly, averaging a pound and a half each. The next day they would not take the fly, and we took twenty-one with helgramites, which are scarce here. Our largest catch was with the fly, on the 9th, when we took thirty-five fish, weighing fifty-one pounds.

In trolling for pickerel with the spoon we captured a few of from one to three pounds, and also took two black bass. It seems to be the opinion that the bass have been plenty in this lake for some years, but that the light catches have been due to the great quantity of food which made the fish indifferent to either fly or bait. Now that they have increased in numbers and have eaten up the food the fishing is better. Whether this is actually the case or not is impossible to say, but the fact remains that while we were there the fishing was not only good, but excellent, and we will go to Lake Hopatcong again.

THE ICHTHYOPHAGOUS DINNER.

#### THE ICHTHYOPHAGOUS DINNER.

THE ICHTHYOPHAGOUS DINNER.

THE fifth annual dinner of the famous Ichthyophagous Club took place at the Murray Hill Hotel on Friday night cast. About seventy-five guests sat down in evening dress and ate of the digestible and indigestible viands selected by this club, which spends the year in trying to discover unusual and horrible forms of aquatic food which prejudice prevents other people from eating. The more the appearance or the name of a marine monster excites disgust in the mind of others, the greater the enjoyment the club has in placing it on its bill of fare. At the same time it is a gathering of the brightest wit in fishy circles, and the speeches and stories are of the freshest, as the wines are of the oldest.

Mr. John Foord, editor of the \*Brooklyn\* Union\*, presided, and near him were seated Fish Commissioner E. G. Blackford, Dr. William A. Hammond, Congressman S. S. Cox, F. B. Thurber, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Robert B. Roosevelt, C. R. Miller, editor of the \*Times\*, Howard Carroll, Fred. Mather, Prof. W. O. Atwater, Hon. H. B. McGown, H. J. DeMott, Dr. Spitzka, B. Gillam and Barnet Phillips. The menu, which was allustrated by a full page cartoon labeled "Our Annual Fish Circus," by Gillam, of \*Puck\*, and caricatured the club's committee, was scented with fish oil, and on the back was printed Mr. Mather's poem, "When the Ichthyophagous Dines;" it contained:

Elivir of Bazor Clams.

Essence of Devil-fish.

thyophagous Dines;" it contained:

Blue Points.

Elixir of Razor Clams.

Fetites surprises of Octopus,

Canclons of Anchovies.

Cobia, larded, à la Sam Ward.

Turban of Sea Robin à la Epicure.

Supreme of Shark sauté à la Helgramite.

Souffie of Ray, sauce Normandie.

Croquettes of Limulus à la Montauk.

Baked Carp à la Binaroière.

Fillet of Beef à la Financière.

Souffie of Ray, Sance Normandie.

Croquettes of Limulus à la Montauk. Baked Carp à la Baird.

Fillet of Beef à la Financière.

Ichthyophagous Punch.

The tables were ornamented with fish and boquets, frozen in pyramids of ice, while living hellbenders in aquaria lent a charm to the scene by their beautiful forms.

After most of the courses had been served the President was presented with a gavel made from a serviceable bone of a walrus and sent in by the ladies of Mackerclville. Several learned gentlemen examined the bone and it was evident that an osteological discussion equal to that which broke up the Society on the Stanislaus, might follow, but the rare humor of President Foord explained the matter and warded off the danger. Speeches filled with ichthyic lore followed from Dr. Hammond, Hon. S. S. Cox, Mr. Ely, Mr. Roosevelt, Howard Carroll, and others, and a letter was read from David A. Welles, of Connecticut, who regretted his absence and asked what the club had done to deserve his continued good will. In reply Mr. Foord proceeded to point out the good the club was subserving. It was teaching people that the common fish of the sea, the big fellows that would always exist, were good eating. Even now, said he, there were six fishermen lying in wait along the rivers for one lonesome, unfortunate salmon and eight stakenets set for a poor, belated shad. These finer fish were being rapidly exterminated. What would our great population live on then? Not on beef, said he, for private advices had been received showing that in fifty years cows would be declared sacred animals and no slaughter of them permitted. So the only recourse was fish. He regretted that none of the members had as yet been able to draw up a leviathan with a hook.

Then a tender, gamy fish labeled "baked carp" was brought in and the verdict of the club asked upon it for the use of the Fish Commission Bureau at Washington. Mr. Eugene G. Blackford explained that carp had been placed in the lake at Prospect Park only two years before and had grown

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Oct. 12.—Season opens for quall on 15th inst. Birds moderately plenty. Some good shots and fair dogs about here.—W. G. N.

ATHENS, Pa., Oct. 15.—Bass fishing has been fair here this summer, considering the seines, nets, weirs, etc., that are used against them. If these could be kept out of the river we could have good fishing here.—Park.

## Hishculture.

#### CATCHING CODFISH WITH GILLNETS.

CATCHING CODFISH WITH GILLNETS.

IN a New York paper of Oct. 11, Mr. "C. H. P.," of Beverly, Mass., utters the first protest, which it has been my fortune to note, against catching codfish with gillnets, and I would pass it unnoticed but that he takes pains while covering himself with a nom deplume, to call Prof. Baird by name in a not very compilmentary way. He says, "Prof. Baird introduced the method and it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

I have observed with a good deal of care the weekly reports from Cape Ann concerning the use of the gillnet, and I find that there is no tr.th whatever in the statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

The shore is a statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

The shore is a statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

The shore is a statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

The shore is a statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

The shore is a statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

The shore is a statement, "it is ruining the fishing of the statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

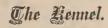
The shore is a statement, "it is ruining the fishing of the statement, "it is ruining the fishing on our shore."

The nets constitute a most effective mode of fishing, and it is probable that "C. H. P." does not own one, and having to eatch his cod with hook, has undertaken to discount the methods of others. Not one in 5,000 of the cod in the ocean comes into lpswich Bay. Probably not one in 100 of those which do come in is caught. One matured cod may be considered to produce 8,000,000 eggs. What effect on the fisheries will the catch of one cod out of every 500,000 have if each of the 499,999 others produce 8,000,000 of ggs annually?

The gentleman remarks that the "nets break up the schools" of codish, but no proof is furnished and the declaration is denied. On the contrary, the meshes of the nets are sufficiently large to allow many cod large enough to spawn to pass through them and not be caught. The past

OYSTER CULTURE AT COLD SPRING.—Some people years past with a worthy persistency continued throwing overboard on his oyster grounds every season thousands of bushels of tin cans, hoop skirts, branches of trees, and other rubbish of various kinds, are now surprised at the splendid set of oysters he has obtained on these odd receptacles. Some old hoop skirt frames and tin cans contain hundreds of the young oysters nicely started, while the boughs of trees are thoroughly weighted down with them. The theory of Mr. Bunce is that the spawn floats along about a foot or more from the bottom and is more readily collected by the boughs and preserved. In support of this theory he finds boughs at the height of a foot or more from the bottom covered with the small seed oysters, while the shells on the bottom near and surrounding these boughs contain none. The boughs will in time rot down and the large oysters find a secure resting place on the bottom.—The Long Islander.

MENHADEN FISHING.—Mr. W. Z. King, Surveyor of Customs at Greenport, Long Island, has made his report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1884. The following astounding figures are given: Number of menhaden taken to factories and rendered into oil and guano, 117,000,000, number taken and used for manure, 5,000,000; total catch 122,000,000; gallons of oil manurfactured, 555,000; tons of soap (dry made), 81,000; of edible fish marketed, 230 tons. The number of sailing vessels is 201; of steam vessel, 29; total 230. Tonnage registered, 13,058,31.



#### FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS

BENCH SHOWS.

Oct. 21, 22, 23 and 24.—First Annual Fall Bench Shew of the Westminster Kennel Club, Madison Square Garden, New York, Entries close Oct. 6. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superntendent, Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1885.—Meriden Poultry Association Bench Show. Joshus Shute, Secretary, Meriden, Conn.
Jan. 10 to 14, 1855.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orlcans, La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln. Superintendent.

March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent.

Nov. — .—Third Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials (Lin. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials (Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. V. Open to members only. Mr. Max Wenzel, Secretary, 19. Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island N. J. Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Trial

Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club at Walltown Timber, Cal. N. E. White, Secretary, Sacramento,

Jal.

Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.
Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmers' Association Trials, Canton, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1644. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

#### CONCERNING DICTATORSHIP.

CONCERNING DICTATORSHIP.

In our issue of Oct. 2, referring to a letter recently published by Mr. Charles H. Mason, we said:

"Mr. Mason relates, partly by positive assertion and partly by indirect implication, a most remarkable story of his own individual experience in this country as a judge at dog shows. His statement is substantially this: That having rendered certain favors to the editor of a sporting paper, he was, through the influence of that editor, invited to judge at a dog show; that he was warned beforehand to award prizes only to such exhibits as belonged to members of the editor's 'ring;' that he was asked to report upon the show, being warned not to criticise certain dogs; that he did so report, but that the truth being told about the dogs in question his report was suppressed; that having by his centumacious behavior thus incurred the displeasure of the editor, he received from him a threatening letter, in which the editor said, 'If ever I come down on you in an editorial there will be — little of you left, and don't you forget it,' and that subsequently his

(Mason's) record as a successful breeder and exhibitor in Great Britain was referred to by this journalist in a false and belititing manner.

"The obvious purport of the letter is to show how the dictatorial individual in question sought to direct and control Mr. Mason's decisions as a bench show judge, and thereby cause prizes to be awarded, not for merit, but to further the ends of the editor or the editor's friends. There is no reason to suppose that the circumstances are not substantially as Mr. Mason relates them. No censure can be cast upon him for having made known his experience. It is instructive, and the public ought by all means to have been informed of it before.

"But when Mr. Mason proceeds to draw inferences from his facts he goes very wide of the mark. His conclusions are that his experience as a judge has been and is the experience of other judges. That is to say, because he himself found it impossible to do his duty conscientiously in the judging ring without at the same time incurring the hostility of the petty canine exar, he has made the mistake of assuming that other judges, against whom such subsequent enmity has not been displayed, must necessarily have been humbly obedient to the dicta of the said 'ring' master. This is an erroneous conclusion."

We are glad to have had, in a three-column article, confirmation of our opinion from an individual who is presumably well informed on the subject.

#### THE NATIONAL BREEDERS' SHOW.

THE NATIONAL BREEDERS' SHOW.

THE National Breeders' Show, which opened in the Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, Oct. 16, and closed Oct. 18, was in all respects such an exhibition as should have given satisfaction to the gentlemen who organized it, as it certainly did to exhibitors and spectators. The show had many excellent points, at once recognized by the visitors. The benching was capital. Instead of 'the usual separate stalls, the dogs were placed on long benches without partitions, so that the entire exhibit of a class would be seen in line, and the effect was very pleasing. The dogs were perhaps more vociferous than they would have been in the separate stalls, but there was not the fighting which might have been expected. The toy dogs were in wire cages, which is by all odds the best mode of displaying them we have yet seen.

Another marked improvement over former shows was the early completion of the judging. This was mainly done on the first day; and on the second day the catalogues were on hand with the awards in each class printed in the margain. This added immeasurably to the convenience and pleasure of the visitors; and it is to be hoped that the same plan may be adopted at other shows. We have repeatedly urged that bench show judging ought always to be done on the first day, and now that the National Breeders' Show has inaugurated the much needed reform, the rule will doubtless be adopted elsewhere. The management of the exhibition was very satisfactory, the dogs well cared for, and the three days' exhibition moved smoothly.

The judging was very satisfactory indeed, and so far as we'ere able to learn, there was scarcely any grumbling, even on the part of those whose exhibits failed to receive mention. With scarcely an exception, the decisions were well received by victor and vanquished.

It seems probable that this show having been so successful, and received such generous support from the dog loving public, will be only the first of a series af shows to be held in the future under the same man

ENGLISH SETTERS-(MR. DAVIDSON).

mg are the classes in detail.

ENGLISH SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

The English setters were not a numerous class—only twenty all told. Dick Laverack was alone in the champion class; he was looking well, although he was not quite up to his best. Liddersdale also had a walk over in the corresponding bitch class. The opendog class brought out a new dog and a good one in the winner, Tug. He is a fine, upstanding dog, with a good nead, except that its color gives one at first glance a poor impression of its quality. He is very good all round with the exception of being a bit straight in stifle. Prince Phœbus, winner of second, well deserved the place. Antic, who wo nhird, is a well formed animal, and promises to turn out a good one, although his color is against him. Tom, vhc., is a workmanlike looking dog of the old-fashioned type. We also liked Black Joe, hc., although he is a trifle coarse. Dick, who was c., is a fair-looking animal. He is a capital trick dog and entertained large audiences each evening. Only four showed up in the bitch class. The winners of first, second and third are all well known to our readers and need no description here. Passion, who was vhc., is one of the sweetest littlings that we have seen in a long time. She is very small but of beautiful form, and if nothing befals her she will easily beat the lot next year.

IRISH SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

IRISH SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

The quality of the Irish setters was excellent all through. In the champion classes there were no entries for competition. In the open dog class first went to Chip, looking better than when at New York last spring. He has the best head of any in the class. Chief II., who won second, is a very good dog except that he carries his tail straight in the air. Blarney, who won third, is a capital young dog, very good all round except that he might be a little deeper in chest. Kildare, vhc., is of good color and fairly well formed, but was badly shown. Mozo, vhc., is a fair animal, but a bit coarse. Karney, who was c, is rather loosely put together, and has not a first-class head. In the bitch class first went to Mollie, who has a beautiful head and color. She was shown too fat to display her good qualities to the best advantage. Second went to Peggy O'More, tather a pretty bitch but more of the English type than Irish. Lady Berkley, who was third, is not yet ten months old; she looks weedy and lacks in chest, but as she has many good points she may make a good one when matured.

GORDON SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

GORDON SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

In the champion dog class the well known Argus was the only one to face the judge. He was looking his best and well deserved his prize. There were no entries in the bitch class. In the open dog class Royal Duke, who won first at the Kennel Club's show last month, easily captured first from his only competitor, Jet, who was awarded second. Jet is a fairly well formed dog, but is lacking in head and his tan is too light in

color. Neither of the two bitches shown were first-class. Lady Bislow, who was first, has a fair head, except that she is a trifle undershot. She has a good chest and legs with a fair loin and feet; she has too much white on her chest and was not in good condition. Heather Lass, who won second, is also a fairly good animal with rather a weak head; she has good legs and feet but is a trifle wide in front and was out of leather.

legs and feet but is a trifle wide in front and was out of leather.

POINTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

In the champion dog elass, Beaufort was given the pride of place. He was in splendid condition. In the bitch class, Rue, also in beautiful condition, had a walk over. The open class for large dogs brought out but two. Fritz, the wimmer, is a very good dog, with no serious faults. Jimmie; who won second, is also a good animal. He was not quite at his best. In the large bitch class, there was not much to choose between the three shown. Lady Gleam won first. She was looking better than we have ever seen her. Roxie II, who won second, is fairly good all round, except that she is slack in the back and too straight behind. Beulah, third, was out of temper and would not allow the judge to handle her; but for this we thought her chances for first very good. The small dogs were a capital lot, all of them receiving notice, which was no more than they deserved. There was not much to choose between Bon Ton, first, and Robin Adair, second, both are good. We fancied the easy style in which Robin moves would carry him to the front. Dean, who was third, has a good head, legs and feet, but was badly shown. In the corresponding bitch elass, first went to Nell, a fair-looking animal, but she was in whelp and did not show at her best. Bird, who was second, also looks fairly well. She is too straight behind and has a coarse tail. Nellie, third, is rather an ordinary specimen much too wide in front.

SPANIELS—(MR. KIRK).

There was only one entry in the Irish water spaniel class.

tail. Nellie, third, is rather an ordinary specimen much too wide in front.

SPANELS—(MR. KURK).

There was only one entry in the Irish water spaniel class, and she was absent. In the champion field spaniel class Benedict won over Bob, Jr., his only competitor. In the open class every animal received a eard, which was a well mented compliment to the excellence of the class. Our old favorite, Black Prinee, won the pride of place; he was looking well. Only one Clumber was shown; he has a good head, capital legs and feet, but might be better in ear. In the champion cocker class Obo II. had a walk over; he was looking well. He was entered "not to compet for specials," which was unfortunate, as he could undoubtedly have won. The open dog class brought out six good specimens, the lowest on the list receiving hc. The corresponding bitch class was also an excellent one. In the class for "other than liver or black" there were several that looked like workers. Taking the spaniels all through, we do not remember to have seen so ood an average lot together. We thought them well judged. CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS—(MR. MARTINET).

Only two Chesapeakes were shown; both were good specimens. Bowley, the winner, has lost an eye and shows age; nevertheless he looks able for a hard day's work yet. He has powerful muscles and is a very good specimen of the breed.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. BATEMAN).

There were only five foxhounds shown, all owded by Mr. D. O'Shea. We preferred Torrenee to any of the lot although there is not a great deal of difference between him and Rally, who was placed over him.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. BATEMAN).

The deerhounds were a very good lot. They were properly placed, and as the winners are well known, no particular description is needed.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. BATEMAN).

In the champion dog and open bitch class Mr. Huntington and it the decement of the lot although the d

DEBERHOUNDS—(MR. BATEMAN).

The deerhounds were a very good lot. They were properly placed, and as the winners are well known, no particular description is needed.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. BATEMAN).

In the champion dog and open bitch class Mr. Huntington had it all his own way. His dogs were well shown. In the open dog class Poacher was an easy winner. He is a good dog with excellent legs and feet; he is a bit full in eyes and a trifle too straight in shoulders and stifle. Joe is an ordinary animal and got all that he deserved.

BEAGLES—(MR. KIRK).

The beagle classes were not well filled although there were several good ones which were described last month.

BASET HOUNDS—(MR. KIRK).

Nemours was the only good one in the class, he also won at the Kennel Club's show last month.

BASET HOUNDS—(MR. KIRK).

This class was also poor with the exception of the winner.

MASTIPPS—(MR. R. EXLEY).

As might have been expected, these classes were remarkably well handled by Mr. Exley, who is the best judge of the breed we have seen in the country. It was a pleasure to us to see these grand dogs judged with some regard for the standard. In the champion class Nevison stood alone in his glory, and added another laured to his long list, this being his forty-seeond first prize. From eye to nose he is too long, and he lacks squareness of murricale. He is also a trifle long on the legs, and would be improved by the addition of more bone. His skull is good, but his strongest points are his excellent neck, shoulders, back, loin and hind parts. He weighed 170 pounds, and was looking well, the old sore on his leg being nearly cured. Herod Cromwell, in the open class, was absent, and DeBuch, late Tiny, was, fortunately for himself, not for competition. He was very badly shown, his coat being almost as course as that of an Irish terrier. He has plenty of bone, but we do not like the wolfish appearance of his head, his throathness or his short fall. Sam, he, is light in eyes, long in face has badly carried, who was commended, but he is not a sh

ST. BERNARDS—(MR. BARLOW).

These classes were well handled by Mr. Barlow, and we hope to see him in the ring again. The St. Bernard is a grand and noble fellow, and deserves a better fate than he has too often received. Hermit represented the rough-

coated champions, but the son of Rollo and Lady Abbess was sadly out of condition. He has a fair good head, plenty of bone, and stands on the best of forelegs and feet, but he has hight eyes, a slack loin, and moves badly behind. The first to attract attention in the open dog class was Rene, long in face, slack in back, and eurly in tail, fair body; legs and feet, but too small for a winner. Samson, winner of second honors, is of good size, has a fairly good body and stands on good legs and feet. His faults are heavy ears, a curly coat, an inclination to throatiness and a ring tail. His muzzle, too, is not square enough. Casar, very badly shown was placed first. With the exceptiou that he is bad at both ends, he is a good dog. His face is too fine and wolfish in expression, and his tail, the end of it, has a liking for his back, body, legs and feet very good. Rollo, placed third, is not up to the usual form of Mr. Benson's kennel, and his faults are too numerous for a good specimen. He is short and wavy in coat, shelly, fine in muzzle, light of bone, and carries his tail too gaily. In the Indies' class, Millicent II. placed second, is a niceish specimen of good size, and stands on capital feet; she is inclined to be snipy and slack behind the shoulder, lacks coat and bone, and does not possess these ugly monstrosities, dew claws. First on the list stood her kennel companion, Stella, rather a catchy looking daughter of that not over handsome but notoriously great stud dog. Thor. She is a broody looking bitch, good between the couplings and stands on the best of legs and feet; she carries her tail too high, does not move well behind, is snipy and requires the addition of considerably more coat to be a really first elass specimen; she was well shown, indeed it was her advantage in condition which placed her in front of Casar and Lohengrin for the special prize. Regie, who won third, stands out at the elbows, lacks bone, is snipy, slack in the back and faulty in feet; her himd parts are good. Lohengrin, who always

her tall foot high. Sughts Stoon thom quarters, and a charmes her throaty. The owner of Abra, placed third, refused as an examination of the bitch off the bench, so that the only faults we could discover were crooked for legs, a snipy face, a throaty ncck, and lack of bone in forearms.

New FOUNDLANDS—(NR. KIRK).

We were sorry not to see a better class of Newfoundlands, though they were equal and even superior to those at most shows. Truly this grand breed of dog deserves more attention. He is brave, intelligent and kind, and those who remember Mayor of Bingley will not deny that he is handsome. The dogs exhibited at our shows are too curly, and appear to be crossed on the English retired to the country of the superior of the superior of the country of the superior of the s

judging means improvement in the dogs, and we would always like to see the plucky little terrier judged on his merits, but alas, how seldom do we see the standard followed. In the dog class there was a great gathering of the cracks. Raby Tyrant, Rascal and Searsdale, are terriers good enough to suit most men. Mr. Barlow handled them well, and it was evident from the first that he knew what he was about. There was no attempt to put airs on, or to "look wise." He handled the dogs as though he had seen a terrier before, and not as a man would take hold of a cat. Raby Tyrant, the sturdy little son of Bailiff and Peach, won, and deserved the blue ribbon. He is a rare good terrier, shows a lot of character, and carries himself as only a terrier proper can. He is a trifle heavy at the shoulders, and is growing checky with ago, we would also prefer his ears not quite so heavy, and could improve him below the eyes, but he is a grand little dog, stands on rare good legs and feet, has a good back and a capital jacket. Then there is a dare-devil look about him which unquestionably means business. Scarsdale came next. He is a trifle too full in checks, wide in front, and light of bone, and there is a thickness of muzzle near the nose which we do not like, for it is not in the place where it is required, or where the squeezing power lies. Rascal is too long in the back, and is also wide in front and inclined to be snipy. The others were outclassed. The bitches were not a good class. Jaunty is weak in muzzle, does not carry her ears well, and is too weedy for our liking. Second prize was withheld, but we think if Jaunty was good enough for first, Clover Belle was good enough for second. Her best point is her coat. She is light of bone, snipy, carries here ears badly and is too long cast. Gypsey is plain in head, light of bone, and long in the back.

BULL-TERRERS-GREAR. BABLOW.)

Here Grand Duke beat Young Bill, but Billy has seen the day when he could have given Young Duke some points and a

BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. BARLOW.)

Here Grand Duke beat Young Bill, but Billy has seen the day when he could have given Young Duke some points and a beating, good dog as he is. Duke was looking well, but was shown too fat. He is a young dog and with age is growing cheeky; he carries his tail too high, and is a trifle underhung, nevertheless he is a good dog. We could never see but two faults in Billy. His eyes are too full and his tail an inch and a half too long. In the bitch class Searlet II. had a very easy win; she has a capital body, legs and feet, and is a broodylooking bitch that should breed good ones. She too is a trifle underhung, is growing cheeky, and at some time has lost an inch or two off her tail. Nipper is not a show dog, there being a preponderance of bull blood in his veins, as shown by his head and eyes.

SKYES AND YORKSHIRES—(MR. KIRK).

Three Skyes, or rather only one with any pretentions to low form, and he too short and soft in coat to take a first

Three Skyes, or rather only one want and first show form, and he too short and soft in coat to take a first prize.

Yorkshires were better. Mr. Campbell makes a mistake when he enters Dandy as a blue and tan; he is a silver-haired Yorkshire, and if entered as such will not be easy to beat until the breed is improved. The winner is a compact little dog, short in hair and too dark in color along the back; he is straight in coat, but is a long way removed from high class form; the tan on head and legs is not of the rich color we like to see. Jimmy has more coat and it is of better texture than the winner's, but his tan markings are very light and he has lost his back color. We should have placed Marquis second. With the exception of Mr. Campbell's dog he was the best coated specimen in the class, but we do not like his roached back. In the bitch class we cannot indorse Mr. Kirk's awards. The winner is two and a half years old, but has not sufficient coat for a six months' old puppy. The second prize winner was much the best in the class, though light in color and wanting in coat. Lassie, placed third, is too long in the back and too light in color; she has plenty of coat, but it is too way.

WIRE-HAIRED AND IRISH—(MR. BARLOW.)

Erin among the Irish scoved an easy first. He is a nice col-

WIRE-HARRED AND HEISH—(are, Barredw.)
Erin among the Irish scoved an easy first. He is a nice colored dog with a fair head and good legs and feet, but he is too small and weedy. The others were not first-class, and one at least was undershot. In the hard-haired Scotch terrier class one prize only was given, and that not to a good one.

ne prize only was given, and that not to a good one.

BEDLINGTONS AND BLACK AND TANS—(MR. KIRK.)

Blucher, among the Newcastle gentlemen, had a clean and easy win. In head, coat, eyes, and length of legs he requires improvement. We hope to see this game breed encouraged and improved. In the black and tan elass Bessie won. She is a fair specimen, good in body and stands well on her feet. But she is a bit snipy and her cheek markings are not distinct. Her color is good. Brilliant is not a good one, being light in eyes, wide in front, not full enough below the eyes and cheeks; he carries his tail straight up in the air. His markings and color are good. In his place we should have put Queen, who only got commended. She is a little weak in muzzle and has no thumb marks, further, she stands a triffe high on the legs, and did not show herself well in the ring. She was in splendid coat, is good in color, correct in markings (excepting thumb marks) and has the best chest and shoulders of anything in the class. Lady falls away too much below the eyes, which are too light in color. She has a plai head and a coarse tail, but is good in color and markings.

of anything in the class. Lady falls away too much below the eyes, which are too light in color. She has a plain head and a coarse tail, but is good in color and markings.

BULLDOGS—(AIR. BARLOW).

These classes were remarkably well judged by Mr. Barlow. Bellissima beat Tippoo in the champion class. She is a grand bitch, and we never saw her look so well. She has a grand head, with immense girth of skull for a bitch, good legs all round, and a well roached back with bone enough to suit anybody. Her feet are a bit faulty, and she might be stronger in the back, but we fail to see much else wrong with her. Tippoo, too, is a good one, and we would like him better still with less davlight under him, a stronger arm and better feet. The open dog class introduced us to a new comer, Robinson Crusoe, and a grand dog he is. He has a magnificent head and a fairly good body. His worst fault lies at the elbows which are not thrown out sufficiently, which gives him the appearance of having terrier legs. We would like to see his body swing more freely between his couplings when he moves, in the manner peculiar to the buildog, and would prefer his back a little more roached, but he is a grand dog. Rhodora had a very easy win in the bitch class, there being nothing approaching her in buildog character. Bellissma won the special over Robinson Crusoe, and we indorse the decision.

PUSS—(AIR. BARLOW).

George, not being for competition, left Roderick with a walk over, and we never saw him looking better. His faults are well known—muzzle, eyes and hind quarters. In the open dog class Tum-Tum II. won, but we cannot stand his smutty color, his long face, small eyes, or his faulty feet and tail. Our choice was Max, notwithstanding his faulty stilles and loin, or his while too or two. He was points the best headed dog in the class, and there was none with better eyes. We would have placed Treasure next, being cognizant at the same time of his somewhat coarse coat, throatiness, not very good color and terrier feet. Ned is too large, long

Iarge, no trace mark, bad tail and of smutty color.

TOY TERRIERS—(MR. KIRK).

In the smooth class first prize very properly went to Dot, a fair black and tan. Second was given to Flora, the owner of which could not consistently have found fault had Mr. Kirk withheld the prize. In the rough class Fonzo, a very poor specimen, faulty both in coat and color, won. Floss, hc., was a long way ahead of the winner, and should have been first

without doubt. Myrtle is a preity little woolly nondescript, and so was Nellie. These were poor classes. The winner in the King Charles class was well selected. He has a fair head, but is much too short in ears and small in eyes; his forelegs are not straight enough, and he was not in good condition. Cherry Ripe, a black, white and tan, came next. Head fairly good, ears set on too high and badly carried, tail carried too high and eyes cocked. Lilly is too long in the face. Floss has her ears badly placed, besides which they are too short, her face is too long and her ail is too thin; her color, however, is good. In the Blenheim class, the judge did not seem quite so much at home as with some other classes. We should have placed the third prize winner first, the second prize winner second, and the first prize winner third. The winner has terrier ears, a long fine muzzle, and no dot on the forehead. The second prize winner is too dark in color, short in ears, and small in eyes. Floss should have been first; she is better in color than tho others, has a good body, and though short in ears, she beats the others in this respect also. Every dog in the class was a poor one.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MESSRS, KIRK AND BARLOW).

muzzle and too small in eyes, and the class was a poor one.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MESSRS, KIRK AND BARLOW).

Zampa and Schneiker, two Esquiman dogs, were given the prizes. We would have preferred one of them straighter on his forelegs than he is, believing as we do that good legs and feet are indispensable requisites. One dog was blind of an eye, and we should have put him back on that account alone. Our choice for first prize was Barrie, a berglund; one of the grandest built dogs we have ever seen, and one of the largest. He certainly looked less of a mongrel than several of his associates, and we think the judges overlooked his many good points. There were some "rare" dogs in this class, one of which was entered as follows: "Dillie, wolf collie; sire a black collie, out of a black wolf; black and white, born June, 1880. Breeder, Mr. Chunk. Not for sale," Following is a complete LIST OF AWARDS.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Dog: T. G. Davey's Dick Laveack, blue belton, 5yrs. (champion Thunder—Peeress). Bitch: T. G. Davey's Liddersdale (A. K. R. 599).—OPEN—Dogs: 1st, Wm. Yewdall's bucy is black and white, 18S1 (champion Thunder—Peeres). Bitch: T. G. Davey's imported Prince Phoebus, black and white, 18Y1, (Tam o' thanter—Prue): 3d. H. J. Rice's Antic, chestant and white, 1tyrs. Goodsell's Prince—Pebble). Very high com., Lesse Haley's Tom. red and white, 1880. High com., Frank S. Steere's Black Joe, black, 18S1. 50m., A. Quick's Dick, lemon and white, 2tyrs. (Joe—Jess.). Bitches; st. C. H. Mason's Blue Bell, blue belton 1879 (Rhoderick Dhu—Mina); d. T. G. Davey's Genevieve. blue belton 1879 (Rhoderick Dhu—Mina); d. T. G. Davey's Genevieve. blue belton 28/57s. (London—champion bawn); 3d, Dan O'Shea's Lill, lemon and white, 1882 (Dick Laveack—Lorne). Very high com., H. J. Rice's Passion, black and white, 3/57s. (Goodsell's Prince—Pebble).
IRISH SETTERS.—OPEN—Dogs: 1st. Chas. W. Roedenburg's Chip, ed, 2yrs. (champion Chief—Doe); 3d, "M. Aldrich's Blarnev, red, June 12, 1883 (Bruce—Luray). Very high om., W. R. Knight's Kindare, red, 1850 (champion Eleho—champion Mire-Fly). High com., Associated Fanciers' Mozo, solid red, 2yrs. Jom., Alfred N. Chandier's Karney, "Lygyrs, (Blaze—Lorna Doone), 85tches; 1st. D. O'Shca's Mollic, red, June, 1883 (Rorv O'More—Mollet). High com., San Mollic, red, June, 1883 (Rorv O'More—Mollet). High and Proper Quall III.; 3d, Benson Mann's Lady Berk-elampion Rory O'More—Quall III.; 3d, Benson Mann's Lady Berk-elampion Rory O'More—Quall III.; 3d, Benson Mann's Lady Berk-elampion Rory O'More—Quall III.; 3d, Tenson Mann's Lady Berk-elampion Rory O'More—Quall III.; 3d, Benson Mann's Lady Berk-elampion Rory O'More—Rollet.

(RISH WATER SPANIELS.—Absent. FIELD SPANIELS.—CHAMPION—H. W. Huntington's Benedict (A. R. 61).—OPEN—1-15. A. C. Wilmerdine's Black Prince (A. K. R. 62); A. Laidlaw's Toronto Jet (A. K. R. 860); 3d, Wm. Kirk's Rod, liver. C. 12, 1875 (Josh—Fanny). Verv high com. reserve, W. O. tridge's imnorted Critic (A. K. R. 393). Very high com., Hornell aniel Club's Hornell Growler, black, June, 1831 (Brag—Nell). High m., Hornell Spaniel Club's Meg. black, 2yrs. (Bub. A. K. R. 31—uny). Com., the Associated Fanciers' Shot, liver and white, 3yrs., ported.

JMBER SPANIELS.-M. Richardson's Bateman (A.K.R. 1807).

OMBER SPANIELS,—M. RICHARDSON'S BAREMAN (A.K.R. 1997).

CKER SPANIELS,—CHAMPION—UNDER 28188—J. P. Willey's RICHARDSON, CARNES SPANIELS,—CHAMPION—UNDER 28185—J. P. Willey's RICHARDSON, CARNES SPANIELS,—CHAMPION, S. R. JAMES LINCKVELL'S BRAIMIN, ASAYIS, (Rob—Clew); 2d. Hornell Spaniel (linb's Jock, black, white on breast, 18mos (Hornell Dandy, A.K.R. 65—Spider); 3d. moe R. Lewis's imported Nigger, black, age and pedierce not d. Very bigh com., Andrew Laidlaw's Young Obo (A.K.R. 1861).

Willey's Obo, Jr. (A.K.R. 1881). High com., C. W. Croasdill's Helen (A.K.R. 654); 2d., James Luckwell's Woodland Oneen, S. Helen (A.K.R. 654); 2d., James Luckwell's Woodland Oneen, J. Aug. 28, 1883 (Tippo—Woodstock Queen); 2d., J. P. Willey's V. black, Oct. 9, 1893 (Obo II., A.K.R. 432—Darkie, A.R.R. 250). high com., S. R. Hemineway's Miss Nance (A.K.R. 1331). High D. O'Shea's Floss, black, 1829 (champion Lulu—Sween)—Open Err Han BLACK AND Luyer—Ist, Hornell Spaniel Club's Luius, and white, 17mos, pedicree unknown, 3d. Burt Hollis's u. April 6, 1884 (Hornell Silk—Belle). High com., E. L. Ritter's R. Liver and white, March 10, 1883, pedigree not known, Com., cell Spaniel Club's Sunlight, black and tan, age not stated (Rat-K.R. 1139)—Blanche(); F. Harker's Rover, liver and white, 1881, ree not known.

igree not known.

HESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.—James E. Wilkinson's Bowley. sedge,
not given (Sing's Duck.—Bowley's Bar); 2d, Benjamin Glenn's
ince, 1832, pedigree not given.

O'Shea's Ringwood, white, black
(tan. 1890 (Forester—Ladv).—O'PEN (Invorter)—185. D. O'Shea's
(tan. 1890 (Forester—Ladv).—O'PEN (Invorter)—185. D. O'Shea's
(tan. 1890 (Forester—Ladv).—O'PEN (Invorter)—185. D. O'Shea's
(rence, black, white and tan, 1838 (Torrence—Berry); 2d. D. O'Shea's
(rence, black, white and tan, 2vrs., nedigree not known.—O'PEN (Inten)—185. D. O'Shea's Royey II., white, black and tan, 2vrs. (Ringod—Roxey); 2d. D. O'Shea's Royey II., white, black and tan, 2vrs. (Ringod—Roxey); 2d. D. O'Shea's Royer, age and pedigree not stated.

n. AGLES.—Champion—D, O'Shea's Raitler.24yrs, (Rover—Music), Nn—1st, D. O'Shea's Hastey, age and nedigree not given; 2d, D. a's Mischief, white, black and ten, 14yrs, (Rover—Music); 3d, Shea's Kho, white, black and ten, 2vrs, imported. High com, associated Fanciers' Blue Light, blue ticked and black, 2yrs, no—Blue Bell), Com, Henry Donobue's Frank, lemon and, 8opt, 16, 1881 (Bud—Rosa); George Goodman's Monroe, black, and tan, 1890 (Astor—Sally).

SSET HOUNDS.—W. R. Chamberlain's Nemours (A.K.R. 870); d 3d withheld.

3d and 3d withheld.

DACHSHUNDE.—Ist, F. Phillips's Waldine, black, age and pedigree not stated; 2d and 3d withheld. Conn., F. Houpt's Flirt, brown, MASTIFFS.—CRAMPION—Dogs. C. H. Mason's Nevison, fawn, black points, June, 1879 (Gurth—Juno).—Open—Dogs. 1st. Winlawn Kennel's Homer (A.K.R. 1810); 2d, Winlawn Kennel's Hector (A.K.R. 1810).

high com., H. Mead's Leo, silver fawn, 1878 (Austin's Jack— ). High com., E. A. Summer's Sam, fawn, Jan. I. 1882 (Guy— ). Com., W. S. Johnson's Dread, light fawn, 10½mos. (Prince Control of Prince Control of

80 (Mitre-Brunhilde). Very high com. The Forest City Kennet's Avis (A.K.R. 933). Com, The Forest City Kennet's Avis (A.K.R. 943). Com, The Forest City Kennet's Avis (A.K.R. 944). Com, The Forest City Kennet's Avis (A.K.R. 944). Com, The Forest City Kennet's Avis (A.K.R. 944). Com, 1882, pedigree not slated; 2d, George W. Schenk's Juno, black Sp., pedigree not Known; 3d, Mrs. Andrew M. Moore's Bounce, black rs. (Cablo-Sue). Com., W. B. McAllister's Jean, black, June, 1851.

ris. (Carlo—Sue). Com., W. B. McAllister's Jean, Innex, June, 1829, 129,—1670, 200.

COLLIES.—CHAMPION—Dog: James Lindsay's Rex (A.K.R. 149) itch: James Lindsay's Fairy (A.K.R. 1222).—Open—Dogs: Ist, J. D. notwell's Ben Nevis, sable, Feb. 6. 1884 (champion Eclines—Meta, K.R. 1184); 2d. James Lindsay's Hiram (A.K.R. 882); 3d. Martin ennis's imported Brack (A.K.R. 33). Very hipt com., A. Priestley's am. red, sable and white, 4yrs, (Mark—Wood's Lassic). High com., W. Burgess's Donald (A.K.R. 522). Com., James Lindsay's Chance, lack, tan and white, Jan. 2, 1884 (Rex A.K.R. 149—Ritty Mac A.K.R. 199). Bitches: 1st. George H. Whitehead's Lark (A.K.R. 7); 2d. James indsay's Jersey Lily (A.K.R. 147); 3d. J. W. Burgess's Jean (A.K.R. 189). Periches: 1st. George H. Whitehead's Lark (A.K.R. 7); 2d. James indsay's Jersey Lily (A.K.R. 147); 3d. J. W. Burgess's Jean (A.K.R. 189). Periches: 1st. George H. Whitehead's Lark (A.K.R. 525). Com., William Sensenburger's Fan, sable and white, 1820, pedigree not known. FOX-TERRIERS.—Open—Dogs: 1st, John E. Thaver's Raby Tyrant, 320 (Baliff II.—Peach); 2d, The Cloverrook Kennel's Scarsdale, June, 1883 (Baliff II.—Peach); 2d, The Cloverrook Kennel's Crisp, Aug., 18, 1833 (andie—Velle). High com., J. McClinch's Teddy II., July, 1883 (andie—Velle). High com., D. McClinch's Teddy II., July, 1883 (andie—Velle). High com., J. McClinch's Teddy II., July, 1883 (andie—Velle). High com., J. McClinch's Teddy II., July, 1883 (andie—Velle). High com., D. McClinch's Teddy II., July, 1883 (andie—Velle). High com., J. McClinch's Teddy II., July, 1883 (2ddy—Floss). Bitches' ist, John E. Thaver's Januty, 1881 (Joker—orment); 2d. The Clovernook Kennel's Clover Belle, 13mos, (Joker—Curren Wakeful).

BULL TERRIERS.—CHAMPION.—R. & W. Liviugston's champion Grand Duke (A.K.R. 524).—OPEN—Ist, Frank F. Dole's Scarlet II., white, 1831 (Randal—Scarlet); 2d, John Hoosey's Nipper, white, July, 1835, pedigree not stated.

1883, pengree not saued.
SKYE TERRIERS, -1st and 3d withheld; 2d, W. S. Lieber's Mr. Miff
(A.K.R. 777). Com., W. D. Murphy's June, blue, June 5, 1878, pedi-

gree not known.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st. Mrs. H. Kisteman's Charlie, blue and tan. 2yrs., pedigree unknown; 2d. Mrs. H. Kisteman's Jimny, blue and tan. 2yrs., pedigree unknown; 3d. John F. Campbell's Dandy, blue and tan. 2½yrs., inported. Very high com., Mrs. Jane Parker's Marquis, hlue and tan, 1881 (Blackburn Prince—Katel)! Mrs. Jane Parker's Charlie, blue and tan, 1882 (Preadhought—Nellie). High com., B. T. Holdhrook's Charley, silver grav. 4vrs., pedigree unknown; John Parker's Jester, blue and tan, 1881 (Duke—Princess). Bitches: 1st. M. O'Connor's Dot, blue and tan, 2½yrs., pedigree unknown; 3d, Mrs. H. Kisteman's Beauty, blue and tan, 2vrs., pedigree unknown. High com., Mrs. H. Kisteman's Lassie, blue and tan, 18mos., pedigree unknown. High com., Mrs. H. Kisteman's Nellie, silver blue, 2yrs., pedigree unknown.

2yrs., pedigree unknown.

WIRE HAIRED AND IRISH, TERRIFRS.—Ist, 2d and 3d, D.
O'Shea's Erin, Zhy and Mike, 2yrs. (Rock—Norah).

HARD HAIRED SCOTCH TERRIERS.—Ist and 3d withheld; 2d, D.
O'Shea's Major, wheaten, 3yrs. (Boxer—Lady).

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Ist, J. F. Schole's Blucher, liver, age
not stated (Peachem—Jess); 2d. D. O'Shea's Sting, wheaten, 1yr.,
same litter as Wasp; 3d, D. O'Shea's Wasp, wheaten, 1yr. (Sting—Wasp). Com., Fred B. Kirby's Young Sting, liver and tan, 1884 (Vagabond—Wasp).

abond-Wasp).

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, J. F. Scholes's Bessy, black and ten. 2½ rs. (Nip—Topsy): 2d, John Whittaker's Brilliant (Vortigern—Lilly); 3d, Mrs. E. Lever's Ladv. 1882 (Vortigern—Lilly II.) Com., George D. Woodill's Queen, 1883 (Vortigern—Daisy); John Ritter's Spot, 1883 (Reveler—Lacy).

Com., George D. Woodill's Queen, 1883 (Vortigern—Daisy); John Ritter's Spot, 1883 (Reveler—Lacy).

BULLDO08.—Chamfon—John E. Thayer's Bellissima (Sancho Pauza—Romping Girl).—Open—Dags: 1st, John E. Thayer's Robinson (Trisce, 14/47)s. (Monarch—Ponzie); 2d. John E. Thayer's Moses (A.K.R. 322); 3d. The Associated Fanciers' Sultan, white, with fawn patches, Binos., pedigree not known. Bitches: 1st, John E. Thayer's Rodora (Gamester—Ida); 2d. John E. Thayer's Josephine (A.K.R. 388); 3d. Messrs. R. & W. Liviugston's imported Bellona, brindle, Sept. 25, 1883 (Layton's Warwick—Clarke's Rose).

PUGS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Dr. M. H. Cryce''s Roderick, fawn, black noints, July 12, 1873 (champion Funch—Judy)—Open—Dogs: 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryce''s Bob, July 6, 1883 (Atlas—Sister to Tunn Tun III 1; 2d, B. H. Warhurton's Niz, June. 1881, pedigree not known: 3d. Edwin A. Juc's Ned. 4yrs. (George—Daisy). Very bigh com., Miss Meck's Max, July, 1882 (Roderick—Dolly): T. F. Nealis's Smut, 1881 (Charlie—Testty). High com., The Chequasset Kennel's Treasure (A.K.R. 473); William R. Knight's Don Juan, July 7, 1881 (chammion Comedy—Chioe, Bitches; 1st. Dr. M. H. Cryce's Grosy, June, 1882 (Roderick—Nelly); d. Thomas H. Love's Flossey, 294yrs., imported: 3d, Mrs. Walter Ryan's Laura, April, 1883 (Punch—Minnle), Very high com., Dr. M. Cryce's Kitry, 6mos. (Roderick—Otie); W. E. Lex's Beauty, April 19, 1884 (Young Toby—Daisy).

TOY DOGS.—Smoort—Coated Territers—Under 7ths.—1st, Mrs. Blanchard's Dot. black and tan Nors. prodictions of the control of the Research of

N. INSY (HOZ-Heauty). Com., Chequasset Kennel's Victory, March, 884 (Young Toby—Daisy).

TOY "DOGS.—Swooth-Coated Terriers—Under 7ths.—1st, Mrs. Blanchard's Dot, black and tan. 8yrs., pedigree unknown: 2d, Mrs. feinry Kisteman's Flora, tan. 24yrs., pedigree unknown: 2d, Mrs. feinry Kisteman's Flora, tan. 24yrs., pedigree unknown. Very high om., William H. MacCracken's Chiquita, white, August. 1883, pediree unknown. High com. John Crommie's Tiney. black and tan, ulty, 1882 (Roberts's dog—Tiney). Rough-Coated Terriers—Under Luss.—1st. John Hentzler's Fonzo, silver gray, June, 1881, pedigree of stated; 2d, D. O'Shea's Nellie, wheaten. 1882 (Billy—Tiney); 3d, mor Hall's Myrtle sandy, March 29, 1884 (Fuss—Nellie). Very high om, Mrs. Henry Kisteman's Smoker. blue, 18mos., pedigree not rouwn. High com., James Haley's Floss, blue, Dec. 11, 1883 (Sam—Rilly, CHADLES COLLINE).

felli. High count, statics is rises, since, see. In, 1953 (Santellin, 1954) (Michael Spanier-Lillian); 3d, ohn Parker's Floss, black and tan, 1852 (Miche-Lady). Very high onn., Mrs. Henry Kisteman's Lilly, black and white, 18mos., pedigree normal states of the second state of the second states of th

Queen).

ULMER.—1st. Associated Fanciers' Lady Jumbo, white with spots, ismos., pedigree unknown; 2d. A. Priestley's Neil, white and tan, 2yrs., pedigree not known. Com., Associated Fanciers' Bolivar, white and black spots, 15mos, pedigree unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1st and 2d, surgeon Ames's (U. S. N.) Schnelker and Zampa. Esquiman dogs, breeder, Gov. Peterson, Disko Greenland, two of the dogs brought home by the Greely Relief Expedition; 3d, A. Priestley's Sir Garnet, Airedale terrier, 2yrs. (Brack—Glyser Oneen). Com., R. P. Palner's Wasp, Dandie Dinmont terrier, Nov. 2, 1881 (Darkie—Nell).

STUD DOG PRIZES.
Spaniels, won by J. P. Willey's Obo II., with Young Obo, Jet W., lack Pearl, Helen and Miss Nance.
Collies, won by Jas. Lindsay's Rex. with Fairy, Hiram, Chance, crty, Lass and Guy.
Pugs, won by Dr. M. H. Cryer's Roderick, with Max, Gipsy and lifty.

Kifty.

Black and tan terriers, won by Mr. E. Lever's Vortigern, with Brilliant, Fern, Lady and Queen.

BREEDERS' PRIZES.

Irish setters, won by W. H. Mann, with Lady Berkley. Bella and Raloigh.

Epaniels, won by Hornell Spaniel Club, with Hornell Growler, Jock and Sunlight.
Collies, won by J. Lindsay, with Fairy, Hiram, Chance, Jersey Lass and Guy.
Pugs, won by Dr. M. H. Cryer, with Max, Gipsy and Kitty.
Black and tan terriers, won by E. Lever, with Brilliant, Lady, Spot and Queen. Pugs, won by Dr. M. H. Cryer, with Max, Gipsv and Kitty.
Black and tan terriers, won by E. Lever, with Brilliant, Lady, Spot and Queen.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

1. Best English -etter. T. G. Davev's Dick Laverack.
2. Best Brish setter, Chas. W. Roedenburg's Chip.
3. Best Gordon setter. J. E. Thayer's Argus.
4 and 5. Best pointer, two prizes, Chas. A. Mason's Beaufort and Bayard Thayer's Rue, equal.
G. Best field or clumber spaniel, H. W. Huntington's Benedict.
7. Best Chesapeake Bay dog, Jas, E. Wilkinson's Bowley.
8. Best foxhound, D. O'Shea's Ringwood.
9. Best deerhound. the Clovernook Kennel's Roy.
10. Best greyhound, H. W. Huntington's Bouncing Boy.
11. Best beagle, D. O'Shea's Rattler.
12. Best mastiff, Chas. H. Mason's Nevison.
13. Pest St. Bernard, Rodney Benson's Stella.
14. Best Newfoundland, Herbert Priestly's Major.
15. Best collic. J. D. Shotwell's Beu Nevis.
16. Best fox-terrier, J. E. Thayer's Pahy Tyrant.
17. Best bull-terrier, Messrs. R. & W. Livingston's Grand Duke.
18. Best Skye terrier, W. S. Lieher's Mr. Miff.
19. Best Yorkshire terrier, Mrs. H. Kisteman's Charley.
20. Rest wire-haired or Irish terrier, D. O'Shea's Brin.
21. Best Bedlington terrier, J. F. Scholes's Blucher.
22. Best Bedlington terrier, J. F. Scholes's Blucher.
23. Best Bulde, and tan terrier, J. F. Scholes's Blucher.
24. Best bulldog, J. E. Thayer's Roderick.
25. Best pug, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Roderick.
26. Best cough-coated toy terrier, Mrs. Blanchard's Dot.
27. Best Betheim spaniel, Miss Maggie Parker's Violet.
28. Best Blenheim spaniel, Miss Maggie Parker's Violet.
29. Best Blenheim spaniel, Miss Maggie Parker's Violet.
20. Best Blenheim spaniel, Miss Maggie Parker's Violet.
21. Best Blenheim spaniel, Miss Maggie Parker's Violet.
22. Best Blenheim spaniel, Miss Maggie Parker's Violet.

Best King Charles spaniel owned by a lady in Financipal.

A. Dorr's Gec.
Best King Charles spaniel. Miss Maggle Parker's Violet.
Best Behneim spaniel. Miss Maggle Parker's Violet.
Best pair of bulldogs, J. E. Thayer's Tippoo and Bellissima.
Best mastiff in open classes, Winlawn Kennel's Homer.
Best kennel of mastiffs, Winlawn Kennel.
Best cocker spaniel owned by a member of the Cocker Spaniel

J. Lucknow's Brahmin.
Best mastiff, C. H. Mason's Nevison.
Best mastiff, C. H. Mason's Nevison.
Best mastiff, C. H. Mason's Thunder, T. G. Davey's Dick Lavk.

l Duke.

Rest Irish setter the gct of champion Berkly, Benson Mann's Berkely.

Berkely.

Best large pointer bitch, The Clifton Kennel's Lady Gleam.

Best collection of sporting dogs, D. O'Shea.

Best toy dog owned by a lady of Philadelphia, Mrs. R. E. A. 's Gce.

orr's Geo.

44. Best toy terrier owned by lady, Mrs. Blanchard's Dot.

45. Best cocker spaniel, J. Luckwell's Brahmin.

46. Best exhibit of smooth-coated St. Bernards, J. P. Haines.

47. Best toy dog owned by a lady, Miss S. Mee's Max.

48. Best small pointer in open classes, Dr. A. McCollom's Bon Ton.

#### THE NON-SPORTING DOG SHOW.

THE NON-SPORTING DOG SHOW.

THE first annual fall dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club commenced on Tuesday, at Madison Square Garden. There are nearly 600 dogs present including the puppies. The arrangements are excellent, as is always the case at the shows of the Westminster Club. The benching of the dogs is a great improvement upon former shows, the partitions in most cases have been omitted and the benches are open, giving a good view of the dogs with a much more pleasing effect. The toy dogs are also much better shown than we have ever before seen; they are inclosed in wire cages which set upon high tables, where they can be seen much better than much rithe old plan. The quality of the dogs exhibited is better than we have before seen, and all lovers of pet dogs, large and small, should not fail to see this wonderful collection, including as it does many of the most famous dogs of the day.

Judging commenced promotive on Tuesday, and as will be seen by the list of awards below was nearly concluded at noon on Wednesday, up to which time we give them in full. The attendance has been very good so far, and we have no doubt that the decided hit of the first non-sporting show will encourage the management to make it an annual fixture. So far as we were able to learn the indging gave general satisfaction. Mr. James Mortimer, of New York, decided upon the merits of the mastiffs, St. Bernards, fox-terriers, sheep dogs bulldogs and bull-terriers. Mr. J. Kink, of Toronto. Ont., Newfoundlands, black and tan terriers, lard-haired Sectoh terriers, rough-haired terriers. Dandle Dimmont terriers, Irish terriers, rough-haired terriers, Sex terriers, Yorkshire terriers, toy terriers, King Charles spaniels, Blenheim spaniels, Japanese spaniels, pugs, maltese terricriers, Italian greyhounds, and miscellaneous classes, and Mr. John Hecksher, of New York, poodles.

Following is a list of the awards up to Wednesday noon:

MASTIFFS.—CHAMPIOR—Dog; Ashmont Kennel's Herot. Raw, 24crs. (Grown Prince—Merlin, Open. Dogs; 1st, Winlaw

tawny and white, 8mos. (Fido—Sheila).

ST. BERNARDS.—SMOOTH-COATED.—CRAMPION—Dog. E. R. Hearn's Don II., tawny, organice and white merkines, 344yrs, (chambion The Shah—Dewdron). Ritch: E. R. Hearn's Leila, orange brindle and white markings, 3vrs. (Rolland—Nellie)—OPEN—Dogs: 1st. Briarding Kennel's St. Rotolphi, brindled, white blaze collar and feet, 4yrs, 9mos. (chambion Grosvenon—Countress): 2d. Millbrook Kennel's Verone (A.K.R. 418): 2d. Millbrook Kennel's Royalist (A.K.R. 580), Verv high com., A. M. Dode's Ghard, 3vrs. 4mos. (champion Harol—chambion Judy); H. Grittenden's Don Pedro, tawny organge and white, 16mos, (Rex—Alma I.), High com., Tony Hart's Gluck, tawny

orange and white, 19mos. (champion Harold—Vix). Bitches; 1st., Fred W. Rothern's baphne (A.K.R.;488); 23. A. M. Dodge's Her Majesty (champion Mouk—Phobe I.); 3d. Millbrook Kennel's Snowball, orange and tawny (champion Fido—Loomis Dinal). Very high com., Briarcliff Kennel's Belle of Stevling, orange tawny, and white blaze, 4yrs. (champion Bayard—Brenda). High com., Leonard F. Beckwith's Brunhilde II., 3yrs.—Puppus—Dogs; 1st. Chequasset Kennel's Idetein, orange brindle and white markings, 7mos. (Cesar—Brunhilde); 2d. Schoor hoven Kennel's Nestor (A.K.R. 802). Very high com., Millbrook Kennel's Ivry, white and orange tawny, 7mos. (Cesar—Brunhilde); 2d. Schoor hoven Kennel's Nestor (A.K.R. 802). Very high com., Millbrook Kennel's Ivry, white and orange tawny, 7mos. (Cesar—Brunhilde); E. R. Hearn's Rector II., orange brindle and white, 9mos. (Valentine—Leila). High com., R. W. Leonard's Bruuo, tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com.. Briarcliff Kennel's Litter of Puppies, orange tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Very high com., Briarcliff Kennel's Litter of Puppies, orange tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Very high com., Riarcliff Kennel's Litter of Puppies, tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., R. W. Leonard's Bruno, R. W. Leonard's Litter of Puppies, tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., R. W. Leonard's Litter of Puppies, tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., R. W. Leonard's Sunday and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., R. W. Leonard's Sunday and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., R. W. Leonard's Sunday and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., R. W. Leonard's Sunday and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Forest City Kennel's Lotta, orange and white, 8mos. (Alp II., A.K.R. 705—Daphne II., A.K.R. 489).

N. A.A.A. 105—Dapnne H., A.K.R. 489).

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—BLAGN—Dogs: 1st, J. H. Phelan's Major, lanck 343yrs, 23, J. A. Nickerson's Sam, black, 2yrs, 4mos. (Goliath—rorah). Com., N. L. Bornneau's Ben, black, 24yrs. Bitches: 1st, eorge W. Schenk's Juno, black, 4yrs.—Other Than Black—Prizes ithheld.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—BLAGE.—Dogs: 1st, J. H. Phelan's Major, black 38yrs; 2d. J. A. Nickerson's Sam, black, 27yrs, mons. (Goliath—Dorah). Com., N. L. Bornneau's Ben, black, 27yrs. Eitches: 1st, George W. Schenle's Juno, black, 47rs.—OTBER THAN BLAGE.—Prizes withheld.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—H. W. Smith's Friday Night, black, 28yrs; (Prince—Salter's Sally (A.K.R. 758). Dogs: 1st, H. W. Smith's Dell, fawn, 28yrs; (Don—); 2d. Mrs. H. O. Symonds's Master Donald, black and white, 2yrs. (Ben.—Fam). Very high com., W. Blackham's Doubleshot, black and white, 5yrs. (Riot Act—Sunflower). Bitches; 1st, H.W. Smith's Mother Demdlike, black and white 8½yrs; (Pensive Laddie—Playmate); 2d. H. W. Huntington's Begonia, black (Born-a Demon—Belladonna). Very high com., H. W. Smith's Honor Bright, black, 23yrs; (School-fellow—Sol'Pa); Dr. Marry J. McCleery's Mand McGrathmouse, 4yrs; (Vetco—Bella). Fuppies: 1st, wibheld; 2d, C.W. Barry's unnamed, 8 weeks (champion Don.—Litta Rever).

DEERHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—Dog: Clovernook Kennels's Roy, fawn brindle, 2½grs. (Paddie—Lassie). Bitch: John E. Thayer's Lorna II., brindle, 3yrs. (Bruce—Lorna).—Orex—Dogs: 1st, Clovernook Kennel's Mac, fawn brindle, 2½grs. (Paddie—Lassie); 2d, Wm. D. Whipple's Kruce, dark gray, byrs. Very high com. Archibald Roger's Spring, gray, 6yr-8, mos. Michael (Paddie—Lassie); 2d, Wm. D. Whipple's Kruce, dark gray, byrs. Wer high com. Archibald Roger's Spring, gray, 6yr-8, mos. Michael (Paddie). House, Glausman—Courtees). Bitches' 1st, withheld; 2d, O. B. Gilbert's The Banshee (A.K.R. 1238). Puppies: 1st, withheld; 2d, Alfred Skitt's Mac, gray (Jack-Fly III.).

FOX-TERRIERS.—Crampion—Dog: P. Lawrence's Brockenhurst Spice—Deacon's Ruth). Covernook Kennel's Scarsdale, white and black, 2yrs. (Joker—Eila); 3d, J. E. Thayer's Raby Tyrant, white and black, 2yrs. (Joker—Eila); 3d, J. E. Thayer's Raby Tyrant, white and black, 2yrs. (Joker—Eila); 3d, J. E. Thayer's Roby Hyrant, white and black, 2yrs. (Joker—Dons). J. Hammond's Dick, white, black and tan, 4yrs. (Ballfi III —Peach). Very ...G. Bloomfield's Cameron, black and tan, 8mos; J. W. Burgess's tegyle, black, tan and white, 13mos, (Brack, A. K.R. 8—Dora, A.K.R.4). itches; 1st, Thos. H. Terry's Effie, red, sable, 5yrs. (Trefoil—Mand); 1, Thos. H. Terry's Meg, sable, 3yrs. (Tweed II.—Lass o' Gowrie); 3d, has, Hyland's Effie Dean, tawiy and white, 13mos, (Bruno—Nora), ery high com., Thos. H. Terry's Eigg, black and tan, 3yrs. (Gillie—Vatch); Thos. H. Terry's Lass o' Lowrie, black, tan and white, 1yr-thampion Robin Adair—champion Zulu Princess); J. W. Burgess's Giffe Dean, sable, 1yr. (Robin Adair—Eulu Princess); J. W. Burgess's ean (A.K.R. 588). High com., J. W. Burgess's Flirt (A.K.R. 589), Jas. mudsay's Jersey Lilly (A.K.R. 147), Thos. H. Terry's Lass o' Gowrie, able, 6yrs. (Toss—Lassie); O. N. Boyd's Flora, black and tan, 18mos; Van Schaick's imported Nancy Lee, black and tan, 4yrs. (Salior—ripp II. Com., A. G. Bloomfield's Meta (A.K.R. 181); T. H. Terry's ady Hempstead, sable and white, 1yr. (cham. Robin Adair—Lilae) uppus—Dogs: 1st, Austin J. Bruff's Kolly, sable and white, 6mos. champion Robin Adair—champion Lassiej; 2d, James Lindsay's landy, sable and white, 5mos. (Rex—Jeamie Nottles). High com., Van Schaick's Dinnorne, sable and white, whelped Dec. 24, 1838 Sable—Olivia). Bitches: 1st, A. G. Bloomfield's Lady of the Lake, able and white, 8mos. (champion Eclipse—Meta). erry high com., J. Van Schaick's Fern, sable and white, whelped bec. 24, 1883 (Sable—Olivia). High com., J. W. Clark's Bessie, black not brown, 7mos.; Thos. H. Terry's Gladys, black, tan and white, whos. (champion Robin Adalr—champion Lassie), Jeanne Nettles); James on James Lindsy's Wanda, sable and white, 5mos. (Rex—Jeanne Nettles); James on James Lindsy's Wanda, sable and white, 5mos. (Rex—Jeanne Nettles); James on Soborne's Boxorne Coatra—Absent.
BULLDOGS.—3EDS, OR Over.—Oper.—Dogs: 1st, John E. Thayer's Chabase.

Lassie).—SMOOTH-COATED—Absent.

BULLDOGS.—SLBS. OR OVER.—OPEN—Dogs: 1st, John E. Thayer's boinson Crusoc, cream, 2yrs.; 2d, James Osborne's Boxer. white, rs: 9mos. (Farewell—Daisy); 3d, J. Bramwell's Bouncer, white and indle tips on ears, 2yrs. (Hero—Gypsey).—35.bs. or Over.—Open—Iches: 1st, R. & W. Livingston's Sweet Briar, brindle. 4yrs. (Gamear—Jessie); 2d, John E. Thayer's Rhodora, white, 3yrs. (champion mester—champion Ida); John E. Thayer's Josephine, white and indle, 2yrs. (Tiger—Sophia).

3ll L DOGS.—Under Stres—Open.—Dogs.—James Patterson's Bill.

BULLDOGS.—Under Ables.—Open—Dogs: James Patterson's Bil, brindle, Syrs. (Champion Bon—imported Jenny); 2d, Monarch Botting Company's Hero II., brindle and white, 2yrs. 4mos. (Livingston's Hero—Livingston's Gypsey); 3d, Mrs. Wm. W. Russell's Hamlet, dair brindle, 22mos. (President Garfield—Wheel of Fortune). Com., John E. Thayer's Moses, white, Syrs. (Sir Bevis—Nancy Lee).

BULLDOGS.—Any Weight—Champion—Dog: R. & W. Livingston's Boz, white, brindle markings, 3yrs. 4mos. (Gamester—Browser's Bedissima, brindle, 3yrs. (champion Gamester—Ida).

WIRE—HAIRED FOX-TERRIERS.—Open—1st, Richmond County Kennel's Whitethorn, white and tan, 2yrs, (Topthorn—List); 2d, E. I. Grainger's Tyke, white and tan, 5yrs. 6mos. (Teoside Lad—Foster's Vio.)

iol.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—OVER 5LBS.—OPEN—Ist, John F. choles's Bessy, black and tan, 2yrs. 6mos., (imported Nep—imported opsey); 2d, John Hammond's Guss, black and tan, 3yrs.
HARD-HARED SCOTCH TERRIERS.—OPEN—Ist, John H. Nay-by's Rosie, brindle, 14mos:; 2d, John Hammond's imported Scotch, the tan. I durale.

blue tau, 14mos.

ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Open—1st, A. Priestly's Sir Garnet, blue and tan, 2yrs. (Brack—Gipsey Queen); 2d, L. B. Wright's Vic, red, 3yrs. (O'shea's Billy—Lady).

DANDIE DIMMONT TERRIERS.—Open—1st, Robert Hume's Kelple, pepper, 3½yrs. (Badger II.—Gipsy); 2d, withheld. Com., Thos. H. Bell's Peel (E. 14,40), pepper, 3yrs. 3mos. (Maxwell's Hubble—Herrie's Minty; R. P. Haimer's Wasp, pepper and salt, 3yrs. (imported Darkie—imported Nell).

IRISH TERRIERS.—Open—1st, Lawrence Timpson's Sheila (A.K.R. 137); 2d, J. Coloman Drayton's Slasher, whelped in 1882 (Fury—puds). Com., Daniel D. Lawior's Nellic, red, 18mos.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—OPEN—1st, John F. Scholes's Blucher, elber, 2yrs. 6mos. (Winon's Peachon—J. A. Baidy's Jess); 2d, John F. Scholes's imported entry.

F. Scholes's imported entry.

SKYE TERRIERS.—Champion—Wm. P. Sanderson's Jim, dark blue, 4yrs. Snos. (Birkey—Highland Mary).—Open—1st, Wm. P. Sanderson's Souter Johnnie, light blue, 3yrs. 7mos. (Birkey—Highland Mary); 2d, Wm. P. Sanderson's Queen Mab, dark blue, 5yrs.; 3d. Geo. Sanderson's imported Fanny, steel gray, 4yrs. Very high com., Geo. Sanderson's imported Watty (and one puppy not for competition), steel gray, 24yrs.

derson's imported Fauny, steel gray, 4yrs. Very high com., Geo. Sanderson's imported Watty (and one puppy not for competition), steel gray, 2/gyrs.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Over 5ths.—Open—1st, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Charle, blue and an, 2/gyrs.; 3d, Jirs. H. A. Kisteman's Eardy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs.; 3d, Jirs. H. A. Kisteman's Eardy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs.; 3d, Jirs. H. A. Kisteman's Eardy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs.; 2d, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Eardy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs.; 2d, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Eardy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs.; 3d, Jirs. H. A. Kisteman's Eardy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs.; 3d, Jirs. H. A. Kisteman's Eardy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs.; John Hammond's Teddy, blue and tan, 2/gyrs. High com., Wm. Hales's Dandy, blue and tan 1/guos. (Hnddersfield Eard—Foster's Crack; J. R. Gildersleeve's Spider, blue and tan, 2/gyrs. High com., Wm. Hales's Dandy, blue and tan, 1/gyrs. (Imported Duke—imported Lady). Com., Mrs. John Cottier's Bright, blue and tan, 2/gyrs. (Charley—Reauty).

TOY TERRIERS.—Rocog-Coarde, orther than Yorksehre, under 5d/gyrs.—1st, John Hammond's imported Dot, blue and tan, 1/gyrs. (Shorted Dot, blue and tan, 1/gyrs.), 1/gyrs.—1st, John Hammond's imported Lady. Blue and tan, 1/gyrs. Smooth-Coaten, under 5d/gyrs.—1st, J. Maddox's Dot and white, 1/gyr. (imported Clinch—Nell). Very high con., Henry Lucas's Dalsy, black and tan, 1/ghos. (Barney—imported Cypsey). High con., John Hammond's imported They, black and tan, 5mos.—(Not Specified in the above classification). Leonerses.—1st, Miss Anita E. Evans's imported Marc, white, syrs.; 3d, Fleetwood Kennel's Trump, fawn, black and white markings, 2/yrs. Bergdhynks.—Very high com., W. A. Furcron's Dan, tawny, 4yrs. (imported Max—imported Marc, yhite, syrs.; 3d, Fleetwood Kennel's Trump, flows, Charles, 2/yrs. Eagurman Doss.—ist, J. W. Clarke's Cafe-an-Lait, brundler, 2/yrs. Eagurman Doss.—ist, J. W. Clarke's Cafe-an-Lait, brundler, 2/yrs. Eagurman Doss.—ist, J. W. Clarke's Cafe-an-Lait, brundler, 2/yrs. (John, 1/gran). High com., 1/gran and Charleffer.—Under Schos.—1s

#### SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS.

SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I inclose list of Derby entries in Southern Sportsmen's Association Field Trials, to be run at Canton, Miss., in December.
Members of the Canton Gun Club who have been over the
grounds report an unusual large number of coveys hatched
out. They will be fully protected from the pot-hunter's "gun"
and the contraband's "trap." Hotels have agreed to charge
\$2 per day for first-class accommodation, and horse, bridle and
saddle can be hired for \$1.50 per day. Illinois Central Railroad have promised to charge a two-thirds fare to those visiing the trials. Dogs in charge of owners to be carried free.

J. K. Renaud, Sec. S. S. A.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 14, 1884.

SETTERS.

ing the trials. Dogs in charge of owners to be carried free, New Orleans, La., Oct. 14, 1881.

ROSS.—Arch Watson's lemon and white dog Ross, born April 29, 1883 (Roscoe—Daisy).

RICHMOND.—E. M. Usher's orange and white dog Richmond, born May 18, 1883 (Sergent—Fva).

LEXINGTON.—W. J. Crawford's black, white and tan dog Roderigo, born June 10, 1883 (Gath—Juno II.).

RODERIGO.—Gates & Merriman's white, black and tan dog Roderigo, born April 11, 1883 (Count Noble—Twin Maud).

Colonel.—Gates & Merriman's black, white and tan bitch Haydee, born April 11, 1883 (Count Noble—Twin Maud).

Colonel. Cool.—W. B. Gates's black, white and tan dog Colonel Cool, born June 29, 1883 (Gath—Lit).

MEDORA.—W. B. Gates's black, white and tan bitch Medora, born July 22, 1883 (Gladstone—Carrie J.).

BILLY GATES.—Dr. A. F. McKinney's black, white and tan dog Billy Gates, born Aug. 21, 1883 (Count Rapier—Kate B.).

LADY LEE.—W. B. Mallory's black, white and tan bitch Lady Lee, born June 10, 1883 (Gath—Juno II.).

SURERY.—W. B. Mallory's black, white and tan bitch Lady Lee, born June 10, 1883 (Gath—Juno II.).

SURERY.—W. B. Mallory's black, white and tan bitch Lilian, born Aug. 21, 1883 (Gladstone—Fuc).

FLORA.—B. H. Morehead's black and white bitch Flora, born June 10, 1883 (Gladstone—Tue)—Flossy).

INDEX.—J. M. Avent's blue belton and tan dog Index, born July 10, 1883 (Gladstone—True)—Flossy).

INDEX.—J. M. Avent's blue belton and tan dog Index, born July 10, 1883 (Gladstone—Countess Druid).

JESSIE WINGFIELD.—J. M. Avent's blue white bitch Annie Morgan, born Oct. 5, 1883 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

GLADMORG.—J. M. Avent's blue belton and tan dog Gladmoor, born Oct. 5, 1883 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

GLADMORG.—J. M. Avent's blue belton and tan dog Gladmoor, born Oct. 5, 1883 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

GLADAGE BESSE.—Bur Price's black, white and tan bitch Leady Bessie, born June 23, 1883 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

GLADAGE BESS.—Glan Bessie A.).

GLADAGE BESS.—Glan Bessie A.).

GLADAGE BESS.—Glan Bessie A.).

GLADAGE BESS.—Glan Bessie A.).

GLADAGE BE

POINTERS.

RICHMOND.—John E. Gill's lemon and white dog Richmond, born July 27, 1883 (Vandevort's Don-Beulah).

TRIKKET'S BANG.—Wm. Littington's lemon and white dog Trinket's Bang, born Feb. 17, 1883 (Croxtcth—Trinket).

BONNE BANG.—W. B. Stafford's white bitch Bonnie Bang, 16 months old (Bang—Olivette).

GREYHOUND IMPORTATION.—Mr. H. W. Smith, of Worcester, Mass., has received from the kennel of the Messrs. Charles Neath, Wales, the well-known greyhound bitch Mother Dermdike (B.K.C.S.B. 14,599). She arrived in bad condition, but Mr. Smith writes that he is greatly pleased with her, and that he hopes to be able to show a clean pair of heels to anything that may be slipped against her.

#### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XVI.

M UCH speculation is rife upon the Birmingham committee's choice of judges. I have my misgivings, and fear their slight acquaintance of inner dogry life may mislead them into unpopular selections. It is just that the distribution of such liberal prizes should be intrusted to the honestest and ablest men in the kennel community. The press and the public are assuming a very friendly attitude toward the old show ground. Birmingham has only the Kennel Club against it whose feeling is that of "the opposition shop," but even in the club I am happy to repeat that there are members who are out of sympathy with the stand taken up by some of their narrowninded committee.

A futile attempt at reconciliation has been made in the columns of the Field by a couple of busybodies, a Rev. de Castro and a funny man who signs himself with a French nom de plume. The first mentioned affects to be ignorant of the term "boycotting" particularly in its application to the conduct of the Kennel Club in their position toward Birmingham. I should have thought this point was as plain as a pike staff. The Kennel Club said to Birmingham: 'Give up your old rules that were composed before we existed and that have served you so well in the past and adopt ours, or we shall exclude your winners from our stud books." But the Birmingham lamb declined to ford that stream to feed the Cleveland Row wolf with its registration fees. I believe the restoration of friendly relation possible, and I say desirable between the two committees for the purpose of effecting some form of honorable compromise that would furnish a working basis. The present position is a baneful one to the interests of dog shows.

The rock they split upon is the registration rule. When the Kennel Club founded that rule we all thought it was a good

The rock they split upon is the registration rule. When the Kennel Club founded that rule we all thought it was a good idea. Nobody ever maintained the contrary. It gives a man the absolute proprietary of the name he selects to call his dog by.

the absolute proprietary of the name he selects to call his dog by.

Therefore, as no two dogs can be registered by the same name, mistakes and frauds are prevented; but the Kennel Club overpriced their idea, say a careful public, when they retail it to us at a shilling a name. This is where Birmingham would come in with an objection—why should their show, containing, as it is sure to, a great many unregistered dogs, contribute all these shillings to the Kennel Club's coffers? It was Birmingham's reputation, their schedule, their prizes, that gathered these dogs together, and what right has this London club to come and take shilling toll of their visi tors? No, the Kennel Club must reduce their fees and let the independent shows keep their own before a compromise is possible.

Granted that before the registration rule had been tried, be-

was Birmingham's reputation, their schedule, their prizes, to and a club to come and the shilling tool of their visitors, the control of their visitors, they are the control of the contr

Mr. Dalziel says a policeman might still object to being bitten by a dog even though his teeth were regularly cleaned. I don't see why he should, except for the slight pain caused, because of danger there can be actually none. Is seems to me that people make a great deal too much fuss about an ordinary dog bite. I know men who carry a little stick of caustic in their pockets and apply it whenever they are bitten by their own dogs even. I cauterized a wound once and for the future it may be a case of pain, pain, pain, but never again in that way, Robin. The wound became a sore, it took weeks instead of days to heal, I had twitches up my arm, I broke out in cold sweats and my fears played enough tricks upon my nervous system to drive a statue mad. Now I simply wash the place if there is any disinfectant handy; I put a few drops in the water—that is in case the dog may have dined off filth that might poison the wound. After washing I suck it, and then I forget it.

Reverting to Mr. Dalziel, he has at last hunted out into public view an old rumor that has long lain hidden in covert. For a long time mastiff men have gathered together in corners and byways to whisper their doubts of the pedigree of the magnificent champion Crown Prince.

Mr. Dalziel boldly proclaims, in that lively doggy organ The Stock-Keeper, his "belief that The Emperor is the stre of the Crown Prince litter," and he asserts that he knows this belief is shared "by the majority of men who know mastiffs." Mr. Dalziel proclaims his readiness to discuss this subject before the Kennel Club, the Mastiff Club and any other judicial body, and further invites anybody to take legal proceedings against him for the publication of the charge. Simply stated Mr. Dalziel's disclosure amounts to this, that on Dec. 21, 1879, Mr. Woodmore's bitch Merlin, the dam of Crown Prince litter were born, but these pups have been "fathered on the weedy, wastrel Young Prince." This statement is made on the evidence of one Ridout, who at the time was acting as assistant to Mr.

"fathered on the wedy, wastel Young Prince." This statement is made on the evidence of one Ridout, who at the time was acting as assistant to Mr. Burnell, care-taker of The Emperor.

Mr. Burnell has replied that this is "a direct falsehood," "bathos," etc. He asserts that Ridout was not present on the alleged date, and further that the date given is entirely wrong, and that Merlin was served by Young Prince on the 21th of December in the presence of two witnesses, who are ready to come forward to testify. Mr. Burnell asserts that The Emperor was not put to Merlin for some two years after.

There is some great mistake somewhere, and as I don't think Mr. Dalziel is addicted to the sport of mare-nesting, my leanings are at present to his side of the case, and I am anxious to read his reply.

I see it stated in print that the black and tan colle Rutland has changed bands at the seemingly high price of £250. I have though seen so many fancy figures explained away when brought under close examination that I must warn my readers against accepting this sum as representing the coin that passed. I only pass this remark to prevent the people making calculations on the value of collies, based upon such transactions, which are more often than not solely published for the sake of advertisement. Apart from all this, Rutland is one of the best collies that ever graced the bench; he has only been beaten by his sable rival Eclipse.

The history of Rutland is a curious one. He was originally bought when he was weaned by Sir Charles Mordaunt for the sum of £5. Sir Charles never troubled about pedigree, forgot it, never cared for the dog and entered him at last in the selling class for £5 at the Warwick show a year ago. Several cute collie men rushed to claim him, and the lucky man was a Mr. Boddington of Birmingham. He has had a great success with the dog, culminating in this sale, he discovered his pedigree and Wolf has the honor of being called his sire. Mr. Boddington has acquired Wolf from the purchaser of Rutland.

The Live S

MERIDEN DOG SHOW.—The Meriden Poultry Association will hold a dog show in connection with their eighth annual exhibition at Town Hall, Meriden, Conn., Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1885. Mr. Joshua Shute, Secretary.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Age, or

5. Date of birth, of breeding or of death
All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*EXT\* See instructions at head of this column.

paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*Collect and Cash.\*\* Bp Dr. F. B. Greenough, Boston, Mass., for white, black and tan English and Gordon setter dogs, whelped Aug., 9, 1884, by Fay's Coin (Leicester—Rose) out of bis Beauty (A. K. R. 122). Gipsy. By Mr. A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., for hlack and a beagle litch, whelped Sept. 5, 1882, pedparee not given.

\*\*Madom Theo.\*\* By Mr. P. P. de Arozavena, Evona. N. J., for orange and white English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 15, by Promise (Pride of the Border—Flash) out of Rose (Ned—Rose).

\*\*Princess Rose.\*\* By Dr. G. A. Scaman, Marysville, Kan., for blue belton English setter bitch, whelped Jan. 2, 1884, by Colonel Thunder (Thunder—Moll) out of Frincess Belle (Rufus—Rose).

\*\*Chetovacik.\*\* By Mr. Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, whelped July 11, 1884, by champion Glencho out of Sampson's Nora (Elcho—Fire Fly.) Brunswick, Ga., for orange and white English setter dog, whelped July 21, 1884, by Count Dan (A.K.R. 1832) out of Belle Boyd (A.K.R. 1277).

\*\*Shampook Kennel.\*\* By Mr. Pan O'Shea. London, Ont., for his kennel of sporting and non-sporting dogs.

\*\*NAMES CHANGED.\*\*

\*\*Exp. See instructions at head of this column.\*\*

\*\*Figure State St

Mass.

BRED.

BRED.

Europa—De Buch. Mr. W. Wade's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) mastiff bitch Europa (A.K. R. 14) to his De Buch (A.K. R. 1502), Oct. 2.

Noncy—Epps. Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker's (South Gaston, N. C.)

Byron foxhound hitch Nancy (Logan—Fanny) to Epps. Oct. 13.

Rose—Bang Bang. The Westminster Kennel Club's pointer bitch Rose (A.K.R. 214) to their Bang Bang (A.K.R. 344), Oct. S.

Venus II.—Hero II. Mr. R. Exkey's mastif bitch Venus II. (Colonel—Juno) to the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 546).

Lucy—Minstrel. Mr. J. C. Huntington's (Scranton, Pa.) beagle bitch Lucy to Mr. A. C. Krueger's imported Minstrel.

Rena—Bannerman. Mr. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Kena (Ringwood II.—Spider) to his imported Bannerman (March Boy—Dew Drop), Oct. 3.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

For See instructions at head of this column.

Spice. Mr. James Page Stinson's (Leavenworth, Kan.) bull-terrier bitch Spice (A.K.R. 739), July 14, nine (four dogs), by Saxon (Young Royal—Empress.

Quiver. Mr. James Page Stinson's (Leavenworth, Kan.) bull-terrier bitch Quiver (A.K.R. 736), July 5, five (one dog, by Silk II. (A.K.R. 788).

Viola. The Surrey Kennel's (Ellicott City, Md.) pointer bitch Viola (A.K.R. 703), Oct. 17, twelve (six dogs), by Joker, Jr. (Beaufort

Nymph). Datsy Zulu. Mr. I. M. Dewey's (New Haven, Conn.) cocker spaniel hitch Daisy Zulu. Mr. I. M. Dewey's (New Haven, Conn.) cocker spaniel hitch Daisy Zulu (A.K.R. 381), Oct. 17, seven (four dogs), by Mr. J. P. Willey's champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 482); all black. Rena. Mr. A. Foster's English setter bitch Rena, Oct. 6, two (oue dogs), by Mr. Hugh Hill's Royal Sultan (A.K.R. 119). Fidget. Mr. Chas. G. McKenzie's (Hudson, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Fidget (A.K.R. 308), Oct. 1, ten (seven dogs), by Click (A.K.R. 133). Theon. The Chequa-set Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Theon (A.K.R. 94), Oct. 12, eleven (eight dogs), by champion Hermit (A.K.R. 23); four since dead. Brunhilde. The Chequa-set Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.) smooth-coated St. Bernard hitch Brunhilde (A.K.R. 28), Oct. 11, four (two dogs), by imported Mentor II. (Mentor—The Nun); one black since dead.

doss), by imported Mentor II. (Mentor—The Nun); one bluen since dead.

Frana. The Chequasset Kennel's (Lancaster, Mass.) rough-coated St. Bernard bitch Irma (A.K.R. 1050), Oct. 14, two (one dog); by champion Hermit (A.K.R. 23).

Red Lassie. Mr. Thos. D. Husted's (Peekskill, N.Y.) rod Irish setter hitch Red Lassie (Rory O'Moore—Queen Nellie), Oct. 16, nine (six dogs), by champion Glencho.

Friscilla. (The Chovernook Kennel's (New York) fox-terrier bitch Priscilla (Joker—Ella).

Oma. Mr. Wm. Mellis's (Lucknow, Ont.) mastiff bitch Oma (Pluto—Juno), Sept. 21, eleven (seven dogs), by the Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 545).

Norah Maxourneen. Mr. Geo. E. Styles's (Burlington, Vt.) red Irish setter bitch Norah Mavourneen (Rory O'More—Norah O'More), Sept. 11, seven (five dogs), by Mr. W. Callendar's Rexford.

Lady Bright. Mr. Marthu H. Daily's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch Lady Bright. Sept. 5, four (three dogs), by Mr. Fairbank's Bruce.

Falith. Mr. Walter S. Russell's (Bath, Me.) cocker spaniel bitch

Bruce.

Edith. Mr. Walter S. Russell's (Bath, Me.) cocker spaniel bitch
Edith. Brush H.—Olivia), Oct. 7, nine (six dogs), by his Rex (Diamond
—Quand).

SALES.

SALES.

See instructions at head of this column.

Sir Walter Scott. Scotch deerhound, age and pedigree not given, by Mr. H. W. Smith, Wercester, Mass., to Mr. Joseph Davis, same place. Research Service Control of this column.

Sir Walter Scott. Scottch deerhound, age and pedigree not given, by Mr. H. W. Smith, Wercester, Mass., to Mr. Joseph Davis, same place.

Jewel. Collie bitch, whelped April 2, 1884 (imported Shep—Spotter, A.K.R. 1370, by Dr. Hext. M. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa., to Dr. J. M. Westmorland, Greenville, S. C.

Shep, Jr. Collie dog, whelped April 2, 1884 (imported Shep—Spotter, A.K.R. 1870), by Dr. Hext. M. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa., to Mr. Homer Jacobs, Greenville, S. C.

Herzog, Rough-coated St. Bernard dog (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Nun, A.K.R. 20), by the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., to the Millbrook Kennel, New York.

Mentor II. Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog (Mentor—The Nun), by the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., to Inc. W. W. Tucker, New York.

Jon. Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Theon, A.K.R. 29), by the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., to Inc. W. W. Tucker, New York.

Julian. Rough-coated St. Bernard dog (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Theon, A.K.R. 24), by the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., to the Millbrook Kennel, New York.

Neva, Rough-coated St. Bernard dog (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Theon, A.K.R. 24), by the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., to Mr. W. W. Tucker, New York.

Neva, Rough-coated St. Bernard hitch (Otto—Irma), by the Chequasset Kennel, Lancaster, Mass., to Mr. W. Stilejumper.

Black greyhound dog, whelped July 30 (champion Friday Night, A.K.R. 753—Honor Bright, A.K.R. 902), by Mr. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass., to Mr. H. W. Wyman, same place.

Gurnet und Solo. Beagles, dog and bitch, age and pedigree not given, by Dr. F. H. Rohwinkle, Chillicothe, O., to Mr. Fred T. Lane, Glence, III.

Silk II.—Quiver whelp. White bull-terrier dog, whelped July 5, 1834, hy Mr. James Page Stinson, Leavenworth, Kan., to Mr. H. M. Auslin, same place.

Jim Blaine. Pug dog, whelped May 18, 1884 (Napoleon—Beauty, A.K.R. 1360), by the Forest City Kennel, Portland, Me., to Mr. Geo. E. Numsen, Baltimore, Me. Portland, Me., to Mr. Geo. E. Numsen, Baltimore, Me. Portland

Mr. E. C. Wander, Hartford, Conn.

Vixen. Pug bitch, whelped Aug. 8, 1884 (Napoleon—Beauty, A.K.R.

1360), hy bir. Walter D. Peck, New Haven, Conn., to Mr. A. L. Norton, same place.

Titus—Digit whelp. Brindle mastiff dog, whelped April 15, 1884, by Mr. Janies Hutchings, Exeter, Eng., to Mr. Walter D. Peck, New Haven, Conn.

Gladys. Black greyhound hitch, whelped July 30, 1884 (champion Friday Night—Honor Bright, by Mr. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass., to Mr. J. D. B. Stott, Stottville, N. Y.

Mother Demdike. Black and white greyhound bitch, whelped March, 1881 (Pensive Laddie—Playmate), by Messrs. H. P. & P. J. Charles, Neath, South Wales, to Mr. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass.

Bannerman. Lemon and white beagle dog, 2yrs. old (March Boy—Dew Drop), by Mr. Lewis Sloan, Philadelphia, Pa., to Mr. A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Count Dan—Belle Boyd whelps. Orange and white English setter dogs, whelped Aug. 44, 1884, by Dr. Robert I. Hampton, Athens, Ga., one to Mr. W. F. Parker, Brunswick, Ga.; one to Mr. J. Jackson, Athens, Ga., and one to Mr. J. A. Walton, same place.

Connaught. Red Irish setter dog, whelped June 28, 1884 (Nimrod—Bizorah), by the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Miss Helen E. McKay, same place.

Andy. Red Irish setter dog, whelped June 18, 1884 (Nimrod—Bizorah), by the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Mr. E. O. Starkey, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bang Bang—Rose whelps. Pointer dogs, whelped May 16, 1884, by the Westminster Kennel Club, a liver and white to Licut. Geo. A. Cornish, Fort Pemhina, Dak., and a lemon and white to Mr. Pierre Lordiard, New York.

Plantagenet. Lemon belton English setter dog, whelped July 16, 1884 (A.R. 639), by the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Mr. E. O. Starkey, Brattleboro, Vt.

Bang Bang—Rose whelps. Pointer dogs, whelped May 16, 1884, hythe Westminster Kennel Club, to Leut. Geo. A. Cornish, Fort Pemhina, Dak., and a lemon and white to Licut. Geo. A. Cornish, Fort Pembina, Dak.

Colonel Thunder—Princes Belle whelp. Lemon belton English setter bitch, whelped July 18, 188

Nomente. Hash sected block, whelped any loss farth. cost, by the Ashmon' Kennel, Boston, Mass., to Mr. F. J. Miles, North Attleboro, Mass.

Action of the Section of the Selection of the Selecti

#### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

KEINBL MANAGEMENT.

X. Y. Z.—My dog was poisoned by vine in the woods. What is the treatment? Ans. Bathe with diluted carbolic acid and give internally a half teaspoonful cream tortar dissolved in half teacup milk; or, make a strong tea of sweet fern, use it as a wash, also give two or three tablespoonsful internally.

Over Ten Million Dollars has been paid to its policy holders by the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., since its organization. Present payments are over a million a year,—dv.

## Bifle and Tray Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Oct. 17.—Yesterday the Leominster and J. H. Lorkey Rifle Clubs had a friendly contest. The fornier were one man short and one-seventh of their total was added to the score,

Leominster Club.	J. H. Lorkey Club.
B M Pitts183	W H Wood
G W Foster132	R F Walker126
E M Rockwell	A J Rugg122
F A Whituey	J Symonds121
(One-seventh)	J W Elwell
C A Joslin 111	D A Wilder117
E A Buffington	H R Davis
A Stickney	H S Lawrence

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—The annual shoot for the Barbour medal by the company teams of the First Regiment C. N. G. occurred to-day at the Franklin range. The medal was first offered by Col. Barbour, he 1879, when it was won by the City Guard; in 1880 Company E, of New Braitain took it; in 1881 there was no competition; in 1882 true City Guard again took it, and in 1882 Company K won it, and again this year the City Guard, or Company F, takes it. Following set the scores made by each company team.

ı	are the scores made hy	each	comp	any team:		
i	Company F.			Company K.		
١	200yds.	500yc	ls.T'l	200yds	. 500vd	s.T'l
i	Priv Williams30	32	62	Lieut Jarman 23	27	50
	Capt Thompson26	29	55	Sergt Preston27	27	54
i	Sergt Greene26	29	55	Priv Case 22	24	46
	Priv Ripley27	23	50	Priv Penrose 26	30	56
	Priv Jordan 81	28	59	Priv Kimberly 22	16	38
	Lieut Welles 28	28	56	Priv Latimer27	*23	50
	Corp Thompson 23	24	47	Sergt Bates28	32	60
	Q M Sgt Bluehborn 24	18	42	Priv Willard21	25	46
	Sergt Douthwaite 24	24	48	Sergt Quiggle24	27	51
	Sergt Newton29	32	61	Priv Tracy29	27	56
'	Beigt Newton	90	-01	111v 11acy	41	90
	268	267	535	249	258	507
	Company B.	201	0.30	Company E.	200	904
	200yds,	500	וייד סו	200yds	500md	o mu
	Capt Moran28	33	61	Lieut McConkey27	27	54
	Corp Kingsley 25	28	53	Sergt Saunders20	5	25
	Sergt Leahy15	17	32	Corp Upson23	22	55
	Priv Brady21	8	29	Priv Turnbull27		
1	Lieut Smith27	25	52	Clore Wylcon	21	48
	Corp Hafey23	15	38	Corp Wulger22	16	38
	Corp Coughlin 20	15	35	Priv Rawlins18 Capt Thompson25	4	22
	Priv McDermott18	11	29	Drive Courteen	27	52
		22	48	Priv Sautter24	25	49
	Sergt Dunn26	25	50	Sergt Smith27	17	44
	Priv Clark22	20	90	Corp Stearns20	30	50
	225	202	427	000	404	400
		202	964	233	194	427
1	Company H.	r00	- 0111	Field Staff,	F/10 7	FF111
	200yds.			200yds		
	Corp W M Clark30	28 27	58	Adjt J K Williams28	23	51
	Capt W H McLcan 29		56	Sig Off T W Gleason.27	26	52
٠,	Priv E S Young28	28	56	Com Sgt W J Fenn . 24	28	52
ij	Sergt A E Stone 21	12	32	Najor A L Goodrich.19	20	39
ı	Priv J Goldson22	24	46	QMSJDWorthington15	10	25
1	Sergt C H Patterson.18	28	46	Surg H J Howe29	28	57
ı	Lieut H E Chapman.23	21	44	QMTCSwan28	24	47
ı	CorpWH Thompson.26	28	54	ITP John W Crane 28	20	48
۱	Sergt M C Horton 22	9	31	Hos St P W Newton.17	17	84
۱	Corp W W Carey29	23	52	Ass Sur P H Ingalls.20	23	43
	940	000	100	200	->00	100
ı	248	228	476	230	228	458

GE Botsford. 9 11 12 9 11 10 10 10 9 11 12 9 11 11 9-155

WM Farrow. Consolation Match. 22 24 24-70

J D Marks. 22 20 25-67 J A Wilson. 19 23 22-64

Z C Talbot. 29 42 24-65

H Andrus. 22 19 24-65

Most bullseyes during the tournament. Z. C. Talbot. First hullseye in the tournament, S. J. Lyon.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The meeting of the Toronto Rifle Association closed to-day after a good time had been enjoyed. The scores will be seen to be greatly below the average, owing to the weather. Wild a 30-mile wind blowing there is no certainty of shooting with a Snider rifle, and consequently good shots got to the bottom of the list, and many are down below the line altogether. The shooting was fairly good of 2007ds, as the gale had not then started, but after 2007ds, with the exception of the possible score at 400yds made by Staff-Serrt. Ashall, there was not one score worthy of pute. Many of the bid shots at 600yds, found great trouble in getting on the target, and when on, found it the easiest thing in the world to get off again. One

d shot struck the target once, and another missed even that one aking the clean score of niue misses. The shooting season is now er, and the shots will have something to talk about until next ring, when they will be just as enthusiastic as ever, even if they el now like selling their rifles, stock, lock and harrel; The following were the results of the matches; Citizens' Match.—Ranges, 200 and 400yds., 7 shots at each; possible al. 70:

Fig. Lewis account of the sixth annual contest among members of e Boston Press Ride Association, occurred at Walnut Hill range to e Boston Press Ride Association, occurred at Walnut Hill range to the walnut representing the Herald, Globe, Transcript, Post at Idvertiser offices contended for supremany and prizes. The day as, all things considered, a rood one for shooting. There was little ind, and there was a tolerably even, steady gray light. The averes scores were hetter than any previously made by the contesting ams, and showed a general improvement in skill on the part of the val ridence. The team match was begun about 10 clock P. M., and as shot inside of two hours, the scores studing:

Glohe	
E Stearus	
J P Frost	
S Merrill	
C H Orr	
R Luce	
Herald Team.	Transcript Team.
F H Buffum 42	H S Fisher 42
F C Brownell (mil)41	H A Waterman40
F E Rollius40	W V Alexander39
CB Danforth39	J D Whitcomb
G H Morgan37—199	L M Hammond29-187
Advertiser Team.	Post Team.
E B Farwell42	H A Newman
J G Smith40	S Head38
F W Scott	W H Hathaway34
J R Carmichael 29	J R Manu31
One average score371/6-1871/6	One average score37-185

### The Citto match were as 10100%, it neing a series is a series

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

#### A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Sportsmen of the United States:

We desire to call your attention to the second international clay pircent our amount to be held at New Orleans, La., Peh. 11 to 10, 1858, as heling a most favorable occasion for the second international clay pircent our constitution of the proper and the constitution of the second to organize future amount our manement of the first international clay-pigeon tournament at Chicago as also the Inter-State shoot at New York, We are aware also that the public as well as the sportsmen would appreciate these tournaments more, if they were conducted by annateur shooters and not by a business house. Therefore we have concluded in the future not to organize these large tournaments, although we will always lend our aid financially and otherwise in assisting any body of men who may undertake same. What hetter body could there he for this purpose than a National Association. What hetter off Weanty assurance of a full presentation from all sections of the country. The attendance at the Chicago tournament was large, but it will be trippled at New Orleans.

We claim broadly if a National Association is organized that the number of shooters in the land will be doubtled within three years; that said association will establish friendly social relations among sportsmen throughout the land; that every owner of a gun will deem it an honor to wear the badge of the association. Let it be understood once for all that this associations is to he formed not to shoot clay pigeons only, but glass halls, live pigeons or what not, at the option of the shooters. (It is approps to add to the thick will be a proper to the proper name. Some wanted a "National Sportsmen's Association," others a "National Trap-Booters' Association," We ourselves favor the title "The National Gunners' Loague," If some such league be not formed at New Orleans, we will still persevere and endeavor to form a National Clay-Pigeon League, whose functions shall be similar to those indicated above. As a preli

1,000, this increased by 10 per cem. Of all per cement funds for the above purpose. To place the treasury in a hourse ent funds for the above purpose. To place the treasury in a hourse goodfill for for the very start, it is proposed to solicit liberal cash partions from the principal jointers and manufacturers of guns, cardiges, powder, etc. (all of whom will be henefited indirectly through creased sales). It is anticipated that no future calls will ever be ade either for the above purpose or for prizes for tournaments, etc. to conselves, though a mere pigmy compared to a hundred and out ther firms in or connected with the gun trade, hereby agree to continue \$100 to the treasury of any national organization which may e started at New Orleans whenever said organization has 100 indicated members combined from at least ten States. It is to be expected that the League will be open to individuals and o clubs, every member of the latter helps, tipse facto, a member of the League. These are matters of detail to be discussed and arranged at the next meeting.

We trust that all sportsmen interested will now give their views on he above subject to the public.

The Ligowsky Clay-Pigeor Company,

(Per J. E. Bloom).

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesduys; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the motoles described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

at the lates!.

NEW ENGLAND TRAP SHOOTERS.—The New England Trap Shooters' Association will hold its first tournament at Wellington, Nov. 7 and 8. The events will be as follows, the first five taking place on the first day:

First eveent, 7 single hirds; entry \$1.

Second event, 7 birds 5 traps; entry \$2.

Third event, apair doubles, fixed trap; entry \$2.

Third event, apair doubles, fixed trap; entry \$2.

Fourth event, individual championship, 7 singles, 4 pair doubles, fixed traps, entry 50 cents for hird. The gold challenge badge of the association goes with the first money, and m addition \$20. An optional sweepstake of \$2 will he shot with this match.

Fifth event, two-nen team match; \$5 entry per team; 7 single hirds.

Sixth event, 6 single birds, entry \$1

Fifth event, two-men team match; \$5 entry per team; 7 single hirds.

Sixth event, 6 single birds, 5 traps; entry \$2.

Seventh event, 7 single birds, 5 traps; entry \$2.

Eighth event, 3 pair doubles, 5 traps; entry \$2.

Eighth event, 4 pair doubles, 6 traps; entry \$2.

Ninth event, three-men team match, 7 singles, 4 pair doubles. The first prize will be \$30, 1 and dition to the gold challenge badge of the association. An optional sweepstake of \$6 per team will also be shot. Tenth event, walking match, 5 birds; entry \$2.

The gold hadge and money in the individual and team matches are presented by the Ligowsky Clay-Pigeou Company. The Boston Gen Cluh will in addition present \$90 in matches Nos, 2, 4 and 8, \$0 for the best average, \$8 second, \$5 third, \$4 fourth and \$2 fish.

The Association rules will govern. The matches are open to all members of the Association. The grounds will be open the day previous from 1 o'clock for practice. Additional sweepstakes, at 50cts. and \$1, will be shot for as occasion affords. The number of clubs that have joined the Association give evidence that this will be that largest shoot ever held in the New England States. Shooting hegins promptly at \$5 o'clock each day. The will be decided in singles, 8 birds at three angles, doubles 1 pair.

The programme is signed by C. H. Gerrish, president, and Charles H. Orr, 283 Washington street, Boston, secretary.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that reatter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

LONG ISLAND SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Brooklyn, Oct. 20.—The second annual shooting tournament of this Association will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 29 and 30, at 9 A. M., at Dexter Park (Chris, Durller's), on Jamaica Road, reached hy Atlantic Avenue Rapid Transit to East New York, and thence hy dummy to Cypress Hills Cemetery. A liheral number of prizes have been arranged.—Henry Thorpe, Secretary.

## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Monday, the 27th inst, will see the commencement of an auction sale of guns, which offers an excellent opportunity for obtaining good guns cheap. The stock to be sold is that of E. S. Harris, agent, 177 Broadway; see advertisement in other columns.

# Pachting.

#### THE OPEN BOAT SWEEPSTAKES, OCT. 20.

THE OPEN BOAT SWEEPSTAKES, OCT. 20. A NOTHER sweepstakes race for open boats was sailed on Monday. Open to all, the entrance fee heing \$100. Three yachts entered: Nettle Thorp, J. W. Thorp owner, sailed by Capt. Ahe Metzger; Adele, sailed by Capt. Webber, and Gracie, owned by W. R. Morse, sailed by Capt. John Morrison. The course was from Matinnicok Buoy, southwest to the Fort Schuyler Buoy, 10 miles to windward and hack, the time allowance being 2m. to the foot. The judges were: Messrs. Hobby, Onderdonk and McAllister. The wind was nearly southwest, and the tide chbung when the steamer Pioneer reached the start with the boats in tow at 2:40 P. M., and at 2:35 the starting whistle sent them off with crews and sandhags to windward. Gracie crossed first and Adele second, the latter going back and recrossing. Gracie led the way to windward, with Nettle next and Adele well astern. The huoy was reached at last and Gracie tacked round at 5:34. The Thorpe rounded at 5:42 and the Adele at 5:410. With the sunset the hreeze fell light, the hoats running 56 foor it with booms to port and jibs whiskered out. It was quite dark when Gracie reached the limish at 7:33:30, and it was 11:50 P. M. when the steamer finally reached Harlem.

Nettie Thorp 2 54 20 Adele 2 58 00 Gracie 2 54 00 Finish. Elapsed, Corrected.
7 33 30 4 39 10 4 39 10
Was not timed.
7 31 20 4 37 20 4 36 35

### AN UTTER ROUT.

AN UTTER ROUT.

YANKEE sloops beaten; not a single sloop reaches the finish line and in all four classes the cutters are victorious." If FOLDST AND STREAM had displayed such a heading a few years since there would have been a shout from many outraged patrioss of "Anglomaniac," "Cutter Crank," "Snob" and other similar epithets, but the above is only quoted from the report of the race of Saturday in the New York World, the paper that above all others has been the constant advocate of the sloop and has abused the cutters without stint during the whole of the late controversy. The Herald, too,

whose style of warfare was shown in its reports of Bedouin's Datay's races this summer, where fairly won victories of the cut were credited to the sloops by misleading headlines, cases its by a full confession. 'The centerhoards completely routed in the wanhaka races;" 'A fleet of fourteen starters in which only finish." That it was, indeed, a sweepils yietory to extort such missions from these sources is evident to all who have watched battle. The rout was thorough and overwhelming. Every ou large and small, that started went over the course without mat damage, while every sloop retired, nearly all of them disabled, not one completed the course. Add to this the light weather vie of Wednesday, when Oriva heat Athlon on even sailing, and cutter men can well afford to be satisfied.

#### AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

If ANY Rip Van Winkle of the yachting world had returned to New York Bay on Saturday last, after an absence of even four or five years, he would most certainly have been at a loss to know the fleet of yachts present. Annie indeed would he a familiar sight; with the low freeboard, overhanging stem, hig house and clumsy rig, she would he easily recognized as a typical American sloop of but a few years since. Two others might pass with him for sloops, though the higher sides, plumb stems, housing topmasts, straight bowspris and general style of rig would no douth have puzzled him; but where were the famous ones of yore? Arrow, Mischief, Gracie, Fanny, Coming, Vixen, Regina, Wave, Hidegarde, Windward, Fanita, Vision, Schemer, Rover, Blanche; the representative sloop fleet of American They were not there, their cause was championed by one of their class, the Annie, and hy two hoats, Athlon and Penguin, which, although sloops in the sense that they were not cutters, were in themselves the strongest contradictions of the old theories of light draft and displacement, beans that five years ago no sloop man would have counted as an American sloop.

If the returned mariner had looked for the cause of this strange event, he might soon have discovered it, though his wonder would have heeu in no way decreased. Was b Staten Island or Isle of Wight near by? was that light above, Fort Tompkins or the Needles? was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of the Plances was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of the Plances was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of the Plances was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of the Plances was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of the Plances was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of the Plances was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of the Plances was the wooded shore near hy, part of Kings county of hattle; a challenge which the sloops have one and all declined.

They have at last th

#### THE SEAWANHAKA FALL RACES.

THE SEAWANHAKA FALL RACES.

THE OUTSIDE RACE—OCT. 15.

THE racing season of 1884 ended on Saturday last the date of the second of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. fall races, with a complete and overwheling televity for the cutters, a victory conceded by all, won by the salling of the control of the cutters, and that, with the other detailed of the control of the season has self-fall and sally instified the position that Forest And Stream has so long maintained. Of the two races sailed last week, one was in a light wind and smooth water, resulting in a decided victory for the cutters, while that of Saturday, in a high wind and moderately rough water, was a still greater briumph.

This year the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. have been very fortunate in their choice of weather in all their races, that of the spring heing sailed in a strong hreeze and sea, in marked contrast to two previous races in the same week; and this fall they have been equily fortunate. The race of Weduesday was over the outside course. 20 miles out and hack for first and second classes, and 10 miles for thrid, the start being at Buoy 3, in Gedney's Channel. The prizes offered were \$150 for first and second classes, and \$100 for third. Entries were scarce, the sloops apparently having had enough of Bedouin and Oriva, and only Athlon was on hand to start in the larger. The northwest wind that had blown for several days went over to

miles out aud nack for first and second classes, and 10 miles for third, the start being at Buoy 3, in Gedney's Channel. The prizes offered were \$150 for first and second classes, and \$100 for third. Entries were scarce, the sloops apparently having had enough of Bedouland Oriva, and only Athlon was on hand to start in the larger. The northwest which that had hlown for several days went over to northeast early on Wednesday morning, which broke clear and high with just enough frost in the air to make a hard pull on halliars and calle or a few minutes over the winch acceptable to warm up for the day, but as the sun rose higher the child disappeared. About 9 A. M. the tug E. Luckenbach arrived at the S. C. Y. C. hasin with hint few spectators on bourd. The two buoys were soon taken on board, and shown of the body of the start of the start of the start of the Upper Bay, but not enough to trouble the smaller boats. Isis and Madge were left behind in winter quarters at the Basin, and Fanny was passed, tying idly at anchor off stapleton, as though she had no concern with such trivial matters as racing in October. Off huoy 3 the Luckenhach stopped and the judges gave their orders to the yachts, first class, down the Jersey bench 20 miles and home to windward to the start of the s

the run down, while to windward she added 11min. to it. If any o seeks to find consolation in the fact that the sloop heat the cutter the third class, they must remember that the sloop was a keel be of less than three heams, drawing nearly 5ft., and with 3½ tons the "precious metal" under her.

list being as follows:		
FIRST CLASS-55FT, SAILING LENGTH AND	OVER.	
W. L.	Beam.	Draft
Bedouin, cutter, k., A. Rogers	15.06	11 06
Atblon, sloop, c. b., Dr. J. C. Barron51.02	17.04	6.00
SECOND CLASS-45 TO 55FT.		
Oriva, cutter, k., C. S. Lee	11.08	9.06
Annie, sloop, c. b	17.00	8.06
Penguin, sloop, c. b., P. Bentley44 00	15.08	6 00
THIRD CLASS-35 TO 45FT.		
Mona, cutter, k . E. Paddleford35.06	8.00	7.00
Wacondah, sloop, c. b., H. Dosher	_	_
Happy Thought, sloop, k., G. M. Greaves33.08	9.10	4.06
FOURTH CLASS-UNDER 35FT.		
Daisy, cutter, k., M. Van Rensselaer, Jr25.00	8 08	5.09
Yolaude, cutter, k., M. R. Schuyler26 09	7.01	5.09
Petrel, cutter, k., E. A. Stevens 28.01	8.00	4.00
Aria, sloop, c. b., Wm. Quinu.		-
Sara, sloop, c. b., G. R. Hobby	11.07	2.06
Stranger, sloop, c. b., J. N. McCauley28,00	11.06	2.00
We give as full dimensions as possible, as the	v teach a l	eggon of

				Elapsed.	Corrected.
	Bedouin 10 2	4 22	3 01 53	4 37 31	4 37 31
	Athlon10 2	4 05	Disabled.		
			LASS.		
٠	Oriva 10 2	3 52	4 26 35	6 02 43	6 02 43
	Annie	2 29	Withdrawn.		
ı	Penguin	4 26	Withdrawn.		
		TRIRD CI	LASS.		
	Mona	2 49	4 34 43	6 11 54	6 11 54
	Waconda 10 2	8 00	Withdrawn.		
	Happy Thought 10 2	5 00	Disabled.		
,			I CLASS.		
	Daisy	4 56	8 18 56	4 54 00	4 50 22
	Stranger	4 19	Disabled.		
	Sara	5 00	Turned back		
	Aria10 2	5 00 '	Turned back		
1	Yolande	5 00	3 82 28	5 07 28	5 04 32

importance to all who are interested in the growth and prosperity of American yachting.

DAISY.

THIS little flyer that has this season made her permanent home in American waters, has scored her second victory since her arrivai under the most credible circumstances, in a brezee that drove all but one of her competitors, besides many larger craft, to seek shelter. Her lines and sail plans were published in Forest and Stream of Feb. 21 and 28 of this year. She is, in model, an outgrowth of the fishing boats of Itchen Ferry, from which have been developed a fleet of fast, safe and able little yachts—Haven, Keepsake, Wild Rose, Rayonette and others, cutter rigged, with outside hallast, but as they are rated by height of more beam than the modern racing cutter, and others, cutter rigged, with outside hallast, but as they are rated by height of more beam than the modern racing cutter. The property of the property of the control of the control

A WALL FLOWER.—If yachts are more than mere masses of wood and metal, and have a personality of their own, as those familiar with their varying moods can easily inagine, it would be no difficult task to divine the thoughts of poor Fanny, as she lay idly off Sapleton last week, and watched her more fortunate sisters as they passed out in the morning on their way to the races, and in at night, after two grand victories. Like the ballroom belie who, her charms dimmed a little by age, is forced to sit alone, a wall flower, and watch the younger and fresher heautles as they dance, she laid idly at anchor, while Bedouin and Oriva, every inch of cauvas drawing, and every line taut as iron, romped down the middle, each with an October gust for a partner, and waltzed out of the Narrows and back to a lively tune piping over the Staten Island hills. What a shiver must have passed through her bones as she though to the fate of Vision, her racing days over, lying not far away, stripped and dismaniled, a fear that even the remembrance of her victory in a June calm could not dispel. It is a sad sight to see the end of any yacbt when, after a glorious career, weakened by age and decay, she goes "into trade" as an ignoble smack or freighter, but it is a still sadder sight to see her, while yet strong and staunch and in fighting trim, step out of the lists, give up her place at the starting line, and admit herself vanquished without a struggle.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT AT HELL GATE.—This light was tested a few days since, and was put in practical operation on Mouday night last. The lamps, of which there are nine of 6,000 candle power each, are displayed at the top of a light from structure 250ft. high, and are visible at a distance of 8 to 10 miles. The cost of the entire plant was under \$20,000, the amount appropriated. The light is generated by a Brusb machine of 33 horse power.

An ACIDIENT ON A YACHT.—On Saturday last the yachts Magrie May and Linda were racing near Atlantic City, when the mainsheet of the Linda parted, the h

# Canoeing.

CANORISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises, club meets, information about canoeable waters, and other communications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and roses, and reports of the same. Canceists and all interested in canceing are requested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, will logs of cruises, reaps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the Sport.

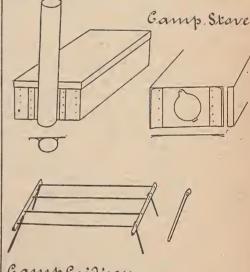
## AMATEUR CANOE BUILDING.

Seventeenth Paper.

Seventeenth Paper.

STOVES AND LAMPS.

ON a canoe cruise of any length cooking apparatus of some kind is of course a necessity, but on short trips it is usually dispensed with, a supply of cold provisions being carried. Some means of making tea, coffee or hot soup is always necessary, however, and should be at hand even if the trip in prospect is to last but a few hours. Delays are always possible on the water, and the prudent canoeist will prepare for them. For light cooking an alcohol stove is the cleanest and most compact, the best being that known as the "flamme forcé," which gives a hot flame in a little while, and may be used afloat. With this stove, a little coffee or tea, some pilot bread and a can of prepared soup, a good meal may be quickly prepared. The only objection is the cost of the fuel. Wood spirits may be used instead of alcohol, and is much cheaper; but the odor is very disagreeable. Kerosene stoves have no place on a canoe, as they are so dirty, besides being quite heavy, and the oil is difficult to carry



## Camp Gridinon

without spilling over the boat. Alcohol for the spirit stove may be carried in a quart can, with a screw top, and even if a little is spilled it will do no injury, as kerosene will.

Most of the cooking will be done on shore over a wood fire, either on the ground or in a camp stove of some kind. Several very compact stoves are made by the dealers in camp goods, but they are too large for a cauce, unless in a large party, where the load can be divided among several boats. For cooking without a stove a very useful contrivance is the camp gridiron, shown in the cut. The ends are of half round or flat iron 8in, long, Each has four holes drilled in it for the cross bars of rein wire, which are riveted in. The legs are of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{in}\text{. round iron, 6in. long, the upper ends being flattened down and turned over to fit on wire staples. These staples pass through holes in the end pieces of the gridiron, and are riveted fast. When in use the fire is made and allowed to burn down to a mass of hot ashes, then the legs of the gridiron are opened and stuck in the ground over it, making a level framework, on which coffee pot, pails and paus will rest without danger of upsetting. When not in use, the legs are folded down and the gridiron stowed in a canvas bag.

A very compact and convenient camp stove was used by Mr. Smith, of Newburg, at the camp last spring. It was made of sheet iron, the top being about 10x15in., or larger if desired, in the shape of a flat pan, the edges turning up lin all around. The two sides were pieces of sheet iron 6in. wide and 17in. long, 1in. at each end being turned at a right angle, as shown, making the sides each 15in. long. The ends were each 6in. wide and 10in. long, a strip 6in. long and 2in. wide being riveted across each end as shown, on the inside. To put the stove together, the projecting pieces

on the sides were pushed in between the strips on the ends, making a square box, and the lid was laid on top, holding all together. In the front end, a circular hole, covered by a door, was made to put in the wood through, and in the other end a hole was cut to communicate with the pipe. This latter is of round or oval section, about 2½in. across, and 18in. long. At the bottom it is riveted to a flat piece 5in. square, which slides in the two extra strips riveted on the after end, as shown in the drawning.

This stove may be easily and cheaply made; it is light and compact for stowage, all folding into a flat package 10x15x-1½in., except the pipe, and it is quickly set up and taken apart. No bottom is needed, the stove being set on the ground.

compact for stowage, all folding into a flat package 10x15x-1½in., except the pipe, and it is quickly set up and taken apart. No bottom is needed, the stove being set on the ground.

To carry the provisions in and keep them dry, a chest of wood or tin is used, generally about 10x15x6in., in which are packed tin cans with large screw covers, such as are used on vaseline cans, for coffee, tea, sugar, flour, oatmeal, baking powder, rice, and any other articles it is desired to keep dry. If the large box be waterproof, as it should be, such articles are sometimes carried in bags of light drilling, but the cans are usually the best. Butter can be carried in a china cup, condensed milk will be in a can, of course, and a compartment must be provided for the salt pork, with room for pilot and fresh bread, eggs, etc. This box is usually stowed just forward of the feet, under the deck, but where it can be easily reached, the spirit lamp being also near by. In cooking on board, the box is drawn out, the lid, or sometimes a hatch, is laid across the coaming for a table, and the spirit stove set up. For cooking on shore, a kettle for boiling water, say two quarts, a smaller one for oatmeal, etc., to pack inside the large one, a coffee pot, and a frying pan are indispensable, other articles being added if there is room. A very handy implement in a camp kitchen is a pair of light blacksmith's tongs, with which plates and pans may be lifted when hot.

A light of some kind is a most important part of a cance's equipment, as the canocist may on any trip he overtaken by darkness, in which case his safety may depend largely on his showing a light. A square box lantern of brass is used by many canoeists, one side having a green glass and one a red, the front having a round white lens. The oil used is lard or kerosene. This lamp, which is fitted to slides on the forward deck, makes an excellent signal light, but is not visible from astern. In camp, white slides may be substituted for the colored ones. The use of kerosene is a disadv

#### THE LOG BOOK.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

THE LOG BOOK.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

L.—FROM DEPOSIT TO DAMASCUS.

ONE lovely afternoon in early June, five canoeists, out for a two weeks' vacation on the Delaware River, jumped off the train at Deposit. Picking up their many hundles and queer-looking packs they hurried over to the freight house near by in search of the canoes, which had preceded them. The agent, a perfect trump, quickly unlocked the ear, and to their great relief turned the boats over to them in good order and then went to work with a will to assist in moving them to the river. The services of a teamster were secured and one by one the tany craft were carried in triumphal procession through the village street, to the evident astonishment and amusement of the citizens, for it was a happy and jolly party that filled the cart. Sitting astride of the boats they shouled and laughed, behaving altogether more like a crowd of school boys going home for the long vaoation than staid and quiet middle-aged men, as most of them were. By 4 lock the little fleet was launched just below the damn in the presence of the control of the water's edge with every imaginable convenience and store of control water's edge with every imaginable convenience and store on much so that the final loaf of bread was obliged to take deck passage. A hurrah from the hoys and a waving of hands from the crews and the long-anucipated cruise began.

In five minutes the rapid stream carried them past the town bridge and into the first rift. The river was very shallow, as the water was unusually low for the season, and one after the other the whole party were aground and engaged in fruitless efforts at pushing and poling to reach deep water. But the boats as they were aground and engaged in fruitless efforts at pushing and poling took to wading in the scale of the control of the

cooked, but these were necessary evils and could not ruffle the good nature of our heroes who had sworn a solemn oath to be happy for two whole weeks come what would. Supper cuded, they grouped themselves about the great camp-fire onjoying the evening pipe and discussing the thrilling (?) adventures of the first day. Songs and etcoles ad injunium followed, the cheerful "night cap" was absorbed and the happy group turned to to sleep in their confortable little cance tents, leaving the newly-risen moon and the chryping tree toads to guard the quiet camp.

A dense fog greeted the sleepy eyes of the party when they awoke account of the morning meal. The wiser ones lighted the cance lamps which did noble service in preparing coffee, eggs and great bowls of oatmeal; and such a breakfast was quickly stowed away as would have shocked the delicate digestions of some of the dyspeptic men, her a few days before. As the sun rose higher the mist hurnt off, the tents dried and the boats were quickly packed and launched. What a day it was. The sky cloudless, the air fresh and warm, and the river twisting hither and thher, now in deep pools and again in long shallow rits, driving the crews out of their boats were five moments. The river was so low that all kinds of narrow every few moments. The river was so low that all kinds of narrow leaves the supplies of the dyspead and ended with a swift rift which would hurry the lamps gain. A very respectable rapid was encountered at Hale's Eddy, the river A very respectable rapid was encountered at Hale's Eddy, the river

and again in loug shallow rifts, diving the crews out of their foots every few moments. The river was so low that all kinds of narrow servoiced channels had to be essayed to find water enough, and they cances along under overhanging frees, or rain in woold murry the shallow received the control of the control of their boots of the control of the con

ceeded fall, the gorge now narrowing to a few feet, now opening into large grottoes, shaded with heavy foliage, through which the sunlight struggled lighting up the mirror-like pools in which the fairy-like scene was reproduced. On and up the party clambered for neally a quarter of a mile, every turn revealing some new beauty to their admiring and wondering eyes, until the summit of the hill was reached. A short walk through the woods to the open and a most magnificent panorama of the valley spread before them for miles. It was well worth the climb, and on their return to the house O., in gratitude, photographed the entire family standing in the door of their old home, to the evident satisfaction of pater familias and the evident digusts of "ma," as he called her, for it was yet early and the ladies were in curl papers. But the day's work was yet to be done, and Cocheton two miles away; so with many expressions of good will on both sides our heroes bade their host farewell, and were soon speeding on their way toward the redoultable falls and eager for the fray.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### CRUISING REMINISCENCES.

CRUISING REMINISCENCES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

After a seasor's pleasure with my little boat I wish to say to the fraternity (and I feel sure that one and all will agree to it that canoeing is the best sport, looked at from the health side or the pleasure side, lu which a man can indulge. I have never had the good fortune to take a long cruise, and, in fact, my experience has been confined to short trips of from six to ten miles along the shore from our club house, which stands at the entrance to one of the harbors of Lake Eric and given us the choice for use of a small river polluted by the broad, clear hosom of the lake, placid for the most part during the broad, clear hosom of the lake, placid for the most part during the broad, clear hosom of the lake, placid for the most part during the summer months and offering an ample opportunity for a sail or paddle. Though the cluh boats are mostly of the Racine manufacture we have a few bullt by Everson and Russhou, and the usual number of canoeists who are willing to grace their own craft with every virtue but deuy even one to another make. My canoe is one of the Racine models and possesses that best point of never leaking, though it may not approach perfection so nearly in other directions. From May to November it is possible to use the boats and I recall now the Racine models and possesses that best point of never leaking, though you have not approach perfection so nearly in other directions. From May to November it is possible to use the boats and I recall now the Racine models along the lake shore in the early spring when the trees were just putting forth their new verdure and the canocist had but to step ashore to enjoy the pink and purple bloom of the hepatica and the sweet scent of other early spring flowers.

Then there were the delightful rides in the long summer evenings, when the lake was calm and the sumset unsurpassed for beauty and soft-lighted skies rivalled those of Italy in tint and gorgeous cloud effects; the moonlight nights in August, too,

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.

# Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

H. M. W.-After the use of viuegar to clean your gun rinse it out very thoroughly with boiling hot water.

C. F. S., Gore's Landing.—You can undoubtedly obtain from the manufacturer testimonials commendatory of the rowing gear.

G. S. L., Brooklyn. N. Y.—I. For duck shooting go to Rice Lake, Ontario. 2. No: a moderate amount of work will be of benefit to her.

IGNORAMUS.—1. The season in New York State for robins is Oct. 1 Jan. 1. 2. It is forbidden to export from Connecticut game lawfully killed there.

H. W.—The New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society has jurisdiction. You can secure certificate by addressing W. L. Force, Plainfield, N. J.

QUERIST, Hudson, N. Y.—1. The powder is an excellent brand. It is always a good rule to use the best even if it costs more. 2. The company is a new one and we have neither personally tested their work nor are we informed of its merits.

pany is a new one and we have neither personally tested their work nor are we informed of its merits.

P. W. G. Boerne, Texas.—You will find useful instructions for wing-shooting in the book "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," by Capt. A. H. Bogardus, or in "Wing Shooting," by "Chipmunk." For prices see our list of books in advertising columns.

A. S. C., Escanaha, Mich.—I have an old style .50 Sharps rifle, 12-pounds, 28-inch barrel, which I would like bored out for a shotgun. Would it not be best as a 12-bore? Ans. Frobably a smaller bore would be better; but you should take it to a gunsmith and get his opinion based upon the amount of stock to work ou.

E. P. M., Brooklyn.—Read Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazettear," Bogardus's "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," Ohipmunk's "Wing Shooting," D. W. Cross's "Fifty Years with Gun and Rod," or the chapter in Hammond's "Dog Training" on the "One-Eyed Grouse of Maple Run," or the hack files of the Forest and Stream for information about the haunts and habits of 'unfed grouse and how to capture them. We can supply any of the books named.

H. L., Montclair, N. J.—At a certain period it is lawful to shoot in New Jersey, can I legally at that period purchase the game in New York and heing it into the State of New Jersey for my own private use? Ans. Yes; but in doing so you should take the precaution to have sufficient proot, if called upon to show it, that the game really came from New York and was not killed in your own State.

# UMPHREYS OMEDPATHINARY ETERSPECIFICS

OR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY,

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeo-and POULTRY,

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeo-armers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and
armers, Horse hallroners, Livery Stable and
armers, Horse hallroners, Livery Stable and
armers, Horse hallroners, Lipery Stable and
armers, Horse hallroners, Lipery Stable and
armers, Horse hallroners, Lipery Stable and
Menageries, and others handing stock,
Humphreys' Vessel.

with perfect success.

Humbreys Home Property Manual, (329 pp.)
sens free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

127 Pamphiets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED.CO,

109 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
HUMPHREYS' Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or
indiscretion, HOMEOPATHIC is radically
and promptly HOMEOPATHIC cured by it.
—Is the most success. SPECIFIC No. 28.
—Is the most success to be a prosecuted of the prosecute of the process of the prosecute of the process of the prosecute of the prosec large vial of powder for \$5, sent post-free ourselpt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Blust, Catalogue free. | 100 Fulton St., N. Y.

#### FLORIDA FISHING.



The manufacture of fishing tackle particularly adapted to angling in Florida has long been a special feature

in our business. Those anglers who intend spending the winter or spring in Florida, will find it to their advantage

to call on us. If not thoroughly posted in regard to what they require in our line, under our advice they can provide

themselves with what they do need, and save themselves from purchasing what they do not want.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE,

48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York City.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 30, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 14. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, England.

Address all communications,
Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

#### CONTENTS.

CONTIL

Another International Match.
Judges at Dog Shows,
The Maine Deer Law,
The Brornsman Tourist,
A Voyage Between the Lakes,
Stony Island,
Florida Again.—IV.
NATURAL HISTORY,
Plants and Animals,
The Panther,
Game Bao and Gun,
Rad and Gun in West Texas.—II.
Adirondack Game Protection.
Opening Day in Iowa,
Bullet vs. Buckshot.
The Maine Game Law,
New Jersey Sunday Shooting,
Philadelphia Notes.
Sea AND RIVER FISHING,
The Markings of Sea Trout.
The Tournament.
The Rod and Reel Association.
FISHOWITURE,
The American Fishcultural Association.

The Trap.
CANORING.
Where Have You Been?
Unsafe Canoes
The Galley Fire.
More About Mushrooms,
Cooked Corn,
Invention of the Drop Rudder.
Camp Stoves
The Log Book,
The Delaware River.
VACHTING.

The Delaware River.
YACHTING.
Heavy versus Light Centerboards.
An Idea for Inventors.
Sinali Cruising Boats.
Answers to Correspondents.

### JUDGES AT DOG SHOWS.

THE recent dog show in this city was chiefly noteworthy as indicating the growing strength of certain special classes in this country. A number of classes of dogs not used for field sports are rapidly making their way into favor with the general public, and efforts, more or less intelligent, are being made to improve these breeds. To the novice the simplest way of getting good dogs appears to be by importation from England; for deep down in the hearts of most men, who are without long experience, lurks a feeling that an imported dog must of necessity be better than a native. Of course this idea is wholly erroneous. They have better dogs in the non-sporting classes in England than we have here, but they also have others that are as bad as any of ours, and the mere fact that a dog is imported is not necessarily anything in its favor. The man who, being ignorant of a breed, picks up a specimen in England, is, if he trusts to himself, almost sure to be cheated and to secure a very commonplace animal.

Intelligent importation cannot fail to improve our dogs, but indiscriminate bringing in of foreign dogs merely be-cause they were born on the other side of the water, is useless and absurd. Judicious breeding is much more to be relied on than importation alone, but the two working together are what will improve our dogs.

When we consider this growing strength of many of the classes, and the increasing number of "real good ones," in America, it is evident that if these classes are to be satisfactorily judged, the knowledge of these different breeds must keep pace with their improvement. In old times, a man who had owned and bred pointers and setters, was often intrusted with the decisions in all the classes in a show, and distributed in a hit or miss manner the honors among pugs, poodles, mastiffs, greyhounds and the other breeds. He knew nothing of what they should be, and if his awards were properly made it was a matter of good luck, not good

We have advanced far beyond that stage now, and have a number of fairly good "all-round" judges, but we need something more. In many classes at the large shows the good dogs are becoming so numerous, that nice judgment and an exhaustive knowledge of these breeds are required to justly determine the relative merits of the animals exhibited.

Such knowledge can be acquired in only one way-by expe rience. A judge must have bred or owned and exhibited good dogs, the more the better.

Dog shows in America are comparatively new, and dog-breeding still newer; so that we have not in this country as many specialists as they have abroad. Still, there are not a few individuals-and their number is constantly on the increase-who are striving to intelligently breed better and better animals, and these efforts will not be without the desired results. The managers of dog shows will do well to consider the advisability of selecting judges at future shows from among such breeders and exhibitors, many of whom are qualified by temperament and experience to act in this In a number of cases this has been already done, but it should be the rule rather than the exception.

At present our judges have too much to do, too many classes to adjudicate upon; as a consequence they are often worn out by their work, which is extended over too much time, and confused by the number and variety of the animals brought before them. The task of judging at a dog show is a hard and thankless one at best, and it should be made as easy as possible. A further division of labor too, will give more satisfactory results to the public, and by increasing the number of judges, the awards can all be made during the first day of the show. This will, as we have so often insisted, result in dog shows having their full educational effect, for the public can then see for themselves what the judges regard as the best specimens of the different breeds shown. The subject is one which calls for the careful consideration

of the new American Kennel Club.

#### ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE call of the N. R. A. Committee for an expression of opinion on the part of riflemen upon the subject of another match is made through our columns, and the field of discussion is now clear for vigorous cultivation. The question simply is whether there are enough riflemen of real ability who are willing to give the time and trouble involved in a match of the prominence which the proposed one will have. The exact conditions of the contest, if one is decided upon, may be fixed at any time, but the question of getting men is next to the question of getting money, the one on which our managers in the past have had the most difficulty in considering. It will certainly be one of the conditions of the next match that the rifles shall go uncleaned from shot to shot, and the necessary experiments in ammunition should be made without delay. There are claims that the rifle companies are prepared with the requisite arm, but this is a matter which is yet fairly open for

On the subject of an international match sectional differences should be cast aside and a united front be presented to the teams which will visit us from abroad. There are riflemen in the country who owe it to their region to make an appearance in such a match as this. There are ranges beside Creedmoor and Walnut Hill, but they make no adequate showing before the public.

The invitation of the committee is timely. The whole winter is before our riflemen for talk and preparation. It seems necessary that a certain season of chin-wagging should precede any such contest, and for this match now The coast is clear, our columns are many and broad, and to all suggestions of merit respectful attention will at least be given.

#### A LIVE RIFLE CLUB.

THE promise that a real shooting club will be organized In this city, is held out in the communication of Mr. James Duane in another column. There is need and room for just such a company in this city, and if it be kept in the hands and under the control of the shooting men themselves, there is no reason to doubt that it will be kept up to the plane of success.

The end of small arm shooting is still a long way off. Already much that was thought fine work and of the most advanced sort at Creedmoor, has become obsolete, and a club of live shooters need never grow dull for want of some interesting contest to be devised. One thing only is to be guarded against, and that is a surplusage of management. There have been clubs in the past which have done pretty much everything but shoot. Those who go into the new organization have the benefit of this experience, and whatever may be the fate of the new effort, it is certainly the fact that there is an abundance of material in and about this city for a club strong in numbers, and far up in shooting attain-

#### THE MAINE DEER LAW.

THE State of Maine has made a more decided advance in securing wise game laws and compelling their observance than has been attained in any other State of the Union. The efficient work of her commission has been the subject of repeated commendation in these columns. Friends of wise game protection have come to look upon the old Pine Tree State as the chiefest exemplar of its principles and practice. The condition of affairs there to day is one of actual progress. A backward step at this time would be

It is said that an attempt will be made, at the next meeting of the Maine Legislature, to change the opening of the season for deer shooting from Oct. 1 to Sept. 1. Advocates of this change in favor of earlier shooting make the plausible argument that, while it will permit the sportsman to pursue the game, yet because of the dense foliage of the woods in September not many deer can actually be killed. It is contended, too, that business and professional men, who cannot leave their counting rooms and offices in October, should not be deprived of the privilege of hunting in the month of September. Moreover, such a change would permit trout fishermen to combine hunting with their fishing.

The plausibility of these arguments is only on the surface The reasoning is, in fact, fallacious. If it were not expected that the deer would actually be killed in September, there could be no object in making that month an open one. As to the combination of fishing and shooting large game, if the intention be to legislate at all with respect to that class of anglers who jig the large trout on the spawning beds, the kindest and most judicious expedient would be to change the trout season so that it would close Sept. 1.

In regard to the business and professional men-as we have often said before-if they cannot afford to shoot game in October, then for the sake of maintaining the game supply, they must be content to forego the pleasure of hunting at all. The law governing the case is not the statute of human enactment, but nature's own immutable law. If it is ordained by natural law that in the month of September in the Maine woods fawns are still with the mother deer, and dependent upon her for their sustenance; and this being the case, the sportsman should be forbidden by the statute-if indeed his own heart does not so forbid him-to kill the mother doe.

This is the insurmountable objection to September deer hunting in Maine. There are other considerations which add their weight to the same side of the question. should extremely regret to see a change, such as we are told is proposed.

Another Wedge.-This appears to be the age of 'wedges." Some time ago the English Parliament proposed legislation to prohibit the trap-shooting of pigeons in Great Britain. This was at once recognized by astute newspaper scribes in this country as an entering wedge, which was to destroy field sports, disrupt society, and in the end cause the downfall of the American Republic. Then came the alarming rumor that, in order to relieve a long suffering public from continued infliction of angleworm jokes, the Englishmen were going to prohibit the use of worms as bait. was the worm wedge, as dire in its results as the pigeon wedge. Now comes the dog wedge. It might be presumed that the second-sight, which detected the pigeon wedge and the phantom showman, might have seen as well the dog wedge; but as a matter of fact, the only journalist equal to the occasion appears to be the editor of the New York Times. In editorial comment on the Westminster Club's non-sporting dog show, he says: "The Westminster Kennel Club will not succeed in persuading mankind that pointers and setters are not eligible to the very best canine society, or that the same taint of disrepute attaches to a sporting dog and to a sporting man." The motives which the eagle-eyed editor of the Times ascribes to the club are unquestionably the correct ones. The Westminster members are clearly convicted of a covert attempt to ostracise sporting dogs. That means the sending of sportsmen to that limbo where they belong, the abolition of field sports, and-the final overthrow of the Republic. The pigeon wedge, the worm wedge, and the phantom show-man wedge are puny and ridiculous in comparison with the dog wedge. And the humiliating and utterly disheartening feature of the case is that the Westminster members are themselves field sportsmen, who own and use field dogs, and who might, therefore, be expected to conserve the interests of sportsmen instead of driving the wedge that is to destroy it. Who can tell what will be the next wedge?

HINT FOR TUESDAY.—Vote early and then go shooting.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

#### A VOYAGE BETWEEN THE LAKES.

BY D. D. BANTA.

Now welcome, Lake Keeuka! Hail to thee, Thou hill-hugged bosom of waters, hail!

-Coates-Kinney.

The morning of the third day dawned cool and clear, and our travelers, after a hearty breakfast, resumed their voyage up the outlet. The little boat was soon going at a good rate of speed up the quiet and deep stream, and on rounding the second bend above their camp, a mother duck with her half-grown family was, unexpectedly to all concerned, come up with, when with a great fluttering and quacking, she made her way up stream, while her ducklings dodged into safe hiding places, and all was still again.

Scarcely had the ripples set in motion by the mother duck died on the shore, when Brother Scott thought he saw a grouse, and they at once landed that he might go and shoot it. But his hunt was unsuccessful, and as he re-entered the boat, a descending canoe came into view. Its sole occupant was on his knees with body creet, and his steady strokes of the paddle sent his craft down stream at a speed the navigators of the Wawa never dreamed of save in very swift water. A rifle, a blanket and a lantern stowed in the bow, warranted the Judge and Brother Scott in considering him pretty well equipped for night-hunting.

Meeting him unexpectedly and in the wilderness they took more particular notice of his personal appearance than they otherwise would. His hair, cut short, was bristly and of a dull leaden color, while his chin tuft—the only beard he wore—was a tawny white. His sunken and corrugated cheeks had a leathery look, and his long, thin nose, was humped like a "hog brace," and his light gray cycs gleamed from beneath a jutting and over-developed eyebrow.

"Hello," said the Judge as the fellow seemed inclined to pass on the further side without speaking, "Are you lost or are we?"

"I don't know whether you are or not, but I'll be blank blanked if Long." he resides

"Theno, said the aduge as the reliow seemed inclined to are we?"

"I don't know whether you are or not, but I'll be blank blanked if I am," he replied.

"Well, I don't think we are," said the Judge, "but we were never here before. I suppose you live hereabouts?"

"Yes, down the river a mile below the outlet."

"Hm, you'll hardly be able to go all the way home by river," suggested the Judge.

And then there was an explosion. The man had a grievance and the Judge had unwittingly uncovered it, and now that the cover was off, the fellow ponred forth such a torrent of abuse interlarded with such an array of unique and indictive maledictions leveled at the Chicago Lumber Company, the reported authors of the obstruction, as is seldom heard in places where men live, let alone in the wilderness.

After the first burst of wrath began to subside he was asked several questioners wanted to know something about deer shooting, eyeing the meanwhile his gun and lantern, he resumed his invective against the rich lumber company that was trampling on the rights of the poor and then moved on. Our voyagers soon forgot the man and his grievance. The wrath and gloom that, like things of evil, had followed them at the beginning of their journey, had long since been left behind; and now, alive only to the sensations produced by the varied scenery about them and their spirits subdued by the drowsy influences of the morning, they journeyed slowly on. Brother Scott began softly humming to himself a familiar tune, and among the words that he "mumbled o'er," the Judge heard:

"This is the way I long have sought Judge heard:

"This is the way I long have sought And mourued because I found it not,"

and he knew that Brother Scott was happy.

At one place where water, sky, marsh grass, foliage, sunshine and shadows combined to form a picture of exceptional beauty, they landed to get a photographic view, and while the Judge was busy with the camera, his companion found a raspberry patch, where the ripe red berries hung in such large and tempting clusters that, after the picture was taken, the finder led the way back to it and in spite of a nest of threatening "yellow jackets" close at hand, they gathered enough fruit to furnish their table the rest of the day.

A short run brought them to the entrance of a stream from the scotth wide.

A short run brought them to the entrance of a stream from the south side. This flowed from a small lake two miles to the south known as Mud Lake and reputed to be a great deer resort. From it the canoeman of the morning

great deer resort. had doubtless come.

Right at the mouth of the stream the water was very deep, and a pole driven into the bottom signified that these fish were to be taken. Marcot had told them to stop there and try their luck fishing, but notwithstanding large numbers of fine-looking fish were to be seen through the clear waters, the spoons tendered them had no charms; and the travelers moved on.

A half a mile forther

the spoons tendered them had no charms; and the travelers moved on.

A half a mile further run, brought them into the Manistique Lake. In the throat of the outlet is deep water which all reports bespoke a noted fish pool, and the vanishing fins as the Wawa floated over the translucent tide, indicated that the reports were true.

Our travelers were no less astonished than charmed with the beauty of the scene that opened before them, as they entered the lake and gave vent to their feelings in frequent exclamations of surprise. Manistique Lake lies in a limestone basin and its shores, numerously indented with alternating "points" and bays, are surrounded next the waterline with a narrow fringe, principally of white cedars, which gives way on the rising ground to a dense growth of hemlock, intermingled with becches, maples and other deciduous trees. Its greatest length is almost six miles, being from cast to west, and its greatest width about four. Along the shores is to be seen a thin white line made by blocks of limestone east up from the rock floor of the lake. This adds to the picturesque effect of the scene, but the most marked feature is the islands. Four of these rose from the bosom of the crystal waters—four apparently round islands, covered with emerald forests.

The boatmen turned southward; they entered from the

crystal waters—four apparently round islands, covered with emerald forests.

The boatmen turned southward; they entered from the west and ran a mile or more to a long point extending out from the west shore. This was not less than half mile long, and half the distance it was not to exceed an average width of twenty feet. Its sides were well rip-rapped with broken limestone rock, and from its backbone sprouted a bristly hedge of dwarfed evergreens. On this rocky point they

prepared their dinners, cating off the smooth surface of a limestone slab.

prepared their dinners, cating off the smooth surface of a limestone slab.

From this vantage ground the west half of the north shore could be seen, together with the little clearings and some of the cabins of the six or seven settlers who have within the past three or four years moved in. All the south shore could be seen except such parts as lay behind headlands, and not a cabin marred the view. One small clearing showed where an Indian had undertaken to make a "claim," but had fainted by the way. To sail down this south and wilderness shore to the portage leading across to White Fish Lake, lying three-quarters of a mile south of the Manistique, was the purpose of our travelers; but a mile to the east of them lay the nearest island, and it looked so inviting that they at once turned their cances to it. As they approached it they discovered a flock of ducks in its vicinity, and to reach these a wide circuit was made and the island nearly circumnavigated. The ducks escaped, however, and the island was found to be a long and rather narrow limestone outcrop, covered with popple saplings and fuzzy underbrush. Its beauty had vanished, and Brother Scott and his companion regretted that they had not kept on their original course.

When ready to resume their journey, their ears were saluted with the sound of breakers among the rocks on the south side of the island, and on paddling around they were surprised to see the waters between the island and south shore lashed into fury by a sudden wind. One glance over the rough waters upset their purpose of going to the south shore lashed into fury by a sudden wind. One glance over the rough waters upset their purpose of going to the south shore lashed into fury by a sudden wind. One glance over the rough waters upset their purpose of going to the south shore lashed into fury by a sudden wind. One glance over the rough waters upset their purpose of going to the south shore lashed into fury by a sudden wind. One glance over the rough waters upset their purpose of going to the s

The generous and rather unusual offer of the man was de-clined, and once more setting forth on their cruise, they made a wide detour eastward to escape the shallows on the northeast of the island.

The generous and rather unusual offer of the man was declined, and once more setting forth on their cruise, they made a wide detour eastward to escape the shallows on the northeast of the island.

This island contained about seven acres, and like the other, was an outeropping of the Niagara limestone. It was covered with timber common to the country, and had a lagoon in the center. It was a mite to Hawbuck's landing, and although the wind had begun to blow in gusty puffs on the north shore, as before on the south, the Wawa was driven to that landing in a short time.

Hawbuck's house stood on rising ground about fifty yards from the water's edge, and between the two was a flower garden filled with pinks—pinks and nothing but pinks—of all colors and growing to perfection. The house itself when seen at a distance outlined against the somber forest, had appeared to be large and roomy, but a near view showed that it was the mercest log cabin; still there had been an effort at adornment. There was a porch overlooking the lake, and the four sturdy sapling columns with the bark on that up held its clapboard roof, had recently been painted a bottle green. Above the door was a diamond-shaped ornament, carved with a pocket knife out of pine wood, which was likewise painted green. On the edge of the porch floor was a varied assortment of battered cans and cracked crockery, all painted green, and improvised into flower pots, from which rose-moss, witch-in-the-green, touch-mc-nots, bachelor-buttons, and other old-fashioned flowering plants were blooming, and by the side of the door, swinging to a wooden pin, was a bird cage containing its twittering little bird, whose ancestors had originally come all the way from the Canary Islands. In response to a sturdy knock on one of the sturdy spaling columns of the porch, the mistress of the castle appeared and the wandering knights stood speechless before her. There is was, a young dame in a neat gown, bright-eyed and smilling, and with a head covered with a mass of quivering and ca

provement at his place worthy of the name had been done within the past year; all before that was a blank. "He left the impression on my mind," said Brother Scott that night, as at the cump-fire they talked over the incidents of the day, "that he is in his year one."
"And so he is," replied the Judge, "for the curly-headed English wife has been with him only since last spring."
"How did he ever happen to get her?" asked Brother Scott, as if the Judge could know.

But the Judge did know—at least undertook to tell the story—how H. five years before and the dame, then a miss in her teens, living with an uncle in New York, had been lovers, and how a fascinating dry goods clerk had come temporarily between them, and how he had fled the country and taken up his abode on this lake. For four years no word had been heard of him, and the English girl, broken down in health, was taken by her uncle to the Upper Peninsula to regain it, and who should turn up as guide and boatman over this very Manistique Lake but her old lover; and what clse could they do but kiss and make up and go to house-keeping in the old cabin. "It's "the old, old story," conclinded the Judge.

"Love! Love! Old song that poet ever chanteth,

"Love! Love! Old song that poet ever chanteth, Of which the listening world is never weary."

Of which the listening world is never weary."

To the romantic tale as told, Brother Scott gave a listening car, and when it was through he said, "Yes, it might be. Every eabin along here doubtless has its romance, and the one you have woven from a very slender thread, or, what is more to the purpose, from no thread at all, is as likely to be true as any of them."

Our voyagers were encamped on the second headland from Hawbuck's Landing. At the first they had found the cedar thicket practically impenetrable, but at the second was a good and accessible camping ground. Their little tent was soon set up in an open space, and boughs cut and a bed made. Over the coals the Judge broiled a pike they had hooked on their last run, and around a glowing hardwood fire they sat till a late hour, weaving romances and seeing visions of flower gardens and elastic curls and Mauistique beauties in the blinking coals.

#### STONY ISLAND.

To has come to be an accepted fact that the black bass is to be the main reliance of the every-day angler. The purl of that untainted stream where alone the brook trout will consent to dwell, has grown fainter and fainter upon the ear of careless or unappreciating men, until now it is substantially true that its sweet music and sweet waters, like many good and worthy things in life, are chiefly for the possessors of time and money. He, therefore, who makes known to the craft of anglers the sure dwelling place of black bass, conters a favor that will be sufficiently recognized.

makes known to the craft of anglers the sure dwelling place of black bass, conters a favor that will be sufficiently recognized.

In the Forest and Stream of Oct. 2, "Podgers" relates his search for and finding the sportsman's paradise about Cape Vincent on the St. Lawrence. Let me call the attention of your readers to a locality just this side of paradise, a cis-Podgersian paradise, as it were.

Where the waters of the great lakes begin for the last time to gather themselves, and to feel the mighty traction of the sea along the channel of the St. Lawrence, and in the company of others that serve to introduce you to the greater company of others that serve to introduce you to the greater company of the Thousand Isles, lies Stony Island. It is reached from Watertown in the State of New York by a branch road to Sackett's Harbor, and thence by the propeller Dayan, which runs Tuesdays and Thursday to the head of the island. It is between three and four miles long and one broad, and lies ten miles out in Lake Ontario. Its rocky foundations on the north rise to a headland barely respectable. Elsewhere its low surface and sloping shores, converge into fine points that continue as reefs far out from water line. It has bays and shallows which are the homes of countless black bass.

Ten families have eked a living for years from its thin soil and fat fishing. Sportsmen have lately furnished to some a substantial aid to their resources, and with the growing fame of the island, have hints in their atmosphere of winter, that are somewhat rough and forbidding for the proverbially gentle angler. "Benoits" is the name of a family at 'the Head," who, in an every-day sort of a house and outlying cottages, minister to the wants of fishermen in the way of beds and food. They can find boats and boatmen for applicants. Prices are low.

Many a time while in camp on the island has the writer stretched himself upon the beach of a summer night and with delight and sweet forgetfulness watched the moon ride through the southern sky, touch

schooner.

Neighboring Calf Island (romantic name) on such a night, with its encircling line of breakers, with its low shores and flat surface, with its slim-trunked clms, whose branches spread in a thick-leaved crown, looks for all the world like some "pleasant isle of Avés beside the Spanish Main." If all time were like such nights who would not be a lotos eater on yonder island,

"To watch the crisping ripples on the beach And tender curving lines of creamy spray, To lend our hearts and spirits wholly To the influence of mild-minded melancholy."

To the influence of mild-minded melancholy."

Had the writer the confidence to believe that it would be of interest sufficient for the valuable pages of FCREST AND STREAM he might recite how on a fine day in August he took ship—a small yacht—at the port of Oswego, and with two other wise men, two boys and a sailor, slid away over the blue waters thirty miles in five hours to "Stony;" how he went to bed at Benoit's and was awakened from his sleep of innocence by being rasped with a long pole thrust in from out of doors by a facetious compagnon de vojage, who thought this business a necessary preliminary to imparting the information that the wind had chopped about, and that our craft must sail away to "the Foot" (of the island) or go aground; how we sailed away and barely escaped beaching the Idler at the Foot; how we camped for three delightful nights and days under rainy and starry skies in a ragged lean-to on the

stones of the beach with boat cushions for mattress and pillow; how we fished and caught many, but no large ones until the last day, when the writer held three 3-pounders with his 9-ounce rod at one time and saved two; how we offended an auburn-headed denizen of the isle; how we were necessitated to take ship with ungraceful alacrity by reason of the coming up of the first fair wind for three days that did not blow a gale; how we headed for home and were forced away along the eastern shore of the lake, and at dusk, beneath a threatening sky and heavy wind, ran in at Big Sandy Bay across a booming bar in time to escape a summer hurricane that might have ended our promising lives thus ignobly; how we found that we had entered into the sheltering arms of the Life-saving Station (No. 1 Ninth District) before we knew it; how we lay that night between white shects; how we took ship again at cock crowing, beat seven miles to windward against heavy sea until tired of wrestling longer, \*Bolo et Neptuno adverso, we put about, ran before the wind and sought again the haven of the station; how we tacked across country by slow conveyance and took rail for home.

Near by Stany Island lie others—Calf and Gallon islands.

Near by Stony Island lie others—Calf and Gallon islands. Far away on the western horizon are the Duck Islands, the true and the "false ducks." Buss can be taken in abundance on any of their shores. To the cast, off the shores of the mainland, in Henderson Harbor and about Six Town Point, are famous fishing grounds. It is safe to direct fishermen to this vicinity. It is surer ground than the widely-known Thousand Islands and of smaller compass.

October 20, 1884.

#### FLORIDA AGAIN--IV.

FLORIDA AGAIN--IV.

DEVIL FISH.—In my previous remarks I merely referred to a few of the more attractive fish of the State; those who can enjoy the capture of large ones, I would recommend to provide themselves with a lilly iron (harpoon), 100 yards of half inch braided sash cord, and one or two lances similar to those used by whalemen. In the gulf off Sarasota Bay and more especially Charlotte Harbor, devil fish (Manta birostris) from fifteen to twenty feet in width, will be seen cruising or sporting on the surface. If caution is exercised they can be approached and harpooned. If harpooned, the performance will commence, and a cheap tow secured. After the fish is somewhat exhausted he can be hauled in and bled with a spear or ballasted with rifle balls or buckshot. I have not tried the experiment, but I am of the opinion that an explosive bullet would derange the internal machinery of a devil fish and hasten his capture. Last winter a number of gentlemen visited Punta Rassa, and being provided with a lilly iron (harpoon), they chartered the small steamer Spitfre and went devil fishing. The harpoon line was fastened to the bits forward, and a lusty representative of the colored persuasion was installed harpooner. The steamer was slowed down, a devil fish approached, and the iron was driven home. Before headway could be obtained on the boat, the fish started, the line tightened, and the iron was driven home. Before headway could be obtained on the boat, the fish started, the line tightened, and the harnooned, these fish are apt to take a trip seaward. As the coast is very shallow, the ten fathom line being about forty miles from shore, and as the gulf is as a rule as calm and smooth as a mill-pond, the ardent fisherman would enjoy a tow in a twenty or twenty-five foot decked boat, provided there was a supply of food and water on board.

Sharks.—Blue, white, man-eater, sharp-nosed, hammer-

decked boat, provided there was a supply of food and water on board.

Sharks.—Blue, white, man-eater, sharp-nosed, hammer-headed and shovel-nosed sharks haunt the waters in endless numbers in the channels, inlets and passes; and if heavy shing is desired, it can be enjoyed ad libitum. A shark trem ten to fifteen feet in length is a difficult antagonist to manage. The shark fisher should firmly plant in the sand in the beach a four or six-inch snubbing post. A large hook hould be baited with a fresh fish, or, what is better, a fish or bait that is somewhat tainted. With a boat the hook hould be carried twenty or fifty yards from shore and known overboard. Very soon a bite will be felt, and if the visitor is rewarded with a lusty yank, the performance will somenee and the utility of the snubbing-post discovered. When fishing from a boat I use a six-pound powder can for a foat, attaching it to the line a few feet above the hook. The ean proves a valuable addition, for it makes a service-uble float and materially retards the movements of a captive. Jaw Frsh.—Another fish worthy of the notice of the atthetic fishermen is the jew fish (Epinephelus nigritus). They we occasionally captured weighing four hundred pounds, and in form and color resemble a black bass. They frequent leep holes and docks, and can be captured with a strong ine, large hook and mullet bait. These fish are not plentium, he should institute inquiries of residents regarding acir haunts.

Sawfish.—The devotee of exciting sport should engage

ine, large hook and mullet bait. These fish are not plentiul, and if the fisherman is anxious to try conclusions with been, he should institute inquiries of residents regarding aeir haunts.

Sawfish.—The devotee of exciting sport should engage I the capture of sawfish (Pristis pectinatus). At times they ill take a mullet bait, but a harpoon or grains should be seed for their capture. They can be found in most of the ays, but in great numbers in Kettle Harbor, Esturo Bay, and in the bayou one mile above Punta Rassa. By using a uitable grains (fishspear) they can be grained without diffilly. The line used should be at least fifty yards in length id of the size of a small clothes line. It should be firmly tached to the shank of the grains, and two half hitches ade on the staff near its lower end; allowing sufficient slack are between the two lashings to allow the staff to slip from the socket when a fish is struck. Two additional close teles should be made around the staff near its upper end. Then a fish is struck, traction on the line displaces the aff from the socket, and as a consequence the wood presents at little resistance to the movements of a fish. If a large wfish is struck, the boat should be rowed to the shore, for it ill be found more pleasant to dispatch a sawfish on the ach than by the side of a boat. In fact it is not agreeable have a four-foot saw prodding about, more especially ben the propelling power is active, and will weigh from I to 600 pounds.

From my experience with grains, I am of the opinion that try are made for sale and not for service. It is possible at some manufacturers may construct them of good steel d with a proper temper, but I have failed to find a satisatory one, and I have tested numbers. To obtain a reliatory one, and I have tested numbers. To obtain a reliatory one, and I have tested numbers. To obtain a reliatory one, and I have tested numbers. To obtain a reliatory one, and I have tested numbers. To obtain a reliatory one, and I have tested numbers. To obtain a reliatory

plunged the grains into the next visitor, and in an instant it was minus three of its tines. Such an accident is liable to ruffle the faherman's temper. Becoming disgusted with ready-made grains, I employed a chipsmith, and he made me a tool that setsood the racket." In fishing in Northern water the loss of such a plundement is of but little importance, for it can be easily subtled. But when the sportsman takes a Florida trip he should be provided with tools that will not break. The breaking of a cat, grains or gaff, may seriously interfere with the results of a fishing trip—nore especially when the sportsman is beyond the reach of blacksmiths and rod menders.

I have simply and briefly referred to some of the more common game fish of Florida, and of the many not referred to I shall merely give the amess of a few:

Muddish—Amia catac.

Green plike—Exec americanus.

Barracuda—Sphyrema picuda.

Bonito—Sarda mediteranca.

Yellowtail—Chloroscombrus chrysurus.

Warmouth—Chlorosydrus gulous.

Spotted bream—Leponis punctatus.

Blue bream—Leponis punctatus.

Blue theram—Leponis punctatus.

Black grouper—Trischeropis brunneus.

Black grouper—Trischeropis brunneus.

Black grouper—Trischeropis brunneus.

Black grouper—Trischeropis frumens.

Black grouper—Trischeropis frumens.

Porgy—Sparus crysops.

Porgy—Sparus crysops.

Porgy—Sparus crysops.

Porgy—Sparus crysops.

Porgy—Sparus crysops.

Porgy—Poponiss chromis.

Yellowtail—Schana chrysuru.

Croaker-Micropopon undutatus.

Whiting—Mendocirrus alburnus.

Angel this—Chandoliptus jaber.

Flounder—Paralychthys dentatus.

That accomplished writer and experienced angler, Mr. S.

C. Clarke, remarks: "Nowhere in our broad country can the angler find a greater quantity of game, or more or better sport, than on the coasts of Florida. In an experience of more than fifty years as an angler, reaching from Canada to Florida and from Massachusetts to Colorado, the writer has found to Florida to the hand hilled proposed to the hand hilled proposed to the hand hilled proposed to the surfi

unless the rod possesses strength combined with elasticity, rod or tackle will be destroyed. To successfully play a large channel bass or cavalleo in a rapid tideway, a proper rod is a necessity.

In this connection I must enter my protest against the common arrangement of solid reel-seats and reel-bands. The pocket of the reel-seat and the fixed band are usually placed toward the but. In playing a heavy fish for a length of time, the reel-band (when above the seat) is liable to work loose and an embarrassing condition arises. The pocket of the reel-seat and the fixed reel-band should be placed at upper portion of reel-seat and displacement of reel obviated. I speak out in meeting, for I have found myself in trouble by displacement of reel.

Fix-Rode.—To the fly-fisher Florida presents unequalled attractions, both for number and size of fish that will take the fly. As yet fly-fishing in the State is in its infancy, but it has been ascertained that fourteen distinct species of fish will take the feathery lure, and they are not mere fingerlings, but game fish of proportions that will test the art and tackle of rodsters. Fishermen visiting Florida should leave their five and six-ounce rods at home and provide themselves with a ten or, what is better, a twelve-ounce rod twelve feet long. A ravallia, cavalleo or channel bass weighing from twelve to twenty pounds will test the strength of even a twelve-foot rod. I am prepared to admit that a large fish can be finished on an eight-ounce rod and will answer a good purpose when fish are few and far between, but when fish are plentiful the fisherman is not disposed to devote an hour or more to the capture of an eight or ten-pounder. If the fisherman uses an eight-ounce rod and hooks a ravallia, he will agree with the Rev. Mr. Prime that a twelve-ounce or even a grilse rod would not prove objectionable. To the expert I would say, provide a split bamboo, but if too expensive, a bethabara, lancewood, or greenheart rod. I own a twelve-ounce twelve-foot greenheart, and I have

flies and in a simple manner. He made the body of ordinary embroidery worsted, and wings from the feathers of the red bird, bluebird, bluejay and white crane. Florida fish have not been educated, and will seize anything that moves, be it a bass fly, coachman, hackle, or a home-made bug unlike anything that exists in air or water. As yet but little practical information has been gleaned with regard to the most suitable flies for Florida fishing, and there is a wide field for experiment. For the benefit of the lovers of the angle, those who visit this State should publish their experience.

LIGHT BASS RODS.—A Henshall rod will afford the expert much amusement in the way of capturing black bass, sea trout and medium-sized crevalli and channel bass. In time an adept may wind up the energies of a large sized channel bass or ravallia, but when the feat is accomplished the fisherman will be disposed to have a pull at his meerschaum. In the hands of Dr. Henshall these rods can accomplish wonders, but it is questionable if they will ever become popular for Florida fishing. I own a split bamboo Henshall rod, but I look upon it as a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." The Henshall rod is a beautiful toy, and well adapted to the capture of small fry, but not suitable for landing heavy fish. In conclusion I would advise the fisherman to supply himself with a heavy and strong sea bass rod, a light bass rod, and a 12-ounce 12-foot fly-rod. The two first to be made of two joints, the first joint short and the second long.

Reels.—For Florida fishing the fisherman should provide

light bass rod, and a 12-ounce 12-foot fly-rod. The two first to be made of two joints, the first joint short and the second long.

REELS.—For Florida fishing the fisherman should provide himself with a lurge plain brass multiplying reel, carrying 200 yards of 18-thread Cuttyhunk line. A reel with steel pivots should be avoided, for the metal is liable to be injured by salt water. For show, and where fish are few and far between, an expensive reel will pass muster, but for Florida fishing a useful implement is required and one that will stand rough usage. For light fishing a bass reel without click (costing \$4.50) will be found very efficient. This reel will receive 100 yards of 9-thread Cuttyhunk line. For fly-fishing 1 use reel No. 1, costing \$3.50.

As generally constructed, the spools of reels are too wide, and if the line is long, and the thumb of the left hand not freely used in distributing the line as it is recovered, it is apt to override, foul the pillars and stop the performance. When engaged in playing a heavy and active fish the angler has enough to attend to without thumbing and distributing the line. What is required for Florida fishing is a plain, strong and cheap multiplying reel; the spool not to exceed one inch and a half in width, and of sufficient depth to carry 200 yards of 18-thread Cuttyhunk line. A small increase in diameter would compensate for loss of width, and the additional weight would not be very objectionable. I never could understand why the handles of reels are made round, unless it is to tire the muscles of the thumb and two fingers, and to favor the slipping of the handle from the grip of the fisherman. For the capture of small fry, say up to fifteen pounds, a firm hold can be retained of a round handle, but let the fisherman try conclusions with an active 40-pounder in a rapid tideway, and he will appreciate the fact that a reel-handle should not be too round nor too short. To retain an easy and a firm hold of a reel-handle it should be made square, and of sufficient length

# Hatural History.

## PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM.

The student of nature has to deal with some problems which seem to become more difficult of solution as the amount of knowledge bearing upon them is increased, or he may find, as frequently happens, that increased knowledge serves to show the incorrectness of a solution already arrived at. Both these statements may be made concerning the problem of drawing the line between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. A century ago this was thought to be a very easy matter, and all the living organisms known in that day were given a place in the one kingdom or the other, with very little doubt as to the correctness of the classification. But later observers have found that the standards of classification used by their predecessors were in some cases wrong, and quite a number of organisms relegated by them to one kingdom are now known by more scientific standards to belong to the other. But while the naturalists of to-day have thus shown the errors of those who lived before them, they have by no means been able to solve the problem for themselves. The difficulties have become greater and greater, as, by the aid of better instruments of discovery and observation, new organisms have been brought to light. Indeed, it has been proposed by one of our ablest zoologists to form an intermediate kingdom in which may be placed all organisms of a doubtful character.

To a casual observer it might seem remarkable that this should be so difficult a matter. And it is true that, in the case of the higher members of the two kingdoms, it is very easy to point out their differences. Take a horse and a tree, for example. One would hardly think of making a comparison between them, they are so unlike. In size and form, the first characteristies to strike the eye, there is no resemblance whatever. It might next be observed that the one moves about at will, has the power of performing other functions connected with the organs of sense—can see, hear, feel, taste and smell, and has the power of pe

There are others which might be enumerated, such as differences in the chemical constituents of their bodies, differences in the foods by which they are nourished, etc., but these we may pass as being beyond the reach of easy observation. But when we descend to the lower forms of life we cannot separate them by any of these distinctions. In the matter of size and form we find that many of the lower plants, either in the earlier stages of their existence or when

grown up, are exactly similar in these respects to some of the lower animals. Some of the infusorians, for example, that is animals produced by placing some animal or vegetable substance in water and allowing it to stand for a day or two, very closely resemble some of the plants in the class Alga. The yeast plant is exactly like some of the forms of Bacteria in having a simple globular shape. Then there are many animals so plant-like in appearance as to be always popularly regarded as vegetables. This is the case with many of the hydrods which are often gathered and pressed as sea messes by seaside visitors.

As regards the power of locomotion, the microscope has shown that it is by no means confined to the animal kingdom. Before the invention of this instrument no instances of voluntary movements were known in plants except the well-known facts that flowers open to the sun and close at the approach of night, that the leaves of sensitive plants droop when irritated, and a few other phenomena of like nature; but now we know of many ulants which have the power, either when young or throughout life, of making movements apparently as voluntary and independent as those exhibited by the lower animals. In most cases these movements are brought about by means of little vibrating hairs, called cilia, with which the whole or a part of the surface of the body is furnished. The protococcus, a plant which may commonly be found in the mud that collects in roof-gutters, in one stage of its existence possesses this kind of motile power. On the other hand there are many animals which do not have the power of locomotion, but spend their lives fixed to some solid object. This is the case with the cords and sea anemones, the latter often being spoken of as "sea flowers," Thus it is seen that no absolute distinction can be drawn between animals and plants on the ground of the presence of as nee of independent locomotive power.

The presence of as nee of independent locomotive power, are some of the transparent plants and the form o

there are a few cases in which it does not apply. On the one hand the \*Lydra viridis\*, an undoubted animal, contains chlorophyll, and on the other hand the yeast plant is devoid of it.

The test which, upon the whole, is the best means of determining whether a living organism is a plant or an animal is the nature of their food, and the products which are formed out of the food within the body. Plants subsistentirely upon dead or inorganie substances, such as starch, carbonic acid and ammonia; and they have the power of making out of these true organic substances, such as starch, cellulose, sugar, etc. Plants, therefore, take as food very simple bodies and manufacture them into much more complex substances. In the process of digestion they break up carbonic acid into the two elements of which it is composed, carbon and oxygen, keeping the carbon and setting free the oxygen. Animals, on the other hand, have no power of living on dead or inorganie substances; they have no power of converting them into the complex organic substances of which their bodies are composed. On the contrary, they require to be supplied with ready-made organic compounds if their life is to be sustained. These they get in the first place from plants, and therefore animals are dependent upon plants for food, either directly or indirectly. Animals, therefore, differ from plants in requiring as food complex organic bodies which, in digestion, they reduce to very much simpler inorganic bodies. While plants, then, are the great mannfacturers in nature, animals are the great consumers. Another distinction arising from the nature of their food is, that while plants decompose carbonic acid, keeping the carbon and setting free the oxygen, animals absorb oxygen and give out carbonic acid, so that their reaction upon the atmosphere is the reverse of that of plants.

It was long thought that these distinctions with reference to the nature of their food were sufficient to separate the two kingdoms; but it is now known that these rules, like all the othe

#### THE PANTHER.

BY CHANDLEY L. PHELPS.

THE PANTHER.

BY CHANDLEY L. PHELPS.

NEARLY all of the panthers have been driven out of New York, but at one time they were quite plenty. The largest one I ever saw was 44 feet long, about 24 feet laigh and weighed 160 pounds. The panther shows all the peculiarities of the cat family. A small dog will drive it up a tree and will follow it just as readily as a common cat, while dogs hesitate to follow a bear, which is not as powerful an animal. The panther springs on other animals and birds, and will even eat the porcupine, quills and all. Thave found the quills in the stomach of several. It lies in wait and springs upon its prey, but will not follow it. I have seen the place where a panther made a jump of thirty feet in the snow for a deer and jumped over it. The tracks showed that the panther made no attempt to follow, but went one way and the deer the other.

Thave never known of a panther attacking a man; the only instance I have heard of in which they showed light was when Sam Dunnigan, Rube Howard and Ed. Arnold were hunting deer for the market. They had a trail in the snow, and when they got a lot of deer, they would tie them to a rope and hitch a horse to one end and draw them out. One afternoon they killed two panther cubs and draw them out with the deer. The next morning Sam Dunnigan was going along the trail with his snow shoes on the end of his gun when, as he turned to go around the roots of a tree that had been overturned and stood in the way, he saw the mother of the cubs croucled, as he supposed ready to spring on lim; he brought his gun over his shoulder and shot her through the head. Whether she would have attacked him or was only following the scent of the cubs I don't know. I do not believe that the panther has any ery, and Jack Sheppand, Sam Dunnigan, Ed. Arnold and all the other panther lunters that I have consulted, are of the sum opinion. What is supposed to be a panther is san doubted by a panther, it was standing at one end of a fallen tree and they young man. Luther Weight and it were

chicken and very good.
THE ADIRONDACES.

Moose in the Adirondacks.—In an interesting article entitled "The Moose," which appeared in the last issue of Forest and Strikem (page 245), Mr. Charles L. Phelps says: "The last moose ever seen or heard of in John Brown's Tract I led out of the woods." He then goes on to state that the event took place in February, 1855. Now, one Ed, Arnold, a well-known Brown's Tract guide, says that he killed a moose at Nick's Lake in July, 1856, and in the following spring a man named Baker killed another in the same vicinity. Subsequent to this the Hon. Horatio Scymour, ex-Governor of New York State, killed a huge bull moose in the forest north of Joc's Lake. Its head and horns may now be seen at his farm in Deerfield, New York. Alva Dunning says that he shot several moose near West Canada Creek about the year 1860. The last moose killed in the Adirondacks, concerning which I have been able to secure positive data, was shot on the east inlet of Raquette Lake in August, 1861, by Palmer, of Long Lake. (For additional details see my "Mammals of the Adirondacks," pp. 138-143.) Mr. Phelps further states that the moose of this wilderness "were not killed off, but went away to Canada and Maine." Proof of this assertion would doubtless interest many of your readers.—C. Hart Merriam (Locust Grove, N. Y., Oct. 25).

ARIONA QUAIL IN CONFINEMENT.—Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Editor Forest and Stream: On the evening of the 21st I received from "Adios," at Tueson, Arizona, a basket containing two pairs of the beautiful Arizona quail (Lophortyn gambelt). Although some five days on the way, all four seemed bright and well on their arrival, and are rapidly becoming acquainted with a new out-door coop, 12x3½ feet, in which they were placed yesterday. My chief concern is in getting them through the winter, and if any one has had experience with them in this latitude, I hope he will give us the benefit of his experience through Forest and Stream. The birds are in fine plumage. Any suggestions on wintering thankfully received.—J. B. B.

Deer hunters should read Judge J. D. Caton's "Antelope and Deer of America." For sale at this office. Price \$2.50.-Adv.

# Game Bag and Gun.

ROD AND GUN IN WEST TEXAS-II.

A TRUMPET blast would hardly have ereated more excitement than did the "honk, honk" of three will esses, flying low and wearly right in the midst of us. The two or three early risers who were saddling horses involuntation that the property of the propert

mind the time when one of the Knickerboekers first came down from New York and roamed at large with his rifle. The buzzard, flying or sitting, looks like a turkey; and the aforesaid Knickerboeker, who goes by the name of the "Pat Sportsman," anxious to distinguish biuself and keen on the scent for larger game, for he carried a rifle, saw one of these members of nature's board of health flying in a graceful circle some distance away. Almost wild with pent-up enthusiasm, he worked bimself into position, and taking good aim, made a true shot, and brought down to the ground and thence into camp—a buzzard.

I wish that you could have seen the picture which I saw the other day, when four of the Kuickerboekers came back from a good day's hunt in Burk's Creek Valley. One of them stood with twenty-eight dueks and sixty-one quail in his hands and strung over his shoulder. With his gun leaning against a tree and his two dogs erouched at his feet, he presented a picture that would have been an inspiration for a Landseer and one which merits a long word painting from some more facile pen than this particular pen of this particular

KNICKERBOCKER RANCHE, October, 1884.

[The description of the strange fowl applies very well to the red-breasted merganser, except as to size.]

#### ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Under the above heading your New York correspondent, who signs himself "L.," and the Hon, R. U. Sherman, have given expression to widely diverse opinions concerning the killing of deer in close season; and also concerning the character of the guides of the region. Loose assertions of this sort are productive of little good. Nothing short of a specific charge, accompanied by the complainant's name, is sufficiently explicit to admit of verification or refutal; while, on the other hand, a general denial of the killing of deer out of season in all parts of the Wilderness is absurdly incorrect. As a matter of fact the game law is respected in some parts of the Wilderness and not in others. To be more explicit, and to speak only of the western side of the region, the law has, to my certain knowledge, been openly violated during the past season at Beaver Lake and the Oswegatchie Ponds, where venison was regularly served at well-known and much frequented "hotels," of which fact a deputy game constable is not in ignorance. On the contrary the proprietors of "hotels" and "eamps" along the Fulton Chain and North Braneli of Moose River seem to vie with one another in securing the enforcement of the law, and the killing of a deer before Aug. 1 in this part of Brown's Tract is a rare event.

I confess much surprise at "L's," statement: "I talked

deer before Aug. 1 in this part of Brown and the event.

I confess much surprise at "L's," statement: "I talked with a great many of the most experienced guides, and I did not find one who gave the game law the least attention."

Indeed this is so contrary to my own experience that I can only explain it on the supposition that "L." fell in with what Gen. Sherman calls "a set of mushroom oursmen, who in the press of tourists to this section are employed as guides, but who have no more respect for law than the men who hire them."

but who have no hore replacements that the Adirondack bire them."

To give the public the impression that the Adirondack guides, as a class, are willing and anxious to aid unscruptions parties in violating the game laws, is doing great injustice to a large number of honest and conscientious men.

C. HART MERRIAM.

LOCUST GROVE, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Deer are scarce here this fall, and will be more so after another decade of hounding. Upward of fifty men, with about as many hounds, are employed along the Beaver River in the work of extermination. More than one hundred deer have already been killed. "L." can talk as much as he pleases about deer slaughter during the month of June. I can assure him that ten are killed by hounding them into the water where one is killed by jack light.

Number Four, Adirondacks, Oct. 16.

#### OPENING DAY IN IOWA.

OPENING DAY IN IOWA.

OUR Legislature wisely, I think, put off the legal season for shooting prairie chickens until Sept. 1, or two weeks later than heretofore, but the law was ignored by so many that it was practically a dead letter. Chickens were shot for a full month before the open season began, the only apparent effect of the law being to cause the law-breakers to call chickens snipe, and make them late in coming into town after a day's shooting.

This is a disheartening state of affairs for those who do respect the law, but there seems no escape from it, and it is probable the law will not be enforced until there is no game left to protect, which, in our open country, will not be far in the future.

after field. The beauties of the magnificent landscape were lost on us, the luxuriant richness of the naturing corn cased to cause a thrill of enthusiasm in the breast of any member of that party unless it was at the thought of the amount of Johnny cake those thousands of acres of corn would make. We had no eyes for the beautiful, no ambition to figure as imaginary corn kings, our every energy was concentrated on one object, and that was to get a chicken. Hark! bang! bang! goes a gun over that hill; the boys have either found some chickeus or are practicing on our credulity. No; there they go over the next hill and in our way, a fine covey of them, and we mark them down in a small cornfield. Hunger, thirst, heat, blisters are all forgotten, and we go for those chickens. Pshaw! they rise wild, but a long shot brings one to the ground, and the rest fly on and on until we lose sight of them in the dim distance, but we do not care much now, for we are surely in the chicken country and will find others, but as field after field is ranged with uo sight of game we lose courage and make for dinner by the most direct route, four big men with one poor little chicken to show for a half-day's hard work.

A long nooning we made of it, sleeping on the sweet hay in our friend's barn for more than an hour after dinner, a dinner he must have been convinced that we appreciated. After resting we consulted what were best to do, and decided upou a couple of hours' drive further from town and another trial, as our friend told us that there were really no chickens where we had been, as the ground had been hunted every day for fully a month.

That afternoon we did not work quite so hard, as we kept the team near us and would ride a part of the time, but we only found two coveys during the afternoon. From one of them we got two chickens and from the other we got twelve, as they scattered and we got them up one at a time until we shot almost the entire covey.

We went home after dark, fired and happy but unsuccessful. Hereafter we will

#### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been a reader of Forest and Stream for the last seven years, and during that time have never ventured "to give my experience." Like "Nessmuk," my "best holt" is the rifle and paddle, and as I have done nothing save hunt, trap and fish during the last ten years, my pen has become decidedly rusty. I am now laid up with a wounded hand—relie of the carelessness of a greenhorn with a scatter-gun—which will preclude the possibility of any sport for this fall and winter, to say nothing of the loss of at least one finger; but as I must occupy myself in some manner to pass away time, I will give my views of the bullet and buckshot question.

and winter, to say nothing of the loss of at least one inger; but as I must occupy myself in some manner to pass away time, I will give my views of the bullet and buckshot question.

When I went into the woods ten years ago to stay, I purchused a Winchester rifle and a little 20-gauge English breechloading gun. After using the rifle a few times, I found that I was losing much game from shooting over. I therefore determined to try the rifle at a target. After repeated trials I found the bullet struck nearly fourteen inches high at 100 yards. This would never do; so the next spring I came down from the west to Pittsburgh, and had a pair of .50-caliber barrels fitted to my little shotgun. They were twenty-four inches long and parallel, i.e., the same diameter at muzzle, and breech. The rifling consisted of six very shallow grooves, the grooves and lands being of the same width, and having one turn in 144 inches. Charge of powder 150 grains C. & H. No. 6, weight of bullet, 395 grains; ratio 1:2.5. The projectile was one inch in length, and solid, flat-pointed conical. This pair of barrels, together with fifty screw-head steel shells, cost me \$73, and after using the gun a few times on deer and twice on bear, I came to the eonclusion that I had solved the problem of a successful hunting rifle so far as I was concerned. I used it during the following winter on all kinds of game, from a wild goose to moose and elk. The next spring, while on my way out of the woods, I had the misfortune to have it stolen from my camp by one of a band of Chippewas.

My present armament consists of four double-barreled express rifles, one Sharps, one Stevens, one Winchester and one little Wesson, beside three shotguns of 12, 16 and 20-gauges respectively. The dimensions of the express rifles are as follows: First, 350-caliber, 20-inch barrels, 90 grains powder, 255 grains lead; weight, 7 pounds. Third, 450-caliber, 24-inch barrels, 90 grains powder, 255 grains lead; weight, 8 pounds. Fourth, 500-caliber, 20-inch barrels, 90 grains lead;

specific flaw, but there escens no escape from it, and it is probable the law will not be enforced until there is no game left to protect, which, in our open country, will not be far in the future.

The season was favorable for the birds, there being but few rains to endanger the lives of the young, and some of us had been looking for rare sport when the season should open; so Monday morning, Sept. 1, a party of four and a driver were up bettines and off for a favorite shooting ground about twelve miles out of town, and had arrived on a good shooting ground by surghs, with the day before us, for we did not expect to start home till too dark to shoot.

The morning was a glorious one, not a cloud to be seen, the pure and bracing air making it a pleasure to be out. All were eager for the fray, and soon we were divided, two taking the stabble fields on the right, the others those on the left; and for a mile or more we kept at it, hunting what seemed to be the most inviting cover, the dogs doing this work in splendid style, but uary a chicken was seen except a pair of old ones, that got up fully a hundred yards swy from the nearest gun.

"Hunde to death" was the unanimous verdict, and we loaded up and drove on a few miles, hoping we should find a range that had not been hunted so much. Again we were out, and for the rest of the afternoon we searched carnessty for chickens. The braciness of air wore off, the glory of that lovely September morning departed with the passing hours, but we would fain appease the crawings of the world who hunt large game that that certain rules housts, but we would fain appease the crawings of the solution of the probable extent of our appeties, and that same craven driver had in some manner missed us, lady the definition of the probable extent of our appeal and the same charge as before and a from that certain rules hours, but we would fain appease the crawings of the charge of powder, the difference in length of barrels and the same charge of powder the difference in length of barrels w

(4.) That the weight of the arm shall be no greater than is sufficient to withstand the shock of the explosion of the powder or the recoil, as weight greater than this is objectionable in a hunting arm which is seldom used on statiouary objects, although it may be desirable in a target rifle. (5.) That a cartradge shell capable of being reloaded indefinitely shall be provided—a taper shell is the best form. (6.) The sights to be open and rather coarse, and the rifle to be sighted for a point blank range of from 100 to 150 yards. A rifle made on these plans will be found to "fill the bill" for all kinds of shooting in which a rifle is used—the caliber, of course, to be large enough for the game which you intend to bunt.

for a point blank range of from 100 to 150 yards. A rifle made on these plans will be found to "fill the bill" for all kinds of shooting in which a rifle is used—the caliber, of course, to be large enough for the game which you intend to hunt.

For express or hollow-pointed bullets I prefer to have the cavity from \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an inch in diameter at the point of the bullet, according to ealiber, and tapering to nothing at the bottom, the depth to be equal to one-half the length of the projectile.

The best powder that is manufactured is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, Curtis & Harvey's diamond grain. It is expensive, but clean and strong. I prefer the Winchester primer, as the anvil is renewed with the primer and the shell is not injured.

The merits of straight or taper and bottle-neck shells do not differ greatly, although I use the taper ones when possible and always reduce all shells before reloading, and am not troubled with sticking. The best sights for hunting are: Fore sight rather course and square across at top, not filed to an edge, as in the majority of cases. Rear sight, plain leaf, without "buckhorns" or "clover leaves," but having a V-shaped notch no larger than can be filled by the fore sight. I like a round barrel for a single rifle or repeater, as I have found it to give better results, and it is also lighter.

The only country for which I have sometimes found one of the above-described express rifles unsuitable is on the plains and in the open mountain country, where the work partakes somewhat of the nature of target shooting, and where a fellow must occasionally take a shot as far as 500 yards, and it is sometimes impossible to approach any nearer. For this use I have a Sharps .45-calber, 9-pound, 30-inch rifle, chambered for the 34-inch shell; charge, 135 grains of powder and 405 grains of lead. It is now of the most accurate and strongest shooting rifles that I ever owned. I have found a shotgun loaded vith a heavy charge of powder and a round ball which will

killed by the Apaches in Arizona or Northern Mexico in 1878.

I have always remarked that the majority of men who use small calibers for large game seldom if ever shoot at a running deer; but they are invariably good shots and equally good hunters and woodsmen, and depend upon these qualities to approach near enough to their game to make sure work at the first shot. The small ball is perhaps as fatal under these circumstances as a larger one. Men of the above class are generally old backwoodsmen, and so were their grandfathers before them.

There are only three animals in North America which can be classed as really dangerous, and they are the grizzly and einnamon bears, and the panther, or mountain lion, as he is called in the West, and the two first, especially the grizzly, by reason of their thick hides and large bones, and the consequent difficulty of killing, and the latter on account of having all the tenacity of life of his little brother of back fence fame, only in a much higher degree. For a sportsman of to-day to take up a work published forty years ago, and read some of the stories relating to the difficulty of killing the grizzly, he would be led to believe that "Eph" wore a boiler iron jacket over his ribs, that his head was solid bone, and unless a ball peuetrated the eye the hunter was a "gone coon."

This was no doubt all well enough when the only men who

This was no doubt all well enough when the only men who ever met the grizzly were the adventurous trappers who, by reason of the necessity of economizing ammunition, were obliged to use small calibers, and depended upon their marvellous skill in placing the light bullet in a vital spot; but in the present days, when the sportsman can be whisked to the mountains at the rate of thirty or forty miles per hour, and is enabled to use a repeater and bullets weighing nearly an ounce, it will not apply. I do not wisa to be understood as having a low estimation of the dauger of an encounter with this dangerous animal. And here I wish to ask if grizzly, or grisly, is the proper adjective. I incline to grisly, as it agrees with the Latin harribilis, being derived from the Anglo-Saxon verb grisan, to dread, the adjective being grislic, frightful or horrible, while grizzly is from the French gris, gray. It is a curious coincidence that the two words of the different languages, having different meanings, should be rendered in English with the same pronunciation, but different orthography, and that either adjective should express a marked quality of the animal to which it is applied. on. This was no doubt all well enough when the only men who

applied.
Your correspondent "C. F. M. G.," in the issue of Oct. 9, says: "Now, I should say that the average deer killer who goes into the woods for a month's slaughter could kill more and so wound less with the shotgun than with the rifle, on the theory that the more pellets fired the better the chances of hitting a vital spot."
That's all right in theory and force your rike count hit

That's all right in theory and for a mau who cannot hit a flock of barns with a rifle (no disparagement to "C. F. M. G." insinuated) or for one who has poor eyesight, but for a man who can use a rifle, to stand on a runway or paddle up to a deer on opeu water and blow his (oftener her) head off with a charge of grapeshot, does seem heartless to say the least,

Imagine a deer to get up in front of the shotgun fiend:
"Aha! my fine fellow. You're a good one if you get away
without carrying at least one of these twelve 'blue whistlers'
with you."

Imagine a deer to get up in front of the shotgun fiend:
"Ahal my fine fellow, You're a good one if you get away without earrying at least one of these twelve 'blue whistlers' with you."

Again, ninety-nine per cent, of the men who go into the woods for "a month's slaughter" go for that purpose and no other. What matters it to them if a deer gets off with a few buelshot or a bullet in its body, and after suffering all the agony of a gunshot wound, dies in some impenetrable swamp, or is pulled down by the wolves. Game is too plentiful to waste tine in following a wounded deer. True sportsman is a name unknown to such men, hunter even is a misnomer, and butcher has an air of refinement when applied to them. How often do we read in local papers, brevities of the following type: "Dr. Killem Quick and companions have just returned from a trip to Michigan, where they have been spending the last two weeks in deer hunting. They were very successful, as they succeeded in security thirty fine specimens of Cervus virginianus. Many more were lost by reason of the deep snow." The following, however, will give the reader a better idea: "Man—shotgun—dogs—runway—deer—bang! Tally one."

If I understoed 'C. F. M. G." rightly he wrote his communication in the interest of game; i. a., he thinks that a man with a shotgun would not cause as much suffering to the deer as the same man with a rifle, other things being equal. I caunot agree with him in this for several reasons. In the first place, no fellow can make a deer stand just as he would like to have him. Suppose, for instance, that a deer is standing with his stern toward you at a distance of 50 yards. The man with the shotgun would naturally fire at the head, while he of the rifle would be nearly if not quite as sure of the game if he struck the body, and the buckshot would do comparatively little damage, nine times out of ten, if they lodged in the hindquarters.

Again, suppose the same men to shoot at a running deer. The center of the charge of buckshot goes over the animal,

with two others of 16 and 20 gauge, comprise my list of fowling pieces.

I have noticed in nearly every issue of Forest and Stream one or more advertisements of heavy, large-bore duck guns, for sale at a sacrifice. This does not augur well for the popularity of large calibers, and in fact there seems to be a growing demand for small bores since the general adoption of chokeboring. So much the better for the game. An ounce or an ounce and one-half of buckshot, cast in the form of a round ball, is infinitely more deadly when propelled by from four to six drams of good powder, than it was before. A ball of this size, striking an animal fairly, will produce such a wound that, if it does not kill immediately, will soon cause death by loss of blood. To those who must use their shotguns for deer I would say: Try this plan and see if you do not get better satisfaction than by the use of buckshot.

A magazine rifle is a good tool for a market-hunter, a

buckshot.

A magazine rifle is a good tool for a market-hunter, a shiner or a soldier, and for the use of a sportsman is only proper when he expects to meet dangerous game.

Game of all kinds seems to be more plentiful this fall than I have ever known it to be in the various localities of the Northwest where I usually hunt. There seems to be a growing respect for the game laws, and, with proper care, there is no reason why we should not have large game for years to come. Buffalo are almost a thirg of the past, owing to the destruction caused by skin-hunters. They (the hunters) are now turning their attention to other animals; but it will take them some time ere they can succeed in thinning their ranks, as they have those of the gregarious buffalo.

DEVIL'S RAMROD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The "Bullet versus Buckshot" argument carried on through the columns of the Forest and Stream is an interesting one indeed, and many a fine point has been given by good sportsmen of different views. I think the general features of a country has a great deal to do with the choice of a weapon. For a sportsman who does not use a gun more than two months in a year, and lives in a section of country where the undergrowth is heavy and the swamp almost impenetrable, a good shotgun well loaded would be the weapon. On the reverse, if he lives in an open country, I think he would choose a rifle. But as far as I am concerned personally, I would be satisfied if he used a shotgun. As for myself, I hunt all the different game in its season, the year around, and after many trials of various guns, both shot and rifle, my favorite at present is a 10-pound rifle, 28-inch barrel, pistol grip. 40-caliber, 60 grains powder, 210 grains lead, regulation cartridge, or as I reload my shells, 40 grains powder, 160 grains lead, round ball, for pheasant, grouse and small game, and at the cost af fifty cents per 100. I load as follows: Recap my empty shell, pour in 40 grains of powder (buy factory bullets \$2 per sack of twenty-five pounds and they run about sixty to the pound), seat the ball with a small stick and a mallet, then I pour the shell full of warm tallow of any kind, this hardens and holds the ball in place and acts as a lubricant for the gun, and if with it you use good powder your gun will not foul. I have killed many deer from 75 to 100 yards with this cartridge, but I always carry five factory cartridges in the magazine for long shots or for dangerous game. I never reload the regulation car-

tridges as I think the factory with their facilities can do this more perfectly than I can aud cheaper. I have never had one to miss fire. Of course the cartridge with a round ball cannot be used in the magazine, but it is carried in the poeket aud the gun loaded as a single breechloader.

Olympia, W. T., Oct. 12, 1884.

#### THE MAINE GAME LAW.

THE MAINE GAME LAW.

The Maine game wardeus are after the poachers, and some cases will be brought to justice. There has been some hunting of deer with dogs, but generally by persons living out of the State, and the law fails to reach a poacher of this class. He kills a deer in close time or with dogs and escapes from the State; his crime is regarded of too small magnitude to bring him back by requisition, and he steers clear of Maine soil ever after. Indictments are placed on file against such persons, however, and they must stand trial for breach of the game or fish laws if ever caught in the State again. A few cases are also being worked up by the authorities where deer and caribou have been killed hefore the season opened. These cases are also generally from out of the State. In one or two instances the claim is laid that the deer was killed on Canadian soil, after the 1st day of September, at which time the open season commences in the Province of Quebee, but not till the 1st of October in Maine. For several hundred miles of provincial border it would be difficult to decide whether the game was killed in Maine or otherwise.

The need of a uniform system of game laws, both between the New England States and the Provinces will be noted from the above. The crime should also be made of such importance that the stepping over into a border State should not clear the poacher. It is gratifying to be able to note that steps are being taken in this direction. The biennial session of the Maine Legislature assembles Jan. 1, and such has been the success of the game laws in that State the Commissioners will only have to ask for minor changes, and the people will grant them. Some action will also be asked for in the Massachusetts Legislature, among others the putting of the breaker of the Maine game laws where he belongs. Inter-state uniformity, lost last winter in Massachusetts, will probably be asked for again. I, it is well known that strong steps in the right direction have been made in public sentiment, and better

sioners were not opposed to it; but it was lost through the further attempt saddled on to make it July 1 instead of September.

The request to change the beginning of the open season there to Sept. 1, will come from some of the leading sportsmen and friends of game protection in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is generally claimed that it may be done without much injury to caribou and deer. The forests are densely clothed in that month, and September is regarded as a poor month for jack-shooting, since the nights are generally cool.

Most sportsmen claim that the fawns of the deer are able to take care of themselves by the 1st of September, though oue man, for a long time familiar with Maine deer, claims that there are occasionally late fawns. The request for the change will come from sportsmen who desire to add shooting to the fall fishing. They will claim that deer have increased wonderfully under protection, and they are right; and that the adding of September to the open season cannot be of serious harm to the future prospects of game in that State. Of course these petitioners will be warmly seconded by the hotel and traveling interests of Maine.

Special.

#### NEW JERSEY SUNDAY SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

REW JERSEY SUNDAY SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

For a long time this section of New Jersey has been overrun every year by hordes of New York gunners, who would shoot game out of season, or on Sunday, or in fact shoot anything that wore feathers or fur, if they could aim straight enough. Complaint after complaint was sent to members of the New Jersey Game Protective Society asking them to put a stop to the nefarious work, but the complainants themselves, although having direct evidence, refuse to cause arrest or give necessary evidence to convict. fearful of some (imaginary) revenge from the parties in the future. The above Society have done all in their power to apprehend the persons violating the game and Sunday laws for a long time, and have made arrests of non-residents and residents shooting game and insectivorous birds out of season. This year it was determined to make extra efforts to apprehend violators of the law. Within the past week two parties have been arrested for shooting on Sunday, brought before a justice of the peace and flued \$53 and costs. Both the parties hailed from New York. I refrain from giving their names, as I am confident they are ashamed of their action, and will be better protectors of the game and vindicators of the law in the future after their experience of Sunday, Oct. 19, 1884. Warrants are in the hands of the Society's detectives for the arrest of three other individuals, against whom direct evidence has been secured of shooting quail out of season. The Society is thoroughly alive to the necessity of putting a stop to illegal shooting in this State, and have detectives "all along the line" to arrest any such. Non-residents should bear in mind the fact that in addition to the liability of being fined for shooting out of season, they are also liable to a fine of \$50 for shooting or fishing in this State, unless they first become members of a game protective society in New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
Yesterday I accepted an invitation to spend the Sabbath at Edgewater, N. J. I did not propose using the small rifle which I carried with me for the purpose of destroying sparrows or the farmers' chickens, as the Sunday sportsmen do, who are accustomed to frequent this locality in droves on Sundays and holidays and shoot indiscriminately everything that can show a feather, much to the annoyance of the residents of the place. I was armed with a new .32-caliber rifle which I proposed to test for its accuracy. We commenced firing on the lawn in front of the house at a target, and were just getting our hands in when along comes a game warden or an official of some sort and informed us that it was against the law of the State of New Jersey to fire a gun off on Sun-

day or to carry a gun on the highways, and if we would not stop he would exact the fine of \$25. Now, as we were on our own grounds, were not shooting game of any sort, and were merely practicing with a rifle for our own amusement, could we have been liable to arrest? It may interest you to hear that several arrests were made yesterday in the neighborhood of Fort Lee and Edgewater, N. J., and that terror is spreading in the ranks of the sparvow hunters.

New York, Oct. 20.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

[The New Jersey law, approved March 26, 1866, reads as follows: "That hereafter any person who shall nunt with a gun, or with a dog and gun, or with any kind of firearm or weapon, or shall in any way kill, take or destroy with any trap, snare, or other device whatsoever, any bird or animal whatever, on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, except those who observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, gunning upon their own lands, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense, one-half of said penalty to be paid to the complainant and the remainder to be paid to the oversecr of the poor of the township where the offense was committed, for the use of the poor of said township,"]

#### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

Bettier Forest and Stream:

We have at present just the weather to bring a flight of ducks to the different feeding grounds where our sportsmen are wont to go, and the eold snap has brought the fowl. At Havre de Grace, blackheads, redheads and canvasbacks are present in goodly numbers, and many young ones are in the crowd; but of course shooting there is not allowed until Nov. 1. Thus early in the season at "the Flats" redheads and blackheads are in majority. When the weather is sharper a greater flight of canvasbacks will show up.

At Barnegat and Tuckerton Bays the shooting is good. In our own bay both black ducks and sprigtalis are being killed. These fowl, shot by market-duckers, are being sent to Philadelphia in fair numbers, and the ducks I have examined are in good condition for the season.

I have met friends who have just returned from interior Pennsylvania with excellent reports of their trips. Quail are truly plentiful. A number of ruffed grouse, quail and woodcock were brought from the Lehigh Valley from my old stamping grounds only yesterday. I go to find what is left in the locality after Nov. 1.

The farmers throughout both Delaware and Chester countics, Pa., are complaining of the increase of foxes in these sections. This, remember, is only thirty miles at most from Philadelphia. The losses sustained from the depredations of reynard in these counties amount to not a little. Depleted henneries, etc., tell the story better than I can write it. During the past year, especially the tillers of the soil near Valley Forge, Port Kennedy and Marion have had large quantities of poultry stolen by foxes, and scarcely a night passes that some roost is not bereft of some of its feathered and webbed foot tenants. The farmers say that they can understand how necessary it is for the velvet-coated fox hunters of Philadelphia and different county packs to trample their cover and winter wheat beneath the hoofs of their English hunters while galloping aeross the country, but they can't paper ano

Hot Sulphur Springs, Col., Oct. 19.—Great numbers of deer and a good many elk are being killed in this region. One party passed yesterday with twenty-six deer. Another with forty-eight. These are only samples of the way the game is being decimated. Already there is complaint that they are growing scarce. Two men left here for the lower part of the Park on a contract to kill 400 jack rabbits; price, \$60 for the lot. A ranchman from below says some means must be devised for destroying the rabbits, as they are doing great damage in the destruction of hay. This may seem strange to eastern people, but it is a fact that rabbits cat tons and tons of law in this western country every winter. Trout fishing still fair on certain days. Suckers being caught by the ton, with seines, and hauled to the mining camps. Some ducks along the larger streams but they are not very plentiful.—W. N. B.

Ducks at Stony Creek.—New Britain, Conn., Oct. 21.—A party of ten from this place spent last Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th, at Stony Creek, Conn., ducking, and had very good luck, taking into consideration that the wind was blowing strong and a heavy sea running. We shot 209—coot, sheldrake and old squaw. Saw some broadbill and teal, but were unable to bag any of them. The latter will be more plenty later in the season. We were handsomely entertained by J. B. Northrup, of the Island View House. Should any of the readers of the Forest and Stream wish to try a hand at the sport, by writing or telegraphing to Mr. N. he will have everything in readiness when they arrive.—Mark East.

"Rod and Gun in California," by T. S. Van Dyke, is the best thing of the game of that country. For sale at this office. Price \$1.50,—

Assafœdita for Covotes.—Knickerbocker Ranch, Texas, Oct. 16.—I am interested in the killing of wild animals in sheep pastures, and so have read with interest the remarks in your paper of the great attraction assafœdita has for wolves. Coyotes belong to the wolf family, so I tried the assafœdita dodge day before yesterday by dragging a leg of mutton from my saddle along the sheep trails, and at intervals dropping baits of liver doctored with assafædita and strychnine. But out of a dozen baits only one was taken, and yet coyote tracks were found but a few hundred yards away from some of them. Perhaps the coyote is not enough of a wolf to like assafædita, or perhaps I did not have the baits strongly enough impregnated with the drug. I shall try it again by dragging the assafædita as soon as I can obtain more of it. It seems to be impossible to poison wildcats with dead baits. Does any one know of an attraction for them in shape of drug?—J. B. R.

Barnegat Ducking.—Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 25.—For the past ten days the woods hereabouts have been full of robins, and many hundreds have been killed. Tens of thousands have passed over, bound south, as well as countless swallows and bluebirds. A good many ducks have been shot on the bay and river, and increased numbers have arrived since the cold snap set in. In a letter from a friend, just returned from Barnegat, he says: "The ducks are nowhere. Been shot at for a month before the law was up. Know every point and every decoy in the bay."—J. L. K.

A Bre Blaze in Chicago.—The well-known firm of A. G. Spalding & Bros., at 108 Madison street, Chicago, lost their entire stock of sporting goods by fire last Sunday. The entire building occupied by the firm was gutted—guns, fishing tackle, hunting suits, bicycles and baseball clubs going up in one grand configgration. The loss will probably reach \$80,000. But they know just how to act after a big fire out in Chicago, and the firm is already on its feet again and doing business at 164 Madison street.

ADIRONDACK GAME.—Indian Point, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.—Grouse are plenty enough to make good shooting over dogs. Ducks rather scarce. I have killed forty-one, mostly blacks. Supe and yellowlegs scarce and hard to get. Never knew 'coons so plenty. Bears gone out to the clearings. They were very plenty in the summer. Deer are very plenty, and can be got any time before the close season, Dec. 1, either by hounding or still-huntiag.—OLD GUIDE.

Down the Richibucto.—Weldford, New Brunswick, Oct. 24.—Have just returned from a birch bark canoe cruise of ten days down the Richibucto River, and along north, between beaches and main land as far as Kouchibouquac Bay. Saw plenty of geese on our way home. No time to stop, but had very poor shooting at the bay. I think weath r too fine and rather early.—J. M.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

### THE MARKINGS OF SEA TROUT.

THE MARKINGS OF SEA TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have sent you to-day per express, charges paid, two trout taken with the fly where they are very numerous, at Trinity Bay, Labrador, in salt water, near the mouth of Trinity River. You will notice one is spotted the other is not; the local fishermen call the former sea trout, the latter salmon trout, and think they are distinct species, and it is now a matter of dispute between some of my sporting friends whether they are or not. I believe ichthyologists say that at certain seasons a new coat of scales overlay the spots, rendering them invisible for a time, especially in the migratory species. To please some of my friends I have sent the fish to you. Please write me a line to say what you think of the matter.

to you. Freuse write he a matter.

While on this subject I would beg to say, that if any of your friends want this kind of fishing, they can hire a very comfortable yacht with two men, good coasters, and accommodations for a party of four to six gentlemen for about five to six dollars per day, and get plenty of sport in July and August with just such trout as I send you and some even larger. They take the fly readily and afford great sport. I shall be glad to assist your friends any way in my power.

J. U. Gregory.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23.

[We have examined the specimens carefully and while the spotted fish has its sides colored like the brook trout and also had the white line on the lower fins, the so-called "salmon trout" had neither spot nor line but was like a salmon in coloration but without the black X-marks on its shoulder and along the back. Structurally they are the same fish and the best authorities now agree that the difference in coloration is due merely to the length of stay in salt water. (See "Synopsis of Fishes of North America," Jordan & Gilbert.) We know that anglers generally hold that they are distinct and that the "Salmo canadensis" is a valid species. The South Side Club, of Long Island, obtained some eggs of this fish three or four years ago, and the young are brook trout, now in their ponds. Color in fishes is usually of small value in determining species, but in the Salmonidæ is of less than in almost any other family, witness the variations in brook trout. We call both the specimens S. fontinatis.]

#### THE TOURNAMENT.

THE TOURNAMENT.

The Third Annual Tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association, took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, on Harlem Mere, a beautiful lake at the northeastern corner of Central Park, New York, situated at the corner of 110th street and Fifth avenue. The hour was understood to be 10 A. M., but owing to the fact that the lumber for the platform could not be found, and new had to be ordered, the preparations were incomplete and the first class was not called until an hour later. In the meantime there was much practicing, and the swish of rods, click of reels, and an occasional snap of a fly as it parted from its leader on the back cast, could be heard on all sides. The day was pleasant, but from the west and southwest the wind was unsteady, and after consultation it was decided to stretch the measuring line to the north of the stand instead of south, as heretofore. The platform was clevated twelve inches from the water, and the measuring line had numbered floats every

ten feet from 40 to 200 feet, and unnumbered ones at the five

ten feet from 40 to 200 feet, and unnumbered ones at the five foot points.

The revised rules, as published in Forest and Stream, of Oct. 9, had been construed by some to admit all the former amateur winners of first prizes into the amateur classes, and as this was not believed by the Prize Committee to be the spirit of them, the latter body in making up the prize lists for the amateur classes expressly barred former first prize winners. This amendment will be found in our published list of prizes and classes, Oct. 16. In that list will be found eleven prizes in the class for minnow casting for black bass, which had been offered especially for this class, and this fact hampered the Prize Committee in making the classes, and obliged them to leave out Class C, amateur single-handed casting, and the amateur salmon class, because of lack of prizes. The consequence will be that all prizes not won will go to the next tournament.

CLASS A-AMATEUR SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING

CLASS A—AMATEUR SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING.

Open to amateurs under Rule 2, who have never won a first prize. Scale of points: Distance, actual cast; accuracy and delicacy 25 each. (If a contestant cast 60 feet, and is awarded 20 for delicacy and 15 for accuracy, his score will be 95.) Delicacy shall be judged by the lightness with which the flies light on the water, and accuracy shall be scored by the number of times the float is touched in 25 casts. The casts shall be made for delicacy at the same time.\* Judges: Ira Wood, W. C. Harris; James Benkard referee.

In this class there were six entries which are given in the order of their winnings, and not in that of their easting. The prizes were: Gold medal, given by Mr. James C. Mc-Andrew, and eight other prizes of rods, flies, etc., a list of which will be found in Forest and Stream of Oct. 16.

Name.	Length of rod.	Weight of rod, oz.	Distance in feet.	Delicacy.	Accuracy.	Total.
C. A. Rauch. C. G. Levison. Dr. A. D. Leonard. H. Keenan. Samuel Polhanus. Wallace Blackford.	11.6 11 11.3½ 11.3 11.3	10 9 11 8½ 10 10¼	80 79 771/2 69 71 64	20 19 10 20 10 10	6 3 7 1 8 2	106 101 9416 90 89 76

CLASS B -AMATEUR SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING

Rules of Class A to govern. Judges: Rev. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, Prof. A. M. Mayer; J. C. McAndrew, referee. The prizes were: Gold medal given by the National Rod and Reel Association, value \$30, and eight others of rods, etc.

Name.	Length of rod.	Weight of rod, oz.	Distance in feet.	Delicacy.	Accuracy.	Total.
Ed. Eggert. Samuel Polhamus C. G. Levison Dr. A. D. Leonard Wallace Blackford	11146	7½ 10 9 11 10¼	75 77½ 72 77 62	20 15 15 16 10 5	8 5 7 3 0	103 97½ 94 90 67

Mr. Eggert cast first, and again the wind blew in fitful gusts; still he managed to get out 75 feet, which with his score in the other points gave him victory over two competitors who cast further. As Mr. Eggert has taken part in all previous tournaments and never before won the first prize, his friends rejoiced to see him with his medal on his breast. Wallace Blackford followed, but the wind beat his line down in the water behind him, as by this time it had vecred around more to the south, and this prevented him from casting as far as he did in his previous trial. It was the opinion of all present that he would east better against the wind than with it, for his style of casting was such that the wind hurt his recovery more than it helped his cast.

Mr. Levison cast next, and failed to come up to his record in Class A for distance, while his average in delicacy and accuracy just equaled it. The wind caught his fly on the back cast and brought it down in the water, so that he could not send it forward with the full force of his rod.

Dr. Leonard came within six inches of his former record,

\*The judges took the responsibility of changing this and ordered that the casts for delicacy and accuracy should be made separately. This may have been an oversight of theirs or may have been done deliberately in consequence of their knowledge that the Association allows its judges full power to do almost anything and allows no appeal from their decisions.

and won fourth with 13 points for delicacy and accuracy, instead of 17, as in Class A, where he was third. He kept his flies well out of the water in retrieving, and, we should judge, could east further with the wind than against it.

Mr. Polhamus won second, beating Mr. Eggert by six inches on distance, but falling eight points behind him in the delicacy and accuracy trials.

#### SALMON CASTING.

Open to all. Rods not to exceed 18 feet. Scale as in single-handed fly-casting. Judges: E. G. Blackford, James Benkard; James C. McAndrew, referee. Prizes: Gold medal given by Mr. J. C. McAndrew, value \$50; cash given by Mr. D. W. Cross, \$25; and five other prizes.

Name,	Length of rod.	Weight of rod, oz.	Distance in feet.	Delicacy.	Accuracy.	Total.
H. W. Hawes. R. C. Leonard Dr. A. D. Leonard Ira Wood. Thos. B. Mills Thos. J. Conroy H. C. Thorne.	18 18 18 18 18 18 18	34 37 37 32 34 32 37	131 129 115 106 108 110 96	15 14 17 20 14 7	1 2 3 0 1 0	147 145 135 126 118 117 106

Ira Wood led, and as in previous classes, the wind seemed to have a spite against those who cast first, for it moderated every time that he fouled his line or a tangle compelled him to stop, yet he beat his winning record of last year by eight feet and came in fourth, his delicacy being the best in this

class.

H. C. Thorne came after Mr. Wood but was evidently a novice with a two-handed rod.

Mr. Mills essayed next and showed some very pretty casting although coming out fifth. He handles his rods, whether single or double handed ones, in a manner that shows his knowledge of the art.

Mr. R. C. Leonard won second with 129 feet, beating all previous records of the Ascociation by five feet. It is always a pleasure to see Reuben cast, for his neat recovery and straight, clean delivery are things to be remembered.

Dr. A. D. Leonard astonished the audience with 115 feet, or within one of the record of R. C. Leonard in 1883, and won third. We thought his salmon casting exceptionally fine.

won third. We thought his samon casing exceptions, fine.

When Hiram W. Hawes was called to the score there was a crowding to the benches along the shore opposite that part of the line where the buoys bore large figures, and when after several trials he raised his files from opposite the buoy, marking 125 feet, with an increased velocity, straightened them in the air behind without dropping them on the water and with a forward sweep laid them out a full foot beyond 130 feet, the spectators cheered and the record was beaten by seven feet.

Mr. Thomas J. Conroy handled his rod well, and in distance was the fourth, led only by Hawes and the two Leonards, and his 110 feet were cleanly laid-out. His points in delicacy and accuracy were not up to those of the others.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING. CLASS D—EXPERT.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING, CLASS D—EXPERT,

(This class was inserted in the score book after the list of classes and prizes had been published in FOREST AND STREAM. It is the light rod expert class, and is a most interesting one, and was only omitted by the prize committee at first because of lack of prizes to put in it).

Open to all. Rods not to exceed 11 feet in length nor 5 ounces in weight. Scale as in Class A. Judges: H. P. Wells, L. Dinwiddie Smith; J. B. Stewart, referee: Prizes:

1. Cash given by Mr. Martin B. Bro

3. 4.	Cash given by National Rood and Reel Association. One Leonard click reel in leather case, given by Wm. Mills & Son, 7 Warren street, New York. One Levison fly-book, given by Mills & Son. One year's subscription to the Forest and Stream.	10	00
=			

Name.	Length of rod.	Weight of rod, oz.	Distance in feet.	Delicacy.	Accuracy.	Total.
H. W. Hawes. R. C. Leonard. Thomas J. Conroy. W. E. Hendrix. W. W. Abbott. M. E. Hawes. Thomas Prichard. David Guthrie.	10.3 9. 10. 10. 10. 9. 10.	5 5 41/2 5 5 41/2 41/2	76 78 72 67 67 75 75 65	20 15 15 21 15 15 16 10	22 15 20 15 20 10 10 10	118 108 107 108 102 100 95 90

Mr. Leonard drew the first position, and his 78 feet was not exceeded; Hawes did not reach it by two feet, but led him five points in delicacy and seven in accuracy, beating him ten points. This has been the usual position of these crack casters, and it is thought that if Reuben Leonard had the knack of delivering the flies as gracefully as Hawes he would beat him nearly every time. Leonard looks to be the most powerful man of the two, as he undoubtedly is, yet the battle in fly-casting is not to the strong.

Thomas Prichard hardly came up to our expectations, for we had heard that his father, the famous "Harry," whose record of 91 feet with a single-handed 8-ounce rod has not yet been beaten at any tournament, had been instructing him.

him.

Thomas Prichard has a slight, boyish figure, and is hardly as large as Wallace Blackford, the thirteen-year-old boy who cast in the amateur classes. He looks to be about twenty-one years old, five feet high, and to weigh about ninety-five pounds. We say that he hardly came up to our expectations, for we looked to see him win first, and hoped he would, for our sympathies are always with a new man; yet he cast well, and while winning only seventh in a class of eight, on distance he tied M. E. Hawes, and was only second to the winner and R. C. Leonard. In the other points he was below all, as will be seen by the score. The champions may look out for quiet, little, unassuming Tom Prichard, for some day he will leave them behind.

Mr. Thomas J. Conroy next surprised the judges with a

\*At the last tournament of English anglers, at the Welsh Harp, Prichard's figure was exceeded, but as the cast was made on the water and the line afterward taken on shore, stretched and measured, we cannot receive the record thus made as a valid one. Our men cast from a platform into the water, and the judges were in a boat and saw where the line dropped. Under the English mode, no doubt, some of the American casts would have exceeded 100 feet,

cast of 72 feet, for all knew that it is not two years since he first cast the fly in a tournament, and has only been allowed to enter in the "expert" classes because he is a dealer in fishing tackle, a cast-iron rule which was found necessary by

ing tackle, a cast-iron rule which was found necessary by experience.

Mr. M. E. Hawes, a new man, tied Prichard on distance and on accuracy, and led him on delicacy, winning sixth.

Mr. W. W. Abbott, another new face at these contests, also barred from amateur contests by Rule 2, cast very beautifully and won fifth. A stranger in the city, he won friends by his cordial manner, and he will be welcomed again.

Hiram W. Hawes won first again. He was below Reuben Leonard two feet in distance but led him twelve in the other points. Comment on his style is superfluous, it is simply perfect, yet we wish some one would beat him to break the monotony of his winning year after year.

Mr. Hendrix won the Amateur Class B in 1883 with 78 feet, rods not restricted as to weight, and in this contest tied Abbott with 67 feet, and won fourth with five leading him on distance.

Mr. Guthrie was another new man, and his casting was neatly done. He was not up to his competitors in any points, yet he showed that he was familiar with the principles of artistic fly-casting.

#### SECOND DAY.

The morning in the city seemed to promise a fine day after the rain which came at the close of the casting yesterday and moistened some of the party who left the grounds late. At Harlem Mere the wind gave a promise that the fly-casting records would not be broken, and the promise was kept. It blew almost a gale from the west, and it was proposed to place the contestants in boats and let them east in shore, with the wind. It was decided to stretch the buoy line to the north, in the same direction as yesterday, and cast across the wind. As the black base contest came first, it was hoped that the wind would abate, but it did not. It was decided to hold the latter on the water, but to cast the two following classes, i. e., "Heavy Bass" and "Light Bass," on the land. These two classes are in the style of casting for striped bass (rockfish of the South), and differ only in the weight representing the baits used for fish from ten to sixty pounds on the coast, and for fish from two to ten pounds in the estuaries.

MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

#### MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

This was a style of casting before unknown in the East and was made according to the rules and directions of Dr. James A. Henshall, who has tried to introduce it in former years. The contestants had provided themselves with the regulation rods, reels and lines, which had been thought by some of our correspondents to be restricted too closely. Nevertheless one of these. Mr. Levison, changed his rod so as to bring it within the rules and cast. The prize list contained eleven prizes. Originally it had three more, for Dr. Henshall had worked faithfully for them, but the prize committee doubted whether a sufficient number of entries could be had to take them all and obtained the donors' consent to change the three to other classes. The array of prizes was a great temptation to "mug hunters," and the entries were closed with six names without appeal for more, for there were prizes to the value of fifty-two dollars more which were at the mercy of any duffer who could pay the entrance fee. The unclaimed prizes will revert to the Association and be offered next year. The prizes were all in fishing tackle and sub scriptions to journals. The class was open to all and the rules restricted rods to not less than 8 nor more than 10 feet, nor less than 7 nor more than 10 ounces; reels to any black bass multiplying reel, but barred clacks, drags, or any device to control the rendering of the line except the thumb. Lines were restricted to No 6 (letter H) braided silk, or No 1 sea grass, or corresponding sizes of other material. The weight of the sinker was one-half ounce; the cast to be underhand; each contestant to have five casts, the longest to count, and then five minutes for style and accuracy. The score to be as in fly-casting, viz.: Distance, the longest cast in feet; style and accuracy 25 points each. Judges: W. C. Harris, M. M. Backus; Rev. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, referee.

Name.	Length of rod.	Weight of rods, oz.	Distance in feet.	Delicacy.	Accuracy.	Total.
Prof. A. M. Mayer. H. W. Hawes Thos. B. Mills R. C. Leonard C. G. Levlson Ed. Eggert.	8.9½ 8.1½ 8.1½ 8.1½ 8.1½ 8.1½ 8.1½	81/2 71/2 71/2 81/4 8	97 95 95 88 80 70	25 20 18 15 14 13	15 12 3 12 8 4	137 127 111 110 102 87

Mr. Eggert cast first and came out last; he lacked the grace with which he casts the fly, and he did not come up to his competitors in points.

Mr. Hawes seemed well up in the new style as he followed Mr. Eggert, and we feared that he was going to win here and make the thing monotonous. Time proved—but, as the novelist says, "We enticipate."

Mr. Leonard followed Mr. Hawes, but did not reach him in distance nor in points.

Mr. Levison, in spite of his note in Forest and Stream that he would not enter in this contest because of the weight of the rod, came to the score, and did well in the opinion of those who knew that the rod he used was new to him and that his summer's fishing and practice had been done with a heavier one.

that his summer's fishing and practice had been done with a heavier one.

Prof. Mayer next followed. He had been casting along the shore from favorable points, and many had remarked his grace and the ease with which he seemed to deliver his substitute for a minnow, but they had no means of judging of his distance. Many were surprised when they saw him lead them all on distance and also on delicacy and accuracy. For particulars, refer to the score above.

Mr. Mills cast neatly, as he does with the fly, and won third with a cast that equalled Hawes in distance, but he fell behind him in a contest for points.

#### HEAVY BASS CASTING.

Open to all. Rods not to exceed 9 feet, any reel, line not less than No. 9. Casts to be made with sinkers weighing 2½ ounces; to be made in a lane 35 feet wide. Each contestant to be allowed five casts, his casts within the lines only to be measured, added and divided by five, and the result to constitute his score. The casts were made on land. Judges: William Dunning, Jas. L. Vallotton; Hon. H. P. McGown, referee. Prizes: Gold medal given by the National Rod

and Reel Association, value \$30, and five other prizes of tackle, etc. The following score is given in feet and inches:

NAME.	First cast.	Second cast.	Third cast.	Fourth east.	Fifth cast.	Aver- age.
J. A. Roosevelt,	206	207	215 10	217	175,06	204,08
W. H. Wood	227	0	190	228 02	0	128
E. P. Eagan	130.03	112.09	115.07	112.10	124.06	119,02
Thos. B. Milis	150.08	117	127.01	157.(8	0	110,05
R. C. Leonard.	111.09	117.07	66.02	121.04	132.01	108,02

Mr. Roosevelt beat his winning score of 1882 by nearly 77 feet, and his winning score of 1883 by nearly 47 feet. He seems a sure winner in these contests, and should be a successful fisher for striped bass, as it is said that he is, for his distance and accuracy seem to excel.

All contestants in the above class were allowed to compete for the hat offered by Balch, Price & Co., of Fulton street, Brooklyn, the longest east to win without reference to the lane, three casts cach being allowed. It was won by Mr. Roosevelt with a cast of 214 feet 4 inches. The following is the score of this contest:

NAME.	First east.	Second cast.	Third cast.	Long- est.
J. A. Roosevelt. W. H. Wood T. B. Mills. R. C. Leonard	170	173.06 210.04 169.06 145.08	205 194.09 175 170.08	214.04 210.04 175 170.03

#### LIGHT BASS CASTING.

Open to all. Conditions as in previous class, except that the sinkers shall be 1½ ounces. Judges: Francis Endicott, S. M. Blatchford, Hon. H. P. McGown, Prizes: Gold medal given by the National Rod and Reel Association, value \$25; books, tackle, etc. The cast was made on the ground, as in the heavy bass contest:

Name.	First cast.	Second cast.	Third cast.	Fourth cast.	Fifth.	Aver- age,
H. W. Hawes.	148.09	103	134.04	187 11	123.03	129.06
R. C. Leonard.	142.07	115.09	135.11	145	99.01	127.08
W. H. Wood.	70.08	0	183.03	0	147.11	80.05

#### SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING. CLASS E-EXPERT.

Open to all. Rods not to exceed 11 feet 6 inches. Distance only to count. Judges: Dr. A. Ferber, A. P. Vreedenburgh; Louis B. Wright, referee. Prizes: Gold medal given by the Association, value \$25—cash \$15 and cash \$10, given by the Association, and minor prizes.

This is the champion class, and the wind dissipated all hopes of beating the record, for it blew across the course flereely:

action,			
Feet.		Fee	+
R. C. Leonard	Thos, B. Mills		70
M. E. Hawes , 80	W. E. Hendrix	(	68
B. W. Hawes 74	W. W. Abbott	. (	65
Thos. J. Conroy	Ed. Eggert	(	68
Thos. Prichard 70	(1)		

We have not the slightest doubt that had the wind been favorable, or had it been still, all records would have been broken. The cross wind seemed to affect Tom Prichard more than most of them, and we think he erred in casting parallel with the measuring line instead of on the upper side of it more into the wind. The consequence was that his line was often blown almost in shore. The gusts favored some of the men, but that is something that they must take their chances on, for the judges cannot take note of it. The dinner following the first day and the proceedings of the business meeting we give elsewhere.

#### THE ROD AND REEL ASSOCIATION.

THE ROD AND REEL ASSOCIATION.

A The close of the first day's casting at Harlem Merc, a few members of the Association sat down to dinner in the Metropolitan Hotel, and enjoyed the good things that the house affords as only weary anglers can. After dinner the meeting was called to order by the president, who congratulated the members on the success of the first day of the tournament and on the attendance of so many ladies and gentlemen at Harlem Mere. He then announced that the election of officers for 1885 was in order.

Mr. Rackus arose and said that as the present officers had given so much satisfaction, and that it was entirely through their labors, assisted by the committee to a certain extent, that the tournaments have proved so successful, he would propose that they be continued. Mr. Vallotton seconded the motion, and suggested that, as a matter of form, they be voted for separately. The following were elected:

President, Francis Endicott, Staten Island.
Secretary, Fred Mather, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
Treasurer, James L. Vallotton, New York city.

Mr. Ira Wood said that he would call the attention of the Association to the fact that the change in the rules governing the scoring for accuracy this year were not, in his opinion, as good as those of last year. In previous contests a judge was allowed to decide upon this question to the best of his ability and give the contestant the figure which he thought he deserved, just as in the trials for delicacy. This year a rule required a contestant to make twenty-five casts for accuracy, and for each time the float was struck he was allowed one point. Under this rigid rule he had been forced to decide against his judgment in the case of W allace Blackford, whose general accuracy was good enough to warrant the judges in giving him twenty points in Class A, when, as he only struck the float twice, they could only award him two. His line was laid along the float almost every time, while others who struck it oftener made some wild casts and did not average near as

## Hishculture.

## THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

LETTERS READ

THE RECORDING SECRETARY: Mr. President, I have received a telegram from Mr. W. F. Witcher, formerly Commissioner of Canada, in which he expresses his inability to attend this meeting, on account of family sickness. I have here many letters from members and others who regret their inability to be present. To read them all would consume the morning. I would, however, ask your attention to three of them. The first is from the futher of American fishculture, who writes:

many letters from members and others who regret their inability to be present. To read them all would consume the morning. I would, however, ask your attention to three of them. The first is from the father of American fishculture, who writes:

BEDFORD, Ohio, April 25, 1884.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of the announcement for the Washington meeting of the American Fishcultural Association to be held in May. My health is such that it is impossible for me to be there. I feel as much interest as ever in this important industry.

What a great debt our country and the world owe to Prof. Spencer F. Baird for what he has accomplished in promoting this industry.

I have no paper to be read on that subject at that meeting, I would be glad, however, if a correction is made in the report of the proceedings of the meeting of 1881. On page 42, under the head of "Fishculture in America," it is stated that my experiments were made in 1833, and that I read a paper before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences, detailing my experiments, Feb. 14, 1854, which is correct. But it is further stated in the report that my paper was not printed until 1857, which is incorrect, and does me great injustice, as it gives Dr. Bachman four years of priority of publication (or record). My paper was published the month and year that it was read before the Academy, in the "Annals of Science," edited by Prof. Hamilton Smith.

I am writing, or trying to write, lying on my lounge, and fear you will find some difficulty in reading my letter.

Hopmg you may have an interesting meeting, I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

P. S.—The first edition of my book on fishculture was run through the Ohio Farmer in 1857. Frof. Ackley, my partner in the practice of surgery, never wrote nor published a line on the subject of fishcultural Association.

The next letter comes from across the water, and asks that our notices of meetings be issued earlier. It is as follows:

The hard letaving a ghost of a chance to get a hearing for what I might have to say in the mee

Mr. Marshall McDonald, Chairman, Local Executive Committee:

Dear Sir—Permit me through you to extend to the American Fishcultural Association, an invitation to hold its next annual meeting on the grounds and in one of the buildings of the World's Industrial Cotton Centennial Exposition, to be held at New Orleans, beginning Dec. 1, 1884, and continuing for six months. Any time that your Association may designate for said meeting will be acceptable to the Directory, which I have the honor to represent. As there will undoubtedly be large displays of fishculture made by both the United States Fish Commission, and by the several States interested in this great food industry, I think your Association will derive both pleasure and profit by accepting this invitation. Be assured that the Executive Managers of the Exposition will do all that in them lies to make your annual meeting next year—if held at the Exposition—a great success.

Very respectfully yours,

E. A. Burke, Director General.

Mr. Worth offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That if the United States Fish Commissioner makes a fishery display at the World's Exposition; that the fishermen of the country be requested to meet in convention the American Fishultural Association there at its next annual meeting.

Dr. Hudson then offered:

Resolved, That the thanks of the visiting members of the American Fishultural Association are hereby tendered to the various local committees for their cordial reception, and take this opporturity to express their appreciation of the Association.

The president aunounced that after adjournment the Association would call upon the President of the United States, as had been arranged. On motion the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. At 11 o'clock A. M., the members were introduced to President Arthur by Professor Baird. At noon Professor Baird convened a meeting of the State Fish Commissioners in the office of the assistant director of the Museum.

director of the Museum.

CARP ON LONG ISLAND.—We have noted the fact that the Lehthyophagous Club served carp from Prospect Park, Brooklyn. We have since seen a fish from the same waters which was only four years old and weighed nine pounds. It lay on the slabs at Mr. Blackford's, Fulton Market, where four years ago it swam with hundreds of its kindred, which were then about two inches long. No doubt carp culture will pay, to a limited extent, on Long Island, for the demand for the tish by the Germans, to whom it smacks of Vaterland, will consume a goodly quantity. On Monday last a Long Island farmer brought Mr. Blackford 100 pounds of carp which he had taken out because his ponds were too full of tish, and these were all sold within an hour.

PROF. GILBERT.—We learn that Professor Charles H. Gilbert, recently Instructor in Zoology in Butler University, Irvington, Ind., and well known by his labors in ichthyology with Prof. Jordan, has just been appointed Professor of Biology in the University of Cincinnati.

A vimely book is Henshall's "Camping and Cruising in Florida." For sate at this office. Price \$1.50.—Adv.

## The Rennel.

#### FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massa-nusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, sssistant Secretary

bec. 16, 17, 18 and 19,—18 and 19, 18 and 19

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov.—.—Third Annual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Plummer, Secretary Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Pome, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Open to members only. Mr. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.

Doc. 2 Second Annual Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials on the Pacific Coast Field Trials up at Walltown Timber Cal. N. F. White Secretary, Sacramento

al.

Dec. 8—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club
Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.
Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss.
r. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription 31. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2892, New York. Number of entries already printed 1644. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.5°.

#### THE NEW YORK NON-SPORTING DOG SHOW

THE NEW YORK NON-SPORTING DOG SHOW.

THE first annual fall dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, held at Madison Square Garden last week, although devoted mainly to non-sporting dogs, was a decided success. After a hurried glance at the dogs, we stated last week that the quality of the exhibit was better than we had before seen. A careful examination cornoborates this opiniou, and we congratulate the breeders and owners of the animals shown upon the manifest improvement that has-been wrought within the past few years. This improvement extends to nearly all breeds, but is more apparent in the St. Bernards, mastiffs, collies and fox-terriers; each of these classes made a very good show of itself. Mr. Lincoln uever managed a show to the better satisfaction of all concerned than this one. The benching of the dogs was admirable, the open benches being a great improvement upon the old style where each dog was in a stall by itself. The wire cages in which the small dogs were shown should be adopted by every show; they are open on all sides, and visitors have a much better view of the dogs than under the old plau. Better progress was made on the first day with the judging than has usually been the case. A still further improvement is called for, and we hope that the managers of all bench shows will seriously consider this question and decide to have all judging completed on the first day of the show.

One of the most important objects of the dog show is the education of the public as to the noints and decide to

agers of all bench shows will seriously consider this question and decide to have all judging completed on the first day of the show.

One of the most important objects of the dog show is the education of the public as to the points and characteristics peculiar to each breed, and in uo way can this object be attained better than by placing before them as early as possible the official opinion as to the relative merits of the animals exhibited.

The weather during the show was very good, except that there was one rainy evening. The attendance was not up to the mark of the spring shows, although it was very good and we presume sufficient to meet the expenses. All of the judges examined their dogs very carefully, and we are sure that their decisions were rendered impartially. Some of the decisions we could not agree with; our reasons will be found in our comments upon the dogs.

Mr. James Moraimer, of New York, judged the mastiffs, St. Bernards, fox-terriers, sheep dogs, buildogs and buil-terriers; Mr. J. F. Kirk, of Toronto, Ont., Newfoundlands, black and tan terriers, hard-haired Scotch terriers, rough-haired terriers, Skye terriers, Yorkshire terriers, toy terriers, King Charles spaniels, Blenheim spaniels, Japanese spaniels, pugs, Maltese terriers and Dalmatians; Mr. Joseph R. Peirson, of Buckinglan, Pa., greyhounds, deerhounds, Italian greyhounds, and miscellaneous classes, and Mr. John G. Heckscher, of New York, poodles.

MASTIFFS-(MR, MORTIMER).

miscellaneous classes, and Mr. John G. Heckscher, of New York, poodles.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER).

These grand dogs formed even a better class than those on view at the National Breeders' show, but they were scarcely handled in the same masterly manner. The judge, however, got through his work fairly well. In the champion dog class Hero II, had a walk-over, and his condition is better than we have seen it since he made his debut at the New Haven show last spring. Like his sire he is a big dog, with a good coat and color, and he stands well on his forelegs, which could be improved by more strength. He is not short or square enough in head, and is a trifle heavy in ears; he is also slack behind the shoulders, faulty in the pasterns, too thin in tail, and inclined to be leggy. In the ladies' class Dolly Varden had to stand down and make room for Princess Royal, a decision which we indorse. Dolly is not dark enough in muzzle or cars, neither is she blunt enough in muzzle. Her eyes, too, are light in color, and the superabundance of dewlap is a serious blemish. She is ou the small side, but stands on the best of legs and feet, and has a fair good body. Princess, who by the way is a full sister of Dolly, has altogether a different type of head, and it is a better head. She too is not sufficiently dark in muzzle or ears, but is shorter and bluotter in muzzle. But for being too much "dished" she would have a very good head. There is too much dewlap, but not so much as seen in her sister, and she is a bigger bitch, has fair length of body, and moves well. She was not in good condition.

Homer, in the open dog class, repeated his Philadelphia victory, and was well placed; he was fully described in our last issue. Next to him came Zulu, a dog with an entirely different type of head, and one we do not like. He is frog faced, has badly carried ears, and not being a big dog, we fait to see why his fairly good body should have got him so high ou the list. After Homer we preferred Hector, Ilford Cromwell, and Hildebert. The la

FOREST AND STREAM.

his ears are badly carried. He is a fair sized dog and received his card on this account no doubt.

In the next class Lorna Doone, a handsome daughter of Crown Prince and Ilford Baroness, scored an easy win, and the issue was never in doubt. She is too small ever to be a really first class specimen, but she is a good bitch. Little fault can be found with her nice massive head, full of mastiff character as it is. Her color is of a high order, the black markings being dense in color and correctly distributed. True she is light in eyes and a trifle slack in the back, but these faults almost sink iuto insignificance alongside her many good qualities. Such is the good-looking daughter of the great Crown Prince. Queen II. came next, followed by Lorna Doone's sister, Liberty. A very critical report of these bitches appeared in our last issue. We would have given the third prize to Aydah instead of to Liberty, for reasons given in our report of the National Breeders' Show. Hebe is a nice type of bitch, but much too small. She has a nice, well-wrinkled head, the appearance of which is not improved by her heavy ears. Monmouth Meg did not deserve a card, being a poor specimen throughout, and net at all the equal of Juno, placed on equal terms with her, or Fairy, also commended. Juno has fair good head and ears, but is too small, whereas the daughter of Beau and Stella is a big bitch, too long in the muzzle, a bit light of bone, and high on the legs.

In the class for puppies under twelve months, the first and second prizes in each class were awarded to the Winlawn Kennel, decisions we do not indorse. In the first place, these, puppies were entered as a litter in Class 5, and, seeing that the rules of dog shows distinctly state that entries cannot be altered after they are received by the secretary, we fail to see why two of them were on the first day of the show transferred to Class 6 and awarded the prizes in that class. In the second place, the entrance fee for a litter of puppies is \$5, and if the puppies we allude to

ST. BERNARDS-(MR. MORTIMER).

isteles have the same faults as the dogs, and outside the question of the legitimacy of the entries, we do not think they should have beaten the entries of Mr. Gregg or that of Mr. Mead.

St. Bernards of Mr. Gregg or that of Mr. Mead.

A really good lot of St. Bernards faced the judge. The St. Bernard classes are now coming to be well filled, and seeing that the breed is not an easy one to adjudicate upon we would suggest the advisability of appointing a special judge. Strong classes call for the appointment of judges who have made a specialty of such classes, or for men who have owned, bred or successfully exhibited in them. That the judge worked hard and conscientiously we firmly believe, though several of the awards were not well made. The champion rough-coated class brought out the three cracks—Duke of Leeds. Bonivard and Hermit. Bonivard (the best of the lot) was withdrawn, and his kennel companion had no difficulty in beating Hermit, who was not in the best of condition. He has a fair good head, lots of bone, and stands on the best of forelegs and feet, but he has light eyes, is faulty in loin, and does not move well behind. The Duke is a big, fine dog, and claims a pain of food head, lots of bone, and stands on the best of forelegs and feet, which, however, lacks expression, and he carries his tail too ligh. We would also prefer him with more coat. Nevertheless he takes rank among the best of his brethren, and is worthy his distinguished position.

Gettie, in the corresponding bitch class, had matters all to herself. Lady Abbess being on vocation; she is a nice bitch, good in length of body, legs and feet. She is a bit cheeky, snipy, carries her tail too high, and would be none the worse with more coat.

The open dog class iutroduced to us a truly grand dog in Mr. Tred W. Rothera's Otho. He is one of the grandest fronted dogs we have ever seen. His head is a study and his forearm we have nover seen. His head is a study and dog in Mr. Tred W. Rothera's Otho. He is one of the grandest fronted dogs, the hea

was, in our opinion, easily secured by Guard. He has a good body, fair head and ears, also good legs and feet. He curls his tail, which is his worst fault. Chuck is too small. Don Pedro is good in body, legs and feet, but faulty at both ends. In the bitch class Daphne won first, and we venture to say will never again repeat the performance over such a bitch as Her Majesty, who had the easiest possible win. This is a really good bitch and beats Daphne all over, excepting in boue, and in this respect Daphne has the best of it. She beats Daphne all to pieces in head, ears, body, tail and size; there was nothing in the class to approach her let alone beat her. Nestor, in the dog puppy class, should have wou easily enough. He is good in body, legs, feet and color, but is fine in nuzzle and straight in the stifies. The winner has a plain head, carrisc his ears badly, and lacks St. Bernard character. Rector II, has the fault of his sire, but he is a big, well-grown puppy, possessing a good body. We preferred him to the winner. We do not know why Valeutine, Jr., got a vhc. card. He has a very bad head, ears and hind parts, and is cockeyed. We should not have given him a card. Iou is straight and weak in stifles and is undershot, which we believe to be very serious faults. As the winning puppies were only two months old, we will not enter into a criticism of them.

months old, we will not enter into a criticism of them.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. KIRK).

We are sorry to find these handsome and intelligent dogs not to be making the slightest improvement, and on this occasion there was not a good one on view. Major, the winner, is of fair size and has a good coat, but his ring tail and faulty head will keep him back in good company. He shows the haw, which is a scrious fault. Sam is too curly and carries his tail up too high, and Ben is not a show dog. Juno is faulty in head and eurs, and Nellie is much too curly. Jumbo has a grand dignified head, but it is not the head of a Newfoundland. The awards in these classes were properly distributed.

GREFTHOLUNDS—(MR. PERESON).

in head and eurs, and Nellie is much too curly. Jumbo has a grand dignified head, but it is not the head of a Newfoundland. The awards in these classes were properly distributed.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. PEHRSON).

In the class for champion dogs there was the usual meeting of Friday Night and Bouncing Boy. Friday Night won, but we cannot tell why, seeing that the same judge put Bouncing Boy before him last spring. The decision is the more unaccountable when we call to memory the fact that when Bouncing Boy won he was in very poor condition, only having left the steamer a few days before he was shown, whereas on this occasion he was looking well. Perhaps the judge will kindly explain the inconsistency of the award. There were no champion bitches, and in the open dog class the blue ribbon was given to Dell, who lacks liberty behind and is not good in head. Master Donald, strong in head, heavy it shoulders and straight behind, came aext, but we preferred the vhe., Doubleshot, notwithstanding his bad feet and lightness of bone. The class was a poor one. In the bitch class the recently imported Mother Demdike had a clear win, and although she is a good bitch, and is unquestionably the best of her breed in the country, we must confess that she does not fulfil our expectations. She has a splendid head, which could only be improved below the eyes, and there but a trifle. Her eyes might, to advantage, be smaller and darker. She has a long, well shaped and well placed neck, but we would like to see it a bit cleaner. In chest, loins and feet she is very good, and she shows considerable muscular development behind; her tall, too, is first-class, and her gait is perfection, and unless she can go out of slips at a rattling pace, her looks belie her. Her worst fanlt is a deficiency of bone in the forearms, and she is a bit flat in the back. Begonia came next, but we do not know why, for at the last New York show the same judge withheld the prize from her for want of merit. On that occasion School Gri won, now School Gri lis put behin

DEERBOUNDS—(MR. PEIRSON):

The champion class was divided for dogs and bitches, Roy and Lorna II. being the winners. Roy is faulty in ears, expression, bone, second thighs and coat. He is just a fair specimen. Lorna II. lacks size, is faulty at the shoulders and stilty behind; legs, feet, coat and head fairly good. In the open dog class Mac had an easy win, and is the best dog in the country that we have seen. He is a bit weak in the pasterns and would do with another rib. We did not like Bruce for second, as he is soft in coat and weak in the quarters. Our choice was Spring, vhc., who has a fair, good head, but is a trifle soft in coat and light in secoud thighs. Borva is short in coat and woolly, and not entitled to the vhc. card. The bitches and puppies were a wretched lot and call for no comment.

spring vine. Who has a fair, good near, but is a tritle soft in coat and woolly, and not entitled to the vhc. card. The bitches and puppies were a wretched lot and call for no comment.

FOX-TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

In the champion dog class old Brokenhurst Joe was awarded the prize. In our opinion he should never have been entered for competition, let alone have been awarded the prize. Every dog has its day, and Joe has had his. In loins and hindquarters he has gone all to pieces, and his mouth is finished. His faulty feet and lack of bone—faults of his youth—have been intensified with age, and he should be withdrawn. To perform the work of a terrier a dog must have a sound mouth to commence with, or how can he draw his game? Dogs should be judged according to what they are, not what they were or what they should have been. Joker is growing cheeky and lacks expression. His legs and feet are good. No champion bitches were shown. In the open dog class premier honors were given to Belgrave Primrose, a decision we cannot indorse. He stands on the best of legs and feet, and has plenty of bone, but his long, open coat, plain, expressionless face and badly carried ears and tail should always keep him back in good company. Scarsdale, placed second, was in his proper place; and then followed Raby Tyrant, who should have won with consummate ease. As one of the best judges in the country put it, "he is worth more than all the other dogs in the class put together." A full description of this dog and Scarsdale appeared in our last issue. Buff has seen his best days, and was not worth a card in his present company. Dick is too large, short in face and wide in skull. His legs and feet are good. Brokenhurst Spice Hr has a plain head, but his legs, feet and coat are the correct thing. Sancho did not deserve a card, being soft in coat, leggy, shallow, sheepish in expression, and faulty in loins. Jack, uot noticed, is a better dog, though he is strong in skull and weak in jaw. We do uot like the winner in the bitch class as he i

judged.

The collies were a grand lot all through, many of the best kennels being well represented. Mr. Mortimer handled them fairly well. In the champion class Robin Adair was alone, Lorne not putting in an appearance. We first saw Robin at Washington, in March, 1853, shortly after his arrival in this country, and although he was not in good condition, we

thought him an excellent animal. He was shown a month later at Pittsburgh, and we then wrote of him: "He has rather a poor eye, and was lacking in top coat, but otherwise he is a capital animal, very well put together, and one of the best movers we ever saw." The same description holds good now. He still retains his good form and his easy way of going, but he still is lacking in topcoat, and it would seem that this most serious fault is permanent. Zulu Princess also had a walk over in the champion bitch class. She was nursing a litter, and of course was not looking her best. She is a very nice bitch, with good head, body, legs, feet and tail, and a capital coat, but her ears are badly carried. In the open dog class there were a lot of excellent animals. Bruce of the Pylde, winner of first, showed up in better form than at Philadelphia last mouth. He has a good head, but his rather heavy ears detract somewhat from its appearance; his shoulders, body and loin are good, and he has capital hindquarters, legs and feet; he has a good tail, which is properly carried, except when in company with other dogs, when he "hoists his flag," as he has a perfect right to do, although it does not add to his good looks; his coat is very good indeed, his frill and ruff being perfect. The topcoat is not so hard as we like to see. No dog can be kept under cover without deteriorating in this respect, and undoubtedly a winter's work on his native hills would correct the fault. He is of nice size and beautiful color, with a great deal of collie character and lots of quality. He does not move quite so free and easy behind as he should, but taken altogether, he is the best one we know. Foxey and Sable, second and third, are a nice stamp of dog, and make an excellent brace. Both are well-formed and fairly well furnished. Sable has not so good a head as Foxey. Robin and Jack, both whe, also owned by Mr. Van Schaick, deserved their cards. Neither has a first-class head, and Jack carries one car badly. Guida Rene and Nelson, Jr., also receiv

Mr. Mortimer was at home with these classes, and the awards were carefully and well made, which supports the opinion we have so frequently expressed, that a man cannot successfully judge classes with which he has had no experience, either as exhibitor, breeder or owner. The principal winners were described in our report of the National Breeders' Show.

## BULL-TERRIERS-(MR. MORTIMER).

BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

These classes were also well judged. In the heavy weight class Grand Duke was alone. He is a good dog and was well shown. His faults are a high carried tail, a slightly undershot mouth, and a little fullness at the cheeks. He is also a trifle lippy. President, in the heavy weight open dog class, scored an easy win and is a fair specimen. He is a bit leggy, light of bone, and open in fect. Punch has a dished face and is cheeky, and the brindle patch on one eye does not improve his chances of success. Casar and Chip might come out of a fight with credit, but they must not look for success at Madison Square Garden. In the bitch class Victoria was alone, she is a niceish bitch, a little faulty in head and back. There were no champion light weight dogs and in the corresponding bitch class Little Maggie had matters all to herself. She is a sweet little bitch, a trifle slack in the back and short in tail, she is also a bit full in eyes, and her face is too much dished. Her legs, feet and bone are of a high order. The open light weight classes were very poor, and we should have withheld the prizes, and followed suit in the puppy class.

TERRIERS—(MR. KTRK).

withheld the prizes, and followed suit in the puppy class.

TERRIERS—(MR. KTRK).

We expected to see a much better class of black and tans than was on view. Bessy won easily enough, and though she is a nice bitch she is no crack, being faulty in muzzle, checky, wide in front, and her face markings are not distinct. She is good in color, and stands well on good legs and feet.

The hard-haired Scotch terrier class had but three entries. Rosie, winner of first, although a mongrel, is a good specimen of a kind much in favor in some parts of Scotland. Scotch, second, appears to be a cross between a Yorkshire and a Scotch, and has too soft a coat for the class. Ginger, unnoticed, is a fair dog, but should have been in the next class. In the rough-haired class first went to Sir Garnet, an Airedale, lacking terrier character and off color; he has too much lumber and too open a coat. Vic, second, is a rather nice little bitch; we preferred her for first place. Paddy, unnoticed, is a nondescript, with no pretension to beauty or breeding.

ticed, is a nondescript, with no pretension to beauty or breeding.

The Dandie Dinmonts, with the exception of the winners, were not so good as we expected to see. Kelpie was placed first. She is a very nice specimen; her coat was not in good condition. Peel. c., is a fair specimen, with a coat and color that we like. Wasp, also c., is bad in front, weedy, and has too soft a coat. Nellie, unnoticed, looks like a weedy Yorkshire.

In Irigh termost first want to Sheile a good hodied animal

that we like. Wasp, also c., is bad in front, weedy, and has too soft a coat. Nellie, unnoticed, looks like a weedy Yorkshire.

In Irish terriers first went to Sheila, a good-bodied animal, with a good coat; she has a weak head and is a little light in bone. Shasher, second, is also of good form, but his coat and ear are all wrong. Nellie, hc., has a Scotchy look about her that leads us to think that she was in the wrong class.

In the class for Bedlingtons there were only two, both good ones, with not much to choose between them. Jim, looking his best, was alone in the champion Skye class. In the open class Souter Johnnie and Queen Mab were awarded first and second. Neither was quite up to the mark in condition. Fanny, third, is too short in body, and has a habit of pricking up one car while the other remains down, which detracts from her appearance. Watty, who, is also too short in body and stands a bit high on his legs. Pert and Gyp, unnoticed, show unmistakable signs of lack of judgment in breeding. The beautiful Yorkshires have been freely imported during the last tive years, and we have yet to find a really good specimen. Out of the twenty-five exhibits in the class over five pounds weight, we failed to find a single specimen able to hold its own in good company. This is the more unaccountable seeing that several of the entries are as well bred as it is possible to find them. We conclude that breeders do not understand the growth of hair or its treatment when grown. Though Charlie (Campbell's) is not a blue and tan, but a silver, he should have won; he has not only the best coat, but was the best formed terrier in the class. The winner, another Charlie,

is too dark in color along the back, lacks color on head and legs, and has not nearly sufficient coat for a winner; he is a compact little dog with a straight coat. Dandy we liked quite as well, but he, too, lacks coat. Mat and Lillie have little coat, and the same may be said of Roger and Prince. Charlie (Marriotts) was well shown; he has a good coat, but is not blue enough on the back. He is a much better dog than several placed ahead of him. The light weights were about of the same quality as their heavier brethren, and we failed to find a good one. The pedigree of one of the dogs in this class was given as: Sire, Huddersfield Ben, dam Crack, age twenty-three months. Huddersfield Ben died about eight years ago. With two classes for the toys there should have been a better showing. The rough-coated class brought out only two, both were quite pretty. There were six in the smooth-coated class all but one of them were plack and tan. We thought them well placed.

In Maltese terriers there was only one entry, and he is not a Maltese at all.

all but one of them were black and tan. We thought them well placed.

In Maltese terricrs there was only one entry, and he is not a Maltese at all.

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. KIRK).

In the class for black and tans Floss won. Her color is good, but she is too long in the face, her ears are too short and are not well set on. Silver King is faulty in head, and the same may be said of Charlie and Major. Among the black, white and tans Cherry Ripe, though catalogued as a Birmingham winner, is a long way removed from first-class form. She has a fair good head, but her ears are badly set on and badly carried, besides which she is cock-eyed. The Blenheims too were an indifferent lot, as will be seen from our criticism of the winners at the National Breeders' show.

PUGS—(MR. KIRK).

These classes were not well judged on this occasion, and Mr. Kirk did not appear to be quite at home with them. Joe and Effice represented the champions. Both are removed from high-class form. In the open dog class Punch won first, and so conspicuous had been the attempt to improve upon nature that we could see the dye on his chest from the ring side, and we think both judge and owner might have seen it sooner than they did. The dog was disqualified. He never should have won first. Without taking into consideration his white chest, he is a big, coarse dog, small in eyes and heavy in ears. Tu-Tu, who was awarded second, came in for what he deserved in the first place, but he had by no means an easy win, and is by no means first-class. He has not a bad head, and it is fairly well wrinkled: but he is heavy in cars, crooked in forelegs and a bit roached in the back. Wally of Briarchiffe was given second, which was more than he deserved, as he is bud at both ends. We should have placed Treasure, he, next, though we do not like his coarse coat. We should have given Don Juan third, not forgetting that his tail is faulty and that he has a white toe or two. Nig is a big, coarse dog, with small eyes and white claws. Charlie did not deserve a card. He is coa

well placed.

POODLES—(MR. HECKSCHER).

The poodles were not so good as at the last show, with the exception of two or three. The style in which they wear their hair has not changed materially. They were well judged.

PALMATIANS—(MR. KIRK).

There was only one in the class. He was a good specimen of the breed in his younger days, but he has grown fat and gray with age, and his once fairly well defined spots are faded and mixed with white. The prize was properly withheld.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. PEIRSON).

The managers, with their usual liberality, divided the miscellaneous classes, and made extra classes for each breed represented when their were two or more entries of a kind. The Leonbergs, Berghunde, Great Danes, Mexican hairless, Esquimaux dogs, and the police dog, Nigger Jim, each had a class to themselves outside the regular miscellaneous classes. The Esquimaux dogs attracted much attention. Nellie, a curiously marked black and white Chinese dog, also had many admires. The police dog Nigger Jim, who has a very interesting history, was the recipient of many kind words as well as a special medal. Mr. Heckscher, who resides in his beat, also presented him with a valuable silver collar, and said that he would not feel safe without the protection of this valiant guardian of life and property. Following is a full list of the

AWARDS.

him with a veluable silver collar, and said that he would not feel safe without the protection of this valiant guardian of life and property. Following is a full list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—Champion—Dog: Ashmont Kennel's Hero II. (A.K.R. 545). Bitch! Herbert Mead's Princess Royal, fawn, 4yrs., (Young Prince—Merlin)—Offen—Dogs: 1st, Winlawn Kennel's Homer, fawn, 2lmos. (Cato—Queen II.); 2d, James Smicton, Jis Zalla Iawn, 5yrs. funos. (Cato—Queen II.); 2d, James Smicton, Jis Zalla Iawn, 5yrs. funos. (Cato—Queen II.); 2d, James Smicton, Jis Zalla Iawn, 5yrs. funos. (College March 11); 2d, James Smicton, Jis Zalla Iawn, 5yrs. funos. (College March 2); 2d, March 2);

and white, 5mos. (Priam—Novice); 2d, Schoonhoven Kennel's Spiranza, tawny and white, 8mos. (Fido—Sheila).

ST. BERNARDS.—SMOOTH-COATED.—CHAMPION—Dog: E. R. Hearn's Bon II., tawny, orange and white markings, 2½ms. (cliampion The Shah—Mewlrop). Biton: E. R. Hearn's Leila, orange hrindle and white markings 3yms. (Roland—Nelle).—Open—Dogs: 1st. Briarcliff K. A. R. St. Botolph (A. K. R. 1611); 2d, Millbrook Kennel's Verone (A. K. R. & Botolph (A. K. R. 1611); 2d, Millbrook Kennel's Very high com., A. O; 3d, Millbrook Kennel's Royalist (A. K. R. 380); Very high com., A. O; 3d, Millbrook Kennel's Royalist (A. K. R. 380); Very high com., A. O; 3d, Millbrook Kennel's Royalist (A. K. R. 380); Very high com., B. D. Gee's Quart, 3ym. 4mos. (champion Lade); Bitological orange and white, 16mos. (Rev. Alma, Elighmon Fedo—Lyric (as Millbrook); Bitological orange and white, 16mos. (Rev. Alma, 16mos); Millbrook Kennel's Showball, orange and tawny (champion Fido—Loomis's Dinab). Very high com., Briarcliff Kennel's Belle of Sterling, orange tawny, and white blaze, 4yrs. (champion Bayard—Brenda). High com., Leonard F. Beckwith's Brunhilde H. 1, 2yrs.—Purpuss.—Dogs.: 1st., Chegunaset Kennel's Idstein, orange hrindle and white markings, 7mos. (Cresar—Brunhilde); 2d. Schoor hoven Kennel's Nestor (A. K. R. S29). Very high com., Millbrook Kennel's Ivry, white and onange tawny, 6mos. (Caesar—Brunhilde); 2d. Schoor hoven Kennel's Novage tawny, 6mos. (Caesar—Brunhilde); 2d. Schoor hoven Kennel's Novage tawny, 5mos. (Caesar—Brunhilde); E. R. Hearn's Valentine, 1r., orange brindle and white, 5mos. (Valentine—Leila). High com., R. W. Leonard's Bruno, tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com. Briarcliff Kennel's Unnamed, orange tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., Briarcliff Kennel's unnamed, orange tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., Briarcliff Kennel's unnamed, orange tawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., Briarcliff Kennel's Lorda dawny and white, 2mos. (Fido—Rosary). Com., Briarcliff Kennel's Lorda dawny and white, 2mo

- Beiladonna). Very high com. H. W. Smith's Honor Bright lanck, 2478. (Ben-Pap): H. W. Huntington's School-gril, Mack 2978. (School-fellow-Sol Fu); Dr. Mary J. McCleery's Mand McGrath, monse, 4578. (Victor-Bella). Puppines: 1st, withheld; 3d, C.W. Barry's unnamed, 8 weeks (champion Dom-Litta Rever).

DEERHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—Dog. Clovernook Kennels's Boy, favru brindle, 24578. (Paddie-Lassie). Bilch: John E. Thayer's Lorna II., hrindle, 3878. (Bruce-Lorna).—Open-Dogs: 1st, Clovernook Kennel's Mac, fawn brindle, 24578. (Paddie-Lassie); 2d, Wm. D. Whipple's Bruce, dark gray, 5978. Very high com. Archiball Rogers's Spring, gray, 5978. Mons, (Mornie-Thulah); and Borva, dark brindle, 4787. (Wallace-Lorna). High com., Clovernook Kennel's Heather, blue brindle, 21mos, (Clansman-Countess). Bilches: 1st, withheld; 3d, Alfred Skitt's Blace, gray (Ideo-Fit) III.).

FOX.TERTERS.—Champion—Dog: P. Lawrence's Brockenhurst Joe, white, black and tan, 1978. (Belgrave Joe-Tricksey).—Open-Ist, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Belgrave Frinnose, white and tan, 2978. (Balliff II.—Pench). Very high com., P. Lawrence's Bruf, white and black (Buffet-Swan); L. & W. Rutherfurd's Belgrave Frinnose, white and tan, 2978. (Balliff II.—Pench). Very high com., P. Lawrence's Bruf, white and tan, 2478. (Balliff II.—Pench). Very high com., P. Lawrence's Bruf, white and tan, 4978. (Balliff II.—Pench). Very high com., P. Lawrence's Bruf, white and tan, 4978. (Balliff II.—Pench). Very high com., P. Lawrence's Bruf, white and tan, 4978. (Balliff II.—Pench). Very high com., P. Lawrence's Bruf, white and tan, 4978. (Balliff II.—Pench). Very high com., P. Lawrence's Bruckenhurst Spice—Pencon's Ruth). Com., J. Hummond's Dick, white, black and tan, 4978. (Burter-Nell). (Burter-Swan); L. & W. Rutherfurd's Viola, white and black, (byrs. (Vulcan-Fly); 3d, Clovernook Kennel's Clover Belle, white, black and tan, 4978. (Burter-Nell). (Burter-Swan); L. & W. Rutherfurd's Spice—Pencon's Ruthib. (Burter-Swan); L. & W. W. Rutherfurd's Viola, white and black, (byrs. (Vulcan-Fly); 3d

Lindsay's two pupples, hlack, tan and white, \$mos. (Ayrshire Laddie —Lassie).

BULLDOGS.—Any Weight—Champion—Dog: R. & W. Livingston's Boo (A.K.R. 443). Bich. John E. Thayer's Bellissima, brindle, 3yrs. (champion Gamester—Ida).—40L8b. on Over.—Open—Dogs: 1st, John E. Thayer's RobinsonCrusoe, cream, 2yrs. (2d, James Osborne's Boxer, white, 3yrs. 9mos. (Farewell—Dolsy); 2d, J. Bramwell's Bouncer, white and brindle tips on ears, 2yrs. (Hero—Gypsey).—35L8s. on Over.—Open.—Bitches: 1st, R. & W. Livingston's Sweet Briar (A.K.R. 444); 2d, John E. Thayer's Rhodora, white, 3yrs. (champion Gamester—champion Ida); 3d, John E. Thayer's Josephine (A.K.R. 388).—Under Albas.—Open.—Dogs: 1st. James Patterson's Bill, brindle, 5yrs. (champion Ben—imported Jenny); 2d, Monarch Bottling Company's Hero II., brindle and white, 2yrs. 4mos. (Livingston's Hero—Livingston's Gypsey); 3d. Mrs. Wm. W. Russel's Hamlet, dark brindle, 22mos. (President Gardled —Wheel of Fortune). Com., John E. Thayer's Moses, white, 3yrs. (Sir Bevis—Nancy Lee).—Under 35L8s.—Bitches: 1st. John E. Thayer's Juno, white and brindle, 3yrs. (Blunder—Bridgett); 3d, James Patterson's Kity, brindle, 15yrs.—Pupples: 1st. J. E. Thayer's Dick Fuller, brindle, 6mos. (Tippo—Josephine); 2d, Wm. W. Russel's Ophelia, dark brindle, 19mos. (Sancho Pauza—Dorrib).

BULL-TERRIFERS.—25L8s. or over—Champion—Dog: R. & W. Livingston's Mose of the Sanch Pauza—Dorrib.

brindle, 9mos. (Sancho Pauza—Dorrit).

BULL-TERRIERS.—25LBS. OR OVER—CHAMPION—Dog. R. & W. Livingston's Grand Duke (A. K. 524).—Over—25LBS. OR OVER—Dogs; 1st, E. S. Porter's President, white, 6yrs. (Randal—Mininie); 2d. A. S. Ermet's Punch, white, 2yrs. (Tyrant——); 3d. witbheld. Bitches. 1st, Edward S. Porter's Victoria, white, 17mos.—UNDER 25LBS.—CHAMPION—Bitch: R. & W. Livingston's Little Maggie (A. K. R. 525).—UNDER 25LBS.—OPEN—Dogs; 1st, O. H. Hays's Snowball, white, 4yrs.; 2d. James F. Melvy's Doonle, white, 28mos. (Modoc—Nelly Bly). Com., Geo. W. Holman, Jr. S Victor, white, 3yrs. Bitches: Prizes withheld. Puppies: 1st, J. R. Gildersleve's Roger, white, 5mos. (Paddy—Nell). BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Over 5LBS.—OPEN—1st, John F

Scholes's Bessy, black and tan, 2yrs, 6mos., (imported Nep—imported Topsey); 2d, John Hammond's Cuss, black and tan, 3yrs.

HARD-HAIRED SCOTCH TERRIERS.—OPEN-1st, John H. Nay-n's Rosie, hrindle, 14mos.; 2d, John Hammond's imported Scotch,

ble tan, 14mos.

ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—Open—1st, A. Priestly's Sir Garnet, blue and tan, 2yrs. (Brack—Glipsey Queen); 2d, L. B. Wright's Vic, red, 3yrs. (O'Shea's Billy—Lady).

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—Open—1st, Robert Hume's Kelpie, pepper, 3½yrs. (Badger II.—Gipsy); 2d, withheld. Com., Thos. H. Bell's Peel, pepper, 2yrs. 8mos. (Hubble—Mint); R. P. Palmer's Wasp, pepper and salt, 3yrs. (Darkle—Nell).

IRISH TERRIERS.—Open—1st, Lawrence Timpson's Sheila (A.K.R. 137); 2d, J. Coleman Drayton's Slasher, whelped in 1832 (Fury—Spuds). High com., Daniel D. Lawlor's Nellie, red, 18mos.

Spuds). High com., Daniel D. Lawlor's Nellie, red, 18mos.
BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Open—ist, John F. Scholes's Blucher,
silver, 2yrs. 6mos. (Winon's Peachon—J. A. Baldy's Jess); 2d, John
F. Scholes's juported entry.

SKYE TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Wm. P. Sanderson's Jim. (A.K.R.
138).—Open—ist, Wm. P. Sanderson's Souter Johnnie, light blue,
3yrs. 7mos. (Birkcy—Highland Many); 2d, Wm. P. Sanderson's Queen
Mah, dark blue, 5yrs. (Tommy—French); 3d, Geo, Sanderson's imported Fanny, steel gray, 4yrs. Very high com., Geo. Sanderson's
imported Watty.

ported Fanny, steel gray, 4yrs. Very high com., Geo. Sanderson's imported Waity.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Over 5lbs.—Open—1st, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Charlic, blue and tan, 18mos.; 2d, J. F. Campbell's Dandy, the and tan, 24yrs.; 3d, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Beardy, blue and tan, 24yrs.; 3d, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Beardy, blue and tan, 24yrs. (Ben—Minnie); John Marriot's Jim, blue and tan, 34yrs.; J. F. Campbell's Charley, silver gray, 4yrs. High com., John Marriot's Charley, blue, silver and tan, 24yrs.; Barney Carr's Daisy, blue and tan, 16mos. (Nip—Fanny); Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Jimmy, blue and tan, 16mos. (Nip—Fanny); Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Jimmy, blue and tan, 18mos. Com., John Hammond's Mat and Lillie, blue, tan and golden fawn, 20mos.; J. R. Gildersleeve's Willie and Prince, blue and tan, 18mos. Com., John Hammond's Mat and Lillie, blue, tan and golden fawn, 20mos.; J. R. Gildersleeve's Charlie, blue and tan, 1yr. (Reddie—Nellie).—UNDER 5lbs.—1st, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Lass, blue and tan, 18mos. and 2yrs.; J. L. Very bigh com., J. F. Campbell's Dot, blue and tan, 2yrs.; John Hammond's Teddy, J. F. Campbell's Dot, blue and tan, 2yrs.; John Hammond's Teddy, J. F. Campbell's Dot, blue and tan, 2yrs.; John Hammond's Teddy, 22mos. (Huddersfield Ben — Foster's Crack; J. It. Gildersleeve's Spider, hive and tan, 2yrs. (Imported Duke—imported Lady); Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Nellie, blue and tan, 14yrs. Com., Mrs. John Cotter's Bright, blue and tan, 2yrs. (Imported Duke—imported Lady); Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Nellie, blue and tan, 24yrs. (Charley—Beauty).

TOY TERRIERS.—ROTGH-COATED, OTHER THAN YORKSHIRE, UNDER TOY TERRIERS.—ROTGH-COATED, OTHER THAN YORKSHIRE, UNDER 5.128.—1st, John Hammond's imported Dot, blue and tan, Hmos.; 2d, Mrs. H. A. Kistemen's imported Lilic, white, black and tan, 18mos.—Sucoru-Coated, under 5.28.—1st, J. Maddox's Dot, black and tan, 15mos. (Tricksey—Nelle); 2d, L. H. Johnson's Bull, black and white, lyr. (Clinch—Nell). Very high com., Henry Lucas's Daisy, black and tan, 15mos. (Barney—Gynsey). High com., John Hammond's imported Tiney, black and tan, 9mos.

tan, 15mos. (Barney-Gypsey). High com., John Hammond's Imported Tiney, black and tan, 9mos.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—BLACK AND TAN.—OPEN—1st, John Parker's Floss, whelped 1882 (Duke—Lady); 2d, A. W. Lucy's Silver King, 2yrs, (Lewis—Butcher's Lady). Very high com., John Parker's Major, whelped 1882 (Duke—Gypsey). High com., John Parker's Charlie, whelped 1882 (Ben—Littleton).—BLACK, WHITE AND TAN.—1st, Miss Maggle Parker's Cherry Ripe, whelped 1882 (Sir Charles Napler—Lillian); 2d, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Smoke, blue, 18mos. Very high—Com., Mrs. A. W. Lucy's Investigation, tricolor, 13mos. (Napoleon—Butcher's Daughter). High com., A. W. Lucy's Storm Beaten, tricolor, 13mos. (Napoleon—Butcher's Daughter). High com., A. W. Lucy's Storm Beaten, tricolor, 13m os. (Napoleon—Butcher's Com., John Hammond's Fannie, black, white throat, 23gyrs. Com., John Hammond's Cbarley, black, tan and white star, 4yrs.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—Open—1st, Miss Maggie Parker's Violet, orange and white, whelped 1882 (Prince—Queen). High com., Mrs. A. W. Lucy's Rosie, red and white, fyrs. (John Parker's Charlie, red, whelped in 1881 (Prince—Violet), JAPANESE SPANIELS.—Open—1st. Mrs. Eusene Clark's Kobe.

Dueen) "High com, Mrs. A. W. Lucy's Rosic, red and white, Syrs. (Frisk-Rose). Com, Mrs. A. W. Lucy's four puppies, red and white, John Parker's Charlie, red, whelped in 1881 (Frince—Violet),

JAPANESE SPANIELS.—OPEN—ist, Mrs. Eugene Clark's Kobe, black and white, 24gyrs. (Charles—champion Floi; 2d, Charles E. Pratit's Flo, black and white, 5yrs., imported from Japan. Very high com. John Hammond's Mellie, black and white, 24gyrs. Com., John Marriot's Jap, black and white, 18mos.

PUGS.—CHAMPION—DOG; Mrs. Geo. H. Hill's Joe, fawn, 4yrs. 6mos. (champion Comedy—Clytie). Bitch: Mrs. W. R. Knight's Effie, stone fawn, 3yrs. 6mos. (snin)—Zoe).—OPEN—Dogs: ist, Mirs. Chas. Wheatleigh's Tu-Tu (A.K.R. 1263); 2d, Briarcliffe Kennel's Wally of Briarcliff; 3d, withheld. High com., Briarcliffe Kennel's Buffy of Briarcliff; James B. Reddic's Sambo, fawn, 3yrs.; (Chequasset Kennel's Treasure, 17mos. (Fritz—Banjo). Com., W. R. Knight's Don Juan, 3yrs. (Comedy—Chloe); B. H. Warbutton's Nig, 3yrs. 6mos.; F. S. Dithey's Charley, 2yrs. 6mos.; Andrew Ludwig's Punch, 1yr.; Walter D. Peck's Napoleon; Walter Brockway's Pug, 1yr. 6mos.; Mrs. Marie E. Salter's Patcho, 1yr. Bitches: 1st. Andrew Wenner's Gyps. fawn, 3yrs. (Black Diannond—Bessie); 2d, Mrs. Chas. Wheatleigh's Victoria (A.K.R. 1264); 3d, T. H. Love's Flossey, 2yrs. 6mos. Very high com. Walter D. Peck's Beauty (A.K.R. 1360), High com. Miss Horder St. Andrew Wenner's Gyps. (Tim—Duchess). Very high com. Charles E. Loeffier's Ben Butler, 9mos. (Jumho—Polly Beck). High com. Andrew Wenner's three puppies, 4mos. (Punch—Gypsy); Harold H. Oddie's Betsy, 6mos. (Mungo—Pergie); C. DuBois Wagstaff's Com. Andrew Undwig's Lottic, Nellie and Edith, 8mos; Andrew Ludwig's Hitter of six; Chequasset Kennel's Tru-Tu-Victoria).

MALTESE TERRIFRS.—Absent.

ITALIAN GREY HOUNDS,—1st, Mrs. Annie M. Kramer's Romeo, fawn 20mos.; 2d, Mrs. Annie M. Kramer's Babe, fawn, 4yrs. Very high com., E. Berry Wall's Mignon, 3yrs. Very high com., E. Berry Wall's Mignon-tero-Sisweep. Bitches: 1st. withheld. 2d, E. Berr

DALMATIAN.—Prize withheld.

DALMATIAN.—Prize withheld.

MISCELLANEOUS (OR FOREIGN CLASS).—Over 25lbs.—(Not specified in the above classification). Leonbergs.—Ist, Miss Anita E. Evans's imported Marco, white, 8yrs.; 2d, Fleetwood Kennel's Trump, fawn, black and white markings, 2yrs. Bergunde.—Very high som., W. A. Furcron's Dau, tswny, dyrs. (imported Max—imported Pilockie. Great Danse.—2d, Daniel D. Lawlor's Leo, gray and black, 2yrs. Mexican Harress Dogs.—ist, Mrs. Hubert Foote's Me Too, black, 2yrs. Gnos.; 2d, Isaae V. Hunt's Jerry, dark mouse, 2yrs. Esoguhat Dogs.—Ist and 2d, Surgeon Ames's (U. S. N.) Zampa and Schneiker.—Under \$25lbs.—Ist, J. W. Clarke's Cafe-au-Lait, brindle, 1yr. 6mos.; 2d, Wm. Easton's Judge, brindle, 1yr. 10mos. (Jones's Brudo). Very high com., George Sealey's imported Dynamite (North of Ireland terrier), light yellow, 3yrs.; John B. Morris, Jr.'s Dutchy Dachshund), brown, 4yrs.

SPECIAL.—Ist, Capt. A. S. Williams's Nigger Jim, the great police

SPECIAL.—1st, Capt. A. S. Williams's Nigger Jim, the great police

- SPECIAL PRIZES.

  A.—Deerhound challenge cup, did not fill.
  B.—Best deerhound dog, William D. Whipple's Bruce.
  C.—Best deerhound bitch, J. E. Thayer's Lorna H.
  D.—Best mastiff, Ashmont Kennel's Lorna Doone.
  E.—Best collection of collies, Thomas H. Terry.
  F.—Best rough-coated St. Bernard, E. R. Hearn's Duke of Leeds,
  G.—Best smooth-coated St. Bernard, E. R. Hearn's Lelia.
  H.—Best greyhound, H. W. Smith's Mother Demdike.
  L.—Best deerhound, the Clovemook Kennel's Roy.
  J.—Best fox-terrier, Prescott Lawrence's Brokenhurst Joe.
  K.—Best sheep dog, the Kilmarnock Kennel's Bruce of the Fylde.
  L.—Best bull-terrier, B. & W. Livingston's Grand Duke.
  N.—Best Yorkshire terrier, Mrs. H. A. Kisteman's Lass.
  O.—Best pug, Mrs. Geo. Hill's Joe.
  P.—Best mastiff, the Ashmont Kennel's Lorna Doone.
  P.—Best mastiff, the Ashmont Kennel's Lorna Doone.
  P.a.—Best Newfoundland, J. H. Phelan's Major.
  Q.—Best nastiff puppy, Winlawn Kennel's unnamed.
  Also a special collar by Mr. J. G. Heckscher to Capt. A. S. Wilams's police dog Nigger Jim.

ST. JOHN DOG SHOW.—The New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual bench show at St. John, N. B., the last week in January. Mr. James Mortimer, of New York, has consented to act as judge. The secretary is Mr. H. W. Wilson, St. John, N. B.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

THE Scottish Konnel Club held their fourth exhibition of sporting and other dogs, in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 7th, 5th, 9th and 10th of October. The total entry list amounted to 659, which made a good display, but the Waverley Market could accommodate 2,000 dogs without in any way interfering with the comfort of the exhibits or the available space required for the visitors.

The judges were Mr. Gresham for St. Bernards, mastiffs, Newfoundlands, bloodhounds, bulldogs, Italian greyhounds, pugs, litter of puppies and selling class; Mr. Astley, fox-terriers, toy spaniels and variety classes; Mr. Bishop, deerhounds, greyhounds, retrievers, setters, spaniels and sporting puppies; Dr. Dames and Panmure Gordon, Esq., collies, Mr. Cunningham, Scotch terriers and Skyes; Mr. Mather, dandies; Mr. Ross, Bedlingtons and Irish terriers; Messrs, Ross and Mather, Itters of puppies.

Ross, Bedlingtons and Irish terriers; Messrs, Ross and haener litters of pupies.

The committee only got possession of the market at 11 o'clock on Tuesday; and when we say that all the dogs were of the 1 o'clock, and was all finished between 6 and 7 o'clock the same evening, we consider we can speak no more plainly as to the abilities of the honorable sceretary and the staff under him. Messrs, Spratt were intrusted with the feeding of the exhibits.

In St. Bernards, Lord Byron II, has a good haad, color and marking, but is wavy coated and rether smaller and the staff under him. Messrs, Spratt were intrusted with the feeding of the exhibits.

In St. Bernards, Lord Byron II, has a good haad, color and marking, but is wavy coated and rether smaller but of fair type. Storm King, a white and red dog, is of good size, and has an excellent body, feet and legs but is deficient in character and seems quarrelsome. Bayard was looking well, and won first. Glacier, who took second, is not improving. Fanus, a full brother to Glacier, we consider the better dog of the two, if in condition. In bitches the well-known Bifreda won, though saddy us of coat at present. Khiva, looking well, came third.

In mastiff dogs The Prince, well known, won, followed by two fair specimens. In bitches Crown Prince once more came to the front, second prize going to a very good-sized bitch, not so short in face as some. Third prize was taken by a leggy bitch with a good short face, had eye and expression, and her own of the price, was much the largest shown, and plenty of quality for his size. First and third were more of one type and smaller than Cing Bruce. Bitches were moderate, except the winner.

In deerhounds, dogs. Chieftain, who was looking well, won He has improved very much, and his color is now a good blue, and much better quality than formerly. Both second and third were good specimens, the latter a red. In bitches Beatrice won first. She is light in color and body. The second prize whinner was a leason and white, red won since the su

Dandie Dinmonts were a poor collection, especially the bitches.

Bedlingtons were pretty well handled, except that the second and third prize dogs might have exchanged places. The first prize winner was well ahead of the others. First in the bitch class was remarkably good in head, but deficient in coat and color.

In toy terriers, The Conqueror won well, but Sybil should certainly have been second. We consider her one of the best black and tan toys we have in England, while the second prize Mirian was a very moderate specimen of Yorkshire.

In toy spaniels nothing really good was shown. There were a few very good Italian greyhounds, and pugs, except the first and second prize winners, the latter for preferences, we consider the others below the average. In variety class, over thirty pounds, a moderate black poodle and a bassett hound were placed equal first. In variety class, under thirty pounds, a Pomeranian, bassett and a Paisley Skye were equal first.

There was nothing in the puppies that requires notice, and the selling class was, as usual, all sorts, all sizes.

The attendance was good, although the weather was rather unfavorable, and we hope it will prove a financial success to the promoters. Below we give the principal

the promoters. Below we give the principal AWARDS.

ST. BERNARDS.—Dogs: ist. reserved cup and club medal, J. C. Macdona (Bayard): 2d, E. Hodgson (Glacler); 2d, H. C. Joplin (Faust); 4th, W. J. Orvin (Storm King). Bitches: 1st and club medal, H. Joplin (Elfrida): 2d, L. C. R. Norris (La Mascotte); 3d, J. K. Kaye (Khiva).

MASTIFFS.—Dogs: 1st. J. Royle (The Prince); 2d, G. Benton (Gnelph II.): 3d, J. W. Burton (Sebert). Bitches: 1st. J. Royle (Crown Princess); 2d, A. Morrison, Jr. (Queen Liberty); 3d, J. L. Piddocke (Toozie).

MASTIFFS.—Dogs. 18. J. Noyle (The Immels, 2d. A. Ecknown Princess); 2d, A. Morrison, Jr. (Queen Liberty); 3d, J. L. Piddocke (Toozie).

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Dogs. 1st and club medal, T. E. Mansfield (Courtier); 2d, R. W. Moll (King Bruce); 3d. J. Stafford (The Black Watch). Bitches: 1st and club medal, T. E. Mansfield (Zoe); 2d, J. Tweedle (Ada); 3d. R. W. Moll (Queen Zoe).

ST. BERNARD, MASTIFF AND NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES.—Ist, cup and medal, J. Eason (Sholto); 2d, J. C. Macdona (Bega); 3d, W. Ralley (Scotch Hector).

DEERHOUNDS.—Dogs. 1st, special and medal. H. C. Joplin (Chieftain); 2d, A. Maxwell & E. Cassel (Robin Gray); 3d, Lord A. L. Cecil (Glengariff). Bitches: 1st. W. Gordan (Beatrice); 2d and club medal, A. Maxwell & E. Cassel (Minna); 3d, E. W. Bell (Lady Boswell).

BLOODHOUNDS.—1st and club medal, A. R. Mackenzie (Little Sam); 2d, T. B. Swinburne (Rose Marie); 3d, R. Chapman (Self Defence).

RETRIEVEIRS.—Smooth or Wavy-Coated—Dogs. 1st and club medal, W. Irvine (Boston); 2d, W. Cockburn (Dan); 3d, W. E. Fraser (Nick). Bitches: 1st and club medal, T. B. Swinburne (Rose Marie); 3d, R. Chapman (Self Defence).

POINTERS.—Dogs. 1st, Presiden't cup and equal club medal, J. Shorthose (Quickshot); 2d, Rev. W. Sheild (Fluke); 3d, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Russel). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Bustella). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, T. Garland (Bustella). Section of the special club medal, T. Garland (Bustella). Section of the special club medal, Land (Bustella). Section of the special club m

V).

SETTERS,—Black AND TAN—Dogs: Ist and club medal, R. Chapman (Heather King); 2d, J. Drybrough, Jr. (Darnley); 3d, H. B. Gibh (Young Dash). Bitches: Ist and club medal, R. Chapman (Heather Bell); 2d, W. Cockhurn (Heather Bell); 3d, J. Drybrough (Daisy).—ANY OTHER VARIETY—Dogs: Ist. special and club medal, J. Shortbose (Royal IV.); special, J. C. Macdona (Frog).

der (Fernie); 2d. H. Dundas (bene of the 1815); 4d. W. C. Marcher, (Frog.).

SPANIELS.—Cleumber—1st and a club medal, R. Chapman (Barney); 2d. W. E. Duncan (Duke I.); 3d. J. Russell (Sport).—PLACK—1st and special, J. Royle (Solus); 2d and club medal, J. Etchells (Alva Jet); 3d. J. Leiper (Beverley Blanche).—Sussex and LIVER—1st and club medal, S. ft. Thomas (Guy); 2d. H. A. Timms (Nell); 3d, R. W. Young (Flora III.).—Any other Variety—1st and club medal, J. Etchells (Beauty II.); 2d. V. Kitchingmen (Karline); 3d. A. Cochrene Fan III.).

chells (Beauty II.); 2d, V. Kitchingmen (Katrine); 3d, A. Cochrene Fan III.).

SHEEP DOGS.—Champion: G. R. Krehl (Eclipse).—Open—Dogs: Medal, C. D. Nairn (Chance III.). Bitches: Gold medal, J. Coalston (Hersel).—That have rever won Three First Prizzes.—Dogs: 1st, T. J. R. Homfray (Scottish Hero); 2d, R. Haig (Pbulax); 3d, J. S. Exham (Brooze); 4th, M. H. Lowe (Trevor). Bitches: 1st, Rev. H. F. Hamilton (Amy); 2d, M. H. Lowe (Itily); 3d, M. C. Ashwin (Oola W.); 4th, J. S. Exham (Eclat).—Corfine To Scottanp—Dogs: 1st, P. R. Curror (Tyneholm); 2d, special and medal, R. Haig (Phulax); 3d, J. Coalston (Flock).—Smooth: 1st an 1 club medal, J. Young (Fernie Glen); 2d, J. Pollock (Fanny); 3d, J. Young (Jesse II.).—Puppies—Dogs: 1st, J. Cowan, Jr. (Sir Stafford); 2d, N. McKelvie (Rildonah); 3d and club medal J. Young (Handy). Bitches: 1st, J. S. Exham (Eclat); 2d, D. Wills (Lady Lizzie); 3d and club medal, R. Chapman (Discovery).

FOX TERRIERS.—CHAMPION: 1st and club medal, J. Russel (Darkio). Reserve, J. T. Openshaw (Raby Nailer).—OPEN—Dogs: 1st and club medal, G. Raper (Raby Mixture); 2d, R. H. Cartwright (Compton Jack); 3d, G. J. Monson (Coalville Tartar). Reserve, R. Ferguson (Horizon). Bitches—1st and President's cup, equal. G. Raper (Richmond Delta, late Delta); 3d, J. S. Exham (Pie); 3d, G. J. Monson (Douglas Tickle). Rough; 1st and club medal and 2d, A. Maxwell and E. Cassel (Jack') Frost and Tees Try); 3d, G. Raper (Ringleader). Reserve, E. Powell, Jr. (Frinish).

BULLDGGS.—1st and club medal, W. W. Mackle (Tom Sayers); 3d, P. Monton (Strict) and Chapman (Parker).

Reserve, E. Powell, Jr. (Finish).

BULLDOGS.—1st and club medal, W. W. Mackie (Tom Sayers); 3d, J. B. Morison (Snider) 3d, J. Wilson (Crasher).

BULL-TERRIERS.—1st, T. A. Hewitt (Murderer II.); 2d, I. Battensby (Neville); 3d, J. K. Kaye (Satyr). Reserve, J. W. Blench (Dutch Prince).

Courte Frince). G., S., E. Raye (Sasty). Reserve S. Belein IRISH TERRIERS,—Dogs: 1st, W. 'Graham (Gilford); 2d, C. H. Buckhouse (Buster); 3d, G. R. Krehl (Pagan II.). Bitches: 1st, C. M. Nicholson (champion Poppy); 2d, W. Graham (Gally); 3d, G. R. Krehl (Kitty).

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, club medal and 2d, W. W. Mackie (Sundee and Dunara); 3d, Lord L. A. Ceell (Bodach III.); 'Bitches: 1st, J. A. Adamson (Skittle); 2d and club medal, Lord L. A. Ceell (Janet); 3d, W. W. Mackie (Glenogo).

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS,—Dogs: 1st and cup, J. Royle (Burke); 2d, G. Lodge (Debonair); 3d and club medal, S. M. Thomas (The Welsh Rat). Bitches: 1st, Joseph Royle (Florence III.); 2d and club medal, S. M. Thomas (Wild Minil); 3d, C. Lodge (Lustrum Lady). Special and reserve, B. Gray (Dinah).

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.—1st, C. F. Copeman (Leading Star); 2d, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (North Star); 3d and club medal, W. Ballantyne (Diamond).

25, at. 3.

SKYE TERRIERS.—PRICE-EARED—Dogs: 1st, cup and club medal, X King (Prince Charlie); 2d, A. Mitchell (Young Rob); 3d, R. Wardlaw (Prince Regent). Bitches: 1st and club medal, Mrs. Jacobson (Favorite); 2d, J. Munro (Nellie II.); 3d, J. R. Blackwood (Princess Toto).—DROF-EARED—1st, M. Gretton (Kirk Ella); 2d and club medal, J. King (Strathmore); 3d, Mr. Jacobson (Blue Belle).

DANDIE DINMONTS,—CHAMPION—Ist and club medal, A. Stee (Linnet).—OPEN—Dogs: Ist and cup, J. & C. Sheldon (Tiger); 2d, W. A. B. Coupland (Border Prince); 3d, J. Dickson (Lad o' Kyle, Bitches); kl, J.J. Glover (Podgie); 2d, T. Maxwell (Mide); 3d, R. Jackson & Sons (Lomond Queen).

sons (Lomond Queen).

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, A. Dodds (Hairdresser); 2d and club medal, W. Merris (Skyeman); 3d, S. M. Thomas (Choker).

Bitches: 1st and club medal, W. Morris (Bagatelle); 2d, A. Dodds (Tyneside); 3d, J. M. Wilson (Rennet Lass).

TOY TERRIERS.—ist, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (Conqueror); 2d, J. A. Wood (Mirian); 3d, J. K. Kaye (Sibyl).

KING CHARLES OR BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—Is and 2d, R. Brand (Conrad and Bolton); 3d, Mrs. Frew (Frisk). Reserve, R. Brand

(Conrad and Bolton); 3d, Mrs. Frew (Frisk). Reserve, R. Branu (Sappho).

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS,—Ist and 2d, R. Grant (Violet and Lilly); 3d, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (Little Gem).

PUGS.—Dogs: 1st and special club medal, R. T. Linton (Victor II.); 2d, W. Griffiths (Stingo); 3d, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (Lord Nelson). Bitches: 1st and special club medal, J. Leckie (Topsey); 3d and 3d, A. Peterson (Birkle II. and Flora III.).

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—Over 80 LBS.—Equal 1st, T. Wilkinson (Russian poodle Royal), and G. R. Krehl (Jupiter); 3d, J. R. Blackwood (Anstel),—UNDER 30 LBS.—Equal 1st and club medal, J. King (Paisley terrier Lorne); equal 1st, J. K. Kaye (Scoff) and G. R. Krehl (bassett hound Pallas).

PIPPLIES.—Sportno—1st. H. A. Timms (Belle); 2d and club medal,

(bassett hound Pallas),
PUPPIES.—Spournwe—1st, H. A. Timms (Belle); 2d and cluh medal,
R. Chapman (Heather King); 3d, W. Irvine (Iolanthe). Nox-Spour-rwe—1st and club medal, W. Miller (Gulnare); 2d, J. Ewing (Errol);
3d, W. Ralley (Fifeshire Hero); special club medal, J. Eason (8t. Ber-nards); 2d. A. Mather. Collies—1st and club medal, G. Watson;
2d, C. D. Nairn, Pues—1st, club medal-and 2d, R. T. Linton.

## THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

The entries for the All-Aged Stakes of the National American Kennel Club Field Trials, to be run on quail, closes next Saturday, Nov. 1. Purse \$500, with \$250 to first, \$150 to second, and \$100 to third. \$10 forfeit, which must accompany entry, and \$15 additional for starters. The trials will commence on Monday, Dec. 8, at Canton, Miss. The judges are Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky., Hon. J. M. Thompson, Covington, La., and Mr. I. R. Stayton, Pittsburg, Pa. Secretary, Mr. D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn.

"Training vs. Breaking," by S. T. Hammond, kennel editor of this journal, is creating a revolution in the practice of dog training in this country. -4dv.

#### THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

The adjourned meeting of the National Bench Show Association was held at Madison Square Garden, Wednesday evening, Oct. 22. Mr. Elliot Smith, of New York, called the meeting to order. Mr. E. G. Dixon, of Philadelphia, was appointed temporary secretary. It was voted to call the association The American Kennel Club. The Committee on a Constitution and By-laws submitted their report, which was read, and after some changes and additions had been made, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations, which will be found below, were unanimously adopted. The following named gentlemen were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: For President, Mr. Elliot Smith, New York; Second Vice-President, Mr. Samuel Coulson, Montreal, Canada; Secretary, Mr. Edward S. Porter, New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, Mr. G. N. Appold, Baltimore, Md. Following is the

#### CONSTITUTION.

This Association shall be called "The American Kennel Club,"

#### ARTICLE I.

All regularly organized Clubs or Associations of the United States and British American Provinces, under whose auspices Bench Shows or Field Trials of dogs have been held, or which have been formed wholly or in part for the purpose of holding Bench Shows or Field Trials, shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Association shall be to secure uniformity in rules governing Bench Shows and Field Trials, the revision of standards, the decision of such appeals as may be taken from the decisions of the managers of Bench Shows and Field Trials held by the members of this Association, and the preparation and enforcement of such rules and regulations as shall be required for the punishment of all cases of improper conduct on the part of the managers, judges, or exhibitors at any Show or Trial held by the members of this Association; also the advancement of fellowship and a higher standard of action among Breeders, Exhibitors and Sportsmen.

ARTICLE III.

#### ARTICLE III.

The members of the Association shall be represented at each neeting by delegates whose appointment shall be certified to in writing by the secretaries of the several members, which certificate shall be delivered to the Secretary of this Associa-

tion.

The delegates need not necessarily be members of the club or clubs they represent, and the delegate or delegates may represent several members.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The Association shall be governed by a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Secretary, a Trea-surer and an Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE V

The President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-Presideut, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected at the annual meeting, and hold office until the next annual meeting and until their successors are elected.

The same individual may be elected as Secretary and Treasurer.

The same individual may be elected as Secretary and Fresurer.

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and of somany individuals as there shall be clubs or associations members of this Association. The several members of the Executive Committee other than the President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be elected by the several members of this Association, and their election certified as in the case of delegates; the certificates shall be delivered to the Secretary of this Association at least two weeks in advance of the annual meeting. They shall hold office as provided in the case of the President and other officers.

Each of the officers shall be at the time of his election a regular member in good standing of one of the ciuts or associations of which this Association is composed.

Article VI.

## ARTICLE VI.

The President, and in his absence, the First and Second Vice-President shall preside at all meetings of this Association and of all committees of which he shall be a member. The Secretary shall take and preserve minutes of all meet-ings, notify members of their election, conduct the correspond-ence of the Association and perform such other duties as are usual.

nsual.

The Treasurer shall receive the funds of the Association and disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Com-

disourse the same mass.

The Executive Committee shall conduct all the business of the Association except such matters as shall appertain exclusively to the duties of the other officers.

All officers shall serve without compensation.

#### ARTICLE VII.

There shall be an annual meeting of the Association in the spring of each year. The time and place shall be selected by the Executive Committee and notice sent by the Secretary to each member of the Association at least four weeks prior to the date of holding same.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The President may at any time and must on written demand of any three members of the Association, call a special meeting thereof. A notice for a special meeting shall specify the time and also the purpose for which it may be called, and such a meeting shall not consider or take action upon any matter other than that specified in said notice. He cannot, however, be compelled to summon the members to more than one special meeting in any calendar month.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The Executive Committee may conduct its business by cor-respondence among its members without assembling under such rules and provisions as may be provided by the By-Laws. ARTICLE X.

At any meeting of the Association five members shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE XI.

At any meeting of the Executive Committee five shall constitute a quorum, except when voting on admission of members.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Clubs eligible to membership must be proposed by a member of the Executive Committee and elected by that committee. Two negative votes shall exclude the candidate.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICLE XIII.

This Constitution may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Association upon the vote of two-thirds of the members represented thereat. Written notice of the proposed amendment shall be given to each member at least two weeks prior to the date of the meeting. All election of officers shall be by ballot, a plurality of votes shall be sufficient to elect.

BY-LAWS

#### BY-LAWS.

- I. The order of business at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee shall be:

  1. Election of officers.
  2. Secretary's report.
  3. Treasurer's report.
  4. Reports of committees.
  5. Election of members.
  6. Miscellaneous business.
- II. The Executive Committee shall appoint from its mem-

vestigate the qualifications of any candidate for membership and report the same to the Executive Committee. They shall also appoint from their own number a Committee on Distribution, whose duty it shall be to investigate all complaints and protests which may be made to the Association and report their finding, with such recommendation as they may desire, to the Executive Committee. They shall also appoint as many committees as they may deem desirable to revise and adopt standards for all breeds of dogs. In appointing such committees they shall not be confined to members of the clubs and associations forming this Association. The President shall be as officio a member of all special committees except Committees on Standards.

ex-officio a member of ali special committees except Committees on Standards.

III. In all business of the Executive Committee wheu conducted by correspondence, the proposer or initiator of any resolution or other business shall deliver to the Secretary of the Association a written statement of the resolution or other business which he desires to have considered by the committee, together with as many copies thereof as there are members of the committee. The Secretary shall thereupon deliver to each member of the committee one copy thereof, accompanied by a notice that the member addressed must within one week return the same with a written approval, disapproval, or proposed amendment, or be deemed to have approved thereof. In case any member of the committee prepares an amendment, he shall forward to the Secretary as many written copies thereof as there are members of the committee. The Secretary shall deliver them to the several members with a notice as above provided. Upon the expiration of the period provided for in the said notices the Secretary shall deliver to the President the entire correspondence with a report detailing all that has been done in the matter, whereupou the President shall make such ruling as may be demanded by the circumstances and notify the Secretary thereof. He may, if deemed desirable by him, direct further correspondence or call a meeting of the committee. The Secretary shall enter upon his minutes a full report of the proceedings.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

- 1. The term dog where used in these rules is general in its application, and includes bitches unless they are otherwise mentioned.
- mentioned.

  2. All dogs entered for competition or exhibition only shall be entered in the name of bona fide owner. Such entries must be identified by name of dog, its age, and, if known, the names of its sire and dam: if the name of a dog which has won a first prize has been changed, its name at the time of winning any and every such prize, and the place thereof, as well as its present name, must be given. If the names of its sire and dam are not known, it may be entered "Pedigree unknown."
- If a dog shall be entered without being identified, as directed in Rule 2, it shall be disqualified from competition.
- 4. Puppies may compete in grown classes, except in classes they are specially excluded, and will be judged as if
- 5. A dog which has when a puppy won a first prize in a puppy class, is not thereby disqualified from competition in a class where first-prize winners are excluded.

  6. Dogs can be entered for the special prizes when eligible, but they must in all cases be previously entered in their regular class.
- 7. No dog can be entered for competition in more than one regular class.
- 8. A dog to compete in the champion class must have won three first prizes in open classes at Bench Shows given under the auspices of clubs, members of this Associatiou. And a dog having won three first prizes at above shows cannot com-pete in an open class when there is a champion class for its kind, but must compete in such champion class.
- 8. And, but must compete in such champion class.

  9. A dog to compete in the extra champion class must have won two first prizes in the champion classes at shows recognized in Rule 9, but it must have at least two competitors to advance its standing, otherwise it wins the prize alone. A dog having won two first prizes cannot compete in a champion class when there is an extra champion class for its kind, but must compete in such extra champion class.
- 10. A dog affected with mange or other contagious disease shall be disqualified from competition, and may, at the discretion of the Managers or Superintendent, be removed from the show. A competent person shall be appointed by the managers to pass judgment as to the disease of dogs.
- agers to pass judgment as to the disease of dogs.

  11. In any class where there is one or more dogs entered, the judge shall award the prizes only according to merit, withholding such as his judgment dictates.

  12. The decision of the judges will be final in all cases, except where mistake, fraud, misrepresentation or collusion can be shown. In any such case the Managers, or such referee as they may appoint, must decide all cases, and the dog may be rejudged.
- 13. All disputed questions, except those of merit, in any way connected with the judging, will be referred to, and be decided by, the Managers.
- 14. No question involving the merit of a dog to receive a prize can be brought before, or be determined by, the Man-
- agers.

  15. All protests and charges must be made in writing, and be delivered to the Managers or Superintendent as soon as possible after the awards are made.

  16. The Managers will meet daily to receive complaints, and must decide the same as soon as practicable thereafter during the show.
- the show.

  17. Any person who misconducts himself or herself, or has misconducted himself or herself in any way in connection with dogs, dog shows, or field trials, may, in the discretion of the Managers, be disqualified from exhibition or competition at these shows. Such disqualification shall be recognized by all the members of this Association, and such person can only be reinstated by the club or association disqualifying him or her. The person disqualified may appeal to the Executive Committee.

- The person disqualined may appear to the Executive Committee.

  18. The Managers or Superintendent shall have the right to exclude or remove any dog from the show for any cause appearing to them to be sufficient.

  19. The Managers or Superintendent will use due diligence for the care and safety of all dogs exhibited. Watchmen will be kept on duty day and night, but it must be distinctly understod by all exhibitors that the management will not be responsible for loss or damage to any dog exhibited, whether the result of accident or other cause.

  20. It is desired that with each entry the exhibitor will state the price for which he will sell his dog. A prohibitory price will be permitted. All transactions must be between the owner or his representative and the purchaser. The Managers or Superintendent, unless requested, will not interfere nor assume any responsibility in the matter.

  21. An entry fee of......will be charged for each dog entered, and it must in all cases accompany the entry. It includes care and feed for dog during the exhibition.

  22. All entries must be hadde on blanks furnished by the
- 22. All entries must be made on blanks furnished by the Superintendent, and can be had on application at his office.

- are requested not to lose their tags, nor to put them on the dogs, when practicable, until just before presenting them at the door. In case of dogs coming by express, the tags must be firmly nailed to the crates.
- firmly nailed to the crates.

  24. Each exhibitor will receive a ticket of identification for all dogs entered, which must be carefully preserved, as no dog will be permitted to pass out of the building at night until its owner shall depost \$5 and surrender this ticket to the check clerk, both of which will be returned on the return of the dog next morning before 9 o'clock. If prize winners are taken and not returned, the prizes awarded them will be forfeited.

  25. No dog will be received unless supplied with a suitable collar and chain.
- 26. The show will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day.
- day.

  27. The judging will commence promptly each morning at 10 o'clock, or sooner if practicable, and continue until 1 o'clock, and also from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M. During these hours no dog shall be taken from its stall, not even by its owner, and if any dog is not found in its stall when called for by the judge, the judging will proceed without it. This rule will be rigitally enforced that the judging may not be retarded. Owners are requested to be near their dogs, and when the class is called to bring their animals into the judging ring. In the absence of the owner, attendants will take the dog into the ring.

  28. Notice of the awards will be attached to the stalls of the
- 28. Notice of the awards will be attached to the stalls of the rize winners as soon as practicable after the awards are
- 29. Exhibitors will be furnished with a season ticket fre

- 29. Exhibitors will be furnished with a season ticket free.

  30. No dog can be permanently removed from the building except by consent of the Managers or Superintendent.

  31. Dogs shipped by express must be prepaid and have a label stating from whom shipped, also name of station and express company that they may be properly returned.

  32. Previous prize winnings, pedigrees or other mention, shall not be posted in kennels of prize winning dogs until after their respective classes have been judged.

  33. Each member of the Association shall appoint their judges, arrange prize lists, form of catalogues, assume its own financial responsibility and arrange such other details as may properly come under its individual management.

  34. Other rules and regulations not inconsistent with the
- properly come under its individual management.

  34. Other rules and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws may be adopted by the members of this Association.

BENCH-LEGGED BEAGLES AT PHILADELPHIA.—
Editor Forest and Stream: In your issue of Oct. 2, Mr. Pottinger Dorsey asks you to correct the mistake in special class Et. at our late bench show. You add that the mistake probably is owing to a clerical error of the steward. As I acted as such for Dr. Downey, the mistake is not mine nor the club's. Dr. Downey took the numbers himself from all the dogs awarded rizes in the classes he judged, while I acted as steward. I took the number from the judge's book while he held it, and in no case did I give the number of any prize winners to the Doctor. I received a letter from the Doctor asking me to call the attention of the club to the matter, which I did at the regular meeting, Oct. 7. The books were asked for, and it was found in the judge's book (Dr. Downey's) in his own handwriting, in special class EE, that he had awarded the prize to No. 389, In the steward's book, it was found in his handwriting the same. The club said they could do nothing. The judge had awarded the prize, and that if it was a mistake the club did not make it and could not alter the record of a judge. It was agreed to let it remain as it is, and I was instructed to so state to the parties interested. I wrote Dr. Downey and Mr. Dorsey about it.—W H. Ashburner.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MASTIFFS.—Dr. L. S. Forbes Winslow, of London, Eng., will sell by auction through Messrs. Cook and Smith on Thursday Nov. 20, his entire kennel of mastiffs. This is a rare opportunity to secure some of the best bot as well as the best looking specimens of this noble breed, and one that is not likely to occur again for a long time. Crown Prince, Maximilian and Rosalind constitute a trio that cannot be beaten and we have no doubt that the bidding will be spirited. We would much like to see all of them come to this country and hope that some of our fanciers of the breed will have the pluck to secure at least one of them. Several other well breed ones will be disposed of at the same time. Further particulars are given in the advertisement of Messrs, Cook and Smith.

THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB gave an entertainment last Saturday on the opening of its new club house at Babylon, Long Island. It is proposed next year to construct a new set of kennels on an approved plan.

No Medical Examination is required to take out an accident policy in the Travelers, of Hartford, Coun., guaranteeing a sum of money weekly while disabled from eccidental injury, and principal sum in case of death it sulting therefrom.—Adv.

# Rifle and Tray Shooting.

## AN OFF-HAND CLUB,

AN OFF-HAND CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The general decadence in off-hand rifle shooting in New York and vicinity has been so marked as to call for editorial notice in your columns.

The growing apathy has been a source of regret to all lovers of the sport, and a remedy is much to be desired. The New York Rifle Club is probably, numbrically, the strongest organization in this neighborhood, but even with us it has been impossible at times to fill a match requiring only six entries. That this lack of interest is purely local is evident when we consult the weekly "Kange and Gallery" columns of your panels for the consult the weekly "Kange and Gallery" columns of your panels for the consultation of your panels of the consultation of the consultation of the consultation of the collection of the consultation of the collection of collection of the collection of the

MOTT HAVEN, Oct. 25, 1884.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The committee appointed by the National Rifle Association to consider the subject of a return military rifle match at Creedmoor in 1855, between the British Volunteers and American National Guardsnen, request that all riflemen who feel disposed to compete for places upon the American team, in case the match should be decided upon, would address its Secretary, Mr. James Duane, No. 31 Chambers street, New Yorks (cily. The Committee particularly request the co-operation of all rifle associations and military organizations, as well as of individual riflemen throughout the country, so that a proper representation from all sections may be assured, and would be glad to receive suggestions from any quarter,

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—There was a limited attendance of riflemen at the range at Walnut Bill to-day. In the forenoon the wind was very tricky, making good shooting very difficult, but in the afternoon it was much more steady. A new military match was opened and will be continued until Jan. I, the same rules governing as in the fall meeting. Appended are the best scores of the day:

Creedmoor Practice Match.

Creedmoor Practice Match.

CE Berry. 554545444-44 GS Patch. 354454444-30 CE Berry. 554544444-43 TS the wart. 454844344-39 SH Sturgls. 4535544444-42 CW Hodgdon. 544443444-39 SH Sturgls. 4535544444-40 IA Levis. 454522343-28 Creedmoor Prize Match.

CE Berry. 555454456-45 JKerrison. 445455545-45 JB Fellows. 4545545445-45 Decimal Match. | Military Match | Match | Military Military Match | Military Military Match | Military Match | Military Military Match | Military Military Match | Military Milita

wakefield Team.

Wakefield Team.

4444355453—43 W B Daniel. 4454464554

5544535544 42 S B Dearborn 444444435

4453443544 41 T Carlin. 3443944344

4553443544 40 W Coon. 3383444443

5383444453. 39 F Wmship. 328344343

3834444430—37 D Qülvie. 33444343

323444430—38 M Young. 243044444 Bonnettt ... Woodbury

After the shoot an excellent collation was served at the Richardson light quard's quinory.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct, 20.—At the practice last Saturday only bree members of cluh could be seared from their retreat, which is ecoming so thronic with most of them, and out of the three scores of thirty shots each, one was made by Mr. Jaeger which we think unte good—viz., 327 out of a possible 360, Mass. target, 200yds, offand, with only one shot out of the ten ring, and twenty-one bulls. This is the first practice since the match with the Pittsburgh club, in bich the highest score was 307 in thirty shots. Below are the scores a detail:

Wind.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Regular medal match yesterday, olyds., off hand, Greedmoor target. The day was pretty dark, wind from 5 to 7 o'clock:

N. Ayres . .555555455—49 O. H. Lilly . .4443444555—42 K. Dowler . .5455454555—47 R. H. Burns . .444444444—41 V. Perry . .454545545–46 A. C. Jones . .5344444444—40 A. Ahlstrom . .5444445454—44 H. W. Watson . .4544444443—40 R. Moore . .5445444544—43 Δ. F. Ward . .424554453—38 R. H. Burns . R. H. Burns . R. H. Burns .

| R. H. Burns. | GABDNER, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Gardner Rifle Club have decided it nexpedient to have any special meet this fall, but will have a special neet in the spring. Some of the members went out to Hackmatack tange to-day. The new American declinal target was used; distance. | World | Wo

#### THE TRAP.

orrespondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-sted to write on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents who Javor us with cuto scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 21.—The Narragansett Gun Club held its semiunual tournament to-day at their grounds on the old Wasbungton
rotting park. The attendance was smaller than at the spring mectng, the game season probably accounting for that; but a fair numser were present, and all seemed to have a very enjoyable time. The
lay was a perfect Indian summer one, and the shooting averaged
rery good, the visitors particularly acquitting themselves with the
laghest honors. Among the visiting shooters were Messrs. C. B.
Jolden, H. W. Webber and Bates Smith, of Worcester, and Mr. W. J.
Raley, of Fall River.

Much of the success of
the tournament was owing to the indefatiris clay quall being used in all the contests and gave the most satisactory results. There were nine sweepstakes, as follows:

1. O. B. Holden and C. C. Gray lirst, E. W. Tinker, G. C. Brown and
W. J. Braley second, M. B. Cornell third.

2. B. Smith, C. C. Gray lirst, H. Webber, G. C. Brown second, C. B.
Jolden and W. H. Sheldon third.

3. B Smith and H. W. Webber arts, C. B. Holden and W. H. Shellon second, G. C. Brown third.

4. H. W. Webber and C. B. Holden first, B. Smith and G. C. Brown,
J. Cornell and C. E. Fotter second, E. W. Tinker and C. C. Gray
lird,

5. E. W. Tinker and J. Appleby first, W. H. Sheldon and M. B. Cor-

c. W. Tinker and J. Appleby first, W. H. Sheldon and M. B. Cor-econd, C. B. Holden third. . E. Tingley first, C. B. Holden and C. B. Payne second, W. J. y and S. O. Brown third. . Smith first, W. J. Braley and G. C. Brown second, C. B. Hol-

hird. Jeo. C. Brown and H. W. Webber first, E. W. Tinker second, B.

Sheldon and Geo. C. Brown first, B. Tripp second, E.

clock in the afternoon.

W. H. S.

BOSTON, Oct 22.—The semi-monthly meeting of trap shooters of
he Massachusetts Rifle Association was held to-day at Walnut Hill,
here was a fair attendance, and the scores made are appended:
1. Dickey first, Farrar second, Show third.
2. Snow and Dickey divided first, Farrar and Stanton divided second,
buther third.

Tirrel, Nichols and Williams divided first, Stanton second, Snow

3. Tirrel, Nichols and Williams divided first, Stanton second, Snow third.

4. Dickey and Curtis divided first. Jones and King divided second, Farma and Tirrell divided third, Snow fourth.

5. Williams first, Dickey and King divided second. Field, Stanton and Curtis divided third, Wright fourth.

6. Field first, King and Law devided second, Dlekey and Souther divided third, Stanton fourth.

7. Law first, Dickey, Curtis and Williams divided second. Tirrell and Souther divided third. Knowless and Stanton divided fourth.

8. Law and King divided first, Curtis and Stanton divided second, Tirrell, Jones and Knowles divided third, Farrar and Field divided fourth.

9. Wright, Stanton and Curtis divided first, Law second, Farrar and Nichols divided third, Field and Tirrell divided fourth.

10. Law first, Stanton second, Tirrell and Snow divided third, Snow fourtb.

II. Dickey first, Lovejoy and Curtis divided second, Law, Field and Stanton divided third. Little fourth.

In the team shoot the result was as follows: Massachusetts Rife Association. first team, 47; Maiden team, 37; Brockton team, 36; Lynn Central team, 38; Lowell team, 31.

WELLINGTON, Mass, Oct. 25.—This atternoon witnessed a very interesting match for the medal at the Maiden Gun Club headquarters, which was taken after a lengthy contest by Pratt. The winners in the other events:

1. Field first, Warren second.

thien was taken after a lengthy contest by Pratt. The winners in the other events:

1. Field first, Warren second,

2. Adams first, Field and Warren divided second,

3. Field first, Pratt and Stauton divided second, Adams third,

4. Souther first, Warren and Stanton divided second, Field third,

5. Field first, Pratt and Stanton divided second, Souther third,

6. Stanton first, Johnson second,

7. Stanton first, Johnson second,

8. Adams and Field divided first, Pratt second, Stauton third,

9. Stanton first, Field and Pratt divided second, Adams third,

10. Field tirst, Stanton second, Adams third,

11. Stanton first, Adams and Pratt divided second, Field third,

12. Stanton first, Adams and Pratt divided second, Field third,

12. Stanton and Field divided first, Warren and Johnson divided econd, O'Neil third,

13. Field first, Warren second,

14. Io and i6. Field first, Adams second.

Jush

Wachting.

#### HEAVY VERSUS LIGHT CENTERBOARDS.

HEAVY VERSUS LIGHT CENTERBOARDS.

THE question has been asked lately as to the relative merits of I heavy and light centerboards in wide shoal boats. A very carefully conducted experiment with a loaded board was made two years since by Com. Dilworth of the N. J. Y. C., and the results were summed up in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 8, 1888.

The open boat Dare Devil, on which the experiments were made, is 27ft, 4in. long, 187t, beam, and 21in, draft, her board being of white coak with a lead shoe of 325 lbs. heavier on its after end, the total veright being 750 lbs. Ballast was removed from inside until, with the board down, she was about as stiff as before, her displacement of course being less. Under these conditions, when tree, she showed a slight increase in speed, and to windward, in light winds and smooth water, she was a start as before, but slow in going about; while in rough water she was as fart as before, but slow in going about; while in rough water her motions were abrupt and violent, greatly decreasing her speed.

rough water her motions were abrupt and violent, greatly decreasing her speed.

Experiments with heavy keels on boats of similar model to the Dare Devil also seem to, prove the same—that such boats will perform better in rough water with iron or lead ballast cast to fit the frames, and distributed as low as possible over the floor of the boat, than with the weight concentrated at a point below the hull. On the other hand, in cances a great weight is carried in the form of center-hoard, either one or two being used, without any evil results, and lron boards are used in many rowing and sailing boats, and small yachts of moderate proportions, with success. The advantages of "outside," or rather low and concentrated weights, are clearly proved as regards most types of hoats, but the question of the effect on shoal wide craft is yet undecided, and we shall be glad to hear from others who may have tried such experiments. The old ideas of lead making a boat "logy," of weight deeply immersed being dertimental to speed, and similar fallacies, are pretty well exploded, and the benefit of low ballast, as a rule, is conceded in practice by those who nominally deny it; but the question is still to be determined whether there are exceptions to this rule, and if so, what they are.

AN IDEA FOR INVENTORS.

THE following letter from a correspondent in Cologne, Germany, suggests a combination of sail and steam which we helieve has not yet been successfully accomplished in this country if abroad.

Such a hoat would need to be more of a sailing craft than any of our steam launches, with some method of disposing of the screw in sailing, and with a very compact engine and boiler. The idea suggests another boat which has been tried, hutas yet not a practical success—a steam dinghy, capable of having its engine and boiler lifted out and readily stowed, say on a sloop of 40 or 50 ft, waterline, while the boat can be swing at the davits, rowed if necessary, and yet can quickly be under steam and able to tow the yacht in a calm, if only a few knots per hour. The engine and boiler could also be utilized in endless ways on deck, warping, setting sail, lifting anchor and similar work. If any of the yachtsmen of the steam fleet can solve these questions in the leisure of the comine winter, they will do a greater service than if they had solved half a dozen accurate and original methods of rating their favorite craft for racing.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It would prove of great interest to hear something from your many experienced yachtmen correspondents what they know about combination vessels (steam and sailing), or if any steps have ever been taken in this direction.

I do not allude to large yachts like the Sunbeam and others, but similar vessels of smaller capacity, 30 to 40ft, length, to be easily managed on a cruise by a quartet crew.

Every one possessed of a love for yachting does not have the advantages of good sailing waters, but are hampered by many difficulties according to their situation. For example, on a large river, as we are with a current running from four to six miles an hour, according to narrows and freshets, besides running such a serpentine course for neven long stretches, that the whind, which has been favorable, turns dead against you, and in connection with the current, rende

COLOGNE, OCT. 13.

STATEN ISLAND.—The new rapid transit railroad is being built along the North Shore, and the roadbed will soon be completed. The road has already cut off the beach and a large portion of the Seawannaka Corinthian Y. C. basin, so that no yachis can be hauled out, and a number of those permanently laid up have heen towed over to Brooklyn. There are now in the basin the Isis, Frolic, Oriva, Æolus, Whisper, Aneto, Nyssa, Rosalie, Espirito, and a number of others. The road will be a convenience to hoating men in some respects, but besides defacing the beautiful water-iront, it will necessitate the removal of all the boat houses to the outside of the tracks, while dirt and sparks will add to the miseries of yachtsmen who are already sufficiently troubled by the sludge acto from the oil refineries on Constable's Hook. This nuisance is increasing year by year, the water for days together being covered with a thick yellow scum, ruinous to yachts, boats and clothing, poisoning the fish, and making bathing impossible.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING—And now the best friend of

impossible.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING,—And uow the hest friend of the sloops deserts them when in trouble. Even the Herald has a fling at them, as follows. The list below can be supplemented with Stranger, overpowered, Happy Thought, carried away main traveler, and Wacondah seeking sheiter in the Horseshoe, thus accounting for the eight sloops that started. "It is a funny chapter that of the breakdowns to the yacht fleet when attempting to sail the race on last Saturday. The sloop Annie carried away her gaff and was towed back, the Penguin lost the shackle to her jib sheet when in stays to run up the beach, and the Athlon met with some mishap to her centrobard which delayed her, and she passed in by the next day, it is said. The sloops Sara and Aria distinguished themselves by salling out as far as buoy No. 13 and running back again under 'bobjibs,' and, if report be true, it will be some time b fore they quit the placid waters of the Sound to frolic about the lower bay in a nor "wester."

nor'wester."

THE PENGUIN IN THE FALL RACES.—New York, Oct. 22.—

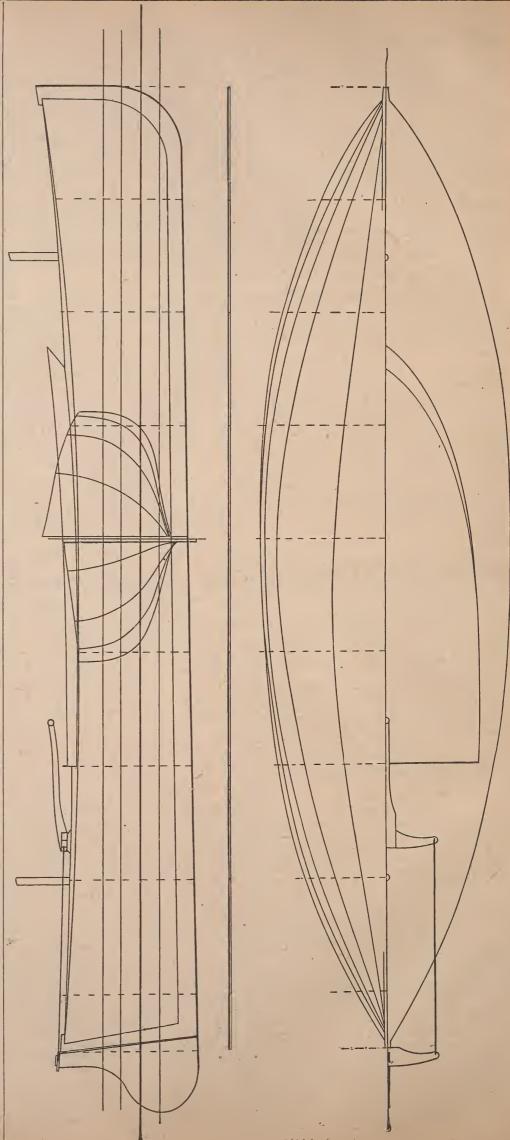
Editor Forest and Stream: Reading with much interest your account of last race of Seawanhaka Y. C., I find it incorrect in one important particular, the performance of the stoop Penguin. The Penguin rounded Sandy Hook lightsbip at least one mile and a half after
the Athlon and oue mile after the cutter Oriva, before breaking
down. She had, in the hard beat to the Hook, put both sloop and
cutter under her lee, and had the race well in hand; in fact could
beat both easily. This fact I think will not be disputed by any of the
crews of either Athlon or Oriva. The Penguin is only 48ft. 6in. water
line, and is entirely outclassed by the Oriva and Athlon—Subscriber.

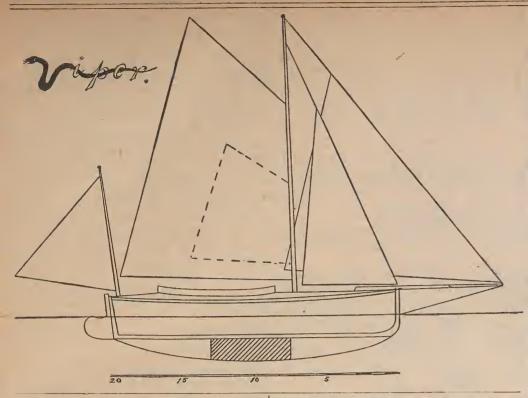
A NEW CRUISER FOR THE NAVY.—The cruiser stalanta, the first of four, was launched from the yard of Roach & Son, at Chester, Pa., on Oct. 9. She is 270ft. long, 48ft. beam, 17ft. draft, and 3,000 tons displacement, and is bark rigged, with 10,400 square feet of canvas. Her indicated horsepower is 3,500, the screw being 17ft. dlam. and 20ft. pitch. The speed at sea is estimated at 13 knots, with which her load of coal, 5% tons, will earry her 2,500 miles, or 5,000 miles at a speed of 10 knots. The contract price of the huil and fittings was \$618,000. Her crew will number 250.

or the Boston Y. C.

ROSSER'S "LAW OF STORMS."—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Norie and Wilson, a little hook by W. H. Rosser entitled, "The Seaman's Guide to the Law of Storms," giving the theory of the law of storms, with much practical information concerning them.

#### SMALL CRUISING BOATS.





with a half yoke on the rudder, and a rod hinged thereto, the motion, of course, being fore and aft. The well was covered completely by a tent.

She was built hy Mr. McWhirter to her owner's specifications, which, as he gives them, called for "a jolly big cance; one that will take two people, and sail, and row with a pair of sculls, and look after herself a bit, and one that I can sleep in with a low tent, and move about in without looking in the glass first to see if my hair is parted in the middle." In her, two vacations were pleasantly passed, knocking about the Thames and neighboring waters, before she gave place to a similar hut larger boat, the Viper.

The Viper, also from Mr. McWhirter's shop, was built in 1881, for a cruise on the Zuyder Zee. Her sheer plan and rig are shown in the drawing. Her length is 20ft, beam 5tt. 5in., depth to guuwale amidships, 2ft. 6in. Deck has a crown of 5in, and is of light wood covered with canvas. Her keel has 19 cwt., 2 grs., 19 lbs, of lead, with 2 cwt., 1 gr., 18 lbs. inside, and an iron keelson of 75 lbs. The depth of keel is 1ft. 9in., and the total depth 3ft. 4in. Her cruises were in the Thames and along the south coast of Eugland.

"The larger drawing shows a boat of the same class as the Water Rat, known as the "Mersey canoe" or "canoe yawl." described in Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing." Such a boat would meet the wants of many who desire something larger than the ordinary canoes but with the good qualities of the latter. Her dimensions are, length 17ft., beam 4ft fain, depth 2ft. Oars are used as the beam is too great to admit of paddling. The deek and well is similar to a canoe. Lead ballast is stored under the floors. The rig consists of two lugs, main and mizzen, the dimensions belag:

	Racing	Cruising	
	mainsail.	mainsail.	fizzen.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Foot		6,06	4.06
Head	10.00	7.06	2.06
Luff	. 5.00	2.06	2 04
Leech		10.00	6.00
Tack to peak	14.08	9.00	5.09
Clew to throat	10.09	7.00	4.09
As there is no centerhoard the i		the wel, is entirely	nnoh.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Uasco, Spray, Nautilus, and Nellie have been laid up. Lurline may stay in commission all winter. The lead keel of the Carmellta was cast successfully at Driscoll's yard, Greenpoint, New York, on Oct. 16.

BUFFALO Y, C.—Mr. Geo. C. Smith has lately purchased the sloop Ripple, of New York, and she has been taken to Buffalo in tow of a steam canal boat. The Ripple is 37ft, over all and 14ft, heam.

ATALANTA.—The sloop Atalanta, advertised for sale at auction or Oct. 20, at Belleville, was not sold, owing to there being no bidders.

# Canoeing.

A WALK along shore in search of information concerning the drowning of Mr. Coulding, brought us face to face with an unpleasant feature of modern canoeing in the shape of two so-called canoes hauled upon a bank, both being of the bome-made, canvascovered variety, about as dangerous traps as can readily he found among small craft, the catboat of our daddies not excluded. In model they were all a canoe should not be; low, little sheer, flat deck, no floor or bearings to support them. In build they were equally bad, the sides were not alike, the framework light and flexible, and the covering was of thin duck, while the fittings were clumsy and unreliable to the last degree.

No experienced canoeist would care to venture for a short paddle in such a craft, much less on a cruise in strange waters, while to essay to sail would he rank folly. And yet such hoats are built and used everywhere by novices, ignorant of the art of sating, of the management of a boat, and often unable to swim; and worse yet, it is not unustal to see two in such a craft at one time. The drowning of two children, six and nine years old, at Cork, Ireland, this summer, from such a canoe (1), 9tt. long, is an example, and the only wonder is that there are not more such.

We have already laid down the rule that persons who are unskilled messiling and bandling a boat, and who cannot

ach a cance (?), 9ft. long, is an example, and the only wonder is that bere are not more such. We have already laid down the rule that persons who are unskilled is salling and handling a boat, and who cannot swim, have no busiess in any boat, unless in charge of some competent hand, but even a person be competent, the boat itself should be safe. With a little instruction and practice a sufficient knowledge of andling and sailing a boat may be acquired by any hoy, and swiming is an accomplishment that should he taught to all, that is the hillity to keep one's self afloat and to remove coat, shoes, etc., in the vater, not merely to swim when undressed.

With such knowledge, boating in its various forms is as healthful

and pleasant an occupation as any boy should want, and the danger not excessive. Those who have the care of boys, however, should see that the hoats in which they are trusted are of proper model and build and suitably equipped. There is no reason why the canvas boat, of home-made build, should not be a safe and serviceable craft, while it is within the reach of many who cannot afford a more expensive hoat, and for their benefit we will give shortly the plans of a canvas canoe designed to be safe under sail or paddle, for heginners. To those in charge of boys we advise a careful examination of the hoats they use, and a condemnation of all that are in any way unsafe. Besides the work of amateurs there are canoes built and sold by builders that are unsafe for any purpose, and others which, while safe in the hands of experts, should never he entered by a novice, and purchasers who are not familiar with the various builders and models should ask the advice of some old canoeist in their selections.

#### THE INVENTION OF THE DROP RUDDER.

THE INVENTION OF THE DROP RUDDER.

THE following letter explains itself, and settles the question so far as Mr. Stoddard is concerned. Mr. Stoddard assures us that the idea of a metal drop or "centerhoard" rudder, to coin an appropriate name, was original as far as he was concerned, he not being aware that such a device had been described or used previously:

Mr. S. R. Stoddard:

DEAR Size—Yours of even date, calling our attention to the construction that may be put on our claim in relation to our sail and drop rudder, as shown at the A. C. A. meet at the Thousaud Islands last summer, printed in the Forest and Stept. 11, is received. In reply we beg to say that the combination of the well-known lateen sail with the batten lug, and the rudder with the blade to raise and drop below the keel, was, so far as we know, original with you. The idea of a drop rudder had occurred to us hefore, but had never been put into practical use. What we meant to protest against in the letter referred to was that our adaptation of the idea, differing essentially from yours, and containing also our latest Improvements, should he called by your name.

The sail of the Atlantis differed from ours in shape and also in having a long, jointed gaff, while the spars in ours were of a uniform length. Our rudder, as shown at the A. C. A. meet, differed from that of the Atlantis in material points devised by us, which we consider very great improvements, making it practically a new invention, for which we should have the credit.

WHERDE HAVE YOUR BEENS.

#### WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

WITH the exception of "Okeechobee," "Windward," "Tarpon," and a few others who are able to escape the half year of inaction enforced in most canoeists, the cruisers have "laid up" except so far as an occasional paddle is concerned, and the season of 1884 is at an end. Hundreds of cruises varying in length have been made this season, on every one has some information of value heen obtained which would benefit other canoeists, and nearly every cruiser desires similar information in regard to some route proposed for next summer. Now the best way to obtain such information is by no means difficult; an account of your own cruise, told plainly and concisely, or if the writer is able and the details of interest, written up at greater length, will give some one else the facts they desire, and will set an example to them to do in turn what you have done; to contribute their leaf to Forrst and Stream's "Log Book." It has been proposed to collect the logs of all members of the Association, and publish them in pamphlet form for the benefit of cruisers, but such a plan is hardly possible yet, and besides such a record can answer no new questions and is soon out of date, but the "Log Book" and "Chart Locker" of Forest and Stream are always fresh, always ready to answer any questions, and to record the latest changes in water courses.

We want now a few words at least from every canoeist in or out of the Association, who has cruised this year; if nothing more, a postal card, telling as much as possible of his wanderings and what he has learned, and also what he wants to know for future cruises.

## CAMP STOVES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Noticing your account of a simple form of camp stove shown in this week's issue, and having for some years used one of similar construction, but which, I think, has some advantages over the one shown. I send you a description which, if you see fit, please give to our fellow craft, for I believe in each doing what he can to impart

Similar Seath you a description which, it you see ht, please give to infellow craft, for I believe in each doing what he can to impart information is essentially the same as shown in "Amateur Canoe Buffding," with the decided advantage that the body of stove is all hinged together, and that when not in use the stove, covers and funcied together, and that when not in use the stove covers and funcied together, and that when not in use the stove under floor of canoe, and is entirely out this which can be stowed under floor of canoe, and is entirely out this which can be stoved under floor of canoe, and is entirely out the body of the stove of the stove and a small 2x3in, hole at one end to hold chimned the nor overs, and a small 2x3in, hole at one end to hold chimned to under the store of the stove of t

Editor Forest and Streum;
Seeing in the canceing department of the last week a suggestion as to camp stoves I feel called upon to describe a very simple and useful one I have used and still cling to.
It consists of a large sheet iron cylinder about 10 to 12 inches in

diameter and the same in length, open at both ends. Across one end are stretched several stiff wires upon which rest the cooking utensils. At the other end, which is the bottom when used as a stove, an opening about 8x7 from the bottom edge is cut to serve as a door and daft. At the same end, opposite the door, another small opening is cut to give a draft to the other side.

When not used as a stove it is reversed, the wires serving as a bottom enables it to hold all the utensils, plates, etc., as a bucket, and a wire handle being fitted to the bottom for that purpose.

Its advantages are that a fire can he made very quickly, even with poor wood, as the draft is tremendous; it confines the heat and saves tuel, enables one to have a good fire of wood too small to use in an open fire, and renders the hunting and cutting of the usual cross piece for hanging the pots by unnecessary, and it is also very cheap.

New York, Oct. 27.

Gro. H. Sullivan.

#### THE LOG BOOK.

#### THE DELAWARE RIVER.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

THE river widened into a large quiet eddy above the falls. On the Pennsylvania shore stood an old aswindl and piles of lumbers channel. They cambeed over the great boulders of granite which lined the fall on either side, eagerly looking for the safest road with the control of the cont

quite low amidships and would insist on shipping a wave or two at the foot of each of the larger rapids.

At noon they pulled up at the picturesque little town of Barryville, opposite Shohola, at the head of the falls of that name. Barryville, opposite Shohola, at the head of the falls of that name. Barryville is simply a row of houses and stores close to the tow-path of the caual, existing entirely on the traffic of the boatmen passing through the locks there. The hungry and rather moist crew sought the cover of a small and shabby house, to which they had been directed with but small hopes of any decent food. But a happy disappointment was in store for them, for the proprietor, a rough diamond, speedily set before them a most bountful and excellent meal, waiting on them himself and pressing each to eat to such an extent that all fell like overfed pigs on arising from the table. By that time the rain was pouring down, the first wet day on the cruise, and the party made themselves comfortable on the rough bench under the porty, smoking and watching the canal boats constantly passing.

Just opposite a picture framed in the surrounding pine-covered hills. The clouds broke away, the rain ceased, and once more they took to their boats with anticipations of a very exciting afternoon, which were most fully realized. From this point, beginning at Shoala Falls, to within two miles of Port Jervis, the river flows between high mountains, the rocky gorges being grand and picturesque in the extreme. The stream was filled with rocks and the current most swift, with many sharp rifts and several of the heaviest rapids on the river. Shohola Falls were passed in safety, though it required no that every turn.

An early can be a way a decided on, as all were tired with the constitut.

very turn.

An early camp was decided on, as all were tired with the constant train on eye and nerve. Stopping for a short rest under a high ridge not far from Flagstone, the two H. 's went up to a canal store or milk, eggs, etc. They returned with a very sad story. A little hild had fallen from the bridge during the thunderstorm and been rowned, the body having been just recovered and laid in the house revisited by the many curious canal men, one of whom was unique this oatbs and questions. O. had the principal benefit of his concession, and he avered that never hefore in all his many experienciation, and he avered that never hefore in all his many experiences had he met the equal of this preposterously blasphemous wede.

nees had he met the equal of this preposterously blasphemous wede. A very pleasant camp was made that night on a shelving rock close nder the bank of the Pennsylvania shore. The space was small, and he boats were grouped closely and cosily together. A delightful the waterfall near by furnished delicious water, and a bappy eveng was passed. Next morning it was found that the bottom of F.'s aper boat was pretty well worn through, and quite a late start was lade to enable him to patch up. The sum poured down, nearly roasting the crews before they could get away from the hot rocks, and ney were most thankful to at last find themselves rushing down the fif just below the camp. That morning's paddle to Fort Jervis was short and merry one, for they ran the tbree worst rapids ou the view without a mishap, except a little water shipped.

First came Mongaup Falis; then Butter's Falls, at the foot of which he waves were so high as to entirely hide the boats from one another tevery successive plunge. In these rapids for tunately there was lendy of water, and there was nothing specially to be feared excepting being swamped by the great seas; but the excluence was lendy of water, and there was nothing specially to be feared excepting being swamped by the great seas; but the excluence was lendy of the relief of mind great at the completion of each. The liver scenery here was magnificent, great grante cliffs towering on

either side, the narrow strip of blue sky visible overhead and below the black waters of the river crested with great ridges of foam.

Last, but not least, was Sawmill, Elit, just a hove the railroad bridge, and the final drop of obe river, as it entered the open country about Port Jervis. The rate of speed for at least a quarier of a mile was immense, the sbores seemed to fly past and the waves at the bottom seemed verticable mountains as the canoes plunged through. Landing below the bridge to bail out they put to flight several wondering boys who, it turned out, had mistaken the canoeists for veritable Indiaus. They were coaxed back with difficulty, giving the information that Port Jervis was but a mile away around the great blaff. A most perilous run of two days had been made without serious mishap, and it was with a sense of relief that they paddled a quiet mile to port, as they were sated for a while at least with rapids.

[TO DE CONTINUED.]

#### THE GALLEY FIRE.

MORE ABOUT MUSHROOMS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Is not the mushroom described by J. Garlick in "Galley Fire" the ordinary horse mushroom? I have seen them about the size he mentions. He will find them described in any of the works on the edible WINDWARD.

COOKING CORN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the "Galley Fire" it is directed to cook corn from twenty minnes to one hour. Green corn should only be cooked from ten to fitteen minutes; too much boiling destroys the sweetness. As soon as a grain can be lifted with a fork whole from the cob the corn is done. T. T.

a grain can be lifted with a fork whole from the cob the corn is done.

NEW YORK-C. C.—The entries for the race of Oct. 18 were Guenn, Com. Wbitlock; Dot, C. B. Vaux; Tramp, C. J. Stevens; Surge, H. O. Balley; Freak, C. V. R. Schuyler. All started under refed sails, the course being from the float to buoy 17, then to stake off mouth of Kills, and home, 3 miles. Guenn wou, with Dot second, Surge tbird. The roadbed of the new Rapid Transit railroad is now graded under the clubbouse, and the latter will he moved outside the tracks. Psyche has been hauled out for repairs, prior to her fourth cruise to Florida. She will have company this winter in the shape of the Dot, which has been soid to go to Florida also. What her owner will do without his "better half," with whom he has cruised for six seasons, is the question that is agitating their friends at present.

SPRINGFIELD C. C.—This club has just adopted a very neat badge, we suppose to be distributed among the colony at Squaw Point next August. It is of white ribbon with the club flag printed in gold and colors, and is suspended from a bar in the form of a trident. Remembering the wanderings of several badges at the last camp, we suggested that the words "not transferable" be added. Mr. Shedd has sold his cance to Mr. Proctor of the Howard C. C., and will build another.

HABNARD C. C. The foll recognized to the last can be controlled by the colon of the second of the second of the colon of the lower of

HARVARD C.C.—The fall races were held on Oct. 18, on the Charles River, starting from the Union boat house. The entries for the sail-ing race were F. A Proctor and E. V. Abbott, class A; Tarantula, E. G. Rand, and Beatrice, Theodore Dunbar, class B. The wind was

very light. Abbott was ruled out in class A for using the paddle. Tarantula won in class B. The paddling races were postponed owing to the lateness of the hour. The prizes were silk flags.

EXCHANGE OF CANOE PHOTOS.—Louis Sahm, 52 N. Market street, Nashville, Tenn., would like to exchange photographs with other cancelists.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Oakland now has a fleet of seven cances, three being boused in the old boatbouse on Oakland Creek, once belonging to the Mystic B. C.

# Answers to Correspondents.

2 No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

A. B., Cleveland,—See addresses in our advertising columns. H. B.—There is no one nearer than Plainfield to whom you ca

S. D. M.—Go down to Barnegat, N. J. See notes on that point, in sue of Oct. 16, page 226.

ssue of Oct. 10, page 220,

H. K. T., Chicago.—A chart of the Richelleu River is published by
the Canadian government. Write to the Land Office, Ottawa, Canada.

J. M. E., Sinclairville, N. J.—The insect you inclose is a partridge
ty. It is commonly found on ruffed grouse, quall, hawks, owls, and
ome herons.

B. C. C., Holt, Mich.—The rifle is an excellent arm. It will "stand the racket," if by that you mean that it will be serviceable. We do not know the trajectory.

AMATEUR.—1. Try Sussex county. 2. Consult our advertising columns for uames of beagle hreeders. 3. The best average load adapted to your wants is probably 3drs. powder and 1oz. No. 8 shot. 4. There is no perceptible difference in the excellence of the best brands of the several manufacturers.

brands of the several manufacturers.

H. E. S., Sparta Centre, Mich.—1. To render fabrics fireproof, wash a concentrated neutral solution of tungstate of soda, diluted with \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ soda}\$, diluted with \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ soda}\$, and then mixed with \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ per cent. of phosphate of soda. \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ chokeboring will make your gun shoot closer. In shooting bucksbot from a chokebore, the pellets should be so arranged in layers that help will chamber nicely in the point of most constricted choke. \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ that they will chamber nicely in the point of most constricted choke. \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ that they will chamber nicely in the point of most constricted.}

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

The new Racine hunting boat advertised this week possesses novel and attractive features. The bow-facing oar attachment deserves special notice, being simple and effective.—Adv.

Leather Keep Dry, advertised in another column under the head of "No Rubbers Needed." is an article almost indispensable to sportsmen, softening the leather of boots and shoes and making them waterproof; also adding much to their wearing capacity. H. C. Squires has it for sale in this city.—Adv.

But of all books be sure to read "Woodcraft." See advertisement

# UMPHREYS IOMEOPATHNARY ETERINARY ETERINARY

OR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWESTY YEARS Humphreys' Romenpathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by
rearrange to the specific shave been used by
rearrange. Horse Rail roads, Manufacturers,
coal Mine Companies, Trav's Hippodromes
and Menageries, and others handling stock,
with perfect success.
Humphreys' Veterinary Manaal. (39 pp.)
sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.
LET Pamiphlets sent free on application.
HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.
109 Fulton street, New York.

HUMPHREYS' Yital Weakness and Pros-indiscretion, HOMEOPATHIC is radically and promptly HOMEOPATHIC is radically by it. Been in use 20 years, SPECIFIC No. 28, fairemedy known, Price 81 per vial, or 5 vials and large of price. Humphreys' Homes, Med. Co. allust, Catalogue free, 109 Fulion St. X. V.

# The "Mayer" Minnow Casting and Trolling Rod.

This rod is made from specifications furnished by Professor Alfred M. Mayer, who with this rod and an Imbrie Black Bass Real won first prize for black bass casting at the tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association, Oct. 23, 1884.

Its proportions were reached after a long series of experiments, the object of which was to obtain a round section bamboo rod of about 9 ounces that would feel light in the hand, be so well balanced not to throw off a delicately mouthed minnow in making long casts, and finally after striking the bass would have enough spring and flexibility to afford the angler the same pleasure as that given him when playing a bass on a fly rod.

The rod has two tips, one 6 inches shorter than the other; the shorter tip is used for trolling and in casting when wading.

This rod has been thoroughly tested in both lakes and quick water, and anglers who have used it are unqualified in praises of its staunchness and the delicacy of its action.

Our rods have taken the highest prize at every tournament in which they have been used.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE.

Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle,

48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

# SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 35 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# C. E. OVERBAUGH & CO.,



CHARLES DALY, W. & C. SCOTT & SON, GREENER, CLABROUGH, PIEPER, PARKER and COLT

WINCHESTER, MARLIN, BULLARD, COLT, BALLARD, MAYNARD and STEVENS.

We have all of the Sharps 1878 model that there are in the market. Send for new 50-page illustrated catalogue. 265 & 267 Broadway, New York.

# RARE CHANCE!



The American Arms Co., manufacturers of the Fox patent double guns, are now running their engun machinery on the single semi-hammerless guns and their new double-action extracting pistols, will make no more double guns at present, except on orders, at full prices. The undersigned, have purchased all their stock of Fox guns, some 300 in all, of the various grades, No. 5 list and above, offer them to sportsmen—"first come, first serve"—at 25 per cent. discount from the regular list withey last. Here is an opportunity to purchase a fine gun at an unprecedencedly low price. They are warranted of the finest qualities in every respect, and cannot be duplicated when this lot is exhaus Orders may be sent as usual to the AMERICAN ARMS CO., or to F. H. RAYMOND, Treurer, 103 Milk Street, Boston. Will be sent C. O. D. for trial and examination.

#### LOOK! LOOK!

# Marster's Imported English Double Gun,

TWIST BARRELS AND SIDE SNAP ACTION, 10 or 12-BORE. PRICE \$15.00.

Brass Shells, 5 cts, each; U. M. C. or Winchester make Paper Shells, 12-gauge, 55 cts, per 100; 10-gauge, 60 cts.; FG Powder, 25 cts. per pound: Shot, 7 cts. per pound; Black-Edge Felt Wads, 11 to 18-gauge, 15 cts, per box of 250; 9 or 10-gauge, 18 cts.; Wesson or Winchester Primers, 33 cts. per box of 250. Loading Tools complete without crimper, 50 cts.; With crimper, \$1. Three-Joint Cleaning Rods, complete with wire brush, etc., 50 cts. Brown Canvas Coat with seven pockers, \$t.50. Pants, \$1. Caps. 75 cts. Drab Canvas Coartridge Belts, 25 cts. Cartridge Bags to hold fifty shells, 50 cts. Game Bags, 50 cts. GUN REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Parties out of the city wanting the above gun can have it sent by express by sending with order \$1 to pay for boxing.

J. F. MARSTERS, 51 to 55 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thm pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They sho stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside the stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside any two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be excepted by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

Fragrant Vanity Fair

Cloth of Gold

CIGARETTES.

Our Cigarettes cannot be surpassed. If you do not use them, a trial will convince you that they have no equal. Two hundred millions sold in 1883.

13 First Prize Medals Awarded.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 15. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row. New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen.

Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, England.

Address all communications,
Forest and Stream Publishing Co NEW YORK CITY.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

#### CONTENTS.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Game Legislation.
Side Hunts.
Adirondack Deer Hounding.
Few or Many.
Small Bores.
The Sportsman Tourist.
A Night with the Navajos.
A Voyage Between the Lakes.
Florida Again.—v.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Swainson's Warbler Rediscovered.
The Black Bear.
Snake-Bites.
The Bear's Pot.
"The Auk,"
GAME BAG AND GUN.
My First Antelope Hunt.
The First Deer.
Philadelphia Notes.
Adirondack Game Protection.
Maine Large Game.
A New Club House.
Bullet vs. Buckshot,
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Salmon Fishing on Puget Sound.

Salmon Fishing on Puget Sound.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING. Echoes from the Tournament, Small Flies. FISHCULTURE. The American Fishcultural As-

#### FEW OR MANY.

WRITING in the Game Bag and Gun columns of this paper the other day, a New Hampshire man expressed his hope of securing 300 ruffed grouse in the current season. Reading this, a correspondent in Western New York writes to say that 300 grouse in one season are an outrageous number for one man to kill, that our New Hampshire correspondent is, iu respect to game, not a whit better than he ought to be, and that five grouse in one season ought to content any man who is not a pot-hunter.

There is some difference between the two limits set by these writers, They look at the question from different standpoints, each one reasoning from the circumstances which are within his own experience.

In the favored part of the world where the New Hampshire man lives grouse are presumably abundant. The season extends from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1. This individual in question has a well-trained dog, and is at liberty to (and as a matter of fact we believe does) spend most of his time grouse shooting. He has the reputation of being one of the best shots in the country, and since he has put innumerable days work into the difficult labors of circumventing the crafty grouse, he may be given credit for possessing much skill in this particular phase of sport; and finally it would be quite erroneous to presume that any one of the birds was obtained in any other than a sportsmanlike manner. With favorable conditions—plenty of birds, abundance of time, experience and skill—the New Hampshire man regards a score of 300 birds as fair for himself.

On the other hand, the correspondent in Western New York presumably dwells in a less favored region, where the grouse drums less frequently; and it is possible, also, that he cannot spend all the week in the grouse covers. He is one of the great majority of men who can now and then snatch a day from their work to go shooting, or at the most, can take a weck off. Half of this week is sometimes spent in going to and coming from the region where the grouse are supposed to be; and if, in the remaining time and after

hard for these, see few birds, every year become more firmly convinced that grouse are scarce, and look invidiously upon other folks who score their dead birds by the hundreds.

Now which is the right, the New Hampshire man or the New York man?

#### ADIRONDACK DEER HOUNDING.

HAT is Adirondack deer hounding? How is it done? Who does it? Is hounding a legitimate way to kill deer in the Adirondacks? Is it more destructive than still-Is it sportsmanlike and ennobling, or is it brutal and brutalizing? Ought it to be abolished? Can it be abolished? Will it be abolished?

These are timely questions. They ought all to be answered, and answered now. We propose to throw some

#### SMALL-BORES.

GUNS of small bore are coming into favor. A circumstance was brought to our notice the other day, which may be taken as showing that the demand for small-bore guns of a certain character exceeds the supply. A country dealer wanted six 20-gauge guns, of moderate price. He could not find them in New York city.

The change of fashion—as far as it is a change—is not set

by the dealers themselves. Given a price, the maker would prefer to furnish for it a large-bore gun. The raw material for the two guns, one large-bore and the other small-bore, costs practically the same. To make the smaller requires more skill and care; it is a more delicate task than to make a gun of the larger bore. As a rule, the grades being equal, to make the smaller gun costs the more.

There is much to be said in favor of small-bore guns; and

the tendency of the day is toward them. They are lighter, and weight is an important consideration, especially in the last part of the day's tramp. Once let the man who has been used to lugging around nine or ten pounds of gun, find out that he can do just as good work with a weapon weighing from five to seven pounds, and the chances are that, his common sense and skill as a shot being rightly proportioned, he will choose the smaller bore and the lighter weight. Add to this the satisfaction that comes with the use of finer tools. The shooter who brings down his game with a small-bore gun is in very nearly the same position as the angler who catches his fish with delicate tackle. A small-bore will not scatter so broadly as a large gun; more skill is required to hold on; but its penetration is practically the same; and the two will kill at equal distances.

There is a growing sentiment among expert shots that he is a little more of a sportsman who uses a small-bore gun than his companion who is armed with the larger gauge. Some men, indeed, have made the mistake of going to the extreme of small-bores. For ordinary work the gauges from sixteen to twenty, and weighing from five pounds to seven pounds, will prove satisfactory.

#### SIDE-HUNTS.

THE side-hunt is not so common to-day as it was long ago. In old times the settlers and pioneers gathered their forces for a combined attack upon the bears and wildcass and wolves and foxes. The side-hunt was gotten up on the principle of the logging bees and haying bees. After the large game was pretty well thinned out, came the side-hunts for sport. These were known in New England as "squirrer hunts." Two captains were appointed, flipped up a cent for choice, selected their sides. Squirrels were the only game shot. Then, perhaps because the squirrel supply gave out, the side hunters began to shoot other game. game of all kinds is comparatively scarce, almost everything that has fur or feathers is made to count in the score.

There is much difference of opinion about whether a sidehunt is a legitimate form of sport or not. The objections urged against the practice are principally based on the fact that, in their eagerness to secure a big score, the competitors shoot many birds that ought not to be shot at all, and shoot more game birds than there is any excuse for. It is urged that a side-hunt is only in principle and practice an organized wholesale slaughter; that the woods are seoured by a horde of gunners, eager to kill every live thing that comes in their way; that, carried away by the spirit of the thing, even the conscientious sportsman blazes away untiringly, until he has gone far beyond the bounds of his own usual practice much tramping, five or six birds are secured, the gunner is and of decency itself. And it is moreover objected that, as amply repaid and perfectly happy. To men so situated a season's score of five is quite the correct thing. They work and diminished, the game-protecting professions of the clubs

participating brought into discredit, and the public senti-

Those who defend the practice claim that a side-hunt, where fifty or a hundred gunners participate, is only in effect equivalent to these men going out shooting on different days and separately; that though much game is killed, the proportion killed by each man is not so great, and that the total appears inordinately large only because it is a total.

It may, perhaps, be most truly said that some side-hunts are legitimate and others are not; and each one must be approved or condemned by itself, according to its character Sometimes, for instance, in fixing the credit or value to be attached to the several kinds of game brought in, a large credit is given to birds of prey, skunks, foxes, etc., while the game birds proper, as quail and grouse, count very little, and the insectivorous and song birds have no value at all. In this way a side-hunt is actually beneficial, so far as game protection is concerned. It is also equally plain that a side hunt, in which the competitors are urged to kill all the quail or grouse they can, if not directly censurable for its destructiveness, is at least not likely to elevate the participants'

#### GAME LEGISLATION.

T is well understood that the game law amendment will make its appearance at the next session of the State Legislatures. There will be urged a variety of changes by a variety of influences and for a variety of purposes. The man who makes a pretense of being a sportsman, but whose pockets are bulged with the marketman's money, will be there. The man who wants to make the entire State revolve around the stump in the hollow out back of his house will be there. The man who can get away to shoot only in July. and wants that month in the open season, will be there. The man who thinks that the way to make a dead letter law a live one is to change its wording will be there. And, it is very possible, the man who really has a sensible and deserving amendment to urge will be there. Would it not be well for sportsmen's clubs to take time by the forelock, and provide for the discomfiture of the interested game-law tinkers and for the support of the amendments (if there are any) that deserve to be supported?

This is a hint which it may be worth while to adopt.

THE MIGRATORY QUAIL .- Some years ago a great deal of attention and some hundreds of dollars were given to the importation into this country of the European migratory quail. A number of clubs joined in the enterprise. Thousands of birds were brought over and distributed in different parts of the Eastern and Middle States. A few meagre and unsatisfactory reports were heard of their subsequent where abouts, and then all information about them suddenly ceased. They may have increased and multiplied and migrated, but their abiding place is known of no man to this day. The individuals and clubs who brought over these birds are not very well satisfied with the results so far obtained, and in fact are so much discouraged, that they have given up all hope of ever seeing or hearing of the game again. A recent announcement in these columns that more quail could be had failed to excite much interest. Has any one recently seen any of these birds? Intelligence of them would be welcome. While the migratory quail experiment failed so completely, other similar enterprises to transplant our own American bird, "Bob White," have been very successful. Many depleted covers have been restocked and the shooting restored. The results of endeavors have not been uniformally satisfactory, but the average is such as to warrant further work in the same direction. Our game clubs and associations can engage in no more profitable labor to increase the game supply than this transplanting of the

FLORIDA. - We receive more inquiries about Florida fishing waters and hunting grounds than about those of any other State. If this be accepted as an indication of the inother State. If this be accepted as an indication of the interest taken in that southern winter country, we have every reason to believe that our correspondent, "Al Fresco's" series of papers on Florida will be gladly read. There is no writer, either a correspondent of this journal or of any other, who has given more full or more useful information to sportsmen visiting Florida than "Al Fresco." He began writing on the subject years ago, and we cannot begin to reckon the number of sportsmen who have availed themselves of his information. The present series of articles should be

## The Sportsman Tourist.

## A NIGHT WITH THE NAVAJOS.

BY ZAY ELINI.

IN the Moon of Gentle Breezes the rattlesnakes go to sleep. Then at night, by the fire of his low hut, the Navajo may safely relate his mythic lore; then he may safely build his great brush corral and celebrate his most sacred rites, without fear of death from thunderbolt or venomed fang, until, in the Moon of Falling Horns, the thunder is leard in the mountains and the serpents waken at the sound.

It is, therefore, only in the cold months that the ceremonies I am about to describe take place. They are collect-vely called by the Navajos ib-nas-tehin-go ha-thal, or the Song of the Corral of Branches; but white men living in the Navajo country give to the whole night's entertainment the name of "Hoshkawn Dance," from the one dance of the evening which seems most to excite the Caucasian interest.

It was on the 5th of November, which fell in the Moon of Gentle Breezes in 1882, that I found myself at the trading post of Mr. Keam, in Keam Canyon, Arizona, whither I had come to witness an exhibition of the Hoshkawn Dance, which I was promised would be one of unusual interest and well performed.

Soon after nightfall, our party of eight white men set out

It was on the 5th of November, which fell in the Moon of Gentle Breezes in 1882, that I found myself at the trading post of Mr. Keam, in Keam Canyon, Arizona, whither I had come to witness an exhibition of the Hoshkawn Danee, which I was promised would be one of unusual interestand well performed.

Soon after nightfall, our party of eight white men set out from Keam's. A walk of about a mile took us out of the canyon, up the engage to be held. Here we found a large work of the control of the control of the season of the control of the control of the control of the control of the season of the centrol of the control of the control of the season of the centrol of the season of the centrol of the season of the control of the control of the control of the season of the season of the control of the season of the season of the season of the control of the season o

the audience and drive away the evil spirits. At the moment the music began the great central fire was lit, and the conflagration spread so rapidly through the entire pile that in a few moments it was enveloped in great flames, throwing up a storm of sparks to a height of a hundred feet or more, and covered us with the descending ashes, which fell in the corral like a shower of snow. The heat was soon so intense that in the remotest part of the inclosure it was necessary for us to screen our faces when we looked in the direction of the fire. And now all was ready to test the endurance of the dancers, who must expose their naked breasts to the torrid glow.

the daneers, who must expose their naked breasts to the torrid glow.

When the fire gave forth its most intense heat, a warning whistle was heard in the outer darkness and a dozen forms, lithe and lean, dressed only in the narrow white eloth at the hips, and daubed with white earth until they looked like a group of marble statues into which the breath of life had suddenly been breathed, came bounding in at the entranee, yelping like wolves and slowly moving around the fire. As they advanced in single file they threw their bodies into diverse attitudes, some graceful, some strained and difficult, some menaeing—attitudes that might have inspired the chised of the seulptor. Now they faced the east, again the south, the west, the north, bearing aloft their slender wands, tipped with eagle down, holding and waving them with startling effect. Their course around the fire was to the left, £. e., from the east to the west by way of the south and back to the cast by way of the north; and this was the course taken by all the dancers of the night, the order never being reversed.

When they had enviroled the fire twice they began to

come to without own caption. Are and withher had come to without own contributed was promoted would be one of unusual interestant, which was promoted with a contributed to the contributed of the contribu

about twelve feet long, portions of which they pretended to swallow, as their predecessors had done with the arrows. The simple and devoted Indian of the unconverted pueblos, it is said, does actually, in dances of this character, thrust a stick far down his gullet, to the great danger of health and even of life. But the wily Navajo attempts no such prodigies of deglutition. A eareful observation of their movements convinced me that the sticks never passed below their tonsils.

In the fourth dance there were three interesting character dancers, all in fancy masks, who danced a lively and graceful jig, in perfect time to the music, with many bows, waving of wands, and other pretty motions which would not have looked ill in the spectacular drama of a metropolitan theater, but which, with the wild surroundings of an Indian eamp, were doubly attractive.

After the fourth dance there was an interval of nearly an hour, which passed slowly to those in the corral; some smoked and gossiped; some listened to the never-eeasing din of the orchestra or joined in the chant; some brought in wood and replenished the waning fires; some, wrapped in their scrapes, stretched themselves on the ground to eatch short naps.

short naps.

It was after midnight when the blowing of a hoarse buffalo

It was after midnight when the blowing of a hoarse buffalo born announced the approach of the group who were to perform in the fifth dance. There were but two character dancers in the party and these represented the sun and moon, who in Navajo mythology are not male and female, as other nations have conceived them to be, but mer and brothers. Like nearly all the character dancers so far seen they were arrayed in that cool and seant costume of which white paint formed the principal part. Their heads and arms were adorned with the plumes of the war cagle, their necks with rich neckines of genuine coral, their waiss with valuable directions of the season of the season of the season of the control of the c

dress. One bore, exposed to view, a natural root of yucca, crowned with its cluster of root leaves, which remain green all winter. The rest bore in their hands wands of pifon; what other properties they may have had concealed about their persons, the reader will soon be able to conjecture. On their third journey around the fire they halted in the west and formed a close circle for the purpose of concealing their operations, such as we withenseed in the eighth dance. After a few moments spent in singing and many repetitions of Thohe, the circle opened, disclosing to our view, the yucca root planted in the sand. Again the circle closed; again the song, the rattle and the chorus of Thohewas heard, and when the circle was opened the second time the small budding flower-stalk (or its excellent counterfeit rattler) was seen amid the fascacle of root leaves. A third time the dancers formed their ring of occultation; after the song and din had continued a few seconds the circle parted for the third time; when lot amid the frosts of November, the great panicle of creamy yucca flowers which, except in the mysteries of the H85h kawn', never bloom on the high messs of Arizona later than July. The previous transformations of the yucca had been greeted with approving shouts and laughter: but the blossoms were bailed with the greatest storms of applause. For the fourth and last time the circle closed, and when again it opened the blossoms had disappeared and the great dark-green fruit hung in abundance from the pedicels. When this act was completed the dancets departed, leaving the 1864-184 kawn' behind them. Barely had they disappeared when the form of one personating an aged, short-sighted, decrept man was seen to emerge slowly from among the crowd of spectators in the east. He was dressed in an old and borrblly ragged suit; his face was whitened and he bore in his hand short, crooked bow and a lew crooked, ill-made arrows. His mere appearance provolced the 'stoic' andience to applause. Slowly advancing as he enacted his pa

brand disappeared over the fence, some of the spectators blew into their hands, and made a motion as if tossing some substance after the departing flame.

When the fagots were all lit, the whole band began a wild race around the fire. At first they kept close together and spat upon one another some substance of supposed medicinal virtue. Soon they scattered and ran apparently without concert, the rapid racing causing the brands to throw out long brilliant streamers of flame over the naked hands and arms of the dancers. They then proceeded to apply the brands to their own nude bodies, and the bodies of their comrades in front of them—no man ever once turning around. At times the dancer struck the victim vigorous blows with his flaming wand; again he seized the flame as if it were a sponge, and, keeping close to the one pursued, rubbed the back of the latter for several moments as if he were bathing him. In the mean time the sufferer would catch up with some one in front of him and, in turn, bathe him in flame. At times when a dancer found no one in front of him, he proceeded to "sponge" his own back and might keep this up while making two or three circuits around the fire, or until he overtook some one else. At each application of the blaze the loud trumpeting was heard, and it often seemed as if a flock of a hundred cranes were winging their way overhead, southward through the darkness. If a brand became extinguished it was lit again in the central fire; but when it was so far consumed as to be no longer held conveniently in the hand, the dancer dropped it and rushed trumpeting out of the cortal. Thus one by one they all departed, and the spectators stepped into the arena, picked up fascicles of the fallen fragments of bark, lit them and bathed their hands in the flames as a charm against the evil effects of fire.

Did these dancers, next day, hide sore and blistered backs evil effects of fire.

and bathed their hands in the flames as a charm against the evil effects of fire.

Did these dancers, next day, hide sore and blistered backs under their serapes? I think not. How then did they escape the effects of the flame? Did the medicine they spat upon one another save them? I doubt it. Does the cedar bark ignite at a low temperature, and is the coating of white earth with which their bodies were covered an excellent non-conductor? Such I believe to be the case. However, the thought that their bodies might have been thus ingeniously protected, lessened little, if any, the effect produced on the spectator. I have beheld many fire scenes on the stage, many acts of fire-eating and fire-handling by civilized jugglers, and many fire dances by other Indian tribes, but nothing quite comparable to this. The scenic accessories were unique. Demons sconrging lost souls with the eternal fire could scarcely be pictured to look more awful.

A few unimportant closing ceremonies, and the labors of the night were done. The Indians began to stream out of the corral and we followed them with eyes sore from the bitter smoke and loss of sleep. When we stepped out of the

glare and heat of the corral a frosty autumn morning and a cloudless sky greeted us. The morning star was high above the horizon; a faint hint of dawn was in the east. But although the last human votary of the Fire God had departed a celestial dancer still sped on his eternal round and held his blazing torch aloft—the great comet of Crull gleamed in the southern sky. southern sky.

#### A VOYAGE BETWEEN THE LAKES.

BY D. D. BANTA,

Antonio-\* \* What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be sworn 'tis true. Travelers ne'er did lie,
Though fools at home condemn them. — Te

The next morning, when the travelers arose, a fog veiled the shores of Manistique Lake, but by the time they were ready to strike their tent the ri ing sun had dissipated the vapors, and from out the glassy waters the green islands rose more beautiful than ever. After their boat was laden they walked up and down the rocky shore many minutes, dwelling upon the various points of beauty within the range of their vision.

walked up and down the rocky shore many minutes, dwelling upon the various points of beauty within the range of their vision.

During the promenade they discussed the question of visiting White Fish Lake, and settled it in the negative. Across four miles of blue water rose the ridge of green woods which hid that lake whose praise was in every one's mouth who had looked upon it. But the Greek Professor was alone in his tent, and the travelers reluctantly decided to postpone their visit to it till a more convenient season. And so they kept the Wawa up the north shore, but they made no hurried voyage. Whenever the notion took them to throw out a hook or run ashore they did it, and so when on this sunshipy morning the Judge thought he might hook a fish by making a cast of a spoon with his rod, he at once adjusted the rod and flung the spoon as far as he could and then recled it in. Now he had a Kentucky reel of which he was quite careful, and on making one of his sweeping casts the handle flew off, and striking the water, went round and round in a spiral-like curve, until it landed at the bottom with four and a half feet of water above it. If Brother Scott laughed or even smiled then the Judge did not either hear or see, but the latter was so astonished and grieved at the mishap, that he probably would not have heard nor seen neither. The Judge did not smite his breast and cry, "Woe is me!" nor did he sewar, nuless an emphatic "darn it!" be that. Nor did he stand still and look after the truant handle longer than was necessary for him to make sure that he could see the bright head of the screw in the end of it gleam.

hear or see, but the latter was so astonished and grieved at the mishap, that he probably would not have heard nor seen neither. The Judge did not smite his breast and cry, "Woe is me!" nor did he swear, unless an emphatus "darn it!" bet that. Nor did he stand still and look after the truant handle longer than was necessary for him to make sure that he could see the bright head of the screw in the end of it gleam ing on the bottom like a star. Nor did the Judge ask any advice. Brother Scott was not called upon for an opinion as to the best way to fish for reel handles in four and a half feet of water, and the historian cannot aver that he had any opinion at that time. All that can be said is, that the Judge nauled off his clothes without ceremony and lowered himself over the stern of the boat into the cold water, while Brother Scott turned his head away for modesty's sake—or to laugh, the historian knows not which.

With a thousand tremors and an infinity of rigors, and one prolonged "U-I-u-g-g-b-b" the Judge struck bottom, and after fixing his eyes on the gleanning star, he made one tremendous dive. The lapping water closed over his broad back, but for a moment only. Up he came with a jump and a snort, spouting water like a porpoise and clinging to a handful of mud. He had miss'd the star at the foot. And Brother Scott was preadly coled, and it is by no means certain that he touched bottom at all. At any rate, after clawing somewhat frantically at his face and regaining his breadl through a series of juffs and soorts, he was in a proper frame of mind to give the "darned thing" pp. "It has bothered me a good deal one time or another," said he as he held to the side of the boat and looked yearningly at his dry and warn clothes, "and I can readily get another;" and then he crawled up and put on his clothes. And Brother Scott once more looked the other way.

"It's a pily," said Brother Scott, shout the time the Judge was clothed, "to lose that handle, and I think I caught it," and with that he thrust down a paddle

of vest, he was the personification of a consuming egotism. The picture taken, which afterward proved to be badly fogged and a failure, the voyagers pursued their way, but they had not gone far when the Judge said:
"I wonder where that preacher came from?"
"Preacher!" exclaimed Brother Scott, "What preacher?"
"Why the promose one where picture we get with the

Why, the pompous one whose picture we got with the

"Why, the pompous one whose pleater of the Barker cettage."

"O, he's no preacher! Didn't you know? Why, he's a young lawyer who's lately come in."

"How do you know that?" asked the Judge, misled by Brother Scott's earnest manner into the belief that he knew

Brother Scott's earnest manner into the belief that he knew whereof he affirmed.

"How do I know? Why I could see it in his self-conceited strut and assinine ways."

Much more was said by the two, each maintaining his side with such reasons as occurred at the moment, some of which were anything but complimentary to the green hag or the cloth; but as neither seemed disposed to yield, it was finally agreed to cut across the mouth of a bay and intercept the dilletanti hunter and leave the matter to him. The bay was accordingly crossed and the hunter intercepted and the question at issue stated.

"Him?" queried the hunter; "O, he's a sort of a jack at all trades. He preaches occasionally, pettifogs a little, doctors some and I believe has tanght school."

"We thought so," said the Judge, softly, and once more the travelers and the hunter, who paddled his cance in gloves, bid each other adieu.

the travelers and the hunter, who paddled his cance in gloves, bid each other adieu.

"Say," cried Brother Scott after some minutes' silence, "It was the schoolmaster in him, wasu't it?"

"Yes, or the doctor." replied the Judge. And then there was silence again, but not for long. Brother Scott, of a highly sensitive nature and easily affected by his surroundings, began humming a tune which finally broke into the following college soug, and which he rendered with a boisterousness that would have done credit to a hilarious

The bulldog on the bank,
And the bullfrog in the pool And the bulldog called the bullfrog
A blamed old water fool.

And the bulldog stooped to catch him, But a snapper bit his paw
And the pollywog died alaughing
To see him wag his jaw.

It was not far from noon when the voyagers landed at the portage, and after inspecting some of the numerous springs of water that flow or seap out of the bank at that place, they hauled their boat and camp stuff up to the shade of a beech tree on the hillside, and there swung the kettle and made

portage, and after inspecting some of the numerous springs of waler that flow or seap out of the bank at that place, they hauled their boat and camp stuff up to the shade of a beech tree on the hillside, and there swung the kettle and made tan.

It was reputed to be eighty rods across the portage, and the travelers expected to find the carry tiresome and uninteresting to the last degree, but in so far as the last qualifier was concerned, they were happly disappointed. A high, for st-covered ridge intersected by numerous depressions running from the center northward or southward—the drains of an ancient and more aqueous condition of the region—lay between the two lakes, and a picturesque Sylvan path led across. But what was more to the interest of the potagers on that day, the professor and students of whom they had before heard, had organized themselves into an army of offense and defense, which was posted along the path awaiting in feverish anxiety the approach of the deer that Mr. Roat, who lived on the north shore of Round Lake, and another, had gone forth to scare up and drive that way. The Milltary Professor, as he was henceforth known to the heroes of this journey, bad placed his forces in such order as to ambust the path from lake to lake. An elderly and mild-manured professor guarded the left wing overagainst Munisique; a couple of students held the center, while the Military Professor, a selfconfident and warlike gentleman, held the right wing. The Judge and Brother Scott had hardyset forth on their journey across the ridge, when a tremendous firing took place at the center, which was in their front. Before they reached that place the firing was resumed at the right, and it was known that the Military Professor was having a hot time of it. On reaching the center, they lowered their load and joined with the student who did the shooting, in looking at the ground where the deer stood and ran, that he shot at his deer and cound and is shot again. I ought to have hit but I didn't!" He then led our travelers

been driving with Mr. Roat, "for the neck is the most vitalest part about a deer. A bullet in the neck is sure pop."

The Military Professor did not reply, but he gave the fellow such a withering look that no more bad grammar escaped him that day in his presence.

"I know I gave it a mertal wound," said the Military Professor, "if the gun shoots where it's held."

"Oh, there's no doubt of that," chimed in the elderly professor, who seemed in some way to be responsible for the gun; and then he related how somebody once snipped woodpeckers' heads off at a fabulous distance.

Mr. Roat and the ungrammatical man then examined carefully the track the deer made for blood; but found none. They looked wise while about it, and when th'ough Mr. Roat said he "could not understand it." The ungrammatical man said nothing,
"Neither can I," said the Military Professor, "but I know I gave it a death shot!"

The deer was never found. The dog even could not do that when he came.

Round Lake, so named from its circular shape, is two miles in diameter. The Judge and Brother Scott crossed it from south to north, and made a camp on its north shore in the vicinity of a famous spring of cool, soft water. It was late Saturday afternoon when they selected the spot for their tent. A soft bed of hemlock boughs was made and an abundance of maple and beech wood lay close at hand. Here they rested till Monday morning, when Mr. Roat, whose house stood about thirty rods back from the lake, carried them in his wagon to McMillan, on the railroad, four miles distant. And notwithstanding the unevenness of the road, and the consequent jolting of the wagon, the Judge and Brother Scott were in the best of spriits. The new road wound through a wonderful forest, made up principally of beech and maple trees, among which was here and there to be seen the dead hole of an immense pine. The hardwood timber had evidently supplanted the soft, and this fact set the Judge agoing on one of his favorite themes—"Nature's rotation of timber crops." Mr. Roat could do

#### FLORIDA AGAIN .-- V.

FLORIDA AGAIN.--V.

It is time my readers will conclude toat "Al Fresco" has an attack of cacoethes scribendi, and that he had better razee his long yarns. But I am disposed to measure others by my yard-stick, and thereby enable them to avoid mishaps and enjoy a Florida trip.

Boarts.—Common batteaus can be borrowed, hired or purchased at most fishing points, or built to order in Jacksonville or Cedar Keys. If a boat is purchased in the North, it can be shipped to Jacksonville on a schooner at a trifling cost. If consigned to Peter Jones, at boat yard, foot of Market street, Jacksonville, Fla., he will pay charges and take care of it until owner arrives. If sportsmen contemplate a prolonged fishing trip in the State, I would advise them to have built in the North or in Jacksonville a light fraft, nearly flat-bottomed boat. In model it should resemble the batteaus in use about Philadelphia. Length 22 to 25 feet, beam 8 to 9 feet, depth 28 inch as between carlines and floor at forward part of cock; it. The boat should be catrizged and decked over forward and aft, and supplied with 10-inch was-bloard and 6-inch coaming. In addition, there should be a light, water-proof moveable cabin, built as high as the boom will admit. If the cabin is made moveable, it can be removed to clean and air boat, or moved forward when in camp so as to give more room in cockpit. There should be provided a pilot duck tent extending from a point within three feet of the mast to the stern. The tent should be supplied with stout cords every fifteen inches, and holes

bored in deck moulding to receive them. The tent should be of sufficient size, so that the boom can be raised high enough to afford standing room in cockpit. I provide a trees of sufficient length, so that when the tent is fastened on each quarter and the trees placed on the stern sheets the canvas will be tight. I lash gaff to boom, slack peak halliards and haul on throat halliards until tent is in place. At forward end of tent I attach two triangular canvas curtains, wide enough to overlap, and lash corners to screw eyes in deck or to throat and peak halliards. At night, or when in camp, the tent will be found a great convenience, for plunder can be stored on deck and room made below; and if a fifteenth amendment is carried, he can sleep on the cabin.

A boat as described will be of light draft, scaworthy, easily handled, and in every way adapted to a cruise in the shallow waters of Indian River or of the Southwest Coast. It will no doubt be urged that such a boat would prove too small, but if the sportsmen merely carry actual necessaries, there will be ample room for two or three persons. Boats of deep draft should be avoided, more especially by persons who are not familiar with the coast. In one of my trips on the Southwest Coast, two friends and self spent sixty-three days in a flat-bottomed boat 21 feet long and 7 feet 6 inches beam. For another trip 1 had built a full-modeled yacht like boat sixteen feet long and six feet beam. In her I carried cook stove, three five-gallon water kegs, bedding, four weeks' provisions, rods, gun, rifle and other impedimenta, and found room for a gentleman of the colored persuasion. I transported the boat by rail to Cedar Keys, from that point by steamer to Key West. At the latter point she was launched, and in her I enjoyed a pleasant cruise to Cedar Keys. The marooner who studies how few things are really necessary to make him comfortable, will realize the pith of that passage,

"Man wants but little here below,

Nor wants that little long."

Nor wants that little long

Nor wants that little long."

If a boat is purchased, it can be sold at the end of the season at a moderate discount. To those whose pockets will admit of chartering a boat much trouble will be avoided. They can be secured at Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Rock Ledge, Cedar Keys, Tampa and Manatee. A boat of sufficient capacity to comfortably accommodate two, three or four persons can be chartered at from four to six dollars per day. This charge will include captain, boy, small boat, stove, bedding, cooking utensils and cookery. One advantage of chartering a boat is the fact that the sportsman can arrange with the captain for his return trip at any time, and take steamer for civilization. When a boat is chartered, the sportsman must furnish provisions for the crew. If the arrange with the captain for his return trip at any time, and take steamer for civilization. When a boat is chartered, the sportsman must furnish provisions for the crew. If the party consists of more than two persons a second small boat should be provided. It should be distinctly understood before final arrangements are made for a charter, that the captain or boy, or both, will do the cooking, and if required, row the small boats. Many of the captains are partial to snuke antidote, and if it is carried, it should be kept under lock and key, or else it will evaporate, and the inhalation of the vapor will at times so affect the crew as to render them unfit for duty.

IMPEDIMENTA.—Regarding impedimenta, a few suggestions from an old marooner may not be out of place. If

smake antidiote, and if it is carried, it should be kept duber, lock and key, or else it will evaporate, and the inhalation of the vapor will at times so affect the crew as to render them unfit for duty.

IMPEDIMENTA.—Regarding impediments, a few suggestions from an old marconer may not be out of place. If sportsmen furnish their own boat, a representative of the colored persuasion will be found very useful. But before he is hired it slould be ascertained that the gentleman is honest, sober, industrious, a cook, and able to sail or row a boat or use a cast net. Sportsmen should provide three or four five-gallon kegs to carry a supply of drinking water. A shorthandled shovel to dig for fiddlers and water is a necessity. Potable water can be obtained along the coast line, or on most of the keys, by digging a shallow hole in a low, moist place—under all circumstances avoiding the near neighborhood of mangrove bushes, for where they grow the water will be salt or brackish. If a hole is dug near the shore, the best time to fill the keg is on the last of the ebb tide. For sleeping I carry a matrices 2 feet wide, 6 feet 6 inches long and 2 inches thick. In the morning I roll it up tightly, tie it with a cord, place it in a canvas bag and stow it under deck. My blankets and air pillow are treated in a similar manner. I carry a food chest 2 feet 6 inches long, 18 inches wide and 15 deep. It was constructed of thin poplar boards, with a partition one foot from one end. In the large compartment I stow sea biscuit, coffee, breakfast bacon, lard, sugar, milk and other necessaries; and in the small one plates, saucers, cups, knives, forks, etc. When meal time arrives the feed chest is placed in the center of he cockpit, and when the fooder is prepared the top of the chest answers the pupose of a table. When the meal is over the chest is stored under deck. A kerosene stove is almost indispensable, but should be provided with a camp axe, a hammer for making repairs to boat, a palm, sail needle, twine, and a few yards of canvas

man cannot use a cast nct, he should take a lesson from a local fisherman in the art of casting one. Such nets can be purchased of better quality and cheaper in Florida than in the North. A new net, properly monnted, will cost about one dollar per foot in length. That is to say, a net covering a diameter of twelve feet will cost §6. To handle shark, stingarees, kingfish and large channel bass a strong gaff is essential. The one I use is handy and reliable. I purchased at the hardware store a ½-inch steel rod 5 feet long. At one end I had the rod bent and end welded so as to make a handle 3½ inches by 1½ inches, and at the other end a hook measuring 2½ inches from point to shaft. With an implement of this description the fisherman can restrain the motions of a powerful fish more easily than with a woodenhandled gaff. The gaff I use is convenient for when a large fish is tamed I seize the gaff with three fingers, allowing the hook to hang over the side of the boat, and play my fish with the forefinger and thumb until an opportunity presents to use the gaff. A gaff of this description will be found useful in the capture of large fish. If a few feet of strong line is fastened to the handle, a large fish can be gaffed as soon as it grounds, and two or three persons may seize the line and drag the captive ashore.

Guns, etc.—The rifle is a useful weapon for deer, bear and alligators. For my purposes I prefer a Winchester 44. For an all-round gun for ducks, quall and beach bird shooting, I carry a ten-bore breechloader. Owing to the action of salt water and air, a cheap gun should be carried, unless the sportsman devotes considerable time to the care of his pet. Ammunition of every description can be purchased as cheap and of as good quality in Jacksonville as in the North, If desired, W. O Pitman, of this city, will load and pack shells on reasonable terms.

When preparing for a cruise, I purchase a barrel of the best quality of pilot bread. I secure some starch or other small boxes, and in them pack the bread and na

small boxes, and in them pack the bread and nail on the lids. The boxes are stowed forward, and are opened as required. In addition, I carry lard in four-pound tins; butter in small carthenware jars; Eagle brand of milk in small tins; equal parts of Rio and Java coffee, ground and packed in tins; sugar, pepper and salt in tins; breakfast bacon and Chicago canned beef, with a few bottles of chow chow, and some onions and potatoes. For the balance I depend on my rifle, gun and rod. When at home I enjoy luxurles, but on a cruise I relish substantials and simple fare. Those who are supplied with poor grinders should carry a stock of self-raising flour and make bread, biscuits and slapjacks. Oat meal, hominy and grits will answer a good purpose for breakfast, and if some bacon is carried these things will be enjoyed by the cr.w. In this age of canned goods, sportsmen can lay in a stock of luxurles, from deviled ham to laked beans. My experience has taught me that simple provender is conducive to health, and easily prepared.

CLOTHING.—The question is often asked, "What kind of clothing shall I provide?" At times warm woolen clothing will prove acceptable, and at others thin summer clothing will prove acceptable, and at others thin summer clothing will provide a brown canvas suit. Many who visit Florida supply themselves with leggings as a protection against rattlesnakes. I would never carry such an abominable leg ballast, for I deem such things unnecessary. As far as snakes are concerned, the sportsman need have no fear, for in all my wanderings I have seen but one rattler. For my feet I carry two pairs of pegged, broad-soled soldiers' brogans; they are suitable for a day's tramp in the woods, and excellent to wade in. On my return from fishing, if my feet are wet, I remove my wet shoes and stockings and put on dry ones. For evenings and knocking about camp, a cheap, wide-soled pair of slippers will prove comfortable. At times broad-brimmed straw hats will be acceptable; and as they are liable to be lost overboard,

member of a party to purchase four, costing about sixty cents. During the winter months rain seldom falls in South Florida, but to be ready for an emergency, an India rubber coat, with cap and cape, might be added to the impedimenta.

The neighborhood of Jacksonville offers but few attractions to the sportsman. By taking the morning train on one of the railroads leading out of the city, and proceeding fifteen or twenty miles, good quail shooting will be found. In November and December excellent duck shooting can be secured on the St. John's River, between Reddy's and Mill Cove Point. Catfish ranging from one to thirty pounds can be captured in numbers with rod or hand line from the docks. At the market dock catties do most congregate, and can be caught ad libitum. To those who can enjoy a long pull and a pull all together I would say use a bass rod and hook a twenty or thirty-pound catty. In McGirt's Creek, three miles west of this city, large-sized bass and pickerel will be found; and with a good boatman from five to twenty, ranging from two to cight pounds, can be taken in a day's fishing. At Pottsburg Creek, three miles east of the city, similar sport can be secured. Mayport and Pilot Town, at the mouth of the St. John's River, are distant twenty-three miles, and are accessible by steamboat daily. Comfortable board and accommodations will be found at Gilbert's or Burroughs's, at a cost of from ten to twelve dollars per week. In the adjoining creeks and ponds ducks will be found, and the mars-bes swarm with mud hens. On the beach, more especially at Talbot Island beach, birds can be shot. At the j-tites and on the oyster reef in front of Pilot Town the rod-fisher will find ample occupation capturing sheephead, sea trout, grunts, yellowtails and small channel bass weighing from one to ten pounds.

West of Jacksonville, along the line of the railroad to Pensacola, wherever old fields exist, excellent quail shooting will be found, and the privers and lakes are supplied with black bass and brim. Fishing along the

grouper and red snappens.

St. Augustine can be reached from Jacksonville by the J., St. A. & H. R. Railway, or via Tocoi by the J., T. & K. W. R. R. We have not fished at St. Augustine for some years, but from Information received I am satisfied that sheepshead, whitting, sea trout and small channel bass can be captured in limited numbers. We have reason to believe that if the fly-fisherman would test San Sebastian Creek and the North River he would be rewarded by the capture of black bass, sea trout and channel bass. Matanzas Inlet, a few miles south of St. Augustine, can be reached by a sail-

boat, and at this point the fisherman will find a variety of salt water fish.

boat, and at this point the fisherman will find a variety of salt water fish.

The propeller Greenwich fleaves St. Augustine for New Smyrna twice or thriee weekly, at which point good hotel accommodations will be found. But if the fisherman desires a variety of sport and some one to point out the fishing "drops," he should seeure accommodations with "Old Man Paceltie," At New Smyrna the fishing is very fair, but not to be compared with points further south. At this point sheepshead, sea trout, mangrove snapper, bonefish, yellowtails, grunts, eavallie, bass and other fish can be cuptured.

If the fisherman possesses a boat he can ascend Mosquito Lagoon and pass through the eanal (or Haulover) to the head of Indian River, and by working his way through the intricate channel of this extensive salt water lagoon, he will in time reach the inlet, where superior fishing can be enjoyed. If the sportsman is desirous of adopting a shorter and quicker route, he ean ascend the St. John's River to head of navigation, eross over to Rock Ledge, and take steamer to inlet. At Rock Ledge good boats with experienced captains can be chartered. At the inlet fish in endless quantity and great variety can be eaptured. In the streams tributary to the Indian River the fishing is very fine, and in some of them the gamy cavallii exist in great numbers and of large size. Between Indian River and the St. John's, Nimrods will find deer and turkey, and may cultivate the acquaintance of a bear.

Lake Worth, a short distance south of the inlet, will be found worthy of a visit; more especially if the fisherman is disposed to blister his fingers eapturing bluefish. On the roeks off Lake Worth, Ind., sea fish will be found in great numbers and variety. If the ocean is ealm the sportsman can pass out of the inlet on the ebb and return on the flood. On the main land, west of the lake, deer and turkey are comparatively plentiful. During the coming winter steamers will ply on the river, and fishermen can reach any desirable point. At present, accommo

#### INCIDENTS ON A CRUISE IN CLEW BAY.

INCIDENTS ON A CRUISE IN CLEW BAY.

BY REV. WM. ADAMS, D.D.

I.

THE town of Westport, the great-grandmother of all the "Westports," is situated in the county of Mayo, province of Connaught, Northwest of Ireland. It is a small, neat, well-built and thriving little town, embosomed in hills which are wooded to their summits. It is both watered and ornamented by a nameless little river or creek, which is fed by limpid mountain rivulcts, and which empties itself into Clew Bay, one mile from the town. In the suburbs of this town the writer spent some years of his boyhood, during which he became familiar with every usok and corner in mountain and meadow, sea, lake and river in that entire region. This writer could, therefore, entertain his readers with minute particulars of Irish weddings, wakes, fairs, races, fox hunts, hare hunts, or even whisky-still hunts. Many a time has he been out with the "gagers" (revenue officers) on the latter hunt, and many a long race has he kept up with in order to witness the capture of a moonshiuer. The present article is not, however, a reminiscence of early associatious, but a record of incidents in a recent cruise in the beautiful Clew Bay.

"That I may niver die at all, and nobody kill me, so that

article is not, however, a reminiscence of early associatious, but a record of incidents in a recent cruise in the beautiful Clew Bay.

"That I may niver die at all, and nobody kill me, so that I may have a snug and easy time lavin' this world; but he's the biggest sale I ever laid my two livin' eyes on." The author of this lively and emphatic exclamation was Johnny Woods, an Irish "boy," fifty-four years of age, height five feet ten and a half, hair thick, short, and closely matted together, and as black as a raven; complexion like that of an Indian, two arms, long and strong, only one hand, however, between them, but that a very useful and skillful one. At the end of one arm an iron crook was substituted for the hand that had been shot off in the days of double-barrel "muzzleloaders." Johnny Woods (he always objected to being called "John," "Call me Johnny, sir, for shortness, av ye plase") lives in a small cabin at the Quay of Westport, and keeps a sailing boat with fishing tackle, and guns for hire. On the occasion in which the above characteristic observation was made, Johnny and the writer were cruising between Clew Bay and Newport Bay in search of seals. Johnny had but one of a crew, who performed the duties of second officer, cook, quartermaster, and man before the mast. This was his son Tommie, a hoy of fifteen years of age, who, in obedience to orders, from time to time, with the agility of a monkey, made from the cabin to the masthead, swept the lee sides of the islands for the basking seals, and like his father, very strongly emphasized the result of his survey whenever he succeeded in discovering the game. The seal referred to was not basking, but fishing. "He's blowing, father, like a bellows," exclaimed Tommie. "It might as well be a 'she," Tommie, me son o' brass. But what are ye waitin' for? Down with the sails, man. Oagh! murther! do ye hear the way that young omadhan is lettin' that jib rattle. Oagh! what it is to have a son an oanshough. Now, thin, out wid the anchor, aisy now, succer a vie

and now Tommie, me son, take yer time and do it well, and do a good deal of it." All this was said in whispers, with solemn gravity, and without a muscle moving in Woods's face. Having reached the point for which we steered and gained the summit of the island, an elevation of several hundred feet, we waited patiently for our game to come ashore. While doing so I once more took in the glorics of that entire region.

some Having resched the point for which we steered and gained the summit of the island, an elevation of several hundred feet, we waited patiently for our game to come ashore. While doing so I once more took in the glories of that entire region.

The island itself is situated between the two bays already mentioned. Clew Bay itself, extending but twelve miles from east to west, and four from north to south, has 166 islands, some of them quite extensive and densely populated, others small, steep and verdant to their summits, and again others but long snowy lines of sand and gravel, some perfectly straight and some curving gracefully or twisted fantastically by the action of the water.

The conical Croach-Patrick or "the Reek" forms part of the background of this beautiful landscape. The rungged decilivaties of this mountain run down to the water's cdge. The mountain itself is 2,510 feet above sea level. It seems to terminate in a point; though on its summit is a small platform of half an acre. On the south side is a steep precipiee called Lug na Narrich, on the edge of which tradition says St. Patrick stood, bell in hand, and every time he rang it he flung it from him, and it, instead of plunging down the Lug, was brought back to his hands by ministering spirits, and every time it thus hastlly was rung, thousands of toads, adders, and noisome things went down tumbling neck and heels one after the other. What Croach-Patrick is to Clew Bay, Nephin Beg is to Newport Bay. This magnificent steet of water is also gemmed with green islands and almost surrounded by mountain ranges.

But to return to Johnny Woods and the seal. With a good glass we watched our game for nearly two hours; saw it go down and rise, then timed it and found that it stayed four minutes under water. While we were thus employed a circumstance occurred which relieved the monotony of the watch. A shadow flitted right across us, and spontaneously litting our eyes there floated far above our heads a herring gull (Largus argentatus). Woods instantly said

put a bullet in his head.

Having secured our seal, which measured nearly five feet in length, we started for another quarter of the bay, which we had no sooner reached than we found ourselves in a dense fog. This effectually put a stop to all further sport for the present, so after waiting till nighfall we again took to the small boat and made for an adjacent island. The name of this island is Innishfesh. It had one solitary house, occupied by a family named Berry. Notwithstanding that the islands were perfectly familiar to us both, so dense was the fog that it was nearly midnight before we made the one we wanted. The family had long since retired; the dogs, however, were wide awake, and their barking alarmed the entire household. Before we had time to knock at the door the eldest son, Pat, came out, and without expressing any surprise, or asking us who we were or what we wanted, exclaimed. 'Yer heartily welcome, gintlemen,' and although this was my first introduction to Pat Berry and his family, a cordial invitation was at once extended to enter the house. It was a one-story thatched cottage with three rooms, the middle one of which was the kitchen. Pat with his brother Michael occupied oue room, three daughters the other, and the old father and mother slept in the "collaugh," an outlet from the kitchen large enough to hold a bed. The house was perfectly dark when we entered it, but a friendly voice from the collaugh exclaimed, "God save ye, gintlemen." This was Mrs. Berry. The answer was "God save ye kindly, ma'am"

"Arrah now, and who is it sure?" seemed to come from

was Mrs. Berry. The answer was "God save ye kindly, ma'am"

"Arrah now, and who is it sure?" seemed to come from the same voice in the wall. Being told who it was, the good lady exclaimed: "Horar! Honor, whisper me this arint ye gettin' up? Don't ye hear; there's company come?" A clear ringing laugh came down to us and a girl's sweet voice answered: "Mother, that's a loud whisper. I'll be down directly." And down she came, a nymph, as I afterward saw, with long, wavy hair as black as jet. But here I stop. Honor Berry I cannot portray. She was a beautiful Irish girl—she is such still—that is sufficient.

By this time the good mother herself, a round, plump, country matron, was on the floor. How she dressed herself in the dark, I know not, but dressed she was, and calling out to Pat to bring the grisset, and praying "bad luck to the cat that ate me tallow candle on me last night." The "grisset" being brought, some grease was melted in it, and with a flaxen wick, a light was soon provided (it was then, of course I had the first look at Honor Berry). By this time Pat had made a fire, and every soul was up, dressed and in the full flow of conversatiou. The kettle was put on, tea provided, stories told and fun and frolic went on for hours. Let the reader remember that this is not a grand-father's story, but that of a modern divine, who loves to preach the gospel of his Master and also loves to take a flyrod and a rifle and to make the most of a vacation; and the facts here recorded are not those of the "long and pleasant past." but those of yesterday. Mrs. Berry, Pat and the queenly Honor are all living and well. May they continue prosperous and happy.

Toward the small hours of the morning I was invited to retire, and wrapped in a new blanket, soft and white, of Mrs. Berry's own manufacture, I slept some hours. In the meantime it was arranged that Woods should return to Westport and that I should spend the next few days almon fishing on the Burrosoul lakes. My tackle was a ten-ounce rod, a Frankford reel, twenty-five yards of silk line and a nine-foot leader of gut, a few files from the wing of a rail (Rallus aquaticus), better known in Ireland as the "cornerake." With these I killed on the first day eleven salmon trout weighing over fifty pounds, and the seeond day I landed nine of the same kind and about the same weight. These hish are not second to the salmon itself, the flesh is not as red, however, it is rather a pink color, but the flavor is much more delicate. On the Burrosoul lakes I had two boatmen, Pat Berry and Hugh Deevers, his cousin. There was a small eottage on one side of the lake, and Pat asked Hugh, "Who lives in that house?" Hugh replied, "A man named Malley." "What Malley do you mean?" asked Pat again. "Why, Malley that died," was Hugh's sage reply. I stayed several days with these kind people, and would have prolonged my visit but they would accept no remuneration for their trouble. In fact, all the time they tried to make me feel that I was doing them a favor. This is no solitary instance of Irish hospitality experienced by the author of this sketch. Right well do I remember being shipwreeked near the same place, and after a merciful deliverance from a terrible death, was carried into a public inn, in the little town of Newport, where for a week I was tenderly nursed, and when able to resume my journey the innkecper handed me my bill receipted.

# Hatural History.

#### THE BEAR'S POT.

N the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and about eighteen miles west of Mingan is the mouth of a fine salmon river called St. John.

I am told by Mr. Napoleon A. Comeau that about forty-five miles up the river is a fall, and that in a rock alongside the fall is a pot-hole, about the size of a puncheon. In June of each year a great many of the jumping salmon, in their attemps to leap the fall, tumble into this hole. So many, indeed, meet with this misfortune that the pit is actually filled with them.

Now bears abound on this part of the coast, and for many

with them.

Now bears abound on this part of the coast, and for many generations they have come, at the proper time each year, to feed on the luckless salmon. Numerous well trodden paths leading from the pit penetrate the forest iu various directions, and the rock is smeared with grease and hairs.

The firm of Frazer & Holliday of Quebec (owners of the Moise salmon fishery) heard of this from the Indians, and despatched a man to the place to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report. Returning, he confirmed the Indians' tale in every particular. The Canadian government was notified and had the rock blasted in such a way that the salmon could no longer be caught in the pot-hole, and the bears have since been forced to content themselves, so far as fish are concerned, with what capelin they could catch in the tide pools.

Locust Grove, N. Y. pools.
Locust Grove, N. Y.

#### SWAINSON'S WARBLER REDISCOVERED

(Helmintherus Froainsoni)

(Helmintherus Facainsons).

Editor Forest and Stream:

Since the discovery of this bird in South Carolina by Bachman half a century ago it has always been considered one of the very rarest species of our Eastern fauna. Until the present year very few specimens have been known to naturalists, and scarcely anything has been added to our knowledge of its history beyond the original account that Audubon gave. During the past season, however, some fifty or sixty specimens have been procured in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., chiefly by a correspondent of mine, Mr. Arthur T. Wayne, who sends me his valuable and interesting notes, with the request that I would arrange them for publication. The matter stands as one of the most remarkable episodes in the late history of our birds.

"Swainson's warbler," writes Mr. Wayne, "arrives in the vicinity of Charleston about the 22d of April, and remains as a summer resident, none wintering. As is the case with many other birds, the males come first, the females about a week later, when the mating immediately begins. The notes of the male are exquisite—like a clear ringing whistle, which can be heard at least a fourth of a mile away if the wind is still. The power and volume of the song is wonderful, considering how small is the creature from which it proceeds, and one can hardly be convinced until he has actually seen the birds singing. These are, of course, only the love notes. The eggs are laid early in May. This I know, although I have never found a nest, by dissecting a female shot May 10, that had already laid all but one of her eggs, this last one being nearly ready for the shell. I have no d-unbt that the nest will be found to be placed on the ground, as usual, with species of Helmintherus and Helminthophaga. The first brood is abroad late in June, that is, on the way; it usually numbers four. The second brood is abroad early in August. The male sings his love song while preparing for this event, but I so vigorously and with less of the romantic fire of sexual abandon,

no heed of me whatever. I thought to catch it alive, and nearly had my hat over it, when it came to its senses and rapidly sped away on wing, till a well-directed shot cut short its flight—rude transition, indeed, from the Land of Nod to No Man's Land for the hapless dreamer.

"Swainson's warbler spends most of its time on the ground, like a Sixuas, or like the worm-eating warbler of its own genus (Helmintherus vermivorus), and in its general habits it recalls these birds, though it never flirts the tail like those of the first named genus. The birds invariably mate on the ground. One day I shot three males to one female, and the next day two more males to the same female. They are spirited as well as jealous, have many disputes, and seem especially to dislike catbirds, with whom they quarrel incessantly. Their food is prin cipally spiders, worms, caterpillars, and other larvæ. Sometimes, though rarely, the prey is taken after the manner of a flycatcher. The young hug the ground closely even in September. They are found chiefly among rotten, tallen logs, and seem to be usually shyer, or perhaps more timid, than the old birds.

"Considering its many peculiarities, I think that Swainson's warbler needs a new genus apart from Helmintherus. What do you think of this?"

[To this it may be replied that Swainson's warbler is the type of Audubon's gouns Helinaia, lately emended into Helonaa, and already in use by some ornithologists.—E. C.]

## "THE AUK."

THE AUK."

THE October number of The Auk opens with an article on the Canada goose (Bernicla canadensis), by James P. Howley, which is rather a surprise to us, for it is not at all the kind of matter which usually finds its way into these carefully edited pages. Mr. Barrow's list of the 'Birds of the Lower Uruguay'' is concluded. It is of especial interest here because it treats in part of the waders, many species of which are those common in the United States. We note that he speaks of Actiturus bartramius as sometimes balancing itself 'for a few seconds on the tops of bushes, which I do not remember noting before." This is a common practice of the bird in some portions of the West, and we have frequently seen it done in Nebraska and Dakota. Dr. Coues, in an article entitled ''On Some New Terms Recommended for Use in Zoological Nomenclature,' gives his reasons for suggesting the use of the word ''onym,'' from brown, and various compounds formed from it, in zoological writing. Mr. Bicknell's ''Singing of our Birds'' it continued part way through the Fringilidae. Mr. W. W. Cooke presents an interesting and full account of the distribution and migration of Zonotrichia querula. An extended report of the meeting and the discussion held last summer at the British Museum for the purpose of considering the availability of trinomials in zoological nomenclature, is given by Mr. J. A. Allen, and Mr. F. Stephens contributes an interesting article on ''Collecting in the Colorado Desert,' ''Loconte's Thrasher.' The third series of Dr. Stejneger's ''Analecta Ornithologica,' is not less interesting than those which have preceded it. Mr. R. Bowlder Sharpe has in this number a valuable, though birf, note on the genus Progne, and Dr. Stejneger describes, under the uame Logopus albus alleni, a new sub-species of willow grouse. The number concludes with a full report of the meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union. General notes are, as usual, full of interesting news.

## THE BLACK BEAR.

BY CHANDLEY L. PHELPS.

BY CHANDLEY L. PHELPS.

The black bear is the only species found in New York State. It lives to be tifteen years old, and the largest I have over seen weighed 425 pounds. It lives on berries and fruit, and will eat almost anything, including beech nuts, ants, hency and frogs. It will also eat dead animals. The bear will not attack a man unless wounded, or when it has young. If the cubs are old enough, the whole family will run away; but if the little ones are too small to run fast, the mother will drive a man away until they have time to get out of reach.

Bears go into winter quarters when the snow is so deep that they cannot get food, and not before. I have known them to dig away two feet of snow to get at the beech nuts on the high ridges. They are fond of scratching the bark on the trees, and of biting a piece of bark out of balsams about six inches in diameter; these are what the hunters call "bear signs." As I said before, a bear will rarely attack a man, and even if wounded is not dangerous unless brought to bay.

about six inches in diameter; these are what the hunters call "bear signs." As I said before, a bear will rarely attack a man, and even if wounded is not dangerous unless brought to bay.

About ten years ago I started out with Sam Dunnigan and Gus Syphert after panther. We crossed the north branch of the Moose River in Herkimer county, and passed Panther Lake, and came around the high ground to Little Moose Lake. Near there we came across the track of a bear leading out of a swamp, through which ran a small stream. The ice had dammed up the water, and had flooded the bear out of his den. We went into the swamp to see whether there were any other bears left, and found the hole where he had slept full of water.

It was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon when we started, and we shantied that night on his track, and followed all the next day and the day after. About 2 o'clock we came to the forks of the Moose River. The bear went up the south branch. The dogs were afraid of him and would go up and make a circuit and come back. As we thought we should be out some days, we went to the Moose River tannery, and staid there one night, and as we got some bread baked, did not get back to the forks until about 11 o'clock. We followed up to where we had heard the dogs barking the day before, and there, upon a broad, bare rock on the side of the stream the trail stopped, the dogs had gone up a little further and then came back.

I went back and Dunnigan went up the stream, but we found no tracks; so I said to Dunnigan, "He is somewhere near us," and he said, "Yes, he is here." The rocks overhung at this place, and the bear had dropped down and worked his way between the rocks and snow. We shoveled the snow away with our snowshoes for some distance, and as we were doing so the bear put his head out, but before I could shoot him or Sam hit him with the axe, he drew back. We finally came to a sort of a den, into which I crawled, but his early where you want to hit him if you shoot him in there." I waited a moment and saw it was n

he would work his way up to the ground through some crevice, so I shot and hit him in the storn. He turned and made for me, and growled and snarled a great deal; but I knew he could not get out, for I filled up the hole, and I knew he could only bite me, and I did not believe he would do that, because he was cowed by the long chase we had given him. As soon as I fired I passed the gun out through the crevice in the rocks and had it loaded again. (It was a sort of a breechloader and it was not gone more than half a minute.) I held it out so that auything that came against it would be shot, but the bear did not try to get out, and before loug I could see his eyes and see him wink and hear him breathe. He was only about three feet away, and the next time I shot him through the head. When I hit him he pushed right over toward me, and lay close to my shoulder across the hole. When he stopped breathing I took hold of his head to turn him around, but he lay in such a position I could not move him; but after two hours' work I managed to turn him arreund and Sam Dunnigan passed in a rope, and he pulled and I pulled, and finally we got him through. When we got to the tannery we put him on the scales and he weighed 220 pounds.

#### SNAKE-BITES.

SNAKE-BITES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A correspondent, in your last issue, gives the antidote for the venom of the rattlesnake, that is to say, "new milk and indigo." His statement shows that this boy was not fairly bitten, but merely scratched. That he would have recovered without the use of the supposed remedy is quite certain. Milk and indigo is a horrid dose. Milk by itself is easily assimilable nutriment calculated to support the powers of life and sustain the functions of the great vital organs while the poison is thrown off. You can not make of thirty or forty pounds of blood a chemical fluid capable of decomposing and neutralizing this venom without, at the same time, destroying the character of the blood as a vital fluid, and so murdering the unfortunate suffer by well-meant efforts to relieve him.

This whole idea of antidotes is bad and misleading. Any and every stimulant is an antidote physiologically to the depressing effect of the snake poison. So it will be well to give, say, two tablespoonfuls of whisky or brandy in three times as much water, along with twenty-five or thirty drops of aqua annonic or spirits of hartshorn, at such intervals as the depression may seem to demand. Clear the bowels by an enema of warm water and soap, to which may be added with advantage two teaspoonfuls of spirits of turpentine. If the patient has been bitten by a copperhead, assure him that the bite of that snake scarcely ever, if ever, imperils human life, and that he is in no dauger. If bitten by a rattlesnake, tell him not to be needlessly alarmed, that the bite of this snake is seldom dangerous if left to itself, still less so if intelligently treated. Many persons bitten by snakes die of fright; some are killed by excessive medication, especially by fatal quantities of alcohol. Some few persons are so very susceptible to the influence of the venom, that they die of its effects with or without treatment. If we have in the United States a really deadly snake, it is the so-called venomous water moccasin of the S

ous water moccasin of the Southern States, technically Ancistrodon piscivorus.

My principal object is to ask your Southern readers to report any authentic cases of the bites of this snake, either animals or man, and the result. The history of this species and the clinical history of its bite are very meagre. So far as my information extends, the bite of this snake is often fatal to adult man inside of half an hour from its reception. I think Ancistrodon piscivorus is simply the southern form of copperhead (Ancistrodon contortrix). In accordance with what I understand to be the modern view of nomenclature it would be Ancistrodon contortrix piscivorus. It is no true water snake, but merely semi-aquatic, and so, too, is the copperhead as far north as the Potonac. A fisher, too, is your copperhead, making common resort to the borders of rocky shoals, to old stone dams and to the stagnant pools left in small streams, in time of drought, for the purpose of feeding on minnows left imprisoned in little pools in these places. However this may be, I think it certain that the venomous water moccasin of the South is the most dangerous snake we have. It would prove very interesting if your Southern correspondents will make us more familiar with the species. The medical men of North Carolina are among the most learned and skilful in America, and I think this species abounds in some sections of that State. I doubt not they can enlighten us.

M. G. ELLZEY, M.D.

can enlighten us.

M. G. ELLZEY, M.D.

Domesticating Wildfowl.—Cold Spring Harbor, N.
Y., Oct. 28.—After the loss of my entire flock of fourteen
wood ducks, killed by a mink last March, 1 made inquiries
for others and bought four pairs. They were a hard lot,
and if I had seen them first would not have bought. One
pair had been wintered in a robin cage and the others in dry
goods boxes; the plumage was bad and the birds were weak.
Two of them died within three days after receiving them,
and the others slowly picked up in their outdoor quarters
with its large pool of spring water. None laid, and in
summer 1 bought some green-winged teal, pintalls, and
widgeon, ail English birds, and in condition not much better
than the wood ducks. They died freely for the first few
days after their arrival. I then imported a pair of Chinese
mandarin ducks, which came in good order, but the voyage
probably stopped the formation of eggs. In the summer rats
got into the house where they were confined at night and
when the vermin were killed off an account of stock showed
one pair of mandarins, one widgeon, and three wood ducks,
the latter including one drake. These birds are now getting
their fall plumage and the mandarin drake is beginning to
look splendid after his dull summer coat. They have been
mating for the past month. A flock of wild wood ducks
just bought are all in full plumage except the young drakes,
being at least two weeks ahead of mine. Inquiries for live
green-winged teal have failed to find them, nor does it seem
possible to get bluewings. A friend in Dakota has promised
some pintalls, and I hope for better luck next year, if the
minks and rats do not get in again, as it does not seem possible for them to do.—Fred Mather.

Water Birds of North America.—Early last summer

WATER BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.—Early last summer a correspondent ordered a copy of the "Water Birds" and we supplied the first volume, which was all that had been then issued. Meantime his name and address have been mislaid. We now have the second volume, and should be glad to know where it is to be sent.

Deer hunters should read Judge J. D. Caton's 'Antelope and Deer of America.'' For sale at this office. Price \$2.50,—Adv.

A Wood Duck's Stratagem.—The following note I copy from my note book, thinking it might interest some of the readers of the Forlest and Stuelan interested in this most beautiful of all ducks: Withlacooche River, Fla., Dec. 8.—Shot a green-winged teal in a small pond and a male wood duck on the river. The wood duck was very cunning, leading me quite a chase up the river. I was rowing up the stream against a strong tide, keeping a sharp lookout for alligators on the bank, when my eyes caught sight of, as I thought, a little dipper duck swimming along very close inshore under the shadow of the trees. After watching it a few moments I saw that it did not dive as the little scaup ducks do, but seemed to be intent on making its escape by swimming. Determined to find out what kind of a duck it was, I started in pursuit. It was hard work, as the current was running very swiffly, but after a little while I saw that I was gaining on the duck. I rowed hard, looking over my shoulder every few moments to see if I was gaining and if the duck was still in sight. At last I thought I was near enough, and dropping the oars i picked up my gun, and looked ahead just in time to see the duck dive. I rowed up to the place where it went down, expecting to see it come up. I waited several minutes, but no duck came in sight. I looked carefully up and down the river, first on one side and then on the other, but no duck could be seen. On the right hand side of the river opposite the bank was rocky, and the tops of several large rocks projected over the river, throwing a deep shadow cn the water. I was looking in that direction when my eyes were attracted by what appeared to be a block of wood floating down with the current. I looked at it sharply, and the thought struck me that it might be my duck. Yes, it was the duck, its head and neck stretched out on the water, and as motionless as if dead. I raised my gun, took quick aim and fired, and had the satisfaction of seeing the bird flap his wings for a few seconds and lie still. I rowed up

EASTWARD RANGE OF THE MOOSE NORTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The fact is well known to the Indians and other moose hunters of the region, that the Sagnenay River constitutes the eastern limit of the range of the moose on the north side of the St. Lawrence. Stragglers beyond this limit are so exceedingly rare that a Bersimis Indian (one Thomas Colard by name) mentioned to Mr. N. A. Comeau, as a previously unheard of occurrence, that a moose had been seen about the headwaters of the Bersimis River in December, 1883. The distance between these two rivers is not greater than a moose could travel in two days.—C. Hart Merriam (Locust Grove, New York).

# Game Bag and Gun.

#### THE FIRST DEER.

THE FIRST DEER.

WE had been in camp on the Second Connecticut Lake a single deer, having turned all our attention to the finny tribe, which afforded us keen sport. We however bagged an occasional partridge, and this, together with the trout and ever gloricus flapjack, afforded us banquets fit for a king. Our party consisted of four, none of us very experienced sportsmen, and no guide, for we preferred to shift for our selves, and save the, to us, expensive luxury. We had two canvas canoes amoug us, and we intended paddling part way down the river on our journey home if we had time. Supper was over, and we had gathered round the blazing fire to enjoy a pipe, as we talked over the evcuts of the day, when it happened to strike one of us that it would never do leave the woods without having brought down at least one deer.

deer.

"That's so!" cried Charley, leaping to his feet, "and I for one vote we try floating for them to-night. Who's with me?"

"Now don't get excited, boy," said he whom we called Dutch, "I don't intend to stir from this fire to-night. There will be plenty of time for such small game before we break

"Small game! I'd like to see you shoot one all the samee!"
"Thank you, but I'd rather not tramp through tangled bushes and fall into mud holes when I can get better sport by stting in a nice clean cance and throwing a fly."
"That's where you and I differ."
"Just precisely," replied Dutch, who was really a fine

"Come, fellows," I put in, "please don't quarrel all the time, and I'll tell you what I've just thought of. We'll all go hunting to-morrow, and as a reward, the man who kills the first deer shall be exempt from washing dishes an entire week. How does that strike you?"

"'Agreed!" they all exclaimed; and then after replenishing the fire, for the mosquitoes were thicker than usual, which is saying a good deal, we sought our respective couches and proceeded to woo the gentle god of sleep, who comes to none so willingly as to him who makes his bed 'neath the greenwood.twee.

proceeded to woo the gentle got of steep, who comes to house so willingly as to him who makes his bed 'neath the greenwood.tree.

Next morning I was up with the sun to flud my comrades still sweetly slumbering. So hastily making my toilet in the lake, and cramming a few crackers and a box of cartridges into my pocket, and grabbing my rifle, I set out, for it was not my day to get the camp breakfast, and moreover, I had set my heart on getting a deer.

Well, to be brief, I tramped through thick woods and jumped brooks till I was about tired out, and I guess it must have been about twelve o'clock, or at least my appetite indicated a near approach to that hour, when I scated myself on a log and began debating on the advisability of turning my face campward.

I had seen several traces of deer, but none very recent, and had about decided to start back in order to arrive in time for dinner, when I became conscious of a gentle plashing, sounding from the direction of the brook I had just crossed. My blood tingled in my veins as I made my way cautiously back, after ascertaining that the slight breeze was in my favor. But most of my excitement disappeared as I saw a handsome buck leisurely wading in the shallow water, and knew that I would have to shoot close if I wanted my deer, for he was fully seventy-five yards distant. I say he was a handsome buck, because the sorriest old specimen in

the State would have appeared a regular "Monarch of the Glen" in my eyes at that moment.

I fired, and the way that animal leaped was something to wonder at. He sprang from the center of the stream up the bank some ten feet, and then back again, where he fell dead. How he managed to make such a jump after my bullet reached his heart is more than I can explain. However, he was mine, and although he probably would have liked to live a while longer, his time had come.

When I returned to camp the others were all there, and of course had big stories to tell of the number and size of the deer they had seen, but been unable to kill, except Dutch, who had given it up after a couple of hours and taken to his rod and fly.

We had venison often after this, for I was not the only one who got a deer that year. In fact, Charley was the most successful deer-slayer of the crowd, and succeeded in getting the largest, of whose capture he tells wonderful stories to this day. That night, after a refreshing plunge in the cool waters of the lake, we turned in, and I, at least, was well satisfied with the day's work.

#### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

A LTHOUGH there have been plenty of fowl at Barnegat since I last wrote you, but few ducks have been killed, owing to the low state of the tides, which made bare the grounds which are used by the gunners, and rendered the approach of these points in sneak-boxes impossible. Several Philadelphia sportsmen have returned much disappointed and with but meagre showings, when, as they say, "the bay was full of redheads." No brant had arrived, and but one or two flocks of geese were seen. It was news to me to hear that Long Beach, N. J., in the neighborhood of Harry Cedars, grows a yearly crop of rabbits, and that much fun can be had hunting them. The landlord at Harry Cedars does not own hounds, but has one or two curs that will run a cotton tail. It would pay for the sportsman who visits this place to enjoy duck shooting, to take with him a beagle or two in order to vary his amusement and stretch his limbs in the chase of the rabbit, a large number of which, I am told on good authority, can be readily found a short distance from the hotel. Duck shooting at Tucketton last week appears to have been better than at Barnegat. There was much shooting heard by my friends who were at the latter place last week, and it looked as if the Manahawkin duckers were having a good time of it, when we take it for granted that when a big gun goes off it is generally pointed at some object.

To-morrow will not take many sportsmen to Delaware or

that when a big gun goes off it is generally pointed at some object.

To-morrow will not take many sportsmen to Delaware or Maryland, the opening of the quail shooting season, as Tucsday's election will prevent, but Wednesday, we may be sure, will find carloads of dogs and guns stubble bound. Nov. 1 opens the ball at Havre de Grace, but that date coming on Saturday, and Sunday intervening, no work will be done there until next week. I learn there are a great many redheads and blackheads at this favorite shooting ground awaiting slaughter. Not many canvas-backs have come; more cold weather is needed for them.

Quail shooting in a part of the Cumberland Valley, Pa., visited by my informant last week, was poor. This was not what was expected from reports early in the autumn.

## ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

ADIRONDACK GAME PROTECTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just returned from my annual hunting trip in the Adirondacks. When we reached Sageville, Hamilton county, we found court in session, and Silas Coll's new hotel well filled with guides and woodsmen, called there as jurors, etc. Mr. Bradley, game constable for this district, welcomed our arrival, as, being members of the game protective association that had already successfully prosecuted the poachers, we could help him in getting his indictments through with the Grand Jury. The members of this Grand Jury live where hardly a day passes without their being tempted to break the game laws; and if an oath were administered before they took their seats, hardly one of them could swear that he had never broken the law. It takes strong arguments to get indictments brought in against game law offenders. Mr. Bradley was successful in getting the worst cases indicted, and may summon some others before court here on supreme writ.

Bradley was successful in getting the worst cases indicted, and may summon some others before court here on supreme writ.

Gen. R. U. Sherman, State Fish Commissioner, after earnest letters from myself and the committee from Northville, visited the Lake Pleasant region in his tour to locate the new State Hatchery. However he may decide, we have the consciousness that we did all we could to get our section's claim well before him. No one can deny that our waters were the first visited by sport-men; and forty years ago Dr. Bethune and others made Piseco section famous, and now that the State is to start a hatchery, how natural it is for us to think the first depleted waters should have first attention.

We found gray squirrels and partridges fairly plenty on the way into the woods; but around Sageville, sportsmen who had summered there and had bird dogs, had cleaned them well out. Some duck shooting on the lake and a few snipe araused us for a day or so; and then we organized a camping out party for the river a few miles in toward Cedar Lakes. We got a deer for each day's hunt, besides seeing four that our green man scared, but did not hit. How the reminiscences of old hunters abound with the surety of the untried sportsman being put on the supposed poorest runways; and how sure the deer are to go to them. I have hunted deer in many ways, but one day's watching on a good river runway is worth more to me than a week's watching a lake. There is a tingle to your nerves as you hear the dog in the distance, and as you see the deer bound into the river, as your eye sinks in the sights covering his shoulder, you fire with a feeling that the meat is yours.

And here let me speak against the fall-cy of the buckshot talk. Advise every hunter to stick to the rifle. He will soon learn to have perfect confidence in himself and know that up to 200 yards he is sure. Neither of the two deer that I killed would I have got with buckshot, as one was killed at 125 and the other at 175 yards.

I am pleased to say that our stoppage of

and editorially advise each sportsmen visiting the woods to cut it out and write of the violations he may hear of, it would do much good,

M. S. NORTHUP.

Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 24.

Editor Forest and Stream:

While hunting recently in the Adirondacks, my guide had occasion to visit the camp of three so-called sportsmen from your city. They, with their four guides, began to hunt on Oct. 8, and between this date and the 15th, when my guide saw them, had killed seven full-grown deer, and five fawns, nine of which were hanging whole in camp at the time. One of their guides (who had protested against such brutal slaughter) told us that they had killed three more a few days afterward, and it was their intention to hunt each day till the 25th, when they would break camp. If it had been possible for them either to eat the venison, or to save it to carry out, their conduct might be excused, but such was not the case, and it could only spoil. Cannot something be done to prevent such unjustifiable slaughter? True sportsmen will agree that active measures should be taken to keep such follows (who call themselves sportmen, but are a disgrace to the name) out of the woods if the game is to be preserved there beyond the immediate future. If your paper will formulate some plan, and agitate it, you certainly will not lack the assistance necessary to accomplish it.

Indignant.

[Will "Indignant" further tell us how the deer were killed?]

#### BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream.

BULLET VERSUS BUCKSHOT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I heartily agree with the "Devil's Ramrod" when he says that a man who would "stand on a runway and blow a deer's head off with grapeshot" is no hunter; but nevertheless, I think an animal minus the head would be more likely to dic on the spot than one with only a rifle ball in some nonvital part. Mind you, I do by no means advocate this style of filling, I simply offer this opiniou to those who think a rifle ball more fatal than a charge of buckshot. If a man is going to pepper away at every deer he sees or hears, why then, of course, a good many will run off with some of the lead; but a person old enough to handle a shotgun ought also to have come to those years of discretion which would teach him to get at least within easy range of his gun. "Ramrod" says that before anybody attempts to hunt large game, he should learn to shoot. Agreed, and if he uses the scatter guh, let him learn to crawl up on his game until he can be tolerably sure that the shot will do its work. I believe I said before that I preferred the ritle, and as "His Satanic Majesty's Ramrod" surmises, I am only taking up the cudgel in the interest of game. A rifle in the hands of a crack shot is by all means the proper weapon, and if he used it on all game from the rabbit up, he would get more sport, according to my ideas of that ambiguous term.

C. F. M. G.

### MAINE LARGE GAME.

MAINE LARGE GAME.

The prospect for game the present season never looked better. The Kennebago region is roaded out in deep paths by moose, caribou, deer and bear. There is also good signs of fur game; beaver are building houses within two miles as the crow flies of Camp Kennebago, and fresh otter signs are conspicuous; mink are also abundant, and the released Rangeley guides are getting in their traps preparatory for the fall and winter hunt.

The State Fish and Game Commissioners, Stillwell and Stanley, have finished up their labors on the Kennebago and Rangeley streams, and placed in the hatching house at this place over 300,000 brook treut spawn, which will, when turned into these lakes, largely replenish these waters with the speckled beauties.

As soon as the ponds freeze over the caribou will make his appearance, and then the fun begins. They are easily approached by hunters who understand their habits, and the woods are full of them.

Deer abound on every hill, and bears are on the rampage in all the frontier towns, destroying sheep and finishing up their year's raid on the acorns and other nuts and berries preparatory to denning up for their long sleep.

These are glorious days for lovers of sport and wood life in this wild legion, and the venison eaters are jubilant.

The Kennebago Lake runs into it through another outlet. The Seven Ponds are approached from Tim Pond, as well as through the Kennebago region, and the whole northern forest is one vast breeding and feeding ground for all the wild beasts occurring in these latitudes.

Camping on the Kennebago River the past month alone, we could hear every night the various cry and call and tramping of the wild inhabitants, and it was our usual custom to spend an hour or more each evening, soon as dark, in sitting on a log in front of our eamp and listening to these various sounds and enjoy the loneliness of our situation. And even at this moment we long for "a lodge in some vast wilderness," away from all the turnoil of life and business; where civilizat

Editor Forest and Stream:

The hunting days for Maine are well under way, and everything is in full blast. The hoot of the 12-bore in company with the sharp crack of the rifle, may be heard on all sides and about every day. Parties have gone and are continually leaving for their up river cruiscs of a few days or weeks, all auxious to bring home their three deer each, which the Maine law allows them. But I fear many idle shots will be fired. Deer are quite plenty this fall, and several have already been brought in. Last week two friends of mine went out for a short hunt of two or three days, and the third day came home bringing with them a fine buck weighing (with the entrails taken out) 263 pounds, A good shot that. One may go out from here and in less than one hour's walk arrive on the grounds where deer signs may be found without any trouble, and often the chap that made them.

Grouse are plenty this fall but quite wild, and when started up it is hard to find them the second time. Wild ducks have been flocking into our back lakes very plenty for four weeks past, and some good shots have been made. I just learn from a neighbor of three deer having been, killed to day within a few miles of home.

MACHIAS, Me., Oct. 24.

#### MARYLAND GAME LAW.

MARYLAND GAME LAW.

THE Maryland State law for ducks prohibits shooting at wildfowl bedded in flocks upon their roosting or feeding grounds or elsewhere from boat of any kind; shooting wildfowl flying about their feeding grounds from any boat, except citizens of the counties bordering the waters and those to whom they may extend the privilege, who can shoot when the birds are thus flying from any boat except a sink-boat or sneak-boat, and prohibits shooting from a booby, blind or artificial point more than 100 yards from natural shore. Fine, \$10 to \$100 and forfeiture of guns, boats, etc. See Article 98, General Laws, Sections 1 to 12.

The State law also prohibits shooting over the waters of the Chesapeake with any big or swivel gun from any boat or craft. Fine, \$100 to \$500.

The State law allows shooting upon obtaining a license from the Circuit Court of Harford or Cecil counties, from sink-box, sneak-boat, etc., not less than a quarter of a mile from shore, northward of a line beginning at Turkey Point Lighthouse, in Cecil county, and drawn westward to a point half a mile north of the most northern part of Spesutia Island, thence westward half a mile north of the adjacent mainland to the shores of Harford county, at or near Oakington, and south of a line drawn cast from Concord Point Lighthouse, in Harford county, to Carpenter's Point, Cecil county, between Nov. 1 and March 31, and prohibits shooting at any other time except from shore. Penalty, \$50 to \$100.

The law prohibits shooting at night time over the waters northward of the line drawn from Turkey Point. Fine \$100 to \$500.

Shooting days until January 1, between lines above described, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. After January 1, shooting allowed on Saturday also. Penalty, \$50 to \$100.

The law prohibits anchoring of boats on any but gunning days before 5 o'clock A. M. Fine \$25 to \$50. See Chapter 459, Acts 1884.

POLICE.

That every two years the Government shall appoint two citizens of Harford and two of Cecil to carry out provisions of above laws

to convict.

LOCAL DUCKING LAWS.

Anne Arundel County.—Prohibits shooting at night time except from land.

Shooting with gun, both day and night, that cannot be conveniently discharged from shoulder. Fine \$50.

Prohibits use of sink-boats, sneak-boats, etc. Fine \$5

Allows shooting from sink-box upon obtaining license.
Prohibits shooting on South River from booby or bush
blinds, except on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; requires
license to erect such blinds, and they must be 300 yards

apart.

Bultimore and Harford Counties.—Prohibits the possession of big or swivel guns, sink-boats or sneak-boats, for the purpose of killing water fowl in Baltimore and Harford counties, and Chesapeake Bay adjacent to middle of bay. Possession of above named articles prima facie evidence of unlawful purpose. Fine \$50 to \$100. session or above named articles prima facts evidence of unlawful purpose. Fine \$50 to \$100.

Shooting at night time prohibited from water or shore. Fine \$50 to \$100.

Frightening wildfowl from their roosting or feeling grounds prohibited. Fine \$50 to \$200. Chapter 287, Acts

Frightening wildfowl from their roosting or fee ling grounds prohibited. Fine \$50 to \$200. Chapter 287, Acts 1882.

Erection of booby blind or artificial point more than 100 yards from shore prohibited. Fine \$50 to \$200, subject to penalty once a week until removed.

That these laws shall not interfere with the general laws within the limits as above given, beginning at Turkey Point. Prohibits shooting from Eastern avenue bridge across Back River, in Baltimore county. Fine \$25 to \$50. Chapter 198, Acts 1882.

Charles County.—Any bona fide citizen of this county or of St. Mary's may shoot out of any boat or craft of any kind at wildfowl in the Wicomico River and its tributaries.

Cecil County.—Prohibits lashing of waters or otherwise scaring fish into nets within half a mile of ducking points on Elk River, Bohemia River or Heron's Island when same are occupied by gunners after wildfowl, or within half a mile of bridge over Bohemia River when occupied by gunners. Fine \$10 to \$25. Chapter 27, 1880.

Cecil and Kent Counties.—Any bona fida citizen may shoot from sink-boxes in Sassafras River, upon obtaining a license, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, between Nov. 1 and March 31. Sink-boxes to be not less than 100 yards from shore on Cecil side of river. Cost of license \$10. Fine for shooting on any day but those specified \$10 to \$20. Shooting without license, \$50 to \$100. Chapter 204, Acts 1882.

Dorchester County.—Allows shooting from sink boats at water fowl in Choptank River and its tributaries from daybreak until dark, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Allows citizens from Hooper's Island to shoot from sink-boats or otherwise for home consumption, within the waters around the island, not more than one mile from shore.

Unlawful to kill from boats or sink-boats within two miles from Lower Hooper's Island ferry.

Kent County.—Probibits shooting at night from any boat, and daytime with any gun requiring a rest to shoot.

Prohibits use of sink-boxes, sneak-boats, etc., in any of the waters of Ches

\$50.

Prohibits use of sink-boxes, sneak-boats, etc., in any of the waters of Chester River and the Chesapeake Bay. Fine \$5 to \$50, and for feiture of gun, etc. Code L. L., Article 14.

Allows shooting over decoys from shore.

Prince George's County.—Prohibits any but citizens of Anne Arundel, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's from shooting or trapping water fowl on the Patuxent River or its tributailes. Fine \$10 to \$50.

Queen Anne's County.—Permits bona fide citizens to shoot from sink-boxes, upon obtaining a license, upon waters whose mouth is 400 yards wide. License \$10. Fine \$20 to \$100.

Chapter \$70. 1880.

Somerset County.—Prohibits any open boat carrying any gun or pistol approaching within 50 yards of any blind for the purpose of shooting wildfowl. Fine \$10. L. L., Asticle 19, Section 208.

Mary's County.—Any bona fide citizen may shoot from toat of any kind in the waters of the Wicomico and its

St. Mary's County.—Any bona fide citizen may shoot from any boat of any kind in the waters of the Wicomico and its tributaries.

Talbot County.—Prohibits the use of sink-boats, sneak boats, etc., in the waters of the county. Fine \$5 to \$50. Code L. L., Article 20, Section 206.

Allows shooting from sink-boxes by citizens, inclusive of Eastern Bay, in waters not less than 30 yards wide.

Prohibits shooting with lights between evening twilight and morning twilight, and capturing by net or traps. Fine \$50 to \$100. Laws of 1880.

Prohibits killing wood or acorn ducks before Sept. 20.

Wicomico County.—Prohibits the killing of summer ducks between Jan. 1 and Sept. 10.

Worester County.—Prohibits the shooting of wildfowlbetween April 10 and Nov. 1, catching of at any time, and shooting at night except from shore, and using any swivel or pivot gun. Chapter 160, 1880.

PARTRIBGES.

PARTRIDGES.

PARTRIDGES.

The general State law allows shooting from Nov. 1 to Dec. 24. This law applies to all counties where there is no local law. Where there is a local law it takes precedence over the State law. Local laws: Allegany, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; Anne Arrundel, Nov. 1 to Jan. 11; Baltimere county, Oct. 1 to Dec. 26; Caroline, Nov. 1 to Feb. 1; Carrol, shooting prohibited until Nov. 1, 1884; Cecil, Oct. 15 to Jan. 2; Dorchester, Nov. 1 to Feb. 1; Frederick, Oct. 25 to Jan. 15; Garret, Nov. 1 to Jau. 1; Harford, Oct. 15 to Dec. 26; Kent, Oct. 25 to Jan. 15; Montgomery, Oct. 15 to Jan. 15; Prince George's, Nov. 1 to Jan. 11; Queen Anne's, Nov. 1 to Dec. 2; Somerset, Nov. 1 to Feb. 1; Talbot, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; Washington, Oct. 20 to Jan. 1; Wicomico, Nov. 1 to Feb. 1; Worcester, Nov. 1 to March 1.

WOODCOCK.

WOODCOCK

The general State law allows shooting between June 15 and Feb. 1. Local laws: Allegany, June 15 to Feb. 1; Baltimore county, June 15 to Feb. 1; Caroline, July 4 to Feb. 1; Cecil, June 10 to Jan. 1; Dorclester, June 15 to Feb, 1; Harford, June 10 to Jan. 1; Montgomery, June 10 to Jan. 1; Queen Anne's, July 4 to Feb. 1; Talbot, June 15 to Jan. 1; Wicomico, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1.

#### RABBITS

The general State law allows shooting between Oct. 15 and Jan. 15. Local laws: Allegany, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; Anne Arundel, Oct. 1 to Feb. 1; Baltimore county, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; Caroline, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; Cecil, Oct. 15 to Jan. 2: Dorchester, Oct. 15 to Jan. 15; Frederick, Oct. 1 to Feb. 1; Harford, Oct. 15 to Dec. 26; Keut, Oct. 25 to Jan. 15; Prince George's, Oct. 15 to Feb. 1; Queen Anne's, Nov. 1 to Dec. 24; Talbot, Oct. 15 to Jau. 1; Wicomico, Nov. 1 to Feb. 1

#### PHEASANTS.

Feb. 1.

PHEASANTS.

The general law allows shooting between Aug. 16 and Jan. 1. Local laws: Allegany. Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; Anne Arnndel, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; Baltimore country, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; Cecil, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1; Dorchester, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1; Frederick, Oct. 15 to Jan. 1; Garrett, Ang. 15 to Jan. 1; Hartford, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1; Montgomery, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1; Washington, Aug. 12 to Dec. 31.

The Act of 1884 for the further protection of wild game and wildfowl in Worcester country provides that no person, corporation or company shall at any time kill or expose for sale, transport or have in possession any quail or partridge, woodcock, Wilson or English suipe, English or French mocking bird, rabbit, wild duck, wild goose, brant or swan, after the same has been killed, for any purpose except for consumption as food within Worcester county. Penalty, \$5 to \$50 for each offense, and in default of payment, imprisonment at the rate of a day for each dollar of fine.

Frederick county has a similar law in regard to pheasants, partridges, squirrels and woodcock.

Queen Anne's county requires non-residents to take out a shooting license. A license to ship game out of the country costs \$100. Trespassing on posted ground is punishable by fine, which, if not paid, renders the offender liable to imprisonment.

#### MY LAST ANTELOPE HUNT.

MY LAST ANTELOPE HUNT.

HERE I am, dear Forest and Stream, stretched out on my back, a sad relic of an enthusiastic hunter. My ankle bone is broken, and the important and serviceable bones of my instep, which have just been put back into their proper positions, are very sore and weak.

A few days ago I saddled up for an afternoon with the antelope. Going np the north branch of Bear Creek as far as the Culver corrals, and not seeing anything, I crossed the big flat to Dyer's sheep camp on South Bear Creek, and from there went across country to the Boughton Gap, on the old road toward Cheyenne. The game scemed searce enough, but toward the middle of the afternoon a bunch appeared in view half a mile away. They were quietly feeding on a billside and very near its top. Quickly turning my horse and beating a hasty retreat, in order to study the lay of the ground, I found it necessary to ride back toward the north for a couple of hundred yards, and then turn sharp to the east and ride on that tack for half or three-quarters of a mile. Then I left my horse and climbing one hill peered cautiously over the top of it. The antelope were still feeding a couple of hundred yards away. The wind was strongly in my favor, and I had but to exercise ordinary care to decrease the distance to about a hundred yards. Five minutes sufficed to place me in a favorable position when, choosing a buck nearest me, I fired, and broke his left forcleg. Away went the band, the wounded buck and all. Quickly returning to my horse, I was soon in the saddle prepared to give chase. Away we went, up hill and down, across the little valleys, through the little draws, in sage brush and sand, until a smart gallop of ten minutes brought the bunch in sight again.

The wounded one had so far kept well along with his

walleys, through the interest wall along with a sight again.

The wounded one had so far kept well along with his companions, but was now lying down. Keeping back a few minutes in order to give my horse a blow, I prepared to cut him out from the bunch. They saw me as I came over the hill and in a few seconds were out of sight. The wounded buck did not discover my presence until I was well on to him, when he, too, sped away with a wonderful burst of speed for a crippled animal. Over two hills we raced, and down the third we started, the horse gradually gaining ground. It was my intention when the bottom of the third hill was reached to dismount and follow the game afoot, or ride very slowly, for he would, without doubt, stop running in his weakened and tired condition; and discovering he was not pursued, lie down and rest, when out of sight, beyond the next hill or two.

But this was not to be, for scarcely was I well under way

down the third hill, not straight down, but siding or quartering, when the horse stumbled. I felt him going from under me and attempted to clear myself but my rifle was in the way and we were both down. My left shoulder struck the hard ground with tremendous force, while the horse came down upon my left foot. Pulling it from under him I drew off the boot just in time for the foot was already discolored and swollen and the swelling rapidly, increasing every moment. Then turning round to my horse who still lay motionless, I untied my saddle rope and hung on to it. The horse was my only companion and I had no relish for being left several miles from home with only one useful foot and no crutches

motorites, I utilized my saddle rope and hung on to it. The horse was my only companion and I had no relish for being left several miles from home with only one useful foot and no crutches

The disabled foot was turned at a right angle out from its natural position. Tying my boot on the saddle, I shook up the horse, who had also received a pretty severe blow, the skin over the eye being knocked off and bleeding. After several efforts to mount him from the near side, I found it impossible to do so, not having the strength in my foot to sustain my weight in the stirrup; so turning the horse around, he was gentle enough to let me mount him from the off side, and the long, weary ride toward home commenced. There was no pain whatever. A couple of hours' ride brought me to the Boughton Spring Branch, which empties into Bear Creek a mile above the ranch. Dismounting, I had a refresbing drink, bathed my head and foot, and climbed into the saddle again. Here it seemed as though the real trouble commenced. My head was reeling, the perspiration poured out all over my body, and I could not even seem horse's head. Close around me seemed a great wall of bright green. The horse kept the trail among the trees on the Spring Branch, while I hung tightly on to the horn of the saddle. This sort of blindness lasted perhaps ten minutes, when gradually the surroundings became distinct, and by the time I had reached Bear Creek everything was plain.

I met one of the cowboys riding toward the ranch, and had ridden nearly home alongside of him before he noticed my foot. He said he saw my boot ted to the saddle, but thought that perhaps I had taken it off on account of corns or something of that kind. Bathing the foot in hot water and bandaging it with cotton batting and oiled silk, made the foot very comfortable. It did not feel as though any bones were broken or out of place, but a trip to town and an examination by a surgeon revealed the facts of a broken ankle bone and the bones of the instep out of position. One of the men riding th

BEAR CREEK, Wyo

#### A NEW CLUB HOUSE.

A NEW CLUB HOUSE.

It will be remembered that about three years ago there was quite a little comment in the public prints on the formation of the Kittyhawk Club. This association was said to have secured vast tracts of shooting land in North Carolina, and was darkly alluded to as a monopoly which was likely to prevent the poor man from going gnuning in the future. Since that time but little has been said about it, but the club has not been idle Under its new name, the Narrows Island Club, it has acquired various shooting properties in Currituck Sound, which give it the ab-olute control of what is probably the best canvasback, redhead, and goose shooting on this continent, and has just completed a club house which is said to be the finest edifice of the kind in America. It stands on Narrows Island, not far from the old Nye place at Poplar Branch in Currituck county, N. C. The 1 onse is 100x41 feet, with a wing 22x36 feet, and consists of two stories and an attic. The sitting-room is 27x27 feet, and is furnished and finished in cherry with a hard wood floor. It has a high wainscoating, a paneled wood ceiling, large opeu fireplace, and large windows. The dining-room is 20x27 feet, and is finished in ash. The hall is large, and the staircase leading to the second story wide. On the first floor there is a drying-room and a gun-room, besides kitchens and other necessary apartments. The second story is devoted to bedrooms to accommodate eighteen members at one time. These are furnished in ash, with stoves and Kensington rugs.

Besides the main club house, there are other buildings and improvements, of which the most important are a boat house, 22x55 feet, and platform 12x59 feet, an inclosed basin for boats 50x50 and 4 feet deep, a dock 16 feet long and 225 feet of rail track, with truck, an ice house 16x16 feet, a magazine 10x12 feet, a woodshed 16x50 feet, and a water-tight eistern 18 feet in diameter.

All the work has been done in the most thorough manner, much of the labor having been performed by the best workme

Share.

The South Side Sportsmen's Club.—This renowned Long Island club has just issued its eighteenth annual report, from which we learn that the fishing last season was the best since the foundation of the club, the catch numbering to over 5,700 fish [trout]. The waters were, as usual, but little fished the last months of the season, but it was very evident to those who visited the club during the summer that the waters were unusually well stocked. The club, although mainly a fishing club, stocks its grounds with quail and feeds them in severe weather. Of the 5,767 trout captured in 1888 1,518, weighing 316 pounds 6 ounces, were taken in the main brook above the screen, and 4,249 from the other waters, weighing 2.251 pounds 12 ounces, an average of 8½ ounces each. As the total catch for 1882 was 4,028, the increase is considered satisfactory. About 1,000,000 trout eggs were taken, and a good proportion of them were hatched by Mr. Riley. Eggs were still being taken from the rainbow trout while the report was being written, and the result was impossible to foretell. The officers of the club are: President, Roland Redmond; Vice-President, Chas, Banks; Treasurer, John Benjamin; Secretary, H. Duval; Counsel, John E. Develin.

GLENCOE, Fla., Oct. 28.—The thermometer registered 58° at 6 A. M. recently. The same day large flocks of ducks passed along the coast, and Mosquito Lagoon is now dotted with them. Duck shooting has commenced a little earlier than common. Quail are quite plenty this year; have seen numerous large coveys. Several bear have been seen south of here this fall. ; One was killed by John and Charles Rush, of Cow Creek.—RED Wing.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 1.—The Jerome Marble hunting party arrived home to-day after a six weeks' trip in the wilds of the far West. The party, who had the excursion car "Edwin Forest," included Mr. and Mrs. A. B. F. Kinney and child, A. L. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. F. Kinney and child, A. L. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Marble of this city, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Allen of Grafton, Mr. W. H. Hutchinson of Lynn, Mr. M. Max B. Richardson of Oswego. N. Y., Mr. B. F. Lamb of Boston, and Mr. H. L. Schneffer of Pittsburgh, Pa. The attachés of the car consisted of Albert Parker, as porter; Wm. Bland, waiter, and John W. Adams. cook, all of Boston. The ronte was from this city to Montreal, thence to Chicago, St. Paul and the Northern Pacific Railroad. The first halt was at Lake Park, Minn.; the game found was ducks and chickens. Then came a three days' halt at New Buffalo, and then some length of time at Tappan, in Dakota. The next halt was at Dickinson, in Dakota. The men of the party, with a guide, left the ladies and the car on a side track and pushed out into the country. After an absence of ten days, a large portion of the time spent in the saddle, they returned loaded down with game. During their absence they secured fifteen deer, four antelopes and several mountain sheep. The monster shot by Mr. Lamb had horns which were forty inches long, measured seventeen and three-quarter inches in circumference, and weighed forty pounds. While on the trip they bagged 150 ducks and eighty geese. They went as far West as the Little Missouri; traveled about 4,500 miles in their car, and some 200 miles on horseback.

FLORIDA GAME.—Sanford, Fla., has a "wigwam," so called, where an enterprising firm have put in a big stock of sportsmen's supplies and fitted up a reading and yarn-spinning room for the meeting of snecessful ginners. Mr. C. A. Loud, one of the firm, writes of the game in that section as follows: "Near Sanford we have plenty of quall, I have bigged from 20 to 63 in a day, snipe also are quite plentiful. One day last winter a friend and myself bagged from 90 to 100. Ducks, of which we have a large variety, stay with us all winter and large bags are common. Deer can be found within two miles of town, and quite plenty from five to ten miles. Wild turkeys can be found near this place and in the country about. The fishing of this vicinity we can boast of. From 25 to 100 fish have often been taken by a single boat and we have shad, bream, pike, black bass, mullet and many other kinds of fish in Lake Monroe and surrounding waters."

Mantoba.—Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 28.—The weather here is now turning quite cold, our first snow storm having arrived yesterday; consequently the ducks and geese are flying south in great numbers. The rustling of their wings is heard throughout the entire night. Game has been nnusually plentiful here this season, probably on account of our excellent game laws and the untiring efforts of the guardians to secure their strict observance. The carly part of the season being very dry, it facilitated the breeding of them can be secured a short distance (say three or four miles) from the city. Ducks, however, are very wild, and to bag them, with any degree of success, you must travel twenty-five or thirty miles from Winnipeg.—F.

Mississippi Game.—Philadelphia, Miss., Oct. 18.—I have had very little chance to examine into the game prospects for the season. I frequently flush bevies of quail by the roadside, and as I am passing through the fields, however, and they all seem to be very full, having from fifteen to twenty birds in them, and I have seen no small or weak bevies. I frequently see deer tracks where they have crossed the roads, and I have seen several large droves of turkeys. Ducks have not made their appearance yet, and will remain only a day or two when they do come. Squirrels are generally here in large numbers through the winter months. I have not been out hunting yet, and can probably give more definite information at a later date.—Forest Field.

Missouri Game.—Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 27, 1884.—
The game around here is very abundant this full. Deer are plentiful in the Osage River country. Turkeys are numerous but very wild. The quail have been suffering some from pot-hunters and market-hunters; they are not up to the average in size. Ducks are coming in since the recent cold snap in large numbers to the slews and lakes in the vicinity of the Osage and Missouri rivers. A large pelican was killed in the river just above this city last week which measured five feet high, and eight feet from tip to tip of the wings. It was a pure white, with black-tipped wings.—P. D. F.

GAME IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Woodbonrne, N. Y. Oct. 26.—A party of three here last week took home as the reward of three days' shooting sixty fine birds. This was a fair average of the shooting we have here. I had a fine wildcat chase the other day. The fun began at Catamount Ledge; from there the cat ran down into Catamount Swamp, across the east pond, back to the ledge, and then began to circle. That was the first time I had the satisfaction of seeing him, though he was too far off to snoot. The next circle brought him within range and I killed him, at seventy-five paces, my gun being loaded with BB shot, The wildcat measured 5 feet 7½ inches length, and stood 21½ inches.—Eli Garart (Guide).

BAGGAGE MASTERS ON THE MAKE. - Mechanicsville, BAGGAGE MASTERS ON THE MAKE.—Mechanicsville, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad allows its baggagemen to collect any price they can for bird dogs, and also forbids passengers riding in baggage coaches. Consequently, when I boarded the train for home yesterday, the baggagemen charged me fifty cents for my setter, five cents more than my own fare. And thus they salt every one they get a chance at. Can nothing be done to change this? This is the main road to the North Woods. Do others fare as I do?—A. C. J. [Do not pay the exorbitant charges]

Forked River, New Jersey, Nov. 3.—Large quantities of ducks are now in Barnegat Bay, and several fine bags have already been made, the largest one so far was by a party of gentlemen who were out two days with Capt. Forman Mathews; they brought in 165 ducks, mostly broadbills and redheads. The Riverside House will be kept open till about the 20th inst., from which point the bay is most available. Harvey's Cedars, Capt. Ike Jennings, will also entertain gunners all winter.—B.

NORTH CAROLINA DUCK SHOOTING.—A correspondent wishes information about some good duck shooting ground on the North Carolina coast, which is not taken up by a club, and where he may go with assurance of success.

New Long Island Clue.—Riverhead, N. Y.—Articles of incorporation of the Amagansett Sporting Club were filed in the County Clerk's office on the 18th ult. The objects of the club are stated to he for builting, shooting, fishing and the preservation of game. The trustees for the first year are: Frank Bennett, Ahe Detmars, Samnel B. Loper, Charles M. Bennett, Henry Loper, William M. Terrell and Eugene Loper.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30 —The Southbridge Rod and Gun Club of this town, held its annual supper this evening. It was served at the Dresser House, Mr. W. C. Campbell presided. The bill of fare included wild goose, partridge on toast and partridge fricassed, squirrel pie, woodcock, and robin on toast. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Toms River, N. J., Nov. 1.—The gunning season opens to-day with quite a good supply of quail, rabbits, etc. A week ago I saw six distinct coveys of quail in walking three niles. I saw a large number of swallows flying in a southerly direction at noon to-day. Is it not rather late for them?—T.

MONTANA.—Birch Creek, Oct. 21.—The weather is still clear and no snow in the mountains. Brant and other waterfowl began to go south three nights ago.—J. W. S.

## Sea and River Hishing.

#### SALMON FISHING ON PUGET SOUND.

THE autumn days are npon us; our summer is ended, The haves are falling thick and fast, the nights are growing cool, and now and then our lovely "Indian summer" is varied by a cold rainstorm. A thousand signs combine to warn us of the approach of the days when the gentle art must be a dream. The erratic jae'snipe ise, by our local phraseology) is abroad in the meadows and marshes, startling the hunter by his marvellous gyrations, and the voice of the teal and mall-rd enlivens the waters where he is wont to resort. Our fishing for 1884 is but a pleasant memory, an annual addition to the files of sweet recollections, the perusal of which is to cheer our old age and make pleasant our declining years. Was it Tall-yrand of whom the following story is told? Asking a young man if he played whist, and being informed that he did not, he remarked: "What a cheerless old age you are preparing for yourself." In the same light the sportsman may view the conduct of the man who is not a follower of the rod and gun. The writer derives an immense amount of satisfaction from his pilgrimages to the shrine of his object of worship, when he thinks of the pleasure he will derive in his old age from his retrospective fishing and hunting excursions. The sharp corners of fatigue, cold, hunger and all like discomforts experienced by the hunter will have been removed by the obliterating hand of time, and the pleasant recollectious that are left will serve to make pleasant many an hour of reverie by the fireside.

by the filmer with have been renoved by the otherating hand of time, and the pleasant recollections that are left will serve to make pleasant many an hour of reverie by the fireside.

Among the many pleasant excursions which the writer has made during the past summer, he gives the one which he is about to narrate a prominent place.

Every August at about the same time the annual run of salmon begins and lasts for about six weeks. During this time the bays and inlets of the Sound, into which streams flow, are filled with myriads of these fish, which may be seen at any time during flood tide jumping from the water in countless numbers for some unknown reason. Filinging themselves twice their own length out of the water they fall on their sides with a heavy splash and disappear. No satisfactory reason for their jumping has ever been given. The writer is inclined to think it is done out of pure sportiveness. During this "run" salmon will take a spoon hook freely and afford fine sport. The bay upon which Seattle, the metropolis of Washington Territory, is situated is a famous place for salmon, as quite a large river (the Duwamish) empties into its head a couple of the sabove town.

Rising one morning in September last at 5 o'clock the writer walked down to a hoat house, stopping on the way for a cup of coffee at a restaurant. At the boathouse he selected a light, easy rowing hoat and set out. A pull of half a mile brought him to the fishing grounds, which lie along the edge of the deep water bordering on the mud flats at the head of the bay, through which run the three months of the river. Here a busy seene presented itself. The surface of the water for a mile or more was covered with Indian cances whose occupants were busily engaged in hauling in the lordly fish, which on reaching shore they disposed of for the pitiful price of five cents each. These Indians often fill their canoes in a morning's fishing. Scattered among the cances were a few boats occupied by white men, who, like the writer, were bent on pleasure,

from the many manufactories, would have seemed still asleep.

But action was necessary did the writer intend to do any work on that morning. Jointing his heavy lancewood rod and adjusting his reel with its hundred yards of line, he fastened on a spoon, and adjusting a sinker of four ounces weight about twenty feet in front of the hook, so as to keep the spoon about two feet under water when in motion, he was ready for business. Starting off with a slow steady stroke, which propelled the boat at about two and a half miles an hour, he unrecled his line as he went, till he had out about 100 feet. A few minutes' rowing and a vicious jerk announced that he was fast to a fish. Dropping his oars the eager fisherman commenced recling in. It is a peculiarity of these fish that when hooked they will come in without resistance, even swimming toward the hoat until they get in sight, when off they go as if shot from a gun, and it is then that the real fight begins. It is no easy task almon to gaff, and so the writer found in this instance. A dozen times did he have him within ten feet of the boat, only to have him make another rush for freedom. The tackle was good, however, and twenty minutes from the time lews alooked the fine fish was gasping with his mouth out of water alongside the boat. Taking his gaff, a large fish hook

lashed to a stick, and dexterously introducing it into his gaping jaws, he landed him in the boat. He was a noble fellow, weighing 13½ pounds, and afterward proved to be the largest one of the morning's catch. These fish will average probably 7 pounds, and they are caught weighing as much as 40 or 50 pounds. The writer has taken one of 32 pounds. A row of an hour and a half more resulted in the capture of four more salmon, weighing from 4 to 8 pounds.

the capture of four more salmon, weighing from 4 to opounds.

A brisk row home succeeded, and after a good cold bath the writer was in good condition to enjoy a late breakfast. The catch of the morning was an average one for a rod, which is, of course, a slower method of taking them than with a hand line, although the enjoyment connected with the latter process is not to be compared with that resulting from the former. It is not an unusual thing for two men, one rowing and one fishing, to catch twenty in a morning in a couple of hours with a hand line. These fish are in fine condition when "running," and are a magnificent table fish cooked in any way. As a food fish tney are surpassed probably only by the famous Columbia River salmon. Very large numbers are taken during the season. The canning of them is a large industry, and their export and sale adds no small sum to the wealth of the Sound. A few years ago, at a point some twenty miles below Scattle, 7,000 of these fish were taken in one haul of a seine. They are very gamy and fight to the last.

to the last.

It may not be out of place, as we are speaking of a salt-water fish, to mention that we have in the Sound nearly all of the varieties of salt-water fish known to the temperate zone; but owing to the fine trout fishing within easy reach and the salmon fishing; there is not uch salt-water fishing indulged in for other fish than salmon for recreation. There is, of course, no fishing that will compare with trout and salmon fishing, unless it may be Dr. Henshall's pets. When one can lie on a bed of rose leaves he does not care to recline on corn husks.

ALKI.

SEATTLE, W. T., Oct. 25.

#### ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The fly-casting at the late tournament did not show the distances expected because the contestants cast across the wind instead of with, or against it. It is well known that some casters can get out more line against a moderate breeze than with it, hence, if the stand had been moved out from the shore, say a hundred feet and let them cast directly in, the record would have heen better. The stand was built upon legs and was stationary. It would seem as if a float was the proper thing to cast from, for then it could he moved at will. Two logs would float it and it would be both portable and secure. It was suggested to use a boat, but distance casting requires a more secure footing, and a float will meet all the requirements. requirements. LOOKER ON.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

It strikes me that the Committee did not do as well as usual by the amateurs this year, in leaving out Class C. Surely there were prizes enough if they had not overloaded the minnow casting class with them. I would call their attention to a fault or oversight in the programme, and one which is growing. This is the fact that there is no place for an amateur who has ever won a first prize. He is barred which is growing. This is the fact that there is no place for an amateur who has ever won a first prize. He is barred out from all classes except the expert ones, where he must meet men who are far ahead of any winners of amateur prizes. Why not make a class for them next year?

[The suggestion of a floating platform has already been made, but whether it is a desirable thing or not is not settled. "Amateur" is informed that there were not prizes enough to fill Class C this year. Those in the minnow casting class were given especially for that class, and the Committee could not change them. Whether his proposition to make a class for amateurs who have won first is a good one or not, the next committee will decide.—F. M. ]

#### SMALL FLIES.

SMALL FLIES.

IT is our belief that most artificial flies used in Americal are too large. We have been gradually reducing the size of our trout flies until we have some midges, scarcely larger than the timiest insect which dances over the water, and we find them killing. The prevailing belief is that the hook which necessarily accompanies such a fly is not large enough to hold a good tout. If the hook is of good steel, it will do it in proper hands. A trout will often rise to a small fly when a large one will alarm it. Concerning this question, an American writer recently said that he was glad to see that English anglers were following the American example and recognizing the "stream value of fine tackle." Mr. R. B. Marston, editor of the London Fishing Gazette, claimed that the English used finer, & e., more delicate tackle and flies than the Americans, and sent on some flies which were forwarded to Mr. W. C. Prime, who wrote Mr. Marston as follows:

forwarded to Mr. W. C. Prime, who wrote Mr. Marston as follows:

"Profile House, New Hampshire, U. S. A., Sept. 8, 1884. Dear Sir—That I have not, long ago, thanked you with all heart for sending me the flies has been more my misfortune than my fault. When I received them, by the kind hands of Mr. Harris, I had left town with the intent to pass the spring and summer, as usual, rod in hand each day. But at the very time they reached me at Franconia, near this place, I was overtaken by an attack of illness, and I have not had a well hour since. Three several unfinished letters to you attest my desire to tell you how thoroughly I felt your kindness in sending the flies, and what a revelation they were to me of the possibilities of high art in the angler's employments and life. But if you know the weariness of body and mind which accompany constant pain for months, you will, I am sure, appreciate my own regret that I could not write as I wanted to, and understand why this acknow ledgment has been delayed. With the cooler weather of suturn I begin to feel some of the return of vigor and health.

But from my childhood, years ago, I have been accustomed to use fine tackle and small flies. It was my pride, as a small boy, to kill large trout on a single horse hair, and I have always since enjoyed the use of the most delicate leaders and guats when killing the heaviest fish. But I never saw or dreamed of such exquisite bits of fly-making as these. I have two or three hobbies. I have given a long life to the collection and study of early illustration in books. I have devoted a good deal of time to the study of ancient art. I have filled my house with a collection of pottery and porcelain. I live, when in town, among these associations: but all my life, my heart, is shut upon my rod case, until I get away from town, and then it escapes and enjoys its beating. With renewed thanks, I am sincerely yours.

"W. C. PRIME."

The Fishing Gazette publishes this and says:
"Some years ago, when noticing Forest and Stream in this paper, I said what a good thing it was that the Continent of North America, with its unrivalled sporting grounds and waters, was in the hands of an English-speaking and practically English race, which produced as keen, good, and true sportsmen as the old country. Since then I have met or corresponded with many American anglers, and I have always experienced the same feeling of good fellowship which is shown by the very pleasant letter quoted above. May the feeling grow and extend.—R. B. Marston."

REMARKABLE CATCH OF SHAD.—Three hundred shad were recently caught in a mackerel weir off Truro, Mass. They were of good size and condition, several of them weighing five pounds. We saw them on Mr. Blackferd's stand last Saturday, and they were bright and beautiful. As the shad finish spawning in the Connecticut River in July and are supposed to go to deep water to recuperate, it is singular that a school should be found so far inshore. The old theory that this fish left our coast for the south in the fall is not now believed in, but it is thought that they seek depths where they find a temperature of about 60° Fahr. and crustacean food.

BLUEFISH AT BARNEGAT.—Outside the beach at Barnegat shore was grand sport last week with hig bluefish. Numbers were taken running from six to twelve pounds, and many boats were out, the wind being favorable for the yachts to go out the inlet and cruise up and down the beach. A great weight of fish was salted down, and the life-saving crews were in luck for the provision of a part of their winter stores. This was about the only run of big bluefish that showed itself this year.—Homo.

## Hishculture.

#### THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE AMERICAN PISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE RIVER EXCURSION.

A T1 o'clock P. M. the second day, the members of the Fish-cultural Association proceeded in corrages to the Lower Code Foil of Warry (1997) and the Fish Lawler of the Color of the Company of the Fish Lawler of the Color of the Company of the Fish Lawler of the Association of Control of the Company of the Fish Lawler of the Color o

tural" all the matters just alluded to cannot be strictly included, and for that reasou I believe that "Fisheries Association" would be more suitable. It is the term most generally employed in Europe, and I think it is the best for us to adopt. Mr. Pirke: I think the proposed change of name is one which should commend itself to this Association. According to my views, the Association has outgrown its original purposes. Its primary object was to bring into closer relations those who were immediately engaged in the artificial breeding of fish; and when the Fish Commissioners of the several States were invited to join, some, I know, declined, because they were not fisheulturists or fish-growers for gain. But all this is changed now; the aims of this Association have gradually become more expauded and elevated—embracing everything that persuins to food fishes in all their manifold relations. This is seen in the great variety of topics which were presented for discussion during the session of the Association. Strictly speaking, Professor Atwater's excellent paper would not have been an appropriate one before an association of persons devoted simply to the best method of cultivating and increasing food fishes. And yet it was one of the most acceptable papers presented; and it was acceptable because the members of the Association have learned to take broader and more comprehensive views of the subject of fisheries. In a word, this Association has outgrown its name—and it needs to adopt a name that will more truly, more significantly, indicate its present commendable objects and studies. I think the term "Fisheries Association" would accomplish this. It may be adopted with or wit vout the definite article "thee" but I would prefer to call it "The American Fisheries Association." Mr. Worrier Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I have felt in my work that I needed the hearty co-operation of the fishermen, and I have endeavored to bring about a more intimaterelationship between them and fishculturists. I have found in the expositi

Mr. Evarts: I somewhat disagree with my friend Mr. Roosevelt. I would suggest something covering the same idea, but how it will sound I cannot say.—"The Fish Interests Association"—I don't know whether that would be intelligible or not.

Mr. Willoox: I feel as if it were desirable to change the name, judging by what my feelings were when I was asked to become a member. I said, "I am not a fishculturist, although I am interested in its scientific relations." I thought I would be "out of my latitude" in the territory of this Association. But judging from what I have seen and heard since I have been a member, I now believe that the Association has outgrown the purpose of its original organization. I think the time has come when the name should be chauged; but I am not prepared to suggest a substitute, as I have uut considered the matter sufficiently.

Mr. Strone: I do not know that I have much to say. I think the cousiderations on both sides are of about equal weight. When Professor Goode asked me if I objected to the change being made, I said I had no objection, but since Mr. Roosevelt has spoken on the other side, I can say that the change of name would, I believe, radically change the purpose of the Association. I think it would be rather a pity to do that. Perhaps I am more sensitive on the subject than some of the others, because I happen to be the one who drew up the constitution under the old name. If, however, the change is thought to be for the iuterests of the Society, I don't think I should offer any objection; but I think it would be a good plan to let the matter lie over for a year, until we have given it more thought.

Mr. Stone that if we could offer a name that would embrace the whole purpose of the Association—perhaps."The American Fisheries, Oysters, Lobster and Fishcultural Association—it would be well, but it would take a great deal of ink. I should prefer to call it a "society," because there are fewer letters in it than in "association," and the Secretary has less writing to do. As a fishcult

Pisneries Association."

DR. H. H. CARY: It occurs to me that the name might be made a little more comprehensive, and it seems to me that a change is desirable. In that view, I venture to throw out a suggestion, and ask how it would do to call it "The American Fishcultural and Protective Association." We need protection as much as anything else. There are as many poachers of fish as of game.

Mr. Endicott: I have listened to the interesting papers that have been read at many annual meetings of this Association, and have as yet seen nothing to prevent a member from introducing any matter that pertains even in the remotest degree to fish or fisheries. Nor do I suppose we shall ever have any difficulty in that particular. Consequently I see no reason for changing the name. I do not think that we have grown so large that we should be aslamed of the old colors. I am in favor of retaining the old name.

Mr. ROOSEVELT: I propose to let the matter lie over for a year. If you change the name to "Association of Fisheries," people would regard it as composed of fishermen. It would agree on an accurate and satisfactory substitution, I would agree on an accurate and satisfactory substitution, I would agree on an accurate and satisfactory substitution, I would agree on an accurate and satisfactory substitution, I would agree on the theter than the subject lie over for a year, or until the next meeting of the Association.

PROF. GOODE: Mr. President: I have no personal feeling in the matter, but it seems to me that there has been a little misapprehension of the significance of the term "fisheries" as used in the literature of the present time. We have had last year in London the International Fisheries Exhibition, the classification of which corresponded to some extent with the scope of this society, and was much broader than this institution at the present promises to be. The word "fisheries" is used in the broadest sense by a great many writers upon fishing topics. "Fishery" is a very different word. The word "fisheries," as in Germany and France, takes in the whole subject of economy in fishing, and includes protection, proparation, proper methods of carrying on the fisheries, and embraces all the subjects that have been discussed by this Association to voting for a deferment of the consideration of the subject, but fail to see what can be gained. I think such action will retard the Association in its march of

will retard the Association in its march of progress just twelve months.

Prof. GILL: I would suggest that the furtherauce of the fisheries is the object of this Association, as I understand it, and ishculture is simply a means by which this objective can be obtained. Now I think that the work of this Association uaturally includes a very wide field of investigation, and, therefore, am of the opinion that the term "fishculture" is decidedly too narrow in its meaning. If fishculture is its limit, then to be logical we would have to eliminate a good deal that has been done by this Association; in other words, we should have to call a halt, put down the brakes, and put back the work of the Association a good deal behind that point which it has already reached. This organization began in a small way—as a fishculture's association; it became naturally developed in the course of time into ay association that took cognizance of all that related to fishculture, and it has now developed beyond that point, embracing in its aim all that is useful for the fisheries. It seems to me consequently that, if it be desired to have a name which is expressive of its present aims, such a change as is proposed, namely, to call present aims, such a change as is proposed, namely, to call it the "American Fisheries Association" is decidedly prefer-

able.
THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen: Are you ready for the question? The first vote will be on Mr. Roosevelt's amend-

question? The urse volument.
This was taken and lost.
MR. ROOSEVELT: I recommend the word "society" instead of "association."
"association."
ROODE: I accept this amendment, and am willing a manufacture of the partial accept this amendment. MR. ROOSEVELT: I recommend the word society massociation."

'Association."

'FROF. GOODE: I accept this amendment, and am willing that it should be called "The American Fisheries Society," MR. MATHER: I would really like to ask whether it is parliamentary, after this Association has adjourned, and some of its members have gone home, to hold this meeting here. I object to all the proceedings of this meeting as being irregular.

THE PRESIDENT: I shall rule it in order, as the Association has no order of business. Besides, Mr. Mather has taken part in the discussion, and therefore has no right to object to the meeting as an irregular one.

COL. MCDONALD: It is the largest attendance we have had throughout the whole meeting.

throughout the whole meeting,
MR. MATHER: But the regular meeting adjourned this

MR. MATHER: But the regular morning.

The President: The last amendment has been accepted that the name shall be changed to "The American Fisheries Society."

Prof. Goode: I would like to ask one question. Supposing the wish of the majority be to retain the old name, "Association?"

The President: The amendment has already been accepted.

tion?"
THE PRESIDENT: The amendment has already been accepted.
We will now vote on it.
This was taken and carried.
THE PRESIDENT: The future name of this Association is
"The American Fisherics Society."

#### SOME RESULTS OF FISHCULTURE.

SOME RESULTS OF FISHCULTURE.

CARP.—The carp, wherever planted under favorable conditions, and receiving reasonable care and attention, have grown, bred, and multiplied rapidly. Thirty thousand distinct bodies of water in every section of the United States have been occupied with this fish. These represent an aggregate area of 100,000 acres of waste water, which have been converted to profitable, almost spontaneous, production, yielding at a moderate estimate 20,000,000 pounds of food per annum, and adding \$1,000,000 annually to the value of the products of the country.

BLACK BASS.—The black bass has been acclimated in all of the rivers of the Atlantic slope, and while not increasing the aggregate food product of the areas occupied by them, the introduction of this game fish has indirectly contributed to the prosperity of various sections by attracting sportsmen and summer residents.

TROUT.—The mountain sections of New York, New Hampshive and Vermont have their game and fish well preserved through the efforts of the State Fish Commissioners; the trout streams being kept up by artificial propagation or planting, and by protection. The summer visitors who are drawn to this region by the fame of its hunting and fishing leave there annually \$1,500,000, according to the statement of the New Hampshire Commissioner. The larger part of this is to be credited to the efforts in artificial propagation systematically carried on there.

CALIFORNIA SALMON.—The efforts to acclimate this species on the Atlantic slope and in the Mississippi basin have proved abortive, unfavorable temperature conditions, as I have elsewhere shown, having militated against success. This, however, is to be regarded as an experiment in acclimation rather than in fishculture, the artificial propagating and planting of this species in the Sacramento River having carried the annual production of that river up to double the volume it had before planting was inaugurated, and added to its aggregate value \$300,000 per annum.

WHITETISH.—The propagating

tinually increasing demand brought about by increasing population and increased facilities for distribution, the price to-day in the markets of Baltimore and Washington being from \$12 to \$20 per hundred and from three to four cents per pound—Marshall McDonald, in Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission

MAINE TROUT—Stanley, Morris County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1884.—Editor Forest and Stream: The following letter from Hon. Henry O. Stanley, Commissioner of Fish and Game, will doubless interest many of your readers.—Geo. Shepard Page. "Office of Commissioner of Fish and Game, Dixfield, Me, Oct. 27, 1884.—My dear cousin, your letter received. We are very busy with our report and fighting the poachers, which takes nearly all my time, day and night. I returned from Rangeley a few days ago, having finished taking brooktrout eggs. We secured about 800 malc and female trout in the Kennebago Stream of two to eight pounds each, and could have caught many more if they had been required. They were all taken from one spawning bed, for the most part by seining; although they would take the fly well, even when they were ripe and the eggs would run from them; but we found it a slow way. We did not kill a fish at Kennebago, and only one on the Rangeley Stream. They were the finest lot I ever saw. In the small pool below the dam on the Rangeley outlet I took twenty-isk at one pu I, which averaged five pounds each; the largest trout weighed nine and one-half pounds. We also took a male salmon of ten pounds, and saw several others above the dam, and also very many large trout, which we did not disturb. Those we took from the pool below the dam we put above out of the way of the blueback ishermen. The gates are shut, and they will not run down the stream until the water rises. We took about fifty trout in the pool below the dam averaging five pounds each. We have kept the Kennebago and Rangeley streams guarded this fall without help from subscriptions or from the State, except the cost of running the hatching house. Mr. Stilwell and myself have thus far borne the expense, and hope the result will be seen in the future. Truly yours—Henry O. Stanley."

## The Bennel.

#### FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Tannton, Mass, Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 20, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1825.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry Association, Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shure, Secretary.

Jan. 10 to 14, 1825.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans.

La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary, St. Johns, N. B.

March 8, 4, 5 and 6, 1855.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cincinnatt Sportsman's Club, Cincinnatt, O. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. — Third Annual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Flummer, Secretary Nov. 17.—Fixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Open to members only. Mr. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.

Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club at Walltown Timber, Cal. N. E. White, Secretary, Sacramento Cal.

al. Dec. 8—Sixth annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss. r. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Entry planks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (28 oents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register." P. O. Box 3823, New York. Number of entries already printed 1644. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

#### THE BLACK SETTERS.

TEN or twelve years ago I had the pleasure of being introduced to your then editor. At that time I was in your city to meet the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State, being deputed by the late Frank Buckland and his coadjutors to hand to the representatives of the Empire State models of all the last improvements in fishways and salmen leaps, con

being deputed by the late Frank Buckland and his coadjutors to hand to the representatives of the Empire State models of all the last improvements in fishways and salmon leaps, con amore.

The United States for many years—the best part of a half-century life—was the scene of very many of my shooting experiences, and, as I then contributed largely to your press, I naturally considered myself identified with your field sports. The progress—which no one can fail to observe—that has been made in them, provided even that your own columns be taken as evidence, must be most satisfactory; nay, more, highly grafifying to the large body of American sportsmen and aturalists.

At the present time sport and science march hand in hand; the latter doing much to elevate the former, the former doing the same to popularize the latter. Therefore, let science and sport ever remain united for the protection of both.

Long ere this I had hoped to revisit "Greater Britain" (vide Sir Charles Dylke), but military service took me to South Africa, over the greater part of which I have traveled, having hunted and shot from the Zambesi to the Cape of Good Hope (vide "The Great Thirst Land," "Ride Through Hostile Africa,")

However, in my own estimation being "worth two dead men still," I look forward to that day when I will again sight Sandy Hock, tread Broadway, knock over a wood grouse (Bonaso umbellus) in the Eastern States, or at a long shot double up a prairie grouse (Cupidonea cupido) on the grass and flower-clad plams of the Western States.

This rodomontade is not business, only the hope that still form you that I knew the late Dr. Porter and Mr. Herbett I wou may judge for yourself that such is the case when I inform you that I knew the late Dr. Porter and Mr. Herbett I wou may judge for yourself that such is the case when I inform you that I knew the late Dr. Porter and Mr. Herbett I wou may judge for yourself that such is the case when I inform, gratifying, indeed, most refreshing to lovers of the deg and gratical part of the we

the same time all her progeny took to that essential accomplishment without hesitation.

The first dog show in America was at New York. The famous showman, Mr. Barnum, was its promoter. I exhibited my pet under the ownership of Dougall McDougall, and she beat all competitors.

Soon after I took her to the Western States, where her performances for speed, staunchness and beauty caused her to be the admiration of all sportsmen with whom I was acquainted, and these were very numerous, hailing from Chicago, st. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville.

Belle's (her name) first family was sired by Bob, the property of the late Lord Milton, then shooting at Kent county, Indiana, a remarkably good and handsome dog, but I ever believed from the shape of his head, coat and length of ear that he had a cross of the water spaniel in him. At this time I advised Mr. Charles Wooley of Cincinnati to import a black setter of a breed that was undeniable in every requisite. Mr. Ten Brocek, Kentucky, of racing celebrity, carried outthis request. He did so, thus in due course of time a splendid black setter arrived at Porkopolis, direct from the keunels of the late Lord Derby.

The whole of Belle's future progeny were sired by this

setter of a breed that was undeniable in every requisite. Mr. Ten Broeck, Kentucky, of racing celebrity, carried outthis request. He did so, thus in due course of time a splendid black setter arrived at Porkopolis, direct from the keunels of the late Lord Derby.

The whole of Belle's future progeny were sired by this "Stanley setter," the Gordon setters and Stanley setters having much of the same blood in them, although of different colors. Upward of twenty of this breed were given by me to various fit and acquaintances, viz., Mr. Noble of Indianapolis, Mr. Logan, of Cincinnati, Mr. Selew, of Vincennes, and Judge Aaron Shaw, of Lawrenceville, Ill., an intimate acquaintance of President Lincoln. When I broke up my establishment in Illinois, my kennel of setters and pointers were sold and were distributed in every direction. Mr. Foot, of New Jersey, a distiller at Cincinnati, purchased my best dog, Beau, and the old lady Belle, the price paid for the former being seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Since my last return from South Africa I have met many of your countrymen, who have spoken of this black breed of setters as being par excellence the best strain in their country, but not one could inform me from whence they originated. This is the reason that I have presumed to write such a voluminous article, and trespass upon your valuable columns. With the hope that you will succeed in carrying out the good work you have undertaken, believe me, sincerly yours, Parker Gillanore, "Prairie and Forest," "The Rod and How to Use it," (sic) etc., etc.

London, England, September, 1884.

#### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

THERE is something in the light, fresh air of Edinburgh that always brightens me up. "A bit raw this morning," I thought, as I stood on the steps of the hotel lighting my pipe, and then feeling that my note-book and pencil were safe, I drove my hands deep in my pockets and sauntered down the street to the show, perfuming the atmosphere as I went with tobacco smoke and inoffensively scanning—

"Brother man. Still gentler, sister woman."

I always quote Eurns, ent short bread and smear myself with marmalade when I get to Scotland. "Us a way we have in the army," as we used to sing at school. Of course I had forgotten all about the show not being ready before 2 P. M. and so I found the place best with vegetables instead of dogs. The cheery Mr. Christie would make a good stage manager judging from the ability he displayed in changing the scene. The entry was a big one and the various breeds were well represented in quality.

The stagnant condition of our kennel press and the lethargic abilities of its agents forced themselves upon my notice at this show. This being one of the great exhibitions of the year, the representatives of the different journals were of course present, and among them the reporter of the Live Stock Journal. But although the show opened on Tuesday, thus allowing him two clear days to compose his report, the paper of the stage of the course present, and among them the reporter of the Live Stock Journal. But although the show opened on Tuesday, thus allowing him two clear days to compose his report, the paper of the Boot."

It was generally hoped when the Live Stock Journal Intelligence of the Boot."

It was generally hoped when the Live Stock Journal lately passed into wealthy hands, that its new owners would appoint an able manager of journalistic experience, and that such a man would surround himself with a staff of competent writers; but it soon became apparent that the new owners were wrapped up in cattle and horses, so the dogs are still left to a man whose whole qualification for the post consists in the fact that he once kept st. Bermards, and who, at the time he retired from the fancy, got his affairs rather "inixed" with a reverence gentleman who had purchased several of his dogs at unjustifiable prices. What reliance then can the paper readers hoes not extend beyond one and, and the season who said in my presence: "Show me the prize lists, I don't want their reports to you think I am going to read what Blank says abou

that they had come to a friendly agreement upon this point; while Dr. James devoted all his attention to picking out the prize winners, Mr. Pammure Gordon occupied himself with the other business of the ring, such as jotting down the awards, etc.; so in this way their opinions did not clash.

I do heartily congratulate the urbane secretary and his hard-working colleagues on their great success. The difficulties in their way to less plucky spirits would have seemed quite insurmountable.

I have received a copy of the Scottish Fancier, and I dare say I shall disgust some people by saying that it requires very little more "stuff" in it to make the paper quite the best of its class. The price is only one penny, and it is already comparatively better than its higher-priced doggy contemporaries.

The October number contains the report of the Edinburgh show, and a very pretty "fancy" picture of the Scotch black and white collie Block, who won won third prize in the open class. No reliance whatever can be placed upon drawings of dogs. If Flock were as good as his portrait, he would be a cheap dog at £200. The editor of the Scottish Fancier, a Mr. Gray, is so void of judgment as to enter into a bitter controversy on buildogs, in the Stock-Keeper, and what is worse for him, one of the correspondents has dragged away his nom de plume, "A Canny Scot." An editor of a paper has responsibilities and a position to respect, and should never make his appearance except over the dignified editorial 'we." This is how Mr. Lyell commences his reply to Mr. Gray's attack on him: "The virulent, black guardly attack on me in your last shows me that the enemies who have so often tried to injure me are again, as 'Arry would say, on the tappy."

I don't censure nor commend Mr. Gray or Mr. Lyell, the tone of such a discussion can do neither of them any good. It is not on the tapis one would expect to hear such language, but more likely on the sanded floor of a tap-noom.

It is anwaing to notice what very small beer the kennel Press is driven

tants to come before them, but promptly summon them to do so.

The Kennel Club begin to recognize that the ever increasing number of shows is lowering the dignity of the title champion. A sub-committee has been appointed to deal with the question. I hope their efforts will not fail as miserably as those of the feeble few who took the faking and trimmling question in hand.

The eventful history of the collie Rutland is now published on authority. It appears he was first given to Sir Charles Mordaunt by the Rev. Hans Hamilton who bred him. For reasons in connection with the dog's temperament Sir Charles parted with him and a large sum of money for the overcoated, sour-headed Staffa. Rutland's next appearance was at Gloucester in the selling class, "price £5.5." He was claimed by half a dozen eager applicants, but Mr. Boddington got him, and by his recent sale has cleared £245 profit without money made in prizes and fees. Usury does not seem much of a business after this.

The Kennel Gazette of October has broken out into three columns of correspondence. I think a little magnesia and sulphur would do it as the attack is not of a serious nature. The Bulldog Club held a very lively meeting the other night on the subject of "Dudley noses," I don't know if

"De gompany vighted mit daple-lecks Dill de coonshtable made 'em shtop,"

but the "argufying" must have been spirited, as those in favor of noses not, I presume, named after the shapely nasal organ of the lovely countess, only lost the day, or rather night, by one vote. The rule that a buildog's nose must be black is quite an arbitrary one and due to fanciers' dictation. The color of the nose generally follows the body color, that is nature's rule; so fallow or smut-colored dogs have frequently flesh-colored noses, that's nature's idea of the matter, but then nature is not a member of the Buildog Club. For the sake of the club I hope Sir John Lubbock and others interested in the development of the instinctive knowledge in dogs will not carry their experiments too far. Imagine how awkward it might be if the buildogs themselves called a meeting to consider the question of disqualifying all owners with red noses. The dogs would have a long way the pull (of noses), for theirs "growed" like Topsey, their owners had no voice in the matter, whereas we men and women can color ours like pipes. The old song says:

"Nose, nose, nose, nose,

"Nose, nose, nose, nose, And who gave thee that jolly red nose? Cinnamon and ginger, nutmegs and cloves, And that gave me my jolly red nose."

LILLI

So no more spices for

LILLIBULERO,

#### THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Will you allow me through the medium of your columns to ask the managers of the bench show for non-sporting dogs, recently held in this city, to explain under what circumstances mastiff puppies, the property of Mr. W. P. Stevenson (Winlawn Kennels), were allowed to compete, and were awarded prizes in Class 8, when no entry of any such puppies appears in this class in the official catalogue?

The number chalked up on the blackboard as prize winners was 41, and on reference to the catalogue it will be seen that 41 is in Class 5, which was intended for dog pups, Class 6 being for bitches.

As soon as the judge's award was made known, Mr. J. A. Pruss and I (both exhibitors) entered a protest in manner provided for by Rule 13, and about an hour atterward Mr. Lincoln handed the protest back to me, with the following pencil memorandum (not signed by any one) written at foot: "Dear Sir: The matter referred to in your protest has been considered. The rules as printed permit a litter of puppies to compete. The classes are divided into dogs and bitches, consequently the litter was properly divided according to sax."

This I do not consider by any means a satisfactory explanation. Admitted that the rules "permit a litter of puppies to compete" (i. e., provided they are properly entered). Admitted that "the classes are divided into dogs and bitches, only the stream of the property divided according to sax." but I dispute the fillogical conclusion that "consequently the litter was properly divided according to sex," which means if anything that it is allowable for a litter entered in Class 5 to compete in Class 6. If my memory serves me, Rules 14 and 16 prohibit dogs entered in one class from competing in any other, except under circumstances not bearing on the present case.

Rule 21 provides that "all entries must be made on blanks furnished by the superintandent". Rule 24 "The antries class.

case.
Rule 21 provides that "all entries must be made on blanks furnished by the superintendent." Rule 22. "The entries close on Monday, Oct. 6. Now, I should like to know—
First—Did Mr. Stevenson comply with Rula 21, by entering his bitch puppies in Class 6, specifically stating the sex and

class in the proper column of a "blank" provided by the superintendent? If so,
Second—Was such entry made on or before October 6, in
compliance with Rule 22? If the answers to these questions
are in the affirmative,
Third—Why was the entry omitted from Class 6?
The case may possible be referred to as a precedent at some
time, and for this if for no other reason it would be satisfactory to know the exact chroumstances connected with it. As
the matter stands at present, some of the exhibitors feel
themselves aggrieved, especially as one of the puppies informally introduced for competition, and to which a blue ribbon
was awarded, resembled, in formation of skull and set of ears,
an English bloodhound.
J. A. S. Greeg.

#### THE BOARHOUND GROUP.

THE BOARHOUND GROUP.

[The time were Jones and boarhounds generally are at the preserve in this country the points are little understood by the even in this country the points are little understood by the even in this country the points are little understood by the even in this country the points are little understood by the even in this country the points are little understood by the even in this country the points are little understood by the even in this country the points are little understood by the third was all the varieties indifferently, without any ideal standard, I venture to think an article pointing out somewhat of the history and peculiarities of the varieties will be acceptable to my which however, are constantly tused by continental breeders, but the original strains are the rough, which is known as the Austrian, Hungarian or Stollot, the latter being the commonest designation. The smooth wateries are the Danish and the Austrian, Bungarian or Stallot, the latter being the commonest designation. The smooth was allowed to the continental breeders and others have endeavored to give these dogs the name of German mastiff, but it is as ridiculous to try to pass these mongests of master powers as the real thing. The Sulfot are rough boarhound appears to be the descendant of the celebrated Molosans of ancient Epirus, denominated by the classical writers according to the district they were rearred in, as a side writers according to the district they were rearred in, as a side writers according to the district they were rearred in, as a side writers and more speedy Great Dane. Yount mentions and their dogs celebrated throughout all antiquity. Williams it yet found in Albania and most Greenin districts.

The Sulfots are a Graco Latin race, supposed to be descended from the ancient lilyriums. They are notineed in Groce's "list yet found in Albania and most Greenin districts."

The Sulfots are a Graco Latin race, supposed to be descended from the ancient lilyriums. They are notineed in Groce's "list was the

hounds, it will be well to enforce that the difference between the German and Great Dane in its integrity, is the mastiff blood in the former, which, prevailing more or less, causes a variety of opinions among the various breeders as to the true type. The German dog should be bred up to a standard most fitted for its work. Strength and savage fire should uot be overlooked. At the same time speed must be diminished as little as possible, consistent with the stronger lines uccessary to secure power, and mere height should not be so much aimed at. While the Great Dane possesses characteristics that have been marked through long ages, vast height and size being a typical peculiarity, this dog is louger and more elegant in its hulld, and approaches nearest to the smooth greyhound; in fact, has been considered by many naturalists as the connecting link between the greyhound and Molossian group.

Whatever standard breeders may agree upon, the real type of the Great Dane is clearly defined. In England, a great majority of the specimens that have been imported as Great Danes have been merely derman boarhounds, and each owner holds his own possession the correct standard, regardless and generally totally ignorant of the true type of the Great Dane fanciers have formed themselves into a club. On the other hand, owners of the more wear and tear German boarhound are virtually excluded if a judge adheres to the standard for Great Danes, and this necessarily causes disappointment to some, who, not regarding the grievance in the correct light, rush into print, cavil at the awards and attack the judges. The matter will be rectified I trust by the introduction of a German boarhound class, but these dogs should be bred on much the same lines as the large-sized bull-terrier, although a slightly more truncated muzzle is admissible, but any throatiness or development of the dewlap is a fault; in fact, any unceessary humber is a defect in the boarhound, as if uillitates arainst the speed of the animal, at the same time it is not or l

## THE KENNEL HOSPITAL.

THE EARS, ROTHLEY, Loughbrough, England, Oct. b.

THE KENNEL HOSPITAL.

RABIES.

RABIES is a contagions disease of the blood capable of transmission to man and most warm-blooded animals. "It is," says Blaine, "unquestionably of great antiquity, for we have authentic accounts of it for more than two thousand years. It was described by Aristotle, and historians of every use have left short but frightful records of its dreadful visitations." In England it was described with some approach to precision by the celebrated sportsman, Mr. Meyuell, but Delabere Blaine. Who very justly claimed to be "the father of camine pathology," must be credited with the tirst really scientific account of the malady. Hastes that the desease "became very common in England, and abounded in the vicinity of Loudon in 1810." In 1820 the was again observed to be on the increase, and or three or was again excentioned by Common. Since the time outbreaks continued to be on the increase, and by Simonds; and recently Dr. deorge Fleming has published a ponograph on the subject containing a detailed account of the history and geographical distribution of the disease. Rabies now exists in every part of the world excepting perhaps South Africa, Australia, and some islands. In adia and the Arctic regions. Its provalence seems to depend not upon climatic influences, but upon the facilities for its distribution. In those countries where its first appearance has happened in recent times, its origin is distinctly traceable to imported dogs. My own experience commenced in 1816, when rabies existed to a slight extent in London. In 1870 the kingdom, only subsiding in 1875. Toward the latter part of 1888 an increase was again noticed in London to this year, although the disease still exists, it is less prevalent than it baseen for many years. The great importance of a proper understanding about the disease is based, not upon its fatality to dogs, but upon its communicability to man, in whom it produces hydrophobia. I cannot say exactly what the human mortali

charge; in small-pox of sheep or man, the pustules on the skin; products the bell pox of the products of the light of the

the latent poison existed. Bites inflicted by dog dithing that period of methation are mariness that disease have been fatal. In its then an error to describe any symptoms of rabies as premoultory. If the word be used in a comparative sense, implying that in the earliest stages of the comparative sense, implying that in the earliest stages of the temporary of the comparative sense, in the control of the property of the comparative sense, in the control of the property in the the morbid impulse to do so which characterizes him later, when the disease becomes fully developed. All of this is shows any sujectious symptom until time later than the disease shows any sujectious symptom until time shows any sujectious symptom until time disease does not has long. Nearly every to secure a dog far more than a week to obtain absolute evidence of his condition, and consequently to safely estimate the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the control of the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the gravity of innocease of any his he may have inflicted by the gravity of the dog. I shall consider the special of any his property of the gravity of the are premontory, and that you is a superior of the gravity of the gravi

few days.

In perhaps half the cases of rables one sees, there is loss of power and dropping of the lower jaw at some stage of the disease. When it arises early the patient is always quiet unless for a few hours before death. Nearly all such cases are unable to bite; but I have often noticed that excitement and provo-

cation will enable them for a moment to firmly close the jaw—so firmly as to damage a stick or enable them to tug at a chain. This symptom and the accompanying quietness of the animal have led to rabies being divided into two forms—raging and dumb-madness. I think the division is somewhat crude, and that the symptoms are so much mixed as not to warrant any multiplication of terms for what are certainly conditions due to the same poison, equally infective and accompanied by similar changes in the body. Space prevents me completing this section in one article.—W. Hunting, F. R. C. V. S., in Land and Water.

THE DEGENERATE AGE.—An old farmer in the "swamp district" of Missouri tells why the people there do not want immigration: "Look here, before the war we was a dang sight better off than we are now. There wasn't many of us, and we knew each other and got along right pleasant. We could go out any time and kill a bar if we wanted a little bar meat. We had 'coon dogs and we was happy. Well, stranger, along after the war there came in here a lot of long-legged Kentuckians. They brought their dogs over with 'em. They married into our families, and their dogs crossed our dogs. We've got a heap more people than we had, but they ain't no account, and, stranger, there ain't a 'coon dog in the county that's worth a kick. No sirce, we don't want no more immigration down here in Dunklin."

THE MANITOBA PET STOCK CLUB held the first of their proposed annual bench shows at Winnipeg last week, it being a complete success financially and otherwise. Over 200 dogs were exhibited, besides a large amount of poultry and other pets. Messis, Ward and Naylor of Chicago were judges and the way in which they rendered their decisions must have been very gratifying, not only to the members of the club, but also the exhibitors as well, not a single fault being found with the awards, but on the contrary favorable comments from the press and public poured in on all hands.—F. (Winnipeg, Manitoba).

THE CROWN PRINCE LITTER.—As showing the influence of the American dog world upon the English, we may say that the present discussion as to the paternity of the Crown Prince litter, and the open revelations and statements from Messrs. Dalziel, Evans, and Rideout, of what has hitherto been hinted at, is due primarily to the suggestion by an American breeder to the Stock-Keeper, that so important a question should be taken up and disposed of openly and above board.

ESSEX COUNTY HUNT—FIXTURES.—Saturday, Nov. 8, 3 P. M., residence H. M. Banks, M.D., Englewood; Thursday, Nov. 13, 3:30 P. M., Springfield; Saturday, Nov. 15, 3:30 P. M., Stone Quarries, Bloomfield road, Newark; Wednesday, Nov. 19, 3:30 P. M., Livingston; Saturday, Nov. 22, 3:30 P. M., Rutherford Park; Thursday (Thanksgiving), Nov. 27, 11:30 A. M., Bloomfield; Saturday, Nov. 29, 3 P. M., Irvington.—E. P. Thebaud, M. F. H.

DOG LOST.—In our advertising columns will be found an inquiry for a pointer dog lost Oct. 23. On that day the dog strayed away from New Brighton and it is thought that he may have been brought to New York for sale. The dog is peculiarly and handsomely marked. Any of our readers who may know about such a dog, is requested to communicate with the owner.

#### KENNEL NOTES.

Kennel notes are inscrted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

6. Name and residence of owner.

2. Breed.

8. Sex.

iculars of each animal:

Color.

Breed.

Sex.

Age; of brith, of breeding or of death
All names must be plainly writter.

Color of the following parameters of the following parameters of the following parameters.

Sire, with his sire and dam.

Owner of sire.

Dam, with her sire and dam.

10. Owner of dam.

#### NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Jo. By the Sans Souci Kennel, Philadelphia, Pa., for black and tan collie dog, whelped April 1, 1884, by imported Shep out of Spotter (A.K.R. 1870).

Rex. Junior. By the Sans Souci Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., for black and tan, with white frill, collie dog, 6mos, old, by Garfield (A.K.R. 1571) out of imported Arvetta;

Miss Jennie Nettles. By the Sans Souci Kennels Philadelphia, Pa., for sable, with white on chest, collie bitch, whelped June, 1884, by champion Rex (A.K.R. 149) out of Jennie Nettles (Old Sweep—Lassie). Jim and Clio. By the Forest City Kennel, Portland, Me., for puge, dog and bitch, whelped May 18, by Young Toby (A.K.R. 473) out of Juno (A.K.R. 496).

Rosa Lee. By Mr. T. A. Cassidy, Cheimati, O., for black and white setter bitch, whelped July 11, 1884 Chief Justice -Nancy Leel. Oucen. By Mr. Clinton B. Fisk, Seabright, N. J., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug, 8, 1884 (Parsey—Crum).

Leila. By Mr. J. A. Doolittle, New Haven. Conn., for black, white and tan collie bitch, whelped April 30, 1824 by champion Lorne (A.K.R. 446) out of champion Lassie (A.K.R. 445).

Countes Starlight, By Mr. H. W. Durgin, Baugor, Me., for black, white and tan English scter bitch, whelped Aug, 1, 1884 (Count Paris—Daisy Starlight).

Ben. By Mr. Jas. L. Spaulding, Shelter Island, N. Y., for black spannel day websleed the means and the supplied was supplied by the means and the college whelped have a supplied was supplied by the means and the college whelped have a supplied was supplied by the means and the college whelped have a supplied was supplied by the means and the college was supplied by the means and the college whelped have a supplied was supplied by the means and the college was supplied was supplied by the means and the college was supplied by the means and the college was supplied by the means and the college was supplied to the means and the college was supplied

white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 1, 1884 (Count Paris — Daisy Starlight).

Ben. By Mr. Jas. L. Spaulding, Shelter Island, N. Y., for black spaniel dog, whelped July 29, 1884, by Black Prince (Benedict—Madcap) out of Flora II. (Snipe—Flora).

Black Thorn. By Mr. A. E. Foster, New York, for black spaniel dog, whelped July 29, 1884, by Black Prince (Benedict—Madcap) out of Flora II. (Snipe—Flora).

Black Joe. By Mr. A. E. Foster. New York, for black, with white star on breast, spaniel dog, whelped July 29, 1884, by Black Prince (Benedict—Madcap) out of Flora II. (Snipe—Flora).

Sans Souci Kennels. By Dr. Hext M. Perry, 350 Hamilton street, Philadelphia, Pa., for his kennel of collies.

Susyuchanna Kennels. By Mr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., for his kennel of English and Irish setters.

#### BRED

BRED.

Oma-Casar. Mr. C. F. Wilson's (Palmyra, O.) mastiff bitch Oma (A.K.R. 201) to his Casar (A.K.R. 12), date not given.

Bellona-Boz. Mrssrs. R. & W. Livingston's (New York) bull-bitch Bellona (Warwick-Rose) to their champion Boz (A.K.R. 44), Oct. 9, Pansy—Harry Montague. Mr. Samuel J. Burns (Pawtucket, R. I.) pug bitch Pausy to Mr. F. E. Crawford's Harry Montague (Echo—Daltr. Liver Manuel A. 12).

A Pansy to Mr. F. E. Crawtoru's Assets, Oct. 5.

Harry Montague. Mr. E. W. Bucklin's (Pawtucket, R. I.)

Doty to Mr. F. E. Crawford's Harry Montague (EchoOct. 10.

The Forest City Kennel's (Portland, Me.) rough-

oct. 10.
wear The Forest City Kennel's (Portland, Me.) roughBeinard bitch Sybil (A.K.R. ) to their champion Cæsar

Beinard blien Syon (2.3.2.3.)

N. Sept. 24.

Black Prince. Mr. A. C. Wilmerding's (New York) black ch Suwanee (Brahmin—Lady Bath) to his Black Prince.

Aladeap, Oct. 23.

Aladeap, Oct. 23.

Black Prince Riverview Kennel's (Clinton, Mass.)

a V.—Duke of Kent. The Riverview Kennel's (Clinton, Mass, f bitch Hilda V. (A.K.R. 1433) to Duke of Kent (A.K.R. 1507)

t—Duke of Kent. The Riverview Kennel's (Clinton, Mass.) bitch Antea (A.K.R. 200) to Duke of Kent (A.K.R. 1507),

astin block Assessment of the Riverview Kennel's (Clinton, Mass.) mastiff to Pride (A.K.R. 1516) to Arrippa (A.K.R. 440), Sept. 10. Duchess—Duke of Kent. The Riverview Kennel's (Clinton, Mass.) astiff bitch Duchess (A.K.R. 260) to Duke of Kent (A.K.R. 1507),

WHELPS.

Don-Daisey), Aug. 20, eight (three dogs), by Young Toby (A.K.R. 473).

Dowkie. Mr. Patrick Cullin's cocker spaniel bitch Darkie (A.K.R. 250), Oct. 4, eight (two dogs. by champion Obo II. (A.K. R. 43.).

Jule. The Kniekerbecker Kennel Club's pointer bitch Jule (A.K.R. 180).

Mag. Mr. J.E. I Granicer's (New York) whre-twited fox-terrier bitch Megg. Mr. J.E. I Granicer's (New York) whre-twited fox-terrier bitch Megg. Mr. J.E. I Granicer's (New York) whre-twited fox-terrier bitch Megg. (Hemp - Nellie II.), Oct. 12. seven (four dogs), by his Tyke (Tee Side Lad - Poster's Vic). E. Godeffeoy's Imported pointer bitch Lady Bervardine. Mr. A. E. Godeffeoy's Imported pointer bitch Lady Bervardine. Oct. 14, nine (three dogs and three bitches living), by his Croxteth.

Lady But. Mr. H. F. Schellhass's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) black spaniel bitch Lady But (Bub - Jeannie), cleven (eight dogs), by Benedict's Boy (A.K.R. 150); two liver dogs, the rest black.

Duchess. The Riverview Kennel's (Clinton, Mass.) mastiff bitch Duchess (A.K. R. 262), Oct. 30, three (two dogs), by Duke of Kent (A.K.R. 1507).

Duchess (A.K. N. 262), Oct. 30, three (two dogs), by Diske of Kent (A.K. N. 1507).

SALES.

\*\*\*\* See instructions at head of this column.

Brawler and Busy. Indigo blue and ticked Byron foxhounds, age not given (Epps—Bett), by Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker, South Gaston, N. C., to Mr. C. G. Williams. Thibodeaux, La.

Leader and Lively. Blue and ticked Byron foxhounds, age uot given (Speck—Lucy), by Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker, South Gaston, N. C., to Mr. C. G. Williams. Thibodeaux, La.

Cho. Pug blich, whelped May 18, 1884 (Young Toby, A.K.R. 473—Juno, A.K.R. 480), by the Forest City Kennel, Portland, Me., to Mr. (Foo. E. Numsen, Baltimore. Md.

Jim. Pug dog, whelped May 18, 1884 (Young Toby, A.K.R. 473—June, A.K.R. 480), by the Forest City Kennel, Portland, Me., to Mr. E. R. Hearn. Passale, N. J.

Duke of Hudson. King Charles spaniel dog, whelped April 27, 1884 (Duke of York—Jumbo), by Mr. H. H. Malleson, hudson, N. Y., to Mr. F. B. Lucy, Bostou, Mass.

Dinks—Flirtwhelps. Gordon setters, age not giveu, by Mr. G. Ayers, Providence, R. I., a bitch, Nellie B., to Mr. W. Bennett, New York; a bitch, May B., to Mr. W. Barette, New York; a dog, Flipp, to Mr. J. B. Archer, New York; one, Jeff, to Miss Kate Pratt, Hartford, Conn.; one, Dan, to Mr. J. McGee, Worcester, Mass.; one, Frank, to Mr. F. Monroe, Ponyldeuce, R. I.; one to Mr. J. H. Hartwell, Provideuce, R. I., and one to Mr. F. Welch, Holyoke, Mass.

Dandy. Sable and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped July 16, 1884 (Bub—Nellie M.), by Messrs. Fleu Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., to Mr. J. McGee, Worcester, Mass.; one, Frank, to Mr. S. Dullard, Same place.

Duchess. Black and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped July 16, 1884 (Bub—Nellie M.), by Messrs. Fleu Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., to Mr. S. Dullard, Same place.

Duchless. Black and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped July 16, 1884 (Bub—Nellie M.), by Messrs. Fleu Bros., Minneapolis, Minn., to Mr. J. A. Doolittle, New Haven, Conn.

Count Paris—Daisy Statisht whelps. Black, white and tan English setter dogs, whelped Aug. 1, 1884

Mr W. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., Else to Mr. D., D. tox, Canal Dover, O; Shck to Mr. C. Walter, Preston, Minn., Else to Mr. D., D. tox, Canal Dover, O; Shck to Mr. C. Walter, Preston, Minn., and Clara to Mr. C. Butler, same place.

Black Thorn. Black spaniel dog, whelped July 29, 1884 (Black Prince—Flora II.), by Mr. A. C. Wilmerding, New York, to Mr. A. E. Foster, same place.

Black Joe. Black spaniel dog, whelped July 29, 1884 (Black Prince—Flora II.), by Mr. C. M. Wray, Shelter Island, N. Y., to Mr. A. E. Foster, New York.

Ben. Black spaniel dog, whelped July 29, 1884 (Black Prince—Flora II.), by Mr. Chas. M. Wray, Shelter Island, N. Y., to Mr. A. E. Spaulding, same place.

Sweet Briar. Brindle bull-bitch, 4yrs. old (A.K.R. 444), by Messrs. R. & W. Livineston, New York, to Mr. Wm. H. Russell, same place.

Hor. Rough-coated St. Bernard dog (A.K.R. 1451), by Mr. R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich., to Mr. Arthur Orr, Chicago, III.

Nema. Rough-costed St. Bernard dog (A.K.R. 1451), by Mr. R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich., to Mr. D. S. Stark, Pittston, Pa. Mab. Rough-costed St. Bernard bitch (A.K.R. 1450), by Mr. R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Mich., to Mr. Chas. Adnet, Chicago, III.

Dinah H. Mastiff bitch (A.K.R. 13), by Mr. W. Wade, Pittsburgh, Pa., to the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass.

Europa. Mastiff bitch (A.K.R. 13), by Mr. W. Wade, Pittsburgh, Ma., to the Ashmont Kennel, Boston, Mass.

Prudd. Fawn mastiff dog (A.K.R. 1508), by the Riverview Kennel, Clinton, Mass., to Mr., John Clay & Sons, Westfield, Mass.

Ruby R. Frish setter bitch (Rexford—Silv a), by Mr. W. R. Roelofson, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr., John V. D. Ten Eyck, Somerville, N. J., Son, Jersey City, N. J., to Mr., John V. D. Ten Eyck, Somerville, N. J.

#### PRESENTATIONS.

See instructions at head of this column

Speck—Lucy whelps. A pair of blue and ticked Byron foxhounds, age not given, by Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker, South Gaston, N. C., to Mr. N. C. Graff, Kensington, O. Scda. Rough-coated St. Bernard bitch (A.K.R. 1449), by Mr. R. J. Sawyer, Memominee, Mich., to Mr. F. M. Sawyer, Burnett, Wis. Queen. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 8, 1884 (Patsey—Queen), by Mr. J. R. McKinley, New York, to Mr. Clinton B. Fisk, Seabright, N. J.

#### DEATHS.

\*\*EF\* See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Lady Worcester\*\*, Mashiff bitch (A.K.R. 760), owned by Mr. J. F. Knight, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 13, from dysentery.

\*\*Helen.\*\* White bull-bitch (A.K.R. 1216), owned by Messrs. R. & W. Livingston, New York, July 9, in parturbion.

\*\*Pitts.\*\* Beagle bitch, owned by Dr. L. H. Twaddell, Philadelphia, Pa.; deliberately shot by a boy in pure wantonness.

Worms in Dogs.—"Stonehenge," in his celebrated work on the dog, writes: "Worms are a fertile source of disease in the dog, destroying every year more pupples than distemper itself." While the Field says concerning distemper: "All treatment to be successful must be pretaced by the expulsion of worms." Nathre's Powders remove these pests within an hour, at the same time giving tone to be stomach and producing first-rate condition in dogs. Nathre's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1. Manufacturers: Wright & Holdsworth, 3 Spur street, Loudon, Eng.—Adv.

The Field of Honor.—A complete and comprehensive history of duelling in all countries, including the judicial combat of Europe, the private duel of the civilized world, and specific descriptions of all the noted hostile meetings in Europe and America. By Ben C. Truuan author of "The South after Lee War," "Semi-Tropical California," etc. 12 no. Beveled boards, \$2. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert 1884.

Perseverance-Island, or the Robinson Crusoe of the Nineteenth Century. By Douglas Frazur, author of "Practical Boat Salling." Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1884. An ingenious story, and a good book to put into the hand and head of a boy.

On a Margin.—A novel of Wall street and Washington. A picture of life, love, speculation, politics, and the rush of modern society Cloth, \$1.25. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

CHAIS.—By G. Hamlen. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1884. A series of weil put talks on niorals and manners for the young folks. Deserves a wide reading.

COUNTRY COUSINS,—Short studies in the natural history of the United States. By Ernest Ingersoll. New York: Harper & Bros. 1854.

Forestry in Eastern Russia.—Compiled by John Crumbie Brown, L.L.D. Edinburgh: Ofiver & Boyd. Cloth, 5s. 1884. THE COMIC ANGLER.—E. A. Bartlett, Kalamazoo, Mich. Paper, pp. 39. Price, 25 cents.

"I AM WELL AND STRONG, and don't need to insure." Queer logic Wh-n you are sick on proken down you can't get insured. Now is 'he time to insure-in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., best and cheapest of sound companies.—Adv.

## Bifle and Tray Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who for r us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

is: Colouel Sam Beaver.
String 1. .....4544544445—43
2 .....445455444—43
3 .....5445544445—43
4 .....455444445—43
5 .....455545445—46

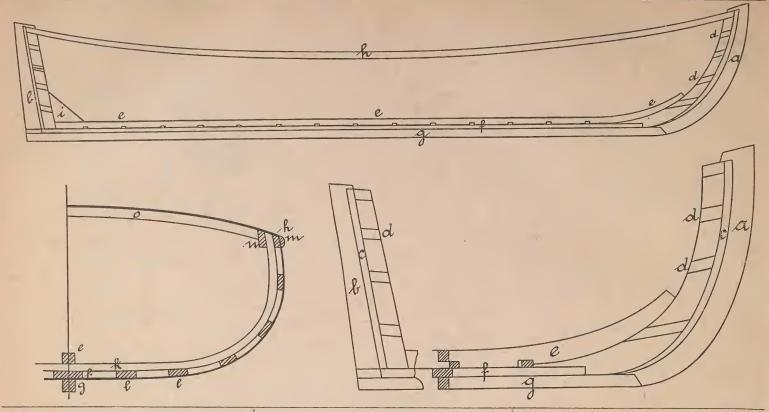
7. ...5555445555-48
8. ...555455444-45
8. ...55545554-48
8. ...55545554-48
9. ...555545554-48
9. ...555545554-48
9. ...555455554-48
10. ...45553554-48
11. 10. ...45553554-48
12. ...455545554-48
13. ...45554554-48-471
10. ...45554554-44-43-435
Colonel Beaver's score, made as it was with a new gun, is excellent, and anywhere else than alongside of Mr. Carr's phenomenal row of bullseyes would look big.
These 100 shot contests are a peculiarity belonging to California marksmen alone, the sharpshooters of other places never undertaking them. The first one with a high score was shot by Sergeant N. E. Williams of the Fifth Fattalion, in September, 1880, when he made 430 out o a possible 500 points, putting him at the head of the heap. This position Mr. Williams kept until February, 1881, when Howard Carr made 450. This was the champion score for nearly two years, when Leutenant Fred Kuhnle, of Company C. Fifth Battalon, made 457. This 457 was the best score until beaten by Lieutenant Kuhnle himself in the "endurance unatch" at Shell Mound in July last, where he won the medal with 490.

Before Mr. Carr began the match he fired ten sighters and made nine bullseyes and a four—49, and as will be seen by the score, he wade three 49s dur ng the shoot. The remarkable part of this score is the fact that all the shoots were so near together. Only two of the bullseyes touched the white, the others being well in the black, and not one of the "centers" (or fours) was more than 35/sins, from the bullseyes touched the white, the others being well in the black, and not one of the "centers" (or fours) was more than 35/sins, from the bullseyes touched the white, the others being well in the black, and not one of the "centers" (or fours) was more than 35/sins, from the bullseyes touched the white, the others being well in the black, and not one of the "centers" (or fours) was more than 35/sins, from the bullseyes touched the white, the others being well in the black, and not one of the "centers" (or fours) was more than 35/sins, from t

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

A NEW BIRD TRAP.—Robert A. Husbner, the well-known Colonel of the Independent Gun Club of this city, has invented a bird trap, on which application has been made for letters parent. Briefly it may be described as a pole, up and down which moves a metal cylinder carrying a wire cage. A falling weight gives the cage an upward motion, and reaching the top of the stake a projection relieves the springs on the sides and top of the cage. They flap away, leaving the bird free, and the momentum sends it up into the air, so that such a provoking occurrence as a bird walking out of the trap does not occur.



WELLINGTON, Nov. 1.—The members of the Malden Gun Club were out in full numbers to-day to indulge in a score or more of events, as well as to wi ness the trial of skill between Messrs. Dickey and Spofford in breaking 50 birds for the Ligowsky badge in State badge match. Dickey scored 48 to his opponent's 41, and won. The other events were:

- Free pigeons—Eager and Wilbur first, Clark and Mitchell second, key third.

  Three pairs—Wilbur first, Eager second, Dickey third.

  Seven pigeons—Eager first, Clark second, Dickey third.

  Five pigeons—Eager and Spofford first, Dickey second. Clark d.
- third.

  5. Five pigeons—Eager first, Clark second, Dickey third.

  6. Five pigeons—Dickey and Eager first, Wilbur second, Law and Clark third.

  7. Five pigeons—Dickey first, Adams second, Wilbur third.

  8. Miss and out—Taken by Eager.

  9. Miss and out—Taken by Eager.

  10. Miss and out—Taken py Eiger.

  11. Miss and out—Taken py Dickey.

  12. Five pigeons—Eager and Dickey first, Williams second, Farington and Law third.

  13. Five glass balls—Wilbur and Adams first, Farrington second, Loveren third.

- overen third.

  14. Five glass balls—Schaefer and Loveren first, Eager and Snow scond, Brackett third.

  15. Five blackbirds—Dickey first, Adams and Schaefer second, Law
- 16. Five blackbirds—Brackett and Schaefer first, Farrington second, Adams third.
  17. Three pairs—Wilbur first, Schaefer second, Dickey and Eager

- 17. Three pairs—Wilbur first, Schaefer second, Dickey and Eager third.
  18. Five glass balls—Snow and Farrington first, Spofford and Wilbur second, Brackett and Nichols third.
  19. Five pigeons, five traps—Dickey and Wilbur first, Snow and Williams second. Farrington third.
  20. Five pigeons, 21yds.—Eager first, Dickey and Spofford second, Wilbur third.
  21. Five pigeons, five traps—Dickey and Eager first, Williams and Wilbur second, Law and Nichols third.
  22. Miss and out—Divided by Law and Eager.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRAP SHOOT.—The coming tournament of the New England Trap Shooters' Association promises to be a success from every point of view, and nothing will be left undone that can contribute to the pleasure and comfort of the sportsemen. The sport will begin at the grounds of the Boston Gun Cho at Wellington to-norrow, on Friday, Nov. 7, at 9 o'clock, and from that time until Saturday night at dark powder will be burned and birds broken. The programme includes ten events, all of which are open to members of the association, and additional "sweeps" of fitty cents and one dollar will be shot, open to all comers. The Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Company has contributed \$100 toward the success of the shoot, and this money has been used—fifty dollars in the purebase of challenge medals, one for individuals and one for teams of the association. The other fifty dollars to be divided into thirty and twenty dollar purses, to go to the winners of the team and individual badges respectively. Teams from the Exeter Cluo, the winners of the world's champion match at Chicago, and from the Willard Club of Portland, the Malden Club, the Boston Club, the Spencer Gun Club of Windsor, Ct., the Massachusetts Rife association, the Brockton, Riverside of Topsham, Me., the Lewiston Club, the Lynn Len, ral, the Narragansett Gun Club of Portland, the Malden Club of Portland strength of the Spencer and many others are expected. Any club desiring information should address Charles H. Orr, secretary, 238 Washington street, Boston.

CLUB SCORES,—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Throw Physic to the Doos, the Mild Power Cures.—A strange insight had shakespeare into the common affairs or men. His touch was the touch of genius, his words an inspiration. And so clearly and tersely did he put the trath that all men acknowledge its force even if they do not yield obedience. He saw men everywhere ruing themselves with drugs in the vain attempt to recover health. His practical mind divined the truth when he said, "throw physic to the dogs," Your chances are better with nothing than with this abuse of nature. But how much better would be bave talked had he known also that the mild power cures, and that through the invocation of Humpureys' Speciacs you have the mild power that cures, and how easy the cure becomes under the inthuence of this mild power. No poisoning, no drugging, only the single tas'eless pill specific, which, like rain to the parched ground, or water to the turisty soul, cures and renews and rejuvenaces without a trace of poisoning or the evil effects of drugs. No wonder that these barmless spectifics are so sought after and so appreciated by all classes of the community. Well did shakespeare say, "I'nrow physic to the dogs," and he migat well have added, "Take Humphreys' Homeopataic Specifics."—Fort Jervis Union.

"Rod and Gun in California;" by T. S. Van Dyke, is the best thing, on the game of that country. For sale at this office. Price \$1.50,—Adv.

## Canoeing.

OANOEISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canocable waters, and other commu nications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of their cluhs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, taps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all Items relating to the sport.

### AMATEUR CANOE BUILDING.

Eighteenth Paper.

CANVAS CANOES.

CANVAS CANOES.

Long before the era of boats constructed of boards, and foliowing closely after the primitive attempt at navigation astride a log, and the second step in the form of several logs lashed together, came the intermediate step, by which the form and proportion of a boat was obtained out of comparatively raw material, and without tools. The coracle, as this craft was called, was simply an open frame of basket work, woven from branches and saplings gathered by the riverside, over which the hide of a bullock, or some similar covering, was stretched and sewn; the implements required in constructing such a craft being few and of the simplest form, so that it, in all probability, antedates considerably the canoe fashioned from a hollow log.

This style of boat is still in use, though of course in a greatly improved form, and it still possesses three great advantages, it requires less skill, fewer tools, and less expense of labor and material than any boat of similar excellence. The canvas canoe is inferior both in weight, strength and appearance to its wooden rival, but is still a very good boat for all the purposes of the canocist. The canvas skin is quite heavy when so prepared as to be watertight, and adds nothing to the strength of the boat, which requires, consequently, a stronger frame than a cedar canoe, in which decks and planking add greatly to the strength. If the canoe is of the smaller variety, for paddling only, or carrying but a small sail, it may be built as light or even lighter than a cedar boat of equal stiffness, but if of such a size as 14x80, with 50 to 90ft of sail, the entire frame must be very strongly braced, and the boat will weigh more than one of cedar.

The first steps of the building are similar to those previous

with 50 10 90tt. of sail, the entire frame must be very strongly braced, and the boat will weigh more than one of cedar.

The first steps of the building are similar to those previously described for a lapstreak cance. The moulds are cut out in the same manner, the stem and stern are prepared, a rabbet \( \frac{1}{2} \) in. deep being cut to take the edge of the canvas. The inner keel, \( f\_i \) is \( \frac{2}{3} \) in. thick, \( \frac{2}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{3} \) in. wide at middle, and tapers to \( \frac{2}{3} \) at the ends. It is planed up, without a rabbet, and to it the stem \( a \) and stern \( b \) are serewed. The outer keel is \( \frac{2}{3} \) in. wide, and as deep as may be desired, not less than \( \frac{2}{3} \) in. It is planed up, the grain pointing aft, as described for a cedar cance, and is fitted to the scarf of stem, and screwed temporarily to stem, keel and stern, as it must be removed when the canvas is put on.

The frame is now set up on the stocks, the moulds shoved in place and all adjusted, then the gnnwales \( k\_i \), of oak or ash, \( \frac{1}{3} \), are tacked on and jogs or notches are cut in the stem and stern to receive them, leaving their outer surface flush with the surface of the stem and stern. These notches should not be cut across the rabbets. Strips of oak or spruce \( ll \), \( \frac{1}{3} \), are now nailed lightly to the moulds, five or six being used on each side, and the jogs \( d \) marked and cut in stem and stern to receive their ends, which, like the gunwales, are secured with screws or rivets to the deadwoods.

The ribs \( k \) will be of oak or elm, \( \frac{4}{3} \), and then each ribband in turn, from keel to gunwale, is nailed temporarily to the rib with one nail only. Care is necessary to keep the ribbands fair, without hollows or lumps. After all the ribs are in they must be looked over and faired up, the nails being drawn out, if necessary, after which a copper hall is driven through each rib and ribband where they cross, and riveted, making a very strong

An inwale, n, 1x\*in., is now put inside of each gunwale, h, being jogged to fit over the heads of the ribs, all three being well riveted together. When this isin, the deck beams o may be fitted. They are cut out of oak or hackmatack, 1x\*in., and are placed as directed for a wooden canoe, the deck frame and coamings being put in in the same manner. The frame is now taken from the stocks, and all corners that might cut the canvas are smoothed and rounded off, then it is painted all over.

The canvas should be hard and closely woven, wide enough to reach from gunwale to gunwale. The frame is first turned upside down, the outer keel removed, and the middle of the canvas fastened along the keel, with a few tacks, then it is turned over, and the canvas drawn tightly over the gunwales. To do this effectively, the two edges of the canvas are laced together, using a sail needle and strong twine, with stitches about 6in. apart along each edge. This lacing is now tightened until the canvas lies flat over the entire frame. At the ends it must be cut neatly, the edge turned in, and tacked tightly in the rabbet, which is first well painted with thick paint. When the ends are finished the lacing is agrin tightened up, and a row of tacks driven along the gunwale, after which the lacing is removed and the canvas trimmed down, leaving enough to turn in and tack to the inside of the inwale.

The moulds are now removed, and a keelson, e, is put in to stengthen the bottom, being of oak, \(\frac{2}{3}\) in deep and lin. wide. It is slipped in, onc or two of the deck beams being removed, if necessary, and the position of each tib marked, then it is removed, and jogs cut to fit down over the ribs, after which it is replaced and screwed down, running far enough forward on the stem to lap well over the scarfs and strengthen it. The deck frame and coaming is next finished, the mast tubes set, and all preparations for decking made as for a wooden canoe. A deck is sometimes laid of \(\frac{2}{3}\) in pine or edder, over which the canvas is

#### THE LOG BOOK.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

THE DELAWARE RIVER.

III.—FROM PORT JERVIS TO BELVIDERE.

THE stage of the water on the Delaware determines the question as I to the character of the experiences to be encountered by canceists. In early spring, when the river is very high, it is full of fast rifts. In summer, nowever, the many shoals make the navigation difficult even in canoes. Our party had been fortunate in making the run at a medium stage of water, and had found, as a rule, sufficient depth, and in addition difficult and exciting rapids at points which at high water were simply fast and rough rifts. When, therefore, they were informed at the hotel that there were no more rapids between Port Jervis and Beividere, they did not place much reliance in the statement.

were informed at the hock that she were no hole replace between the statement.

After consuming a noble dinner, prefaced by a very civilized coektail indeed, and repairing and returnishing O's photographic outfit, they wended their way to the boa's, greatly admired by the gamins of the town. From Port Jervis the river flows quietly through a fer fle valley, and as they floated serency advant he tranquil stant, it was difficult to exclude the was the simple of the standard of the standard floated services the standard floated the standard floated to the standard floated the standard floated to turn shore and jump the dam as best they could, with many a bump and seratch.

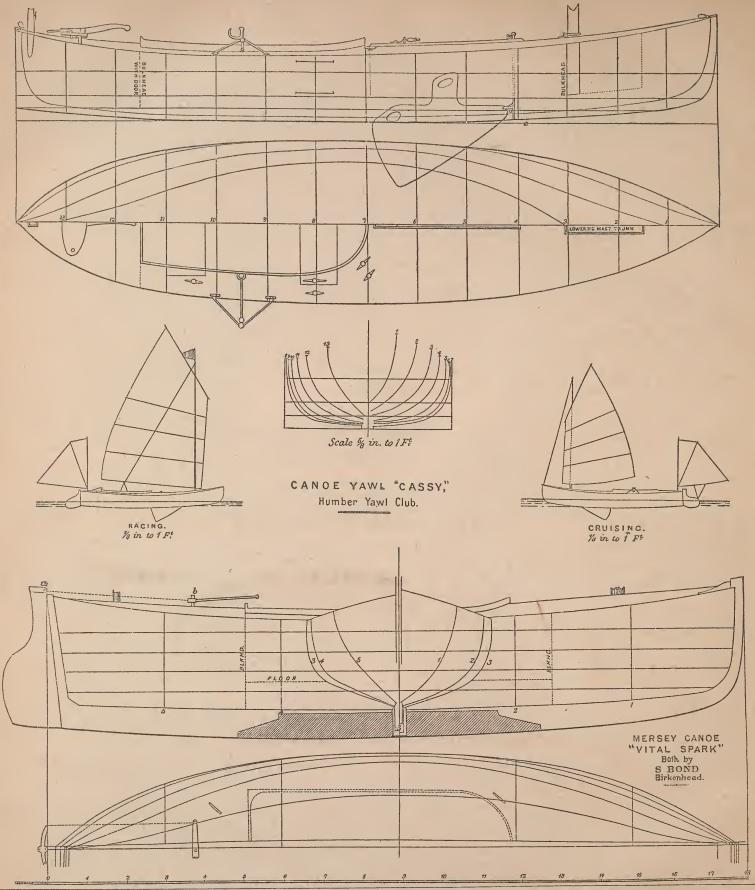
Early in the afternoon the high, green bluffs that marked the site of Milford came in view, and it was voted that the supper should be a civilized one for once, and that M. Fanchere, of Milford, should furnish it. Now this Fanchere was celebra of far and wide for his delicious table, he being an ex-cook of Delmonico's and deeply vorsed in the gastronomic art. To pull the ca lose up the soft sandbank was the work of a moment, but to climb the steep winding path, embowered in trees, was the work of several, and she party were well blown by the time they reached the top and found themselves on a plateau richly cultivated; the small town of Millord hefore them, almost hidden in groves of fruit trees. They tramped up the picuresque and shady main street to the abode of M. Fanchere and

## Wachting.

### CRUISE OF THE KARA.

July 2.—Light winds last lew u.s., and the discount of the fish only one line being on deck at the time; the run out from the line room through the calm skylight who ran the line amount memorally by telling me hing round to see if the cabin stove or some other cab caming out with the line. At the time of fastening only and the line is the cabin stove of the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who can be cable stored in the cabin skylight who cable stored in the cable skylight who cable stored in the cable skylight who cable sky

THE PENGUIN IN THE FALL RACES.



## SMALL CRUISING BOATS.

### [Continued.]

WE give this week the lines of two cruising craft, one but little larger than a canoe, and one large enough for two or three to cruise in. The former is a canoe yawl, the Casky, used on the Humber River, and was designed for cruising and racing, in both of which she has proved a success. She is fitted with the tabernacle and centerhoased devised by Mr. Tredwen, the latter of 70lbs, being all the ballast used with cruising rig, but sandbags are carried in racing, about 100lbs, being used. The forward thwart can be placed 2in, below the gunwale for rowing, or about tin above the bottom for sailing. The rig includes two balance lugs as in a canoe, with a deck for the control of the control

Length	14ft.
Beam	3ft. 4in.
Depth midships	1ft. 4in.
Sheer, bow	11½in.
Sheer, stern	5in.
Bow to after side of tabernacle	
Bow to fore end of trunk	
Bow to after end of trunk	
Bow to after end of well	
Bow to rowlocks	9ft. 6in.
Area, mainsail-racing	120 sq. ft.
Area, mainsail-cruising	60-7 sq ft.
Area, mizzen	
Length of tabernacle	18in.
Length of oars	8ft.

The larger boat, Vital Spark, is a Mersey rance, 18×5ft. She is smooth huilt, of \$\frac{3}{2}\in\$, plank, with oak timbers \$\frac{3}{2}\in\$, square and spaced foin, and topetreak and deck of teak, the latter \$\frac{3}{2}\in\$, thick. The coaming is of \$\frac{1}{2}\in\$, elm, with bulkheads of teak, 5ft. from either end.

The stem and stern are sided 1½in., keel sided 3½in., with 4½: wt. of lead under it. 4½cwt, being also cast to fit inside. The d aft is 2ft. 2in. The yawl rig has two standing lugs and a jih. making 178 sq. ft.

#### THE SEASON COILED AWAY.

THE SEASON COILED AWAY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My mind has been made up for some time that cutters could take care of their own case readily enough; hence I bave refrained from addressing you concerning the splendid average of their performance this season, and would not now break in upon my resolution but for the astonishing and joyful news which has only just reached me here in this ancient Spanish pueblo. True sailor instinct had long ago driven me to regard our shoal centerboard vessels with that technical contempt which every mechanic feels for a tool improperly constructed and unsuitable to the ends in view. But, much as i despised our sloops, and little credit as I gave them for redeeming traits, I confess the broad farce, the wholesale slaughter, the crushing blow dealt their oft and loudly proclaimed pretensions in the fine sailing breeze and moderate sea met in the last fall match of the Seawan-haka Corinthians, was more, far more than even I had hoped to see accomplished in such thorough style, and that so soon. The news was hard to believe. Truth is stranger than fiction, else would it have been too good to have been true. To those acquainted with the laws of chance, the windup of the season must appear miraculous increded. That in four different classes, ranging from the big and stately cruiser down to the stryl little five-ton hang about, a cutter should have won in each and every class and two in the fourth- that in each and every class all the sloops should have been driven to shelter, tall between legs—that this should have happened in nothing worse than a double reef breeze and fine sailing weather, and ahove all, that while the little model ships Yolande and Dairy for their modest dimensions, the big sloops Athion, Annie and Penguin, twice the length of the little cutters and elight times their size, could not face the mod-

erate sea to any advantage, and failed for want of stamina and stay in boat and crew to equal the performance of the tiny cutters—all this is nothing short of the miraculous, and such an exhibit of the cutter's vast superiority as an efficient tool for sailing purposes, that the so-called fight between the two types has verily degenerated into the vildest kind of one sided faree, in which the sloop plays the part of the clown and richly earns the derisive laughter bestowed upon this her latest and flattest collapse.

The odds against such a uniform riumph for the cutters, the odds against such a complete fail on one, were at least at housand against one. These ones the cutters shouldered, and weighted with what was almost chronous along the whole line without an exception, and survected for shelter, after thrashing them soundly in the item of speed! "Skunked" is not an over elegant word, but 'skunked" is the appropriate expression to apply to this the most conspicuous fixele far e "Shopo vs. Cutter" which the annals of yachting have yet laid bare.

A string of unequaled triumphs for the cutters, in light and heavy breeze, in smooth and rough water, now sees the year fast drawing to a close. With grand feedour's record this summer unmatched by any of her sisters; with her memorable defeat of his Montauk, twenty odd feet longer, in the close haul dash from. Brentom's to the Vineyard in a smoking scupper blow; with the triple victory outside Folin. Judith when the same noble Bedouin, the keen Heen and graceful Wenonah led to finish the whole crowd of big and little, sloops and schooners, best, indifferent and decidely bad; with the terrihei tanning inflicted upon her class hy the elegant chipper Orwa of most exquisition in the same nother and decidely bad; with the terrihei tanning inflicted upon her class hy the elegant chipper Orwa of most exquisition in the last same on the fresh-water lakes, and the many informal brushes in which the cutters have figured to advantage in point of speed and adaptability to the o

leur de Lis, and a number of squadron evolution were made, ending a scrub race home, which concluded the season.

A TALE OF, THE SEA.—The sea has lost half its romance in these axes of floating palaces and fast steaming. It has few terrors for the fodern voyager. A trip across the northern ocean is but a holiday soursion. Angry billows and howling storms, dangers and sudden eath are not now often associated with ocean life. Even the stranding of an emigrant steamer upon a rocky and desolate coast falls to upress upon our minds the great tragedies inseparable from a sea fe. We read Marryat and Clark Russel, but we laugh at the perils ovell depleted. Yet oftener than is supposed, such tragedies as the ignonetic case make prominent the fact the deep has lost none of stangers. To day brings another story of the hardships and trageles of a sailor's life, that cannot but impress by its very stranseness, he German bark Friedrich Scalla sailed from Stettin on July 11, ander command of Captain Hoffschild, for Charleston, S. C. A hurcane was encountered on Sept. 12, in latitude 29 N., longitude 54 W., uring which all the spars were lost and the vessel sprung a eak. By eeping the h inds constantly at the pumps the vessel was kept afloat in the list. On that date the brig F. I. Merryman, from Buthurst, J. C. A., for Bo-ton, was fallen in with. Captain Hoffschild grot out is boats and boarded the brig. He found that her captain (Nicker-nu), both the mates, and some of the crew had died after I aving out. The brig was in charge of the seward and two men, and had een without a navigator on board for eleven days, and was short of rovisions and water. Captain Hoffschild, finding it impossible to we his own vessel, placed ins crew on board the Merryman, took we his own vessel, placed ins crew on board the Merryman, took we his own vessel, placed ins crew on board the Merryman, took we his own started a tragedy of the sea, strange, sadder than any told id clion and yet it is but one of many that can be gleaned from a year's istor

# Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

MAJOR LOVEJOY, Bethel, Maine.—The photographs were received.
RAMBLER, Waynesburgh. Pa.—Write to Dr. Jarvis, Claremont, N.
He can no doubt furnish what you require.
Numron. New York.—Can you give me the address of a breeder of
deernound? Ans. Clovernook Kennels, 185 Fifth avenue, New

v. M.—1. The pattern is satisfactory. 2. The usual test is at a e 30in. in diameter, 40yds. distant. 3. There are 375 pellets in an e of No. 8 shot.

all the Southern States.

A. J. S.—Whether or not the use of a gun will be beneficial to you can best be decided by your physician. Rifle practice would tend to steady your nerves. The shotgun will probably not have any deleterious effect, but quite the reverse.

J. H. H., Troy, N. Y.—1. What was the color of the pointer bitch that won the cup at the bench show in New York, May, 1877; 2. Was she a pedigreed dog?. 3. Is there a black pointer in New York, and who has such? Ans. 1. White and lemon. 2. Yes. 3. We know of none.

C. G. McK. Hudson, Y. Y.

will probably help him.

G. C. R., Baltimore.—Please inform me through correspondent's column, if there is a setter by the name of Hero registered and what kind is he. I think he is owned by Mr. Jenkins, of Baltimore. Md., and is there one by the name of Mack out of Imported Gip. Empress, by Hero? Ans. No such dogs registered so far as we know.

SARGWILLAH, Horse Cove, N. C.—What can I use to destroy lice on puppies? I have a litter of setters, four weeks old, and in pite of anything I can do they are annoyed by little white lice, with dark spots on them. I've tried carbolic soap, quassia, lard and sulphur, kerosene, combing and soap water, but without effect. The kennel is kept clean and whitewashed every week. Is there any sure remedy you can recommend? Ars. Apply the quassia every three days. It will do the work.

and highfalutin memoir of "Our Frank," by the compiler, and the chapters are on the quall, the woodcock, among the mountains, a blaze at Barnegat, the American bittern, the death of the stag, the red fox, a trip to Chateau Richer, spring snipe, and domestication of game birds. 2. Other particulars will be given sub equently.

K. E. M., Waitsburg, W. T.—A letter addressed to George Poyneer Dayton, lows, should reach him. It is quite impossible and against our rules to purchase dors for any one. There are a number of reliable dealers to whom you can apply. Mr. John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich, has setters, and can be thoroughly relied on.

A. C. O. Toledo, O.—I have a small black spaniel dog o ly two months old; his hair has fallen all off of hi-legs, stomach and head, and yet he seems to be quite lively and well. I have been greasing him with lari and sulphur, and gave him one or two doses of castor oil, but that don't seem to de him any good, and he is getting worse. Ans. Try giving him Fowler's solution of arsenie as follows: Two drops in his food daily for four days, then six drops for four days, then six drops for four days, then eight drops for four days. Reduce the d-se now to six drops and continue for four days. Reduce the d-se now to six drops and continue for four days, then osix drops, and so on until you are back to two drops, when stop.

HAND CASH.—I. The longer paper shells are so made that they may be crimped, £ e., the rim turned in by the proper tool to hold the charge securely in its place. Go in a gun store or consult some shooter and you will learn just how it is done. 2. The gun with the longer barrel will burn a little more powder than the other, and a heavier charge may be used, but for all practical purposese the John barrel will prove fully satisfactory. 3. The bulging of the chake-bore will probably not cause the shot to scatter in the way you mention. The bulge can be remedied by a gunsmith. 4. There is no material difference between the wads.

W. H. J., Alkansas City.—I. No reliable cha

# UMPHREYS' OMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

rears.—Each number the special of a finite physician.—The offern of the country o Dysentary, Griping Billous Cole, Choic a Machas, comiting, Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.

Neuralgi, Toothache, Faceache.

Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo Bysensale, Billious Stomach.

Suppressed or Fairful Period,...

Suppressed or Fairful Period,...

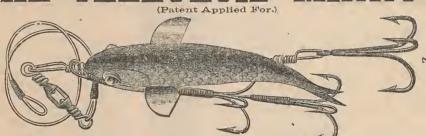
Group, Cough, Difficult Breathing...

Balt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eru tions, Rheumatis-m, Rheumatio Pains.

Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues Piles, Billious Stomach...

Fever and Ague or Caronic was warning and the control of the contro

#### WINNOW. J L = 0 3-



This Minnow is practically indestructible.

Mounted in the most substantial manner on hooks particularly adapted to AMERICAN WATERS. This cut shows the exact size of a No. 7. We keep the following sizes in stock:

Nos. 4 5 6 7 8 9

Inches long 2 2½ 3 3½ 4 4½

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE, Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle, 48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

## SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y., Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Jalencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmos Sut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

## Nessmuk Hunting Knife.



razors, but not so hard. If you dress to GEO ROCKWOOD, Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., with postal note for \$1.50. P.S.—See Forest and Stream for Sept. 18, page 147.

#### LOOK! LOOK!

## Marster's Imported English Double Gun,

TWIST BARRELS AND SIDE SNAP ACTION, 10 or 12-BORE. PRICE \$15.00.

Brass Shells, 5 cts. each; U. M. C or Winchester make Paper Shells, 12-gauge, 55 cts, per 100; 10-gauge, 60 cts.; FG Powder, 25 cts. per pound; Shot, 7 cts. per pound; Black-Edge Felt Wads, 11 to 16-gauge, 15 cts. per box of 250; 9 or 10-yauge, 18 cts.; Wesson or Winchester Primers, 33 cts. per box of 250. Loading Tools complete without crimper, 50 cts.; with crimper, 51. Three-Joint Cleaning Rods, complete with wire brush, etc., 55 cts. Brown Canvas Coat with seven pockets, 51.0. Pantis, 31. Cape, 75 cts. Drab Canvas Cautridge Belts, 25 cts. Cartridge Bags to hold fifty shells, 50 cts. Game Bags, 0 cts. Drab Canvas Long Gun Covers, with Leather Handles, 50 cts. Shot Covers to take gun apart, 50 cts. Gun Repatring Graph Canvas Long Gun Covers, with Leather Handles, 50 cts. Shot Covers to take gun apart, 50 cts. Gun Repatring Graph Canvas Long Gun Covers, with Leather Handles, 50 cts. Shot Covers to take gun apart, 50 cts. Gun Repatring Graph Canvas Long Gun Covers of take gun apart, 50 cts. Gun Canvas Lon

J. F. MARSTERS, 51 to 55 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. NEAR CITY HALL.

CANVAS CARTRIDGE BELT, ANY GAUGE, FREE BY MAIL 26cts. IN STAMPS.

## JOHN BETHEL.

Sportsmen's Canvas & Leather Goods,

The shoes are made of the same stock, all in one piece, no seams to hurt the feet, laced over watertight tongues, either red or black, with or without hob THIS BOOF IS GUARANTEED TO BE THE VERY BEST OFFERED TO THE TRADE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Write for prices.









## KYNOCH'S

### "Perfect" Brass Shells, Patent

MANUFACTURED BY
KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No 2 prinners. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal inside diameter is hearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually effect that the control of the crimping tool also straighten out to original shape when discharged The crimping tool also shells will be maded, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be maded (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000, and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents,

## SHOTGIIN AND

Unequalled for a Sporting Arm. The Improved Auxiliary or Inserted Rifle.



# Breech-Loading Shotguns.

ADJUSTED INSTANTLY. NO SCREWS OR NUTS.

No alteration of the shotgun. Every owner of a breech-loading shotgun should have one. The barrel works with the extractor of the shotgun or not as desired, and the cartridge is ejected by an automatic extractor attached to the rifle barrel.

Ask your gun dealer for it, or send to the

# STRONG FIREARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Descriptive Circulars Furnished.

# HUNTIN

This boot will give better satisfaction for all-round work than any covering yet invented for the teet. Double uppers, water-tight tongue at instep, snug adjustment at top, giving symmetrical application to conformation of foot, ankle and calf, and contributing thorough comfort, protection and warmth. Will not chafe the heel or ankle. The seams are rubber cemented before being stitched; the tongue is thoroughly waterproofed; bottoms put on with welt and handsewed; no screw-nails used as in the cheap imitations. Thorough work and fit guaranteed.

Send for catalogue of leather and canvas sportsmen's goods to

# YERRINGTON & QUIMBY,

SUCCESSORS TO

THOMSON & SONS,

301 Broadway (P. O. Box 1016), NEW YORK.

Also Agents in New York for

Lefever's Hammerless Guns.

#### GUNS FOR ALL



We offer a better spread in guns this year than ever before, consisting in part of the Parker Trap Guns (for which we are sole agents), the Colt Club and other Colt Guns, Harrington & Richardson's Guns and Revolvers, Enos James & Co.'s Invincible, Triumph, Trap, Never Miss and other grades, and the Great American Single Gun, called the Field, with top lever and all improvements. The Field Gun costs but a trifle, and is designed for boys or men who cannot afford to buy fine double guns. Besides the above we have a small job lot of guns of Webley, Hollis and other makes which we offer at less than half price. Send stamp for catalogue. H. & D. & OLSON, 15 Murray Street (P. O. Box 1114), New York.



# Sportsmen's Wear.

No.	A 1,	Barnard	Canvas	Shooting	Coat,	\$5 00
No.	1,	66	66	+6	46	4 00
No.	2.	66	66	66	66	2 50
No.	3,	46	6 L	66	66	1 75

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them; so that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterp of Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bag, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free upon application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# List of Sportsman's Books

d			by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.		m
6		mor	ney accompanies the order.		
t	ANGLING.	E E0	HUNTING-SHOOTING.		
	American Angler's Book, Norris. Angler's Note Book Angling.	2 40	Across Country Wanderer American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long American Sportsman, The, Lewis	5 2	00 00 50 00 25 00 00
3	Angling Talks, Dawson	50	breech Loader, Modern, Gloan	2	50
	Angling Talks, Dawson. Angling Talks, Dawson. Angling a Book on, Francis. Angling Literature in England. Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. Black Bass Fishing, Henshall.	7 54 1 25 3 00	Field, Cover and Trap Shooting	2	25
	British Angling Flies	2 00	Frank Forester's Engitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen	2	00
	Fish and Fishing, Manly Fishing Battom or Float	5 25	How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow	1	75 00
ı	Fishing in American Waters, Scott	3 50	Hunting, Shooting and Fishing.	2	50
	Since hass Fishing, Heishall, Fritish Angling Files Fish Hatching and Fish Catching Fish and Fishing, Mauly Fishing, Bottom or Float. Fishing in American Waters, Scott Fishing Tourist, Hallock. Fishing with the Fly, Orvis Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes Fly and Worm Fishing.	2 50	Frank Forester's Fugilive Sketches, 2v., cloth Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen Frank Forester's Fugilive S. Sketches, paper How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow. How I Became a Sportsman. Hunting, Shooting and Fi-hing. Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost. Hurlingham Gun Club Rules. Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener	1	50 25
	Fly and Worm Fishing. Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line	50 2 50	Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener. Rifle Practice, Wingate. Rod and Gun in California.	1	50 50 50
	Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne	25 1 00	Shooting	2	50
ı	Fysshe and Fysshyne. Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt	50 1 00	Shooting Shooting Dougall Shooting on the Wing. Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth Embossed leather	10	75
	Goldfish and its Culture, Mulett.  Modern Fractical Angler, Pennell.  Practical Trout Culture.  Practical Fisherman.  Practical Fisherman.	2 00	Empossed leather Sporting Adventures in the Far West Storling Adventures in the Far West Steplens' Lynx Huning Stephens' Fox Hunting Stephens' Young Moose Hunters The Gun and Its Development, Greener	15	00
	Practical Fisherman Prime's 1 Go a-Fishing.	4 20 2 50	Still Hunter, Van Dyke	2	00
ı	Prime's 1 Go a Fisning. Scientific Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc Trolling	1 50	Stephens' Fox Hunting Stephens' Young Moose Hunters	Î	25
		2 00 50	The Gun and Its Development, Greener	2	50
	The Game Flsh of the Northern States and British Provinces.	2 00	GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.	01	00
	British Provinces.  Trout Flsbing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe Walton, Jzaak, fac simile of first edition	1 50 8 75	Adurondacks, Map of, Stoddard Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake, Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley	\$1	50
	BIRDS.		Lake		อบ
	American Bird Fancier Bard's Birds of North America. Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds. Bird Notes	30 00	Lake. Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region Guide to Adiroudack Region, Stoddard Map of Androscoggin Region. Map of Northern Maine, Steele Map of the Thousand Islands. Tourists' Map of Maine.		50
	Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds Bird Notes	1 50	Guide to Adiroudack Region. Stoddard		50 25 50
	Bird Notes. Birds Notsting. Birds of Eastern North America. Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. Birds of the Northwest Birds of the Northwest Cage and Singing Birds, Adams. Cage and Singing Birds, Adams. Cours' Feled Ornithology. Cours' Key to North American Birds. Cours' Key to North American Birds. Course Water Righs of the Atlantic Coast.	1 25 18 00	Map of Northern Maine, Steele	1	00 50
	Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania	4 00 4 50	Tourists' Map of Maine	1	00
1	Birds and Their Haunts	3 00 50	SPORTS AND GAMES.		
1	Coues' Field Ornithology	3 00 2 50	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games Athletic Sports for Boys, bds 75c.; cloth Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc	2	00 00
			Cassen's book of Sports and Pasumes	23	00
	Roosevelt	2 00			20 50
	Ninot's Land and Game Birds	3 00 1	Easy Whist. Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements Han is at Whist Instruction in the Indian Club Eversion	3	50 50
	Native Song Birds. Naturalski? Guide, Maynard. Natural History of Birds. Notes ou Cage Birds, Green. Samue; Birds of New England.	3 00	Laws and Principles of Whist Carondich	2	50 25 00
	Samuer's Birds of New England	1 80	Quoits and Bowls Skaving		25
	Shore Birds. Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and	20 00	Stouchenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports Whist for Beginners	4	50 50
	Shore Birds.  Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, \$12; hand colored.  Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols.  Wood's Natural History of Birds.	18 00	KENNEL.		
	6	0 00	American Kennel, Burges. Dog, Butler on	2	00
	BOATING AND YACHTING: Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam	3 00	Dog, Butler on Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel Dog, Diseases of, Hill Dog, Diseases of, Hill	2	80 00
	Boat Racing, Brickwood Boating Trips on New England Rivers	2 50 1 25	Dog Breaking, by Holabird Dog Breaking, by Holabird Dog Breaking, Butchinson Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond	3	25 75 00
1	Canon and Camera	1 25	Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond Dogs	1	W
	Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's. Cruises in Small Yachts Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing.	2 50	Dogs of Great Pritain America and -40		75 00
	Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing	1 00	Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo	~	75
	Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor	1 50 2 00	Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: cloth	1	60
	Paddle and Portage Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Building, Kemp.	2 00	Dogs and the Public English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I.	5	75
1	Practical Boat Building, Kemp The Sailing Boat	1 00	Ogs. Management of Maybew, 16mo. Dogs. Management of Maybew, 16mo. Dogs. Fornts for Judging. Dogs. Richardson, pa. 36. cloth Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. Dogs and Their Williams. Dogs and Their Williams. Settler Dog, the, Laverack. Stonethers, Dog of British Islands. The Dog, by Idstone. Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; movieco.	4 3	60 25 75 00 50
	The Sailing Boat Yachts and Yachting, Kemp Yacht Designing, Kemp.	10 00 25 00	Practical Kennel Guide, Stables	1 3	75
	CAMPING AND TRAPPING.		Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands The Dog, by Idstone	7	50 25
		1 25	Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; morocco Youatt on the Dog	22	50
	Adventures in the Wilderness	10	Totall on the bog	2	50
,	Three in Norway, or Rille, Rod and Gun in Norway. Camps in the Rockies, Grohman. Camp Life in the Wilderness. Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall. Camping Qut. Complete American Trapper, Gibson—Hints on Camping. How to Camping. How to Camp Out, Gould How to Hunt and Trap, Batty's Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher. Rustlings in the Rockies. The Adirondacks, Headley.	1 75	MISCELLANEOUS.  Adventures of a Young Naturalist	1	75
	Camp Life in the Wilderness Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall	1 50	Amateur Photographer	1	75 00 80
	Complete American Trapper, Gibson	75 1 00	Antelope and Deer of America	50%	50
	How to Camp Out, Gould	1 25 1 00 1 50	Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth.	1	25 50
	Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher.	75 1 00	Adventures of a Young Naturalist Amateur Photographer. Animal Plagues, Flemmg Antelope and Deer of America. Archer, Modern. Archer, Wilchery of, Maurice Thompson. Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth, Government Report. Common Objects of the Seashore. Eastward Hol.	2	50 50
-	The Adirondacks, Headley	2 00	Eastward Hol	1	50
1	HORSE.		Historical and Biographical Adlas of New Jersey Coast.  How to Make Photographs Humorous Sketches, Seymour. Insects injurious to Vegetation Keeping One Cow.  Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols., per vol. May nard's Manual of Taxidermy Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher. Natural History Quadruped. North American Insects. Packard's Half-Hours With Insects. Pistol, The. Photography for Amateurs.	5	00 00 00
1	American Roadsters and Trotting Horses Bits and Bearing Reins	5 00	Insects Injurious to Vegetation	6	00 50 00
	American robusters and rotoning notsess.  Bits and Bearing Reins.  Boucher's Method of Horsemanship.  Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols.  Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.  Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo.  Dwyer's Horse Book.  Horseback Riding. Durant	30 00	Life and Wrltings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,	1	
1	Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	1 50	May nard's Manual of Taxidermy	1	50 25
	Horseback Riding, Durant.	1 25 1 00	Natural History Quadruped	,	75
1	Horses and Hounds.	80	Packard's Half-Hours With Insects	1	50 75 50 50 50 60
	Horses, Famous American Trotting	75 75 1 50	Photography for Amateurs Practical Forestry, by Fuller Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration,	1	60 50
	Jenning's Horse Training.	1 25	Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration,	1	50
	Mayhew's Horse Doctor	3 00	Practical Orange Culture	1 2	00
1	McClure's Stable Guide	1 00	Randall's Practical Shepherd Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock	2 3	00
-	Riding and Driving	3 00	Studies in Animal Life, Lewis	1 3	00 50
	Dwyer's Horse Book.  Horseback Riding, Durant.  How to Ride and School a Horse.  Horses, Famous American Race.  Horses, Famous American Trotting.  Horses, Famous American Trotting.  Horses, Famous American Trotting.  Horses, Famous American  Jenning's Horse Training.  Manual of the Horse.  Mayhew's Horse Doctor.  Mayhew's Horse Doctor.  Mayhew's Horse Doctor.  Mayhew's Horse Management.  McClure's Stable Guide.  Rarey's Horse Tamer.  Riding and Driving.  Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's.  Stable Management, Meyrick.  Stonchenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia.  Stonchenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia.  Stonchenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo  Stonchenge on the Horse, American edition,  **Race of the Horse of	1 00 3 75	The Forester, by Brown	10 20	00
	Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition	8 50	The Heart of Europe	3	75 00
	12mo The Book of the Horse	2 00 12 50	The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols.  The Book of the Rabbit	10 5	00
	The Saddle Horse	2 00	The Taxilermists' Manual, Brown	15	00
	Veterinary Dictionary, Going	2 00	Woods and Lakes of Maine.	3	00
	Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, 12mo. The Book of the Horse. The Saddle Horse. The Horse Owner's Safeguard Veterinary Dictionary, Going Wallace's American Stud Book. Wallace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols, Woodruft's Trotting Horses of America. Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.	20 00 2 50	Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, Batty Practical Orange Culture, Practical Poultry Keeping, Randall's Practical Shepherd. Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock Studies in Animal Life, Lews The Cream of Leicestershire. The Forester, by Brown. The Rorthwest Coast of America. The Heart of Europe. The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols. The Book of the Rabbit The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown. Wild Flowers of Switzerland. Woodcraft, "Nessmuk". Woods and Lukes of Maine. Yellowstone Park, Ludlow, quarto, clot's, Government Report.	2	50 00
1	rouatt and Spooner on the Horse	1 50	Youatt on Sheep	1	00

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

## THE NICHOLS Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excel ence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods. Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

YOL. XXIII.—No. 16. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re-Anonymous communications will not be re garded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five coples for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, England.

Address all communications,
Forest and Stream Publishing Co. NEW YORK CITY.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.

The Maine Deer Law.
Covered Ranges.

THE SPONTSMAN TOURIST.
Florida Again.—Y.
A Trip to Idaho,
Crofters and Scotch Landlords,
NATURAL HISTORY.
Notes of the Woods and Waters.
Black Brant.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
The Choice of Weapons,
The Maine Game Law.
Goose Shooting on the Platte.
Hawk, Prairie Dog, Peccary.
Wolf.

Wolf.
The Question of Numbers.
Long Island Shooting.
The Bear that I Did Not Get.
In Dakota Sloughs.
Some Remarkable Shots.
Philadelphia Notes.
Nebraska Notes.

Philadelphia Aoues.
Nebraska Notes.
Nebraska Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Vicality of Ellack Bass.
A Qualit Fishing Record.
Fishing Rod Reels.
FISHCHLIVER.
The American Fishcultural Association.

THE KENNEL. Mother Demdike.

EAVIN.
THE KENNEL,
Notes from High Point,
An Experience in Training.
The Collie Classes.
National Field Trials.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Pacific Coast Items.
The Trap.
New England Association.
CANOENS.

New England Associated Canoeins.
The Log of the Gemini.
The Monican Settee.
The Galley Fire.
Miscellaneous.
Edible Mushrooms.
Camp Stoves and Wet Canoes.
Venison and Bear.

Venison and Deas.
YACHTING.
Depth in the Fishing Fleet.
A New Cruising Club.
Steel Shipbuilding.
A Boat for Rowing and Salling.
Young Corinthians on the Dela-

#### THE MAINE DEER LAW.

In another column will be found an interesting letter on this subject from a well-known correspondent. It was to be expected that Mr. Wells would make out a strong case for any side which he might espouse. He does so now, yet, perhaps, there is a word or two to be said on the other side.

whole question as to the desirability of a change in the Maine law, hinges on the date at which the fawns are born. Can the doe be killed in September without destroying the fawns which depend on her? Setting aside this question, the arguments brought forward by our correspondent would apply as well to opening any month of the summer for deer shooting as well as September. No doubt more visiting sportsmen would come to Maine if the deer law were to be taken off in August or July, and since the cover in those months is thick and noisy, and for other reasons given by Mr. Wells, but few deer would be killed. Yet we should be sorry to see the summer months thrown open to the deer

That the woods of Maine fairly swarm with deer and caribou is due to the excellent methods of the Maine Fish and Game Commissioners, but seems no reason at all for extending the open season. The woods of Maine have before swarmed with these animals, but they became less and less numerous, until within a few years they were very scarce. Is it worth while to enter upon a course of action which, while it may possibly have no bad effect, may be only the first step toward rendering nugatory all the money and time and eareful thought that has been expended upon this sub-

It is not a question of to-day only. The number of visitors to the Maine forests is larger now than ever before, and is not likely to grow less in the years to come. To furnish the game to attract this throng of visitors, the supply of animals must be increased proportionally. They have increased and are still increasing. But because game protection has worked well for a few years and now has the support of the people, is it worth while to take risks which may cost Maine

and the people of Maine dear in the future? We think not. Is there not room here for a little conservatism?

The average date at which the does bring forth their young is by no means positively established. We think that the weight of evidence goes to show that the majority of fawns are born, in the latitude of Maine, late in May and early in That there is a considerable difference in the time at which individual females wean their young is a well known fact which we should be the last to question, but we are not prepared to yield our assent to Mr. Wells's proposition that fawns are usually able to take eare of themselves by September 1. The question is one which can only be determined by observation, and with all possible respect for the experi-ence of others, we still believe that, as a rule, the deer usually suckle nearly up to October 1.

It is well established that the period during which the young are dependent for nourishment upon the mother is not than four months. As Mr. Wells states, Judge Caton makes this assertion, and Dr. Merriam, in his "Mammals of the Adirondack Region," confirms it, both agreeing that the spotted coat is worn for at least this length of time. There is no doubt that the fawns suck as long as they wear the ornamental coat. Now Dr. Merriam's observations in the Adirondacks, a region which agrees pretty well with the Maine woods in elimate and general conditions, go to show that a few fawns are born in April, the majority in May, and a few late ones in June. Our own observations made in the same latitude as Maine, lead us to believe that it is in late May and early June that most of the fawns are brought forth. Suppose we take May 15 as the average, then the fawns will continue to draw sustenance from their dams up to the 15th of September. But we believe that there are a good many fawns which suck later than this, for we have, we regret to say, been obliged many times to see does killed late in September and even in the first days of October, whose udders were still distended with milk. And it is not a pleasant thing to see this, killing of a lean old doe whose young you are pretty sure must starve.

From a practical point of view, that is so far as the pre servation of the deer supply is concerned, we do not regard the question of this change of dates as of vital importance. Jacking is not, according to our way of thinking a very deadly way of hunting, and so far as the deer are con-cerned, September is the best month in which to prac-Looked at from an ethical standpoint, however, this mode of deer killing has but little to recom mend it. We consider it a cruel method of hunting, be eause of the weapon used and uncertainty of killing the object shot at, owing to the dim light, the unsteady resting place and the eramped position. It is generally acknowledged we believe, that a large proportion of the animals hit are never recovered, but make their way into the forest, there to die a slow and painful death. Of course if meat is the only object, and the "hunter" kills his deer as he would butcher a sheep in a pen, jacking is excusable, but if a man is anxious to kill a deer for the sport of it, we should think that he would not care to do it by the aid of a jack.

We are much of the opinion of Dr. Merriam who, after describing this method of taking deer, says: "But after all, when the novelty has worn off, one cannot help realizing that it is like carrying a lantern any dark night through frontier pasture, and shooting the first unlucky cow that chances to stand in the path."

Wells regards the question of this change of dates from a coldly practical standpoint, and he rather hints that we have sentimental views about it.

But little more than a year ago we were traveling with a companion through a deer country. One day, as we were moving from one camp to another, an object was descried which looked either like an old weather-beaten gray log or It was at length made out to be the latter, and as we passed for a moment behind a bit of cover, one mandropped down out of sight while the other kept on his way still watched by the deer, from which he was now walking. The was hidden by the cover crept slowly up within range of the victim, and fired a deadly shot. The deer dis appeared, and in its place bounced up two little fawns still in the red spotted coat. They ran a little way and watched us curiously as we walked toward them. When we came to the spot there lay, the old doe. She was in the blue already, for it was Oct. 1; but her udder was full, and her dugs drawn down by the eager pulling of the tiny mouths that would never close on them again. Poor she was, her bones showing through the skin—as a nursing doe's almost always do—scarcely worth the cartridge that had killed her. For very shame's sake we took her along, and while we were cutting her up, the little fawns, unsuspicious of danger,

walked about within a stone's throw and gazed at us, and wondered where the mother was, but felt sure that she would call them when those queer two-legged animals went away. We had not the heart to do them the kindness to kill them. crime already committed was enough, and the sight of those innocents on the hillside that bright October day eaused a tugging at the heart strings that we hope never to The sermon then preached will not soon be forfeel again. gotten by those to whom it was addressed. One of the -a man whose appearance would not lead one to think him over tenderhearted—said, as we moved away, "By —, I feel as if I had killed a baby."

Perhaps we are sentimentalists. But, while holding very decided views on this question, we are not bigots, nor do we desire, as our correspondent suggests, to "have the last word." We are glad to see the subject discussed by so able a writer as Mr. Wells and hope to hear from others.

#### COVERED RANGES.

IT is becoming every year more and more difficult for the managers and officers of the various English volunteer regiments to secure eligible out-door ranges within easy distance of the centers of population. The volunteer force in Great Britain has its thousands of members, and each large city has many flourishing eorps. The fact that shooting is an important part of a soldier's duty, whether that soldier be a civilian or a professional man of arms, is abundantly recognized, and as far as possible, everything is done to encourage ball practice before the targets. There are scores and scores of ranges seattered here and there through the country, but one by one they are ordered closed by the local authorities on account of the danger from flying bullets, or else the use of the land for building crowds the range out of existence. To-day it is difficult to find a ground for even the midranges, while a long-range plot is dreamed of more often than attempted.

The Wormwood Serubs ranges, so accessible to such a large number of the volunteers in London, has during the year past been almost totally closed, and a commission of officers was appointed to find another site rear the metropolis for the establishment of a range. The search was made but proved futile, and now, as a last resort, the old Wormwood Scrubs ranges are to be so arranged that stray bullets may be eaught on interposing screens, and so up to 300 yards at least, there will be something after the fashion of the continental ranges and our own Schuetzenfest parks.

This brings up the question of establishing working ranges near large cities very prominently, and each year it is becoming a more pressing one for our English friends. Near Man chester it is proposed to have a covered range of 500 yards, and while there are many well-founded objections to such an alley for shooting in, yet it is a vast improvement over the alternative evil of having no shooting at all.

The question comes right home to us here in New York, where we have no really get-at-able range. Creedmoor, though almost within sight of the metropolis, is as inconveniently located as it could well be, and this alone has had much to do with the lack of interest which seems to exist here respecting matters of marksmanship. We firmly believe that a good range of from to 200 to 600 yards would be sure of a good patronage if it could be so located as to be readily reached from the center of the city. If necessary, for the safety of the residents of the neighborhood—a first consideration in all cases—that the range be covered in, then let it be a covered one, with such bulwarks and screens as shall make it physically impossible for the most careless and stupid marksman to send a bullet astray. A range with great fences cutting off the cross winds, destroying all opportnuity for distance judging by the man at the firing point is very inferior compared with a range in the open, but it is vastly better than nothing at all.

In this city such a range could and ought to be established by the militia authorities as a sort of central school of marksmanship for all the members of all the regiments here-Day and evening practice might be had, and with a regular resident teacher, or by a system of rotation by which each militiaman would be put through a course of lessons by his own officers, great and valuable results would be reached. Civilians might be permitted to use the range and would soon flock to it in liberal numbers. The experiment is worth the trying, for it is certain that the superiority will always lie with the country commands so long as the city soldier can only use his rifle as a toy, in a room and for going through the manual of arms, while the countryman by a walk of ten minutes or less, finds a convenient stretch of meadow or water over which he can fire without let or

## The Sportsman Tourist.

#### A TRIP TO IDAHO.

A TRIP TO IDAHO.

THE charming weather of October was too great a temptation to continue my inland cruising to be resisted, and I found a partial excuse in a little business "out West" to make an excursion toward the setting sun. An old mining friend, who had prospected over nearly every inch of California, Idaho and Montana, dropped into my office daily to smoke a pipe, and enthused for hours over the scenery and the shooting and fishing of Idaho, and especially of the Saw Tooth Range and Wood River country. The yarns he told of the trout streams, salmon fishing, grouse, deer and wild goat shooting were worthy of a genuine sportsman; not that I insinuate that sportsmen are given to tough stories; we all know they are veritable Geo. Washingtons and are as truthful as political newspapers.

My old friend is not much of a sportsman, even though he may have some of their leading habits, and 1 accordingly made duc allowances, but by degrees I found myself giving much thought to the marvellous stories he told, and my night's rest was much disturbed with dreams of large trout that obstinately refused to be landed, droves of deer that got in my way, and grouse getting up with a whirr under my nose. I suspected that my old friend had sinister designs on me. I knew he had a mine to sell and wanted me to go out and look at it. He had discovered my weak point and began insidiously to undermine my earthworks. He did not talk mine much, but talked fish and game a good deal. At last good resolutions to stay at home gave way, and one fine morning last mouth found my old friend and myself comfortably stowed away in a West Shore coach westward bound.

By way of evincing my disbelief in his stories of shooting.

their one. It was rough fishing though; the cañon and the brush was too thick to admit of satisfactory fly work, but whenever a hole could be got at, it was lively work. Suffice it to say it was a highly satisfactory day. The fish were not large, but they were all of good size and as gamy as Eastern trout. We did not count our fish, but we had a backload—more than we knew what to do with. Plate after plate disappeared at the supper table. Our performance was prodigious, with the sharp appetite consequent upon the exercise and bracing aur. The weather was superb. The air is exhibarating, and the amount of fatigue one could endure in that atmosphere is marvelous.

It would have been a red-letter day in one's life to have been properly prepared and to have cruised around the country shooting and fishing in the many streams to be found within easy distance of the settlements; but time was up; we wcre due in Gotham on the 25th, so turned our faces homeward, well pleased with the excursion—which was merely a prospecting trip—marking out the ground for a cruise the coming season. And you can hazard your Wellingtons that I will be there and I will have my tent, my blankets and my gun the next time, and fully prepared to enjoy all that Idaho affords. Moral, take your gun and don't depend upon promises of guns everywhere. There is not a decent guu in the country, and I am made enough to kick myself in being humbugged by my old red-nosed friend into leaving mine at home. If was unsportsmanilke and I am ashamed of myself. However, we will see what next summer will bring forth. I will stand the Mormon babies and the anti-dyspeptic stage wagons willingly to get the chance to try it over again. Old nosey was right; there is good fishing and shooting in Idaho sure—as well as good mines—and haung me if that designing old miner didn't get me on the mining proposition. I think I was induced to go in for an excuse to make future perigrenations to that paradise of thes sportsman.

It may seem rather unsportsmanike to fish for trout

next and look at it. He had discovered my weak point and sogna insidiously to unterestiment yearshows. He could be a supported that the properties are exposed withingly to get the signal particles and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of the propert

molested, and only gillies and gamekeepers wander over their lonely wastes, guarding them against the depredations of poachers and would-be utilizers. Many of these estates are of vast extent, comprising thousands and thousands of acres, great tracts of which are, as I have said, set apart solely for the preservation of game. Such proprietors as the Dukes of Sutherland, Bute and Montrose, and Lairds like Farquahson and Johnson, divide whole counties among them, and maintain grouse moors and deer forests of size that seems fabulous when their purposes are weighed in the seales of political economy.

tain grouse moors and deer forests of size that seems fabulous when their purposes are weighed in the seales of political economy.

Not long ago I was in Sutherlandshire, that wild, broken county, which stretches its marge of mountain and lake across the north of Scotland. I was fishing in Lock Shin and its tributary waters, and in my various excursions naturally had considerable intercourse with the Magnuses and Donalds of the neighborhood. Since then I have traveled in other portions of this and the adjoining counties, but everywhere I found the same story; to every question I met the same answer, "his Grace wad 'na wish it the whiles," or "a weel may be his Grace kens t' wad be gud." Nothing seemed possible to be said, or done, or thought, or dreamed of in this northern fastness unless "his Grace" should first approve. To his Grace the Duke of Sutherland belongeth the land, and the people, and the doings thereof. The diminutive railway, which is the main artery of his possessions, was built by his orders and with his money, and is as much a chattel of his as the knocker on his front door. The hotels, the roads, the villages of all this euormous county are his, and through his agents he reigns in this petty kingdom in an autocracy tempered only by the prestige of external republicanism. Some twelve months since there was a good deal of talk in England about certain entire villages in this dukedom having been somewhat summarily moved on to make room for grouse and deer. Mais qu'y faire; their sheep and cattle had long since been forbidden on the hills because forsooth deer were too fastidious to range over the same ground as their domesticated brethren, wherefore the herdsmen soon followed. Nevertheless strangely enough some crofter mutterings echoed among those descreted hills, and a murmur of discontent found its way into the English papers—useless, however, save to fan a smouldering fire, for the fiat having gone forth, his Grace's will was done.

But as with all questions so with the grievances of crofters

among those descreted hills, and a murmur of discontent found its way into the English papers—useless, however, save to fan a smouldering fire, for the fiat having gone forth, his Grace's will was done.

But as with all questions so with the grievances of crofters, the subject wears two faces. A generalization will defeat any argument, and it is not to be maintained that the highlands of Scotland are fitted for the support of a large population, or capable of grazing any very extensive herds. The wildness of the country and its poverty preclude the possibility of this. Countless storms, and rains, and torrents, have swept the soil from the mountains to the valleys, where farming alone can be done; while the mountains, hiding their naked crags among the mists, or clad in such apology for verdure as the knotted licather or rank grasses of the morass can give, have little to offereven to the most enterprising of sheep or cattle. In some places, of course, the mountains are exceptionally fertile, and pasture might be found in abundance enough to feed the combined flocks of Nathan and Jacob. But such rich moorlands are not too plentiful. I have iately been staying in a typical highland valley, as barren as beantiful, and where immemorial freedom wonders vaguely at the rumors of crofter claims elsewhere. It was situated at the western end of Lock Katrine, that gem of the Highlands, and the house of the Laird which formed the center of quite a little gathering of dependent gille cottages, had been the stronghold of the famous Rob Roy, to a desendant of whom it now belongs. Avoiding the gaze of the world, it nestled among a thick belt of trees that, sweeping down a gorge of Ben Dhu, dipped their shadows into the almost stream of the lake. Behind the house climbed the great moorlands of Perthshire, tumbling in condition on upon another, and in front more mountains rearred their gaunt barriers between the solitudes of the glen and the outer world. In their distant arms they held the waters of Lock Lomond and countless sm

grass.

But in spite of factions and the changes of time, it is curious to note how strong is the claunish feeling prevalent in most localities, and how deeply ingrained in the Scotch tenantry is the desire for a chieftain, who shall be the head and leader of all the many minor offshoots of the family.

In most Highland valleys there is the laird par excellence, of whom all the gillies for miles around speak with respect, and whose doings are hardly looked upon in the light of a tyrannical dog in the manger, who cherishes the silence of his moors during ten months of the year in order that for the remaining two he may awake their deepest echoes in a fusilade de jeu. The same old clannish spirit, only of more peaccable type, resides in the Dougals and Macnabs of today as in the "good old times," when the difference of a red or green stripe in the tartans of chance-meeters was sufficient warrant of mutual enmity to send the hands of the wearers to toy with the hilts of their claymores. Of course not a few of these lairds owe their position to the recent acquirement of wealth, when the respect that is meted out to them is merely a serving of mammon and unstable, but in the majority of cases they represent through long past ages the countless traditions of the clan. With lairds who trace their ancestors back into the days when chieftains were demi-gods and heroes in the eyes of their followers, small wonder is it that the peasantry have not wholly lost their ancient instincts. And such sansculottic brethren as would tumble down all these mile stones of history, mayhap will find here, before putting into practice their cry of the land for the people, a stone in the machinery which shall prove hard to extract. Yet grievances the crofters undoubtedly have, and mightily offensive ones too. While deer refuse to fraternize with sheep, and the rich land owners insist upon making Scotland one vast Chevy Chase, the sheep must go. Then comes the counter claim of the many but poorer classes to have liberty of grazing their cattle on these zealously protected pleasure grounds. And so far wealth and power have conquered, but the oil on the troubled waters is thin, and a little storm will break it. It is one of the political riddles of modern times rather than a Scotch joke which may require a surgical operation to solve.

For

gical operation to solve.

For a weary long seven years the kine of the crofters have been lean; but it is in no dream that these same crofters ask if the time has not come when the kine shall stand in full pastures and be fat.

J. B. A.

DUKTECH, Glengyle, Scotland, Aug. 9.

#### FLORIDA AGAIN .-- VI.

FLORIDA AGAIN.—VI.

To the fresh-water sailor and fisherman who can enjoy the capture of large-mouthed bass, the St. John's River offers an extensive field for adventure. The creeks emptying into the river are stocked with bass, which will take a spoon fly or live bait. The river can be easily ascended in a sailboat to Lake George, but above that point a tow behind a steamboat had better be secured to Lake Monroe. Above the latter point a boat can be rowed or sailed to the head waters of the river. If the cruisers are disposed to enjoy a long sail and explore the interior of the State, they can transport their boat by rail from Sanford to Kissimmee. Launching their craft, they can cro-s Lake Tahopekaliga, descend the Kissimmee River, and skirt the western shore of Lake Okeechobee until the Diston drainage canal is sighted. Passing through the canal, the Calloosahatchee River will be reached at Fort Thompson. By descending this river the fisherman will arrive at Punta Rassa.

To the east and south of Waldo (on the Transit Railroad), within a radius of fifteen miles, more than a dozen beautiful lakes will be found, where the canoeist can enjoy sailing, fishing and shooting. The lakes vary from one to seven miles in length, and as the majority of them are but a short distance apaut, a canoe is easily transported from one to the other. The land between the lakes is high and rolling, and quail will be found in plenty. The lakes are well stocked with bass and bream, and many of them are the winter resort of ducks. In the lowlands about some of the lakes snipe abound. To reach these lakes a canoe or boat should be transported by rail to Waldo. A canal has been excavated from this place to Lake Alto, and from it to Lake Santa Fe the former is one, and the latter seven miles long. From Santa Fe a good road leads to Five Mile Lake, two miles distant. By short portages at least one dozen lakes can be reached, and as a finish, the Etoniah Creek can be descended to the Stavannab, Ga., a new field has been opened up to the h the sportsman should visit these islands it might be well for him to parronize No. 3 cotton duck leggings or a pair of long-legged india rubber hoots. By using a canoe or a light flat-bottomed boat the Suwanee River can be descended to the Gulf. From Ellaville to within twelve miles of the ocean the fishing will prove very poor. Boats can be transported by rail from Savannah or Jacksonville to point of trans-shipment. Persons desirous of visiting the Okefinokee Swamp should communicate with George W. Haines, office Swamp should communicate with George W. Haines, office Treight on boat and the point where boat taust be removed from train. Mr. H. has prepared a map of the region based on surveys and explorations, and we feel assured that he would supply sportsmen with copies at the mere cost of making same. Of what we know of Okefinokee we assured that sportsmen would find it worthy of their notice.

Lake Ware, on the line of the Florida Sonthern Railway, is worthy of attention. It is a beautiful sheet of pure water, surrounded by high banks except at its westerly end. At this point there are islands, grassy flats and extensive patches of lilypads; and as a consequence ducks and black bass are plentiful. On the south shore, distant about one mile from the railroad depot, is the South Lake Ware Hotel, where the sportsman can find good accommodations at two dollars and a half per day. I tried the cuisine last winter and can speak in its favor. In the woods quail are plenty and in the hamaks squirrels will be found.

Leaving Jacksonville in the evening a pleasant ride can be enjoyed in a sleeping car to Cedar Keys. At this point that practical joker, Willard, runs the Suwanee Hotel. As 5a host he will be found affable and obliging, and ever ready to aid strangers. At the railroad tunnel north of the town,

sheepsheading can be enjoyed. On the young flood, at the easterly end of the railroad dock, sea trout can be captured with live minnows or cut mullet bait. About one hundred feet from the end of the dock is a pile of stone ballast where the sea trout fisher should anchor. In fishing at this point I always use a float. At Cardigan's reefs, three miles from the town, fair fishing will be found for sheepshead, sea trout, channel bass and blackfish. At this point boats with competent captains can be chartered for a cruise to the southward. But it must be remembered that snake antidote is in demand on the Gulf coast, and that sportsmen must govern themselves accordingly.

But it must be remembered that snake antidote is in demand on the Gulf coast, and that sportsmen must govern themselves accordingly.

Leaving Cedar Keys and proceeding twenty miles in a S. E. direction, the mouth of the Withlacoochee River will be sighted; but as fish are few and far between at this point it is unworthy of notice. Ten miles further the large oaks at the mouth of Chrystal River will be noticed. A few miles from its mouth large sheepshead will be found. Salt River is a creek running through the marsh to the Homosassa River, and if advantage is taken of the flood tide a boat of light draft can be navigated through it. Leaving the mouth of the Chrystal River, the mainland will be left to port, and St. Martin's Keys to starboard. A large rock will be noticed in the bay, and this should be kept close aboard on the port hand; and about one mile beyond will be seen a shell bank covered with trees, and here will be found the Homosassa River. Soon after entering the river, it takes a sharp turn to the right, and the oyster bank in the center of the stream must be avoided. Proceeding five miles up the stream the remains of Jones's house will be noticed on a shell mound on the right bank. No more will "Mother Jones" dispense the hospitalities of my favorite Homosassa—a place where rodsters did congregate, and where "Mother Jones" fed them on luscious oysters, venison and sheepshead. In this stream fishing is excellent, but to be successful a resident of the locality should be hired to point out the "drops." At this point the fly-fisher can revel in his favorite pursuit, and land cavallii, lonefish, sea trout, black bass, brim, brown snappers and channel bass. In the upper portion of the river the hoble tarpon will be found during the winter months. At the ship rock, about a mile from the mouth of the river, large channel bass can be captured on the young flood, At this point the water is shallow and a float should be used. The next streams met with are the Pithlachestacootic, Chessiouskii and the Wickawatc

stoneskin and the wicknewatchies, out as using points they are unworthy of notice.

Sixty miles south of Cedar Keys the Anclote Keys will be sighted, and must be left to starboard. Passing the Keys, Anclote River will be noticed. Following this stream for a short distance Tarpon Run will be seen to the right, and it can be followed to the spring. The basin of the spring is Sixty miles south of Cedar Keys the Anclote Keys will be sighted, and must be left to starboard. Passing the Keys Anclote River will be noticed. Pollowing this stream for a short distance Tarpon Run will be seen to the right, and it can be followed to the spring. The basin of the spring is large and deep, and is much frequented by the Silver King—the tarpon. I have not visited Lake Butler, but have been informed that it teems with large bass (trout). My impressions of the Anclote River as a place for piscatorial sports are not favorable. I may have been ignorant of the drops, and in consequence unsuccessful. The rocky bottom in the Gulf outside of the Keys is a great resort for professional fishermen, and by anchoring near some of the fishing vessels the lover of salt-water fishing will be revarded. By the time travel opens a staunch and new steamboat will be placed on the route between Cedar Keys and Tarpon Springs, and she will make three trips per week. This point can also he reached by steamboat to Sandford, railroad from Sandford to Tampa, and stage from Tampa to Tarpon Springs. At Tarpon Springs a large new hotel has been erected. But the great attraction of the place is the "Old reliable Mother Jones." Alfred and "Mother Jones," of Homosassa fame, have leased the hotel, and this alone will fill it. Ten years since, when cruising on the Gulf coast, I found Homosassa and made the acquaintance of "Mother Jones." In the columns of the Forest And Stram I directed the attention of anglers to the locality and the accommodations furnished at my favorite Homosassa, and I painted no fancy picture, as hundreds who followed in my wake will testify. As to the clean beds and the character of the table at Tarpon Springs Hotel, I need but say that "Mother Jones" will boss the job.

South of the Anclote is the beautiful Clear Water Harbor, with its high bluff, studded with luxuriant orange groves. According to ye xperience, the fishing in this locality is poor, and not worthy of the notice of the expert. Proceedings sout

captured.
From Casey's Pass, an outside trip of fourteen miles will bring the tourist to Kettle Harbor. At this point the fishing will be found to be fair. Sawfish visit this bay in great numbers and the athletic fisherman can indulge in muscular fishing. From Kettle Harbor, an inside passage leads to Charlotte Harbor. I am averse to grounding on mud flats, and disturbing the peaceful slumbers of bivalves, and never attempted the inside passage. Those who have traveled over this Florida Jordan have assured me that the trip can be made at or near high tide with a light draft boat.

Entering Charlotte Harbor at Little Gasparilla Pass, a

sandbank must be avoided on the starboard hand. The northerly end of Little Gasparilla Island is a good camping ground. A fresh-water poud will be found in the center of the island where good drinking water can be obtained. The ground will be found will supplied with beach birds. Fishing in the channel at the nod of the island over the sand over the will be included by the lead of the island over the captured until arms ache. O on one occasion I was encamped at this point, and noticed large bass driving the minnows above, and with feet and erab not we secured hundreds, using minnows for built we handed in bass until we tired of the sport. In this combet had erab not we secured hundreds, using minnows for built we handed in bass until we tired of these and returned the fish to their native element. The willful destruction of fish in Florida is a disgrace. In days gone by, so-called dishermen visited Homosassa, and on their return to Jones's house they would bring base dozens and hundreds of fish to their native element. The willful destruction of fish in Florida is a disgrace. In days gone by, so-called dishermen visited Homosassa, and on their return to Jones's house they would bring base dozens and hundreds of fish to their native element. The willful destruction of fish its force of the start of

Yankeetown, Ind., Nov. 8.—Quail wintered well. Sol. Vannoda fed about twenty until pairing time, but there were few young ones seen in the spring. We had a storm of wind, rain and hail, that I think killed them. You claim that the blue tailed hawk does not destroy many quail; I beg to differ with you. We had two or three gaugs of quail in the corn (about fifty acres), and a hawk of this species was a "constant quantity." The hawk is still on hand, but the quail are not there. I know they were not shot. Ducks and geese are in the river in small bunches. Our best ducking is in the spring. Ruffed grouse have disappeared; I do not know what has become of them. I have hived here twelve years, and have not learned of but one being shot in that time. Five years ago there were many to be found in the thickets of Cypress Creek. I have not heard of any wild turkeys as yet, although they are fairly plentiful in the flats every winter. Squirrels have been more plentiful than for several years. 'Coons and opossums plenty. Woodcock were plenty in the spring and hatched well. I am not a wing shot and do not hunt them, but think a good shot and good fellow to hunt with for a week or two this winter, not a dude, but one that could eat corn bread and sow belly and not snore of nights.—J. H. P.

## Hatunal History.

#### NOTES OF THE WOODS AND WATERS.

CLUB MOSS, GROUND PINE (Lycopodium dendroidium).

CLUB MOSS, GROUND PINE (Lycopodium dendroidium).

OF all the fairy tales of science, I think none are so delightful as those that the botanist can recite, and of all the different provinces and domains into which the wonderland of nature is divided, not one, I think, is so rich in beauty as that of which the botanist possesses the key. It lies spread out beneath the feet of every sportsman. The nearest hedgerow, the wayside pool, the ferny hollow, the abandoned fields and the woodlaud shade—yes, this wonderland of nature is ever present, and none who have eyes to see, need dread to enter its borders, for Nature, a priestess, pure and simple, "in pastoral array," waits beneath the trees for you to take you by the hand and lead you over mossy rocks, by sparkling streams and dewy recesses, where smile her fairest children.

At first the different common names that a plant may have will prove as eonfusing as the many common or local names that many of our birds and fishes have. What can be worse than the ease of that much named fish the menhaden, which is also called pogy, poghaden, mossbunker, bonker, panhaden, panhagen, hardhead, bonyfish, skippang, whitefish, fatback, yellowtail and bugfish. The trouble is that the world in general will not fix npon any one popular or common name, and so science comes in to straighten things out, to make things exact. But even this admission does not quite reconcile the beginner to words of six syllables in an unknown tongue as Lycopodium dendroidium and Apocynum and rosemitolium, but if his love is an ardent love, he will soon overcome and master these early trials and tribulations. Lycopodium dendroidium and prosemething of the habit of the true mosses. The club mosses are to be met with in all parts of the world, some varieties in the highest Arctie latitudes; but the most beautiful varieties are in the tropies. Lycopodium dendroidium is tree-like in form and habit, and attains a height of from six to nine inches, the root stock is erceping and subterranean in habit. The bran

plant has been selling on Broadway and Fourteenth street under the name of the "Resurrection plant from the Holy Land." This truly wonderful plant (Sclaginella lepidophylla) is a related genus to the lycopodiums, and is a native of Southern California, where it is found growing in the crevices of rocks. The stems during the dry season curl up, and the form of the plant becomes very suggestive of a bird's nest; but when the rainy season comes, the dry, dead-looking and uninteresting stems uncurl and firsten out, presenting the appearance of a beautiful rosette of intense brilliant green. Even after this plant is dead the branches still retain this property of unfolding and expanding when placed in a sancer of water. The lepidodendrums and sigillarians of the coal formation were giant forms of lycopodiums.

A. W. ROBERTS.

#### BLACK BRANT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just finished reading the excellent article of your correspondent, A. B. Pearson, in the Forest AND Stream of Oct. 16, entitled "California Duck Shooting."

In this article there are some statements that I desire to take issue with for the better information of your readers. Mr. Pearson will, I trust, pardon mefor correcting some of the statements made in his article, as being a sportsman he will doubtless welcome information upon any subject pertaining to his favorite sport. Speaking of the black brant or Arctic goose (Bernica nigricans), he says: "He is found from about October to May solely in San Diego Bay on the const of California." Again, speaking of the comments of Mr. E. W. Nelson, of Alaska, upon the migration of these birds, he says: "The writer might have added that the birds make no stop until they reach San Diego Bay in Southern California." In both of these statements Mr. Peurson is in error. The first authentic description of the black brant ever given in print was written by Mr. W. A. Perry, of this city. This description was written by Mr. Perry from personal observations of these birds and their habits, made on Puget Sound and in Alaska, and I think I am correct it saying that it is the first authentie and full description of the habits of the birds: The black brant or Arctic goose is but little larger than the malland duck, and in flight resembles the teal. Their food consists of eel grass, a sedgy marine grass that grows in two or three fathoms of water. They avoid the land, hever alighting upon the beaches, but are sometimes seen walking on the flats, closely following the receding tide. When on the wing they will not dy over the land, but follow the shore line around it. They reach the Sound about the 1st of October and remata until March. During the season Padilla Bay, the Samish flats and Smith's Island (in Puget Sound) are the favored resorts of these birds. In these places the surface of the water will be covered with cether being the same bird spoken smooth, and in Southern New Jersey, where it lavery alound, it is gathered several weeks before Christians, and is stored in dry and cool cellars preparatory to making it into New York city, where it brings from five to far doubter barrel.

New York city, where it brings from five to far doubter barrel.

This modest evergreen, when collected by the children of the property of the mortgage, which been been visible to the order of many and frint farm. It is meetly gathered by the women and children, and right morry times they have of it as each one of sold of the property of the collected of the property of the sold of the property of the property of the sold of the property of the p

Armadillo in Texas.—G. H. Ragsdale, of Gainesville, Texas, informs me that an armadillo was recently killed in northern Deuton county, Texas, which is the only animal of the kind ever taken in that part of the country. The armadillo is said to have been common on the Rio Grande River twenty years ago, but has long since been considered extinct in the United States.—A. Hall (E. Rockfort, Ohio).

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN— eccived by purchase—One occlot (F. pardalis), six pig-tailed maca nes (M. nemestrinus), ten common macaques (M. cynomolgus), six keeewed by purchase—One ocelot (F. pardatis), six pig-tailed macaques (M. nemestrinus), ten common macaques (M. cynomolysus), six liamadryas baboons (C. hamadryas), three green monkeys (C. catherichus), oue Mozambique monkey (C. riefo-ciridis), one whits-six liamadryas (M. cynomolysus), six liamadryas, three green monkeys (C. catherichus), oue bresh alled (C. alboyularis), one viscacha (L. trichodactyhia), oue bresh alled (C. alboyularis), one viscacha (L. trichodactyhia), too, two American upine (A. cyricana), two brown bears (V. arctical alled (C. alboyularis), one chaffines (P. coelone European bluejay (G. plandarius), for secolored pastors (P. roseus), and one sun bittern (E. heldus). Received by presentation—One red fox (V. fulvus), one woodchuck (A. monax), one whitenosed coad (V. navica), two great-horned owls (B. virgindarus), one blue and yellow macaw (B. aravauna), one red and blue macaw (A. macas), one screech owl (S. asio), two Caroline parrakeets (C. crovilinesis), one canary bird (S. canartus), one menopoma (M. alleghenienis), four alligators (A. mississippinesis), on spotted salamander (S. maculosa), one black snake (B. constrictor), one banded rattlesnake (C. horridus), and one horned toad (P. cornuta).

# Game Bag and Gun.

#### THE CHOICE OF WEAPONS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with much delight and instruction 'Nessmuk's' excellent little book on "Woodcraft," and although I have had considerable experience in the American bush, and have traveled in Indian jungles for years, there were many things in the book quite new to me, especially the remarks upon canoes. When in North America, twenty years ago, I used a birch-bark twelve feet long, and thought it the lightest practicable canoe in existence. It was, therefore, gratifying to find from "Nessmuk's" description, that canoes can be obtained quite safe and strong at twenty-two pounds weight.

can be obtained quarters, weight.

I look forward with great longing to the time when I shall be able to retire from the British service and again wander among the glorious torests and lakes of America. They are my heaven, just as Paris is said to be the heaven of good

Tiook forward with great longing to the time when I shall be able to retire from the British service and again wander among the glorious torests and lakes of America. They are my heaven, just as Paris is said to be the heaven of good Americans.

It is pleasing to see that "Nessmuk" repudiates the prevalent ideas about the necessity for rough elothes and heavy foot gear. I found the most useful form of dress to be a Norfolk frock of fine tweed with trousers loose to the knee but fitting elosely below, and buttoning above the ankle, so as to slip easily into short boots. The Norfolk frock is the best pattern of eoat, because the weight of aumunition and other things in the pockets rests upon the hips, leaving the chest and shoulders perfectly free. A piece of sheepskin sewn on each shoulder causes the rifle to be carried with entire comfort and saves the cloth being worn into holes.

After reading through "Wooderatt" earcfully, and many parts twice or three times over, there seemed to me to be one defect in it, viz: the absence of a chapter containing "Nessmuk's" opinion as to the best guns and ammunition for use in the bush. After his very extended experience of wild life, his ideas upon those subjects would have been most valuable to forest wanderers. My own comfort and success would have been greatly increased had I known as much twenty years ago as I now do abont firearms and their projectiles. "Nessmuk" has made up for his omission in some degree by the interesting letter in your paper of Sept. 25, but he does not discuss the subject with sufficient fullness. When starting for America in 18G1, a friend who had been in Canada told me that the best weapon to take was a plain double shotgun, because the bush was so thick that decreaded to the stream of the stream of the pound and a greased linen patch it would throw as regularly as a rife into a space about the size of my hand at 69 yarris, but could not be seen until within smooth-bore range. I accordingly bought a 14-bore, 30-inch burrels, muzzelender, and so

can remember losing only two wounded animals, and one of those was a bear which was knocked on to his back by the force of the bullet, but jumped up and escaped along the mountain side among dense masses of nettles six or eight feet high. I was then a novice in the use of express rifles, and did not know that the hollow in the bullet should be much narrower than usually made in order to get sufficient penetration

The conical ball of the .40-gauge is rather heavier, and if made with a small hole in the front and ball of the course, when the accuracy when enough powder is employed to give a long flat trajectory. General Marcy, of the United States army, in his book, "Thirty Years' Life on the Border," written in muzzleloading days, recommended round bullets of half an ounce weight, and that was then a favorite size among the Rocky Mountain trappers.

The conical ball of the .40-gauge is rather heavier, and if made with a small hole in the front and driven by seventy or eighty grains of powder, will expand to as great a diameter as the half an ounce round bullet and still have good penetration.

diameter as the half an ounce round builet and still have good penetration.

Some sportsmen employ for wild shooting a gun with a pair of shot barrels and a pair of rifled barrels fitting the same stock. This is by no means a good system when looking for food, because there is frequently no time to change one set of barrels for the other before the game is out of

same stock. This is by no means a good system when looking for food, because there is frequently no time to change one set of barrels for the other before the game is out of range.

While advoeating the combined gun and rifle as the best weapon yet made, I believe that a double smoothbore might be constructed that would be still more efficient. A 16 or 20-gauge, 7, 8 or 8½ pound weight, ought to carry bullets steadily, if one barrel were bored a perfect cylinder, and the gun was provided with a sight at the breech. (When the breech sight is taken off even a rifle, its accuracy is very materially lessened.) The other barrel might be choked for long shots at ducks, and the scattering properties of the cylinder would be of decided advantage for quick shots at rabbits and ruffed grouse.

Many think a 16 or 20 bore too small for winged game, and certainly if a man goes into camp merely to make the largest possible bags of ducks for the market, he had better take a heavy 10-gauge; but for one who shoots only to obtain food while enjoying life in the woods a 16 or 20 bore is amply large, and has the advantage of carrying bullets with greater accuracy than the larger bores when the gun is of reasonable weight. A No. 16 of 8 pounds is 136 times heavier than its bullet, and it is often forgotten that a No. 12 must be of 10½ pounds to have the same proportionate weight. That small bores are sufficient may be shown by many facts from the experience of travelers. Dr. Rose, of the Hudson's Bay Company, during his long journey to the shores of the Arctic Sea and back, used a gun of only 25-gauge, and spoke in the highest terms of its killing powers, even for such large birds as geese.

Every sportsman knows the advantage of a flat trajectory. By many experiments at targets I have found that a 12-gauge smoothbore, of not more than 8 pounds, kicks quite enough for comfort when fired with bullets and 3 drams of powder. If properly bored, its bullets will hit a 6-inch ring at 40 yards and usually at 50, but they drop rapidly beyo

without a perceptible drop. A 10-ore is sent more accurate, and with only 2½ drams has a flat trajectory up to fully 80 yards.

The most accurate smoothbore I ever possessed was a 42-gauge of 5½ pounds, with barrels thick at the muzzle like a rifle. I had a breech sight fitted on the central rib, and loaded with 1½ drams of powder, and bullets of 43 to the pound, with a greased linen patch. When shooting off-hand, I have put 3 bullets successively into a page of the smallest-sized note paper at 100 measured yards, and from a sitting position could hit a bullseye of that size as regularly as with a rifle. With small shot the best charges were ½ ounce to 1½ drams of powder. It penetrated the same number of sheets of paper as a central fire 12-bore with 1½ ounces and 3 drams, but unfortunately did not make a better pattern at 30 yards than the No. 12 at 40, so was not of much use for winged game. Judging, however, from the way in which it carried bullets, I believe that a 16 or 20 bore of 8 pounds might be made to hit with one barrel a 6-inch square regularly at 100 yards. If so, I would prefer it to a combined gun or rifle.

For obtaining the best shooting from smoothbores, the barrels should be sloped evenly from breech to muzzle, without the part between being made thie in the ordinary manner. This form diminishes the vibration so prejudicial to bullet shooting.

Of breech actions I know none so firm, durable, and little

out the part between being made thin in the ordinary manner. This form diminishes the vibration so prejudicial to bullet shooting.

Of breech actions I know none so firm, durable, and little likely to get out of order, as the plain double grip with back action locks, and a properly made doll's head extension of the central rib.

Antiquated as the notion may appear in the present day, if going on a long excursion without ample means of carriage, I would prefer a muzzleloader, on account of its requiring fewer wads and about ½ dram less powder in each charge, besides saving the trouble of taking care of the empty shells. Of course, tastes differ, but to me, when away from civilization, every article that can be well dispensed with is a nuisance, because of the extra care necessary to prevent its being lost.

In the summer of 1869 I went with a friend into the Himalaya Mountains up to the line of perpetual snow, and stayed

being lost.

In the summer of 1869 I went with a friend into the Himalaya Mountains up to the line of perpetual snow, and stayed there for several days. We were away about six weeks and, except when within two days' march of the station from which we started, lived all the time upon the produce of our guns and rifles, with the help of such things as tea, flour and rice. Large game was so scarce along the route that we killed only ten deer of various kinds, and the native attendants helped greatly to eat them, but almost every day we bagged pheasants, black partridges and fruit-eating green pigeons, which kept our own table well supplied. Our small shot barely lasted for the whole journey, and if our guns had been breechloaders we would either have run short of food or have had to employ oue or two extra men to carry cartridges, and this again would have increased the difficulty of supplying flour and rice for our gang when in the altitudes above the villages. My gun was a 16-bore, by one of the best London itrus of that day, and with 1 ounce of shot and 2½ drams of powder was about the hardest hitter I ever had, not even excepting No. 12 chokebores with 3½ drams and 1½ ounces. Once when it was loaded with BB shot and 2½ drams of powder, I came unexpectedly upon a large buck gazelle, about 60 pounds weight, and hit him in the heart at 35 yards distance by a snap shot. He fell on the spot withment of the subject of the subject was no time for bleeding, so how will those who distributed to the subject of the subject was no time for bleeding, so how will those who distributed to the subject of the subject was no time for bleeding, so how will those who distributed to the subject of the subject was not time for bleeding, so how will those who distributed to the subject of the subject was not time for bleeding, so how will those who distributed to the subject of the subject was not time for bleeding, so how will those who distributed to the subject of the subject was not time for bleeding, so how will those who distr

believe in the shock theory account for the suddenness of the

animal's death?

As a controversy upon the use of buckshot has been going on in your paper for some weeks, I will give my experience of it. I first tried it in 1863 with the heavy 14-bore mentioned in the first part of this letter, loading with three drams of powder and twelve shot in layers of four. While watching a runway on the Bonnechère River, in Canada, a large doe galloped past within sixteen yards. The first barrel hit in the center of the shoulder, the shot being in a cluster six inches wide, and the whole twelve went out in the opposite side of the chest. The doe still galloped on, and the second barrel hit her when forty yards distant, when she field lead, but evidently from the effects of the first shot. The second charge spread so much that one pellet struck the flank and another her ear, but none of those in the body had gone through. This shows how rapidly the pellets lost their momentum.

she fell dead, but evidently from the effects of the first shot. The second charge spread so much that one pellet struck the flank and another her ear, but none of those in the body had gone through. This shows how rapidly the pellets lost their momentum.

Not long atterward I had a standing shot at a deer fifty or sixty yards distant, and never saw him again, though iu very open bush. The following season I had a rifle, but in the winter foolishly tried the gun with buckshot again on a runway. I hit a deer in the shoulder galloping past at not more than thirty yards. The animal stopped for a moment at fifty yards, and I took steady aim at the back of his head with the other barrel and fired, when he ran away. Along with the hunter with whom I was staying, we followed all that day, but had no chance of shooting, although the tracks in the snow showed that the right shoulder was cruppled and the deer running only upon three legs. The following morning we started again, the gun loaded with a bullet in one barrel, and saw the deer for an instant, when he was galloping behind a fallen tree eighty yards distant. The bullet only cut some hair from the ridge of his back, and by the evening we had to give up 'the pursuit. Some weeks after my return home the hunter wrote that he had killed a deer with his rifle which proved to be the same. He found two of my buckshot in the chest, but the wounds had almost healed. That is the last time I have ever gone after large game with anything but bullets.

I have had years of shooting in India, and find that when a gun fits the shoulder and the sportsman keeps cool, it is quite as easy to hit with bullet as with shot when within 30 yards, and beyond that distance the bullet has greatly the advantage. I have tried numerous experiments at targets with buckshot, from muzzleloaders and breechloaders, cylinder and choked, of 16, 14 and 12 gauge, and never found a grun throw closely conditions to the breat or thick part of the lungs will be unlikely to stop a deer, unless by chance a l

infly to dioxid. The sound with a sound the firm of an output of the sound the six of their guardy overestimate the distances at which they kill grame. If they paced these, and also tried the patterns of their guas upon targets at measured ranges, their eyes would be considerably opened, and both large and small game would be considerably opened and small game would be call the straint of the case of the construction of the construction of the construction o

They were killing everything that came along, but seemed to desire especially white brant and cranes. There they were paying 25 cents for dead geese, 50 cents for white brant and \$1 each for cranes. As the fowlis and birds were killed or purchased, they were skinned and their carcases thrown away. I have learned since coming home that Mr. Talbot has advertisements in all the papers up that way offering the prices I have named for all the game that may be taken to him. I was sorry that I did not meet Mr. Talbot. I should have been glad to have learned from himself what his object was in this attempt at wholesale slaughter and the wasting of the carcasese of the dead fowls. Some of us thought possibly that he was in the employ of the Smithsonian Institution, but could scarcely think that that institution would want the skins of so many ducks and geese.

There was one feature of the outfit that made a strong impression upon us, and that was that, after such elaborate preparations and such a magnificent display of decoys, a young man totally inexperienced as a hunter and such a poor shot, as claimed by himself and of which all of us had ocular demonstration, should have been left alone for days in the blind. We estimated the expense of the entire outfit to be near a thousaud dollars per month, and I think the highest score made at this blind any day during the three days we were there was three geese and two ducks, though many flocks came in and were shot at, but went away intact as they came. Of course it is all the better for the poor birds that this is so, but it did seem strange, and still seems strange, that a good hunter and a good shot was not put in the blind, that the result might more nearly be commensurate with the outlay. Such hunters are numerous on the Platte and their services could be secured for a moderate compensation.

BURR H. POLK.

LINCOLN. Neb., Nov. 3.

#### THE MAINE GAME LAW.

THE MAINE GAME LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:
He who listens to the dictates of common sense will perhaps never enter a discussion in which his opponent must, from the nature of the ease, have the last word. Surely, if this contingency ever can arise, it presents itself when to express dissent from any statement or conclusion of an editor is the end in view, more especially if his own sheet must be the arena of debate.

During a considerable portion of ten seasons I have roamed the woods of Northwestern Maine, not loafing about a camp, but pack on back, traversing the inmost recesses of the wilderness, where few even of the guides ever have occasion to go.

but pack on back, traversing the immost recesses of the wilderness, where few even of the guides ever have occasion to go.

The happiest hours of my life have been spent there, and no one can have its interests more at heart than I. Your issue of Oct. 30 contained an editorial on "The Maine Deer Law," in which the possibility of legislation changing the beginning of the open season from Oct. 1 to Sept. 1, is discussed and condemned.

Two sides of the question are presented, some reasons being given for the change, and others against it.

The latter seem to me, however, to pivot on a mistake of fact. However it may be clsewhere, in the game region of Maine, at least, the fawns on the 1st of September are no longer dependent on the doe for their sustenance. They are there born in April or May, the guides say, and in four months thereafter are fully weaned. "Antelope and Deer of America," Caton, p. 308.) The males will winter in her company and remain until a new generation appears, while the females may stay by her for still another season. But that they are not fully able to take care of themselves by the 1st of September in the game region of Maine, however it may be elsewhere, personal observation, confirmed by the opinion of those who live among them the year round, convinces me is a mistake.

Some think that when the coat of the fawn assumes the

If these views are correct, then may not the question be divided, and fairly presented in this shape:
First—What legislation will scatter the most dollars among the population of that region, for every head of game killed?

First—What legislation will scatter the most dollars among the population of that region, for every head of game killed?

Second—How far can the open seasou (the only season during which the dollars will scatter) be extended, without "killing the goose which lays the golden egg?"

Now it is mathematically certain that if one resident kills a deer dressing, say one hundred and fifty pounds, and nets fifteen cents a pound for it, that head of game has benefited the region tweuty-two and a half dollars and no more. Now let us see what would have been the result had a visiting sportsman killed the animal. In the first place he pays to cart himself and baggage from the railroad to the ground and back (five dollars each way is a very moderate allowance, I know by experience) ten dollars. A week will be far below the average time required to get in and out of the woods and accomplish any result, but let us allow that time. Then wages of one guide at two dollars and a half aday—seventeen dollars and a half. Board for self two dollars, and guide one dollar a day—twenty-one dollars. Boat three dollars and a half. Staying over night at hotel where guide meets him—in and out—and incidentals, five dollars additional. Thus one deer nets the community fifty-six and a half dollars. But during the month of September, the woods are so dense, and traveling so difficult and noisy, that still-hunting affords no possibility of success. Houuding is prohibited both by the law and by a strong public sentiment. So but two chances are left, that of an accidental encounter with an animal during the brief period when it is crossing some stream and jack-hunting. That the hunter and his game, each moved by their own volition, should both meet at one single point on a long water course at one and the same time is a contingency so infrequent that jack-hunting is practically the only resource.

Now we all know that game comes down to the water to feed but little during the month of September anyway, and not at all if the weather be wet or cold;

and not at all if the weather be wet or cold, while if which prevail, however direct its course may be above the fills, along the streams and ponds it will eddy from every direction, thus tainting the air so as to give timely notice of the hunter's approach.

Then, again, where there is one feeding ground in that country which may be approached in a boat, there are a thousand which cannot be. So taking the chances of the weather into consideration, not one man out of three who makes the effort will get within hearing distance of game during a week in that month. Then out of those who do hear an animal, will one in two get a short? I think not. Let those who have tried it in a country where every natural advantage is on the side of the game judge. I have no fear but that such will bear witness that the number of times the game is heard behind a serven of bushes and there remains, or that no shot can be obtained from other causes, far exceeds the proportion I have given.

But what shall we take as the ratio between the successful shots, or even the hitting shots and the misses? It is the greenhorns who are the most persistent in jack-hunting. He who has shot deer will put hinself to uo great inconvenience for this purpose, unless the meat is actually required for food. Now take any mau who is really a good shot at a bird or mark and confine him hour after hour in a constrained position in a boat, and then place before him a hrown object, its outline melting in the background so that one can scarcely be separated from the other when his rifle is in his lap, and he has both eyes to look with, much less when he endeavors to take aim; cousider the unaccustomed position from which he must shoot, the prevalent error of firing too soon, or of tiring at a part of the animal, the location of which is guessed at instead of that which is actually visible; couple all these with the seemingly interminable length of time which intervense between the moment that the prevalence of all who are familiar with this ract, against the

sons I thought I could notice a diminution of their numbers; but I am now thoroughly convinced I was mistaken, and they as well have grown more plenty.

Stop hounding, stop crust-hunting, but above all things stop market-hunting (all of which are now forbidden and are practically at an end), and the woods of Maine will furnish abundant game for generations; nor will the addition of the month of September, or even August for that matter, to the open season appreciably affect their number.

You have spoken highly of the game laws of Maine, and justly, for they are worthy of all praise; but the source from which they sprung, and the reason of their practical efficiency, should not be lost to sight. The shrewd inhabitants of that State recognize fully the ambitiou of the city sportsman for the trophies of the woods, the plethora of his pocket-book, and the liberality of his disbursements if thus even a possibility of gratifying his ambitiou may be had, and finally how harmless his efforts generally are. That the cash of these visitors is the life-blood of the border settlements they well know, and that to hold their trade, the game and fish (the objects which bring them there) must be preserved. Game protection is therefore more thoroughly understood, and more universally popular there than anywhere else in the country, as it seems to me. So important does this interest appear that, in obedience to public opinion and at its request, and without legislation to that effect, no railroad in the State of Maine will transport dead large game at any season of the year, open or elose, and this purposely to kill market-hunting, and save the game for those who will disburse so freely for it.

Among the guides of the Maine wilderness I have an extensive acquaintance, and not a few of them I am proud to call my friends. Not in the office of the Forestr AXD STREAM can sounder ideas on game protection, nor more consistent practice in the face of all forms of temptation, be found; and this not from sentiment alone, though that is

think their wishes, since they are the chief parties in interest, should govern.

It would be unjust to suppose that I am not in sympathy with the spirit of your editorial. This case is but another example of the old adage "circumstances alter cases;" and the local circumstances of so remote and inaccestible a region, can of course be known only to those who habitually visit it.

The same reasoning applies to your suggestion to close the trouting season on Sept. I instead of Oct. 1. This change would work an injury to the human residents of that region, out of all proportion to the slight reduction in the number of trout which the proposed change would save—a saving by no means necessary as yet, at least, since the supply is still superabundant."

New York, Nov. 3, 1854.

superabundant.\* Henry P. Wells.

New York, Nov. 3, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The quantity of game being received by Boston market men is not more than one-fifth part as great as last fall. Partridges are in very limited supply. In fact only uow and then a box comes to light. The dealers "do not understand it." They have understood that the birds were fairly plenty in the woods but they do not come to hand. When they speak all their thoughts, however, they declare that the nontransportation game law in Maine is the trouble. Now and then a box of partridges gets on to Massachusetts soil, marked "starch," from Aroostook county, or under some other blind, but the Maiue wardens are vigilant and the game shipper runs too many risks to suit him.

Quail not half grown—in point of weight at least—have been quite numerous in the market here. Prominent game observers are inclined to think that second broods—or at least very late broods—were brought out from some source or other. It is really a shame to shoot such young birds, even in open season, and even the market men don't like the lidea. One of them remarked the other day, as he held up a half-grown quail: "Look at that! Hardly got his feathers out. But then a quail is a quail to us fellows." He smiled significantly as he turned away.

It is not pleasant to be obliged to say that even under the very strong non-transportation law of Maine, deer careasses and even moose antlers do get out of that State and are seen here. A fine pair of moose horns came through late other day by some express or other, and were forwarded by a local express to the home of the owner at Boston Highlands. The horns weighed over thirty pounds and were really very large. The gentleman killed the moose Oct. 2 on the Upper Kennether and the season of the could bellow like a cow moose, the gentleman replied, "No; but I had a guide who could." This is the second or third moose the same gentleman has killed in Maine during the past three years. His guide shot one still larger on their trip t

three deer in the Machias region. The Governor is a renowned deer hunter, as well as a true-hearted gentleman, though he earries some of the severest sears received in fighting for freedom of any living man, and is about as near a cripple as a man can be and move at all, even with the help of crutches. But he still goes "into the brush" every fall and brings out his deer.

A few pieces of venison have reached this market from the Provinces this fall. At least they came by water from that direction, but the suggestion will eome up that they may have been killed upon Maine borders. A better public sentiment is what is needed in favor of the protection of game and the overthrow of market hunting. The borders of Maine are hundreds of miles in length and her forests cover tens of thoisands of acres, and those disposed to break her game laws can do so and escape detection many, many times. But when guides and backwoodsmen learn that there are hundreds of "York" and Boston sportsmen who would gladly pay them \$10—even twice that sum—for the chance of a shot at the deer for which they can get perhaps not more than \$3 if sent to Boston or New York markets, they are going to drop market-hunting, with all its hardships and dangers of the game being confiscated—they are going to drop it as a bad job and turn the strongest friends of game preservation in the universe. Leave the intelligence of Maine backwoodsmen alone for that. How would it do for sportsmen and game protectors to form societies among the guides, pledged to protect the game around them according to law? Reading matter might be forwarded to them—the Forest Anno Syrkeam would do a great work. It is only a question of time bringing them to see on which side their own interest lies.

HAWK, PRAIRIE DOG, PICCARY, WOLF.

#### HAWK, PRAIRIE DOG, PICCARY, WOLF.

HAWK, PRAIRIE DOG, PICCARY, WOLF. Editor Forest and Stream:

The account of the dining of the Ichthyophagoi in a late FOREST AND STREAM, reminded me that I have eaten several things which are not usually accounted good to eat, but which I found to be very good indeed. For instance, while ducking about a year ago, a few miles from Colorado, Mitchell county, Tex., I had my attention diverted from the ducks by two large hawks, which seemed to be uncommonly saucy. They seemed to care not a row of pins for me or my gun. They repeatedly flew right over me, deliberately and slowly, as if curious to know what sort of a thing that was that I carried in my hands, and which occasionally belched forth such a fuss and smoke and fire. I thought I would accommodate them with a knowledge as to how that thing could make a hawk feel when "turned loose" at him. I therefore "turned loose" two barrels, and two hawks tumbled to the ground, one stone dead and the other with a broken wing.

I had my cight year old boy with me and he invisted on.

accommodate them with a knowledge as to how that thing could make a hawk feel when "turned loose" at him. I therefore "turned loose" two barriels, and two hawks tumbled to the ground, one stone dead and the other with a broken wing.

I had my eight-year-old boy with me, and he insisted on taking the hawks to my car, to be cooked and eaten. When picked and dressed I noticed that they were exceedingly fat and that their flesh looked like ehicken meat. They were nicely broiled, mopped a little with pepper and vinegar, and when placed on my table I observed that the smell of them was exceedingly comforting and appetizing. When we came to dispatch them, my boy thought they were far better thau the baked ducks, and I thought so too. They were rather rich, being very oily, but they were tender, of a gamy, very good flavor, peculiar so itself, and entirely distinct from that of any other bird I ever ate. I was so pleased with my hawks that I invited Drs. Tolan and Pearson of Colorado to come and partake of the unfinished feast. Both pronounced the hawks a most excellent victual, and they are gentlemen of highly cultivated gastronomic taste. Previous to that time I had uever let a hawk escape me if I could kill him, on the ground that he is a general villain deserving of death, but I had uever let a hawk escape me if I could kill him, on the ground that he is a general villain deserving of death, but I had uever let a hawk escape me if I could kill him, on the ground that he is a general villain deserving of death, but I had uever let a hawk escape me if I could kill him, on the ground that he is a general villain deserving of death, but I had uever let a hawk escape me if I could kill him, on the ground that he is a general villain deserving of death, but I had uever let a heavy could be a subject to the him of the pleasure and profit of eating their meat.

However, since then I have undertaken to ent some hawks which were not good. These were thin in order, as if they had been doing pental to have a subject to the him

take the eating of this wolf in the service of nor for the expansion of human knowledge. It was foreed upon me as a necessity. I was then with a squad of Texas rangers, who, in their eager pursuit of a gang of murderous Indians, had ventured into a vast salt and alkali desert where there was no game. Our provisions having long since given out, we were reduced to wretched extremities. We were in this condition when the wolf was found and killed. We had him skinned and roasted in a very short time, but there was not a man of us who could stomach more than the first taste of him, and I presume there were some as tough stomachs in that erowd as ever the Almighty created. 'The uext game that was killed were a couple of very large, beautiful swans. We succeeded in eating them, but they were not a great deal better than the wolf.

Papersume, Texas, Nov. 3, 1884. better than the wolf.
Palestine, Texas, Nov. 3, 1884.

#### IN DAKOTA SLOUGHS.

SIX hundred milles is a good way to go for ducks and geese, but then when one can go but once a year, distance is but of little account when the object is not so much the amount of game to be bagged as a complete change of seene and air, and consequent rest and recuperation. A Catholic friend of mine, a noted thiese physician, who was diviner and became snowbound in lown, told me upon his return that Dakota "was heaven, but you had to go through urgatory to get there." But a trip through Wisconsin and Minnesota in October is quite another matter. The weird Devil's Lake and the "datles" of the Wisconsin River are some of the objects of interest en route, but they have often been described by abler penss than mine, and no doubt are familiar to most of the readers of this journal.

This year I had with me upy young Fiend Frank G., who enjoyed the scenery along the roate as much as I did myself the west of the readers of this journal.

This year I had with me upy young Fiend Frank G., who enjoyed the scenery along the roate as much as I did myself the west of the readers of this journal.

This year I had with me upy young Fiend Frank G., who enjoyed the scenery along the roate as much as I did myself the west of the west of the property of the west of the west of the readers of the government of the west of t

prised to find them all mallards, and a majority of them drakes. They made about as fine a show as one would care to see. Wednesday our host drove us to Lake Thompson. This is a fine sheet of water some eight to ten miles in length, and perhaps three to four in width. All the trees for miles about are on the ridge between lakes Henry and Thompson, and consist mostly of willow and cottonwood, with an undergrowth of wild plum and fox grape. Some four years ago there was one large cottonwood that served as a landmark, and that could be seen from fifteen to twenty miles around, but some one got short of fuel and the tree was cut down. This timber is not at all thick, but it is all there is about there, and consequently becomes the haunt of the wolves for miles about in the winter time and is not a very safe place after nightfall. We were shown an Indian trail that had been used for many years, and although the Indians have been removed for a number of years, the trail is still plainly marked. There are many indications to show that this little strip of timber was a favorite camping ground of the red men, and from the number of buffalo bones scattered about would seem as though the skin hunters had had a big "surround" between these lakes at no very remote period. The water in both of them is perfectly clear and there seems to be no reason why they should not be full of fish, but none have been caught and none seen except minnows, although lakes a few miles off are so full of pickerel that the farmers catch and feed them to their hogs. The geese and brant flew into the lakes all day, but our guns soon drove them far beyond range and all the shooting we could get was at incoming birds as they pitched into the lake. We could have loaded up the bugsy with ducks, but they were not the game we were after. Returning home we put in an hour or so at a point on the inlet to Lake Henry known as the Upper Sangamon River and bagged a number of ducks.

Thursday we also spent along this river, but the day was bright with a strong

## THE QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

THE QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your correspondent from Western New York speaks rataer strongly against one gun scoring 300 grouse in a single season, saying that five should satisfy any one who is not a pot-hunter. While not caring to reopen the question as to what constitutes a pot-hunter (the subject has been pretty well discussed already), I wish to say, that for the past two years I have been one of the game wardens of this town, and I do not think that any one in this State observes the game laws in a stricter sense than I do.

The number of grouse your correspondent meutions as being enough is certainly small, and a man cannot be much of a shot, or else shoots over a section of country where grouse are few and far between, not to be able to bag that number in one or two days' shooting. While I do not claim to be one of those dead shots who say they can kill four out of five grouse, taking all chances, I think I can bag more birds out of a given number of shots than the average shooter, and also that the only means by which I obtain them are by the help of a pretty good setter and a 12-gauge Scott gun. It may not be considered strictly sportsmanlike to shoot ruffled grouse from the trees, but I occasionally do so, killing about one bird in ten out of those, I bag from thick pines or hemlocks, and think the majority of sportsmen will do likewise when the opportunity offers.

It is also said that probably grouse are plenty in this region. They are here in pretty fair numbers, and as far as exhausting the supply and seeing them grow scarcer each year, I will say that for the last ten years I have hunted over the same grounds, covering a section of perhaps four or five miles in the immediate vicinity of my home, and every season I get the best bags and the majority of my birds on these grounds. Occasionally I have made trips of three or four days to parts of the State which I know are not hunted, for instance to the towu of Stoddard, where you can drive eight or nine miles without passing

bits; I see a great many each winter. And, furthermore, I never sell any of my birds, all which are not used at home being given away to friends. This season I have so disposed of about seventy grouse, some of them going as far as your city.

DUNBARTON, N. H., Nov. 10, 1884.

#### LONG ISLAND SHOOTING.

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

There are at present a great many wildfowl in our bay. They were a long time getting here this season, but it's better late than never. The broadbill, sheldrake, coot, gray and black dueks, are most numerous, and occasionally mallards, redheads, and earvas-backs are killed; but very few of the latter. The geese and brant have also been backward in coming along this season, although several geese were killed last month. There are good feeding grounds in this part of the Great South Bay for wildfowl, and when they once get here they are loth to leave. I have often known the geese, brant, gray and black dueks, if the weather is not too severe, to stay in the bay over winter, rather than risk their chances elsewhere. If it were not for the sportsmen, it would be a paradise for birds, but as it is, it is a paradise for sportsmen. There are quite a number of guides here with boats and decoys, who thoroughly understand their business and are good shots. They occasionally bag over a hundred dueks a day, but as a general rule, from ten to twenty-five dueks is considered a good day's sport. The continued warm weather this season had kept back the birds, but the last few days being gold, it brought them in the bay in great numbers, and the prospects are very favorable for the rest of the season.

The upland shooting is quite good, and quail more numerous than they have been for three years past. One party bagged thirteen quall in the forenoon yesterday. Rabbits are plenty, and there are miles of good hunting grounds in the vicinity where they can be found, and guides to be had, with dogs to hunt them. Rabbit shooting will be better after we have a heavy frost to take the leaves from the trees and shrubbery, that the sportsman can get a better sight at them as they skip before the hounds through the underbrush.

Sportsmen can find good accommodations near the South Oyster Bay depot convenient for the bay and upland shooting.

O. C.

South Oyster Bay, Long Island, Nov. 6.

#### THE BEAR THAT I DID NOT GET.

Sourh Ovster Bay, Lorg Island, Nov. 6.

THE BEAR THAT I DID NOT GET.

COME years ago, when Texas was not as well supplied with railroads as she is now; there was a mail line running from Jacksboro south, through Fort Belinap, Griffin, and Phantom Hill to Fort Concho. It was carried on buckboards drawn by mules, and about every thirty miles there was a relay station where the mules were changed. These stations were generally occupied by only one man, who had very little to do except look after two or three mules, and keep a lookout for Indians. They used to call on him one in a while and sometimes relieved him of his mules, and his scalp also, if he did not succeed in standing them off. I was stopping at one of these stutions in Juny and August 1869. It was at the lower end of Mountain Pass, haff way between Phantom Hill and old Fort Chadbourne; I had nothing to do and put in most of my time hunting. While traveling around through the mountains, I came across bear tracks more than once, but had not yet seen the bear. The station-keeper's name was Gillis, he was a Kentuckian, and claimed to be an old bear hunter. He was a pretty good shot. I told him about finding these bearings, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear signs, and he made me promise to hunt for the bear suntil i found him, and then let him know and he would kill him for me. With a mental reservation to try and do the killing myself, I kept looking for him for several days but without success. Finally one evening about an hour before sunset I saw him. He was up at the head of a steep ravine about two mises and promise him him and the head of th

and locate him before I went in; I did not want to go in too and loeate him before I went in; I did not want to go in too much of a hurry and maybe step on him. I could not see anything more of him, so after going elear around the patch I started to go back to the station and get the station keeper out after him again. As I crossed below the lower end of the plum patch I saw his tracks again in the sand, they led down toward the station and I kept on, he crossed the flat some distance above our station and was making for a water hole I thought. I took a short ent and went to the water hole, he had been ahead of me and had left again, so I concluded to go home and get breakfast and then take up his trail again.

eltitled to go home and get breakfast and then take up his trail again.

After breakfast I went back to the waterhole and started on his trail. His tracks were very plain for some time. He had went through a bottom covered with tall grass, and made a lane through it; then he took to the chapparall, and the ground being hard, he left no tracks, so I had to follow by guess work. After going through the mesquit bushes for five miles or more and seeing nothing more of him, I concluded to give him up for the present, and wait until he showed up in our neighborhood again, so I started for a small creek about two miles away to look for wild pluns. When I got there I wanted water worse than plums, so lay down on the bank of the creek to drink. Just then I heard a noise in the bushes below, and looked up in time to see the same old bear leaving as fast as his legs could carry him. I sent a couple of shots after him to hurry him up, but was too tired to follow him, and I never saw him afterward. I did not get back to the station until after dark that night, and the bear never came back while I remained there.

Fort Lowell, Arizona, November, 1884.

J. A. B.

FORT LOWELL, Arizona, November, 1884.

#### SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have in my mind some curious shots that I have made, and give them to you, hoping others having similar experience will do the same. I once attempted to stalk some pigeons that had alighted in a ravine in a wheat stubble. A beech tree stood on the bank and I attempted to get up behind it for a shot. When a few feet from the tree, the pigeons all rose from the ground in a cloud, and so disconcerted me that my thumb slipped off the hammer and the charge went into the air. To my intense surprise down came two pigeons plump in front of my face. Now, where did they come from? Perhaps some were still in the tree and the charge went that way, but I never knew; I did know that I didn't shoot toward the flock from the ravine, and how I got those two always must remain a mystery.

At another time I fired at a ruffed grouse flying toward a thicket in a clearing, and on going to pick him up. I heard something flip in the bushes a few yards ahead. Going to look, I discovered another grouse shot through the head. The bird had apparently been standing in the line of fire and got eaught. I hanted that clearing thoroughly and not another bird could I put up.

At another time I fired at a grouse going across a little valley in the woods, I being on the bank above, and missed him clean, but killed another sitting at the foot of a small beech down in the hollow. I thought they must be plenty down there, so I tried to find them, but the dead one was all there was. If that was not "bullhead luck," what would you call it? I did the same trick on spipe afterward, only the charge struck the side of a small knoll and killed one sitting there. I fired at a squirrel nearly over my head which was looking down froin a big hole in the top of a rotten stub; down he came with a lot of dust and pieces of wood, and struck just in front of me. When I cleared my eyes from dirt and looked down, there was another lying elose to my feet. Next!

Seville, O.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I send you a peculiar incident that happened with me while going around the shore of a pond in search of crippled ducks. The morning's flight being over, I fired at a duck in the bushes, and upon wading out to get it, noticed considerable commotion among the rushes just beyond the duck, and supposed, of course, that I had killed another duck. You can imagine my astonishment when, instead of a duck, I found that a two-pound black bass with a No. 4 shot in its head was making the disturbance. I have seen a squirrel and a pigeon killed with the same charge, but when you get fish and fowl at the same time it simply beats the record.

Neb.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich

#### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

THE West Jersey Game Protective Society made a whole sale arrest last Sunday for the violation of the law which relates to shooting on the Sabbath. Quite a number of duckers were "taken in" at the Penusylvania shore and their guns, skiffs and decoys confiscated or held as security for the payment of the fine. It is claimed by those that were arrested that they were not gunning on Sunday, but only on their way home from trips entered upon the day before, and that the tide delayed them. Be that as it may, they were found with all the appurtenances necessary for ducking with them, and the officers having heard considerable shooting during the day ou the Pennsylvania shore, consider their side of the question quite as strong as that of those strested.

Requests have been made for all sportsmen who have shot rail this season on the Delaware, with a view of competing for the prize cups offered, to send in their scores, names of their pushers, and satisfactory verification of the number of birds killed. We fear there will be considerable squabbling about this.

The duck shooting area.

about this.

The duck shooting season at Havre de Grace opened on the first Monday in November, with many redheads present. Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until Jan. 1, when Saturday is added to the list, a fusillade will be carried on. The fowl are in excellent order, and this year there is a good crop of celery. Bushwacking seems to have increased this season, and many with this less expensive outfit are on the grounds.

grounds.

Among those who will participate in this season's duck shooting, and who own sloops and sink-boxes at Havre de Grace, are Judge Gildersleeve of the Widgeon, Col. Sanford, Major Sudman, Receiver "sbourne, Mr. H. D. Polhemus, and Broker J. H De Motte. The shooting from the points has not yet been very good, but will be later in the season, when the continual piping of the fowl will have separated the large flocks an 'kept them moving or "trading" from one ground to another.

Quail shooting in both Maryland and Delaware has been

good the past week; but few sportsmen started, however, owing to the intense excitement attendant upon the elections. One party who made the country about Harrington, Del., their stamping grounds for quail stumbled upon a flight of woodcock just arrived, and found them so numerous that the greater part of their time was occupied with them. Wild turkeys are numerous in the mountains around McConnelsville, Pa,, and the local hunters are killing them in fair numbers, The westerly winds of the past week made duck shooting poor at Barnegat and Tuckerton bays. There seems to be plenty of fowl at those grounds, but we know there are numerous local gunners who monopolize the best points, going to them as early as 3 o'clock in the morning (long before it is necessary) in order to claim the ground for that day. At Havre de Grace the law prohibits the putting out of decoys before 5 A. M., and it should be so on the New Jersey coast.

#### NEBRASKA NOTES.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

CHICKEN shooting in Eastern Nebraska, except in some of the extreme northern counties, is a thing of the past. The land is all cultivated or burned over, which leaves them no place to nest. There is of course now and then a covey raised, but if some poacher from town don't exterminate them the farmers' boys do, long before the law is off. If one is bound to have a mess of chickens raised here he must go after them the last of July, and then the proper implement to hunt them with is some bug hunters' butterfly net. I have not shot a chicken for the last three years, except during the fall flight, after they have packed north of us, and are on their way south. I have shot a few this fall, and yesterday morning my son brought in five beautics.

beauties. Quail are fairly plentiful and but little hunted, for when it is lawful to shoot quail we have ducks and geese, and most of our hunters would rather shoot them than quail, I suppose because they are larger. The law on quail, I am happy to say, is pretty well obeyed.

Ducks are in force, teal have come and gone, mallards plenty. A party came in yesterday with seventy ducks, and I saw among them mallards, redheads, widgeon, canvasbacks, bluebills, broadbills, gray ducks, and one greenwinged teal. Wilson's suipe are plenty and not much hunted.

winged teal. Wilson's saipe are plenty and not much hunted.

We have a few deer along the Missouri bottoms. The law is very well obeyed in regard to them As we cannot hound them they are not hunted until we have a tracking snow. The gun we use here for them is (speak it low) a heavy 10-bore choke, loaded with about five drams and nine buckshot, and it is very seldom that a wounded deer is lost. In this vicinity we have but very few 12-bore guns, 10-bores are used mostly, weighing from 9 to 10½ pounds. Many of them are trash—cheap English guns that are made, like the man's razors, to sell. The American makers are well represented Through the kindness of Mr. D. W. Cross, of Cleveland, Ohio, a few of us procured a half pound of the seed pods of the wild celery, which we planted in one of our lakes, and we hope that the experiment will be successful.

BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 30.

MARYLAND DUCKING.—Charlestown, Md., Nov. 10.—The ducking season began here Nov. 3, and from all that one can glean the outlook is indicative of a good one. The gunning days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. The ducks are increasing in numbers each day. H. Ripicy, of your city, a grandson of Sydney Dillon, Esq., had J. B. Graham's handsome ducking paraphernalia the first day and succeeded in bagging 60 ducks on the famous Susquehanna flats. Dr. Karsner and William Greenwood, of Philadelphia, killed 139 same day. A. L. Hnmbol t, the well-known druggist of Philadelphia, and Dr. Karsner of same city killed 40 the second day. This party also had Graham's "rig." Friday was the "boss" day, there being killed by several parties from 100 to 150 each, and one killed 225. This is one of the best places for ducking in the State. It is easy of access. Board can be had of the best kind very low, and every inducement offered that tends to make one enjoy a trip of this kind. Will write you a few notes again next week.—G. S. M.

Maine Game.—Lynn, Mass., Nov. 1.—A short time ago Mr. A. O. Carter, of the firm of Miles & Carter, of the Kirtland House, in company with three friends, went on a gunning trip to Maine, going several miles into the State. Arriving at the west branch of the Penobscot, it was found necessary to canoe it for forty miles. Arriving at lakes Pemedomecook, Millenosket and North Trim, game was found in abundance, and Mr. Carter, brother, and his friend had the satisfaction of killing several deer, five caribous, minks, ducks, and a host of other small game. Pickerel fishing was the finest they had ever seen, and good specimens were taken from this water. Mr. Carter on his return home brought four skins and two sets of antlers, and reports that it was one of the most successful gunning expeditions that he ever took part in.

Montana.—Cecil, Lewis and Clarke Co., Mon., Oct. 22.—In this part of the country this fall, prairie chickens and mountain grouse are very plentiful. Wild geese began flying south Oct 19. None have stopped in this locality; ducks are scarce as yet. Black and cinnamon bears are out in force, about half a dozen having been killed near here this support. Indians and prospectors report elk as being force, about half a dozen having been killed near here this summer. Indians and prospectors report elk as being plentiful in the mountains. But few deer have ventured down yet, and after the tremendous slaughter last fall and winter I imagine that they will be comparatively scarce this year. Beaver are numerous along the streams. Have seen but one band of antelope this summer, and have not heard of a single buffalo being killed in the Territory since last year. Trout of course were plentiful during the summer.— H. M. P.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y., Nov. S.—The shooting in this neighborhood has been unusually good this season for woodcock and partridge. Some gentlemen have had fifty shots per day. A market-hunter sent to New York city 380 partridges of his own killing in the month of October. Deer are as plenty as usual, but they don't follow the old runways, and but few have been killed. They don't stop for buckshot, even at thirty and twenty-four yards from shooter. I have good rabbit hounds, deerhounds, 'eoon dogs and a fine pointer. My dogs treed six 'coons, and we killed them before 10 o'clock, one evening last week.—I. M. Bradley. M. BRADLEY.

"Rod and Gun in California," by T. S. Van Dyke, is the best thing on the game of that country. For sale at this office. Price \$1.50.—
Adv.

DR GERRISH'S GUN.—Exeter, N. H., Nov. 10,—Editor Forest and Stream: Some six weeks sinee I had the misfortune to lose a valuable gun, a description of which appeared in Forest and Stream. Since that time I have heard nothing from the stolen gun, but on Friday of last week, the opening day of our first New England tournament. an elegant gun, built by Messis. Schaefer & Son, of Boston, "duplicate of my lost gun," was presented to me by Mr. I. N. Frye on behalf of my friends in Exeter and the sportsmen throughout New England. At that time I was unable to say much of anything, but I would like now to thank my good friends for this token of their brotherly kindness and good will, and hope never to forfeit their confidence and respect.—C. H. Gerrish.

A CAPITAL RETRIEVER.—An English paper reports: Mr. Wm. Levitt, of Parkhill, was out duck shooting, and had only got one solitary duck, but was consoling himself with the idea that he was better off than many other Parkhill sportsmen who had come home without any. Just as he was about to start for home, along came a farmer with a dog, which he said was a splendid retriever. He said to Mr. Levitt: "Now, just you throw that duck you have in your hand into the Seebee, and see how quick my dog will bring it out." Mr. Levitt tossed in the duck, and after it went the dog, but when the dog had captured the duck he took it to the opposite side of the Seebee and ate it in full view of Mr. Levitt and the farmer.

Georgia.—Brunswick, Nov. 4.—Grand prospects for game here this season. Ducks are coming in with every cold spell, and we hope to have good woodcock and snipe shooting. Quail plentiful.—A. J. C.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—Grouse and prairie chickens are very plentiful here, and afford splendid sport.—R.

QUAILING ON LONG ISLAND.—Three men, three guns, three dogs, eight hours' hard work—one robin.—P.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Black bass (Micropterus), two species.
Striped bass or rockfish (Roccus lineatus),
Weakfish or salt-water trout (Cynosciron).
Blacks or taylor (Pomatomus saltutis).
Tomcod or frost fish (Microgadus tomcodus).
Pike (Esox lucius).
Pike (Esox lucius).
Mascalonge (Esox nobilior).

Pish (Esox nobilior).

Pish (Sciemops occellatus).

Kannel bass, spet, or red fish (Sciemops occellatus).

#### VITALITY OF BLACK BASS.

VITALITY OF BLACK BASS.

A WRITER in the Washington (D. C.) Republic, Nov. 8, gives the following justance of the vitality of the black bass. As his article contains his views on bait-fishing for this fish we give it entire:

"Black bass fishing on the Potomac is now in order, though the prospect of satisfactory success will be greater a little later, when the weather is colder. All sportsmen use the rod and reel, and many the artificial fly in season. The minnow is the almost universal batt used. It is a question if it be best to use a sinker on the bottom and allow the minnow to swim at the end of a leader, or use a float and light sinker, allowing the minnow to go where he can. I incline to the former method, as the minnow will live longer and be much more lively, having no weight of line and sinker to true," The more delicate the tackle the greater pleasure. It should be so delicate as to render the landing-net a necessity. All fishermen know the best places to take the gamy beautics. Seneca Lake is a favorite resort, though almost any other place from Little Falls, away up the river, may be as good, or better. Fish are like people—they wander—and the best place to catch them is where you find them. The vitality—the staying quality—of the bass is remarkable, though, from personal experience, I much prefer trout fishing. I have known a black bass to be rolled up in a bundle with others, wrapped around with a copy of the Fonest And Stream, at 4 o'clock, found with the print of the letters on its sides and alive. Upon being placed in a pail of Potomac water, in ten minutes it was trying to jump the pail. It was then placed in a tuto of water out in the night air, and in an hour was a very lively rooster. In the morning, probably owing to the strong light, it was found keeled over on its side, but on being gently reminded where it was, afforded a three-year-old boy much amusement."

Passing by all questions of table excellence between fishes that are killed instantly and those that perish slowly, and all consid

while the spirit of the pages infused vigor to the bass as it does to its readers. Proof of this may be found in the statement that there was a "print of letters on its sides," This then was a case of vitality transmitted by endosmosis, the latest term for absorption. A careful dissection would have shown one of "Kingfisher's" sketches imprinted on the air bladder, while other choice angling literature lined the whole abdominal cavity. The time may come when physicians will prescribe blankets made from pages of FOREST AND STREAM for invalids too feeble to go to the woods and waters in search of health, and the usefulness of the paper,

"With its curling smoke of wigwams, With the damp and dew of forests, And the rushing of great rivers,"

will be increased.

The item from the Republic contains food for much thought, and no doubt the statement of the transformation of the bass to a "lively rooster" may be doubted by the althrespectfical, but what statements are there in these times which do not have to pass through the crucible of doubt?

#### A QUAINT FISHING RECORD.

Our correspondent "Kelpie" writes us from Central you the accompanying quaint MSS, and filly strations. It will be recognized by many of your readers, if they should chance to see it, as one which used to be in Smith's Hotel—when it should be lost. The hotel is now the house of a clergyman, the present hotel being in another building. I observe that some of the old indorsements have been obliterated by vandal hards."

the present hotel being in another building. I observe that some of the old indorsements have been obliterated by vandal hards."

The large sheet sent has the outlines of a black bass which is twenty-one and one-half inches long including caudal fin, and seven and one-quarter fuelies deep. On its cheek is whiten: "This fish was entrapped by the hook as shown in this diagrad. Peter Simpkins." On its body: "For the benefit of disappointed fishermen. This is the outline of a black bass caught at Central Lake, July 28, 1880, by Prof. Lawrence Rust, Kenyon College, Chiej, weight, 6 pounds of outrees; girt, 174 inches; length, 23 inches; time, one and a half hours. Witnesses: R. C. Kerr, F. H. Thurston, R. Leavitte, W. W. Smith." Also: "A Fact! This is to certify that I caught a fish at 6 P. M. 184—[7] in the river here which weighed # pound; length, # inches; girth, 3 Mrs. M. F. Farker. Witnesses: M. F. Parker, Rev. W. P. Wilcox."

M. F. Farker. Witnesses: M. F. Parker, Rev. W. P. Wilcox."

Around the border are these legends: "Maskalonge captured by J. Bell Ferran, of Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1881, taken on an 8-ounce split bamboo rod and spoon hook, weighed 124 pounds. No gaff nor landing net, and had to tow him in half a mile to the dock. Witnesses: W. O. Dodd, of Louisville; boatman, Arthur Davis."

"Herbert Jenney, Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9, 1881, black bass, 6 pounds 9 ounces, 5 hours after being caught. Witnesses: C. G. Gove, J. M. Barbour, Henry Smith, John Archibald."

"Friday, July 28, 1881, mascalonge caught by J. M. Hickman, Cincinnati, O., alias James Mackerel O'Hickman, the lone fisherman. The following dimensions: 4 feet 4 inches long, 20 inches girth at pectoral fin, weight 344 pounds. Caught on a 74-ounce rod on Beaver Lake, 'Kingfisher Club.' Witnesses: B. K. Brant, J. F. Roach, Dan T. Sloan, J. F. French, W. H. Windeler."

"Maskalonge captured July 26, 1881, by Mrs. E. A. Bagby, of Midway, Woodford county, Ky. Taken on a troll, weighed 174 pounds, length 42 inches, girth 174 inches. Witnesses: Mrs. W. P. Clancy, of Louisville, Ky., W. W. Smith, boatman."

"Black bass captured by Dan T. Sloan, Decatur, Ill., Aug. 8, 1881, Weight 7 pounds, length 244 inches, girth 18 inches.

Witnesses: Mrs. W. P. Clancy, of Louisville, Ky., W. W. Smith, boatman."

"Black bass captured by Dan T. Sloan, Decatur, Ill., Aug. 8, 1881. Weight 7 pounds, length 24½ inches, girth 18 inches, Witnesses: J. M. Hickman J. T. Gouch."

"If any lone fisherman desires to know how to catch pickerel of all sizes on short notice, address W. O. Dodd, Louisville, Ky. (Inclose stamps.)"

"Read this! On the two days above mentioned, June 24 and 55, 1883, Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, caught and landed without assistance of any kind, three fully-developed 'goggle-eyes,' weighing in the aggregate 7½ ounces. In making this catch only five rods and one oarsman were employed. The General came out of the contest somewhat fatigued, but recovered in twenty-four hours sufficiently to eat pie as fast as two waiters could land it on the table."

"Mascalonge captured June 20, 1881, by Howard M. Griswold, Louisville, Ky., on a light-jointed rod, with No. 1 grass line, 5-0 Carlisle hook on single gut, and live minnows. Length, 37 inches; girth, 16½ inches; weight, 12 pounds. Time, one hour and fifty minutes. Henry Smith, boatman."

Time, one hour and fifty minutes. Henry Smith, boatman."

"Expert fishermen cannot be disappointed. Sept. 3, 1880. Black bass caught by C. M. Steele, weight 6 pounds 3 ounces two hours after being caught; time 20 minutes. Chas. M. Steele. Witness: Chas. Drach, Peter

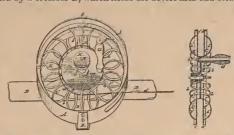
July 21, 1881—Black bass caught by Walter G. Goodrich, of Chicago, in company with crowd from Jerseyville, Ill. Weight 6 pounds, length 21 inches, time 5 minutes, with a ten cent pole, frog bait. J. M. Page 4 pound bass. E. Cockrell 4 pound bass. W. H. Edgar 4 pound 4 ounces. W. E. Carlin 3½ pound black bass. S. H. Bowman 3½ pound bass. Total catch in two hours by the above rule, 60 pounds 10 ounces. Among the catch were 3 pickerel averaging 11 pounds each, remainder black bass and green bass. Witness: W. E. Carlin, S. H. Bowman, Henry Smith, John Hunter, Arthur Davis. Central Lake, July 21, 1881."

A PARMACHENEE-CUPSUPTIC CARRY RECORD.—New York, Oct. 14.—Editor Forest and Stream: The carry from Parmachenee Lake to the Cupsuptic River in the Rangeley Lake country, Maine, is six of the longest miles on earth; over rocks and roots of trees, and cither up or down hill all the way. Our party made the following time over it on Oct. 3, 1884: Mr. Herbert Priestley, Philadelphia (David Haines, guide, Greenville, Me.), in one hour and fifty-one minutes. Mr. Geo. Jarvis Geer, Jr., Summit, N. J. (Stephen Taylor, guide, Byron, Me.), in two hours and two minutes. Guides packs weighed about forty pounds each, logother with ritles, shotguns, etc. The fastest time of making the carry up to that date had been two hours and ten minutes, on the authority of Capt. Fred Barker, Camp Bemis, Rangeley Lakes, Me. No party have been able before to reduce the record. The carry had been made by a guide in one hour and forty five minutes, but he was alone and had very little to pack.—Sportsman.

#### FISHING-ROD REELS.

THE fishing-reel devised by Anson Hatch is similar in general appearance to that of Mr. Billinghurst, May 9, 1859, described in a former number of the FOREST AND

STREAM.
Fig. 1 shows a perspective view, and Fig. 2 a sectional view of the Hatch device. The improvement consists in making the skeleton spool or reel proper for the line of two pieces of sheet metal, by pressing them into the desired form and then by striking them up or swaging, raise the small connecting bars or pieces to a shape suited to form the skeleton spool into which the line is to be wound.
The outside rim A is made of sheet metal and strengthened by a crossbar B, which holds the device firm and steady



for use. At the outer end of the semi-circular rings b is attached a web or rim, G, of sufficient width to give the reel strength and steadiness, and the extreme periphery is turned over to form a right-angled flange, Fig. 2, to prevent the periphery of the rims from springing out of shape when in use. A stud is attached to the bar B, one end of which is shown at e, Fig. 1, on which the reel revolves. The reel is then formed by uniting the two series of semi-circular rings b with their central solid parts E together. A hollow or sleeve screw, g, sectres the parts E together. The stud e passes through this hollow sleeve and is secured by a nut, h. To prevent the disks E moving on each other, to change their relative positions, the crank-pin G is screwed through the disks. The milled nut H working on the stud e may be used as a brake when needed.

Hatch says the advantages of his improvement over Billinghurst's are that the latter makes his skeleton spool of whre, which requires many pieces to be soldered together, while Hatch makes his of sheet metal, using but two pieces. He claims that his reel is lighter in proportion to its size and less expensive than that of Billinghurst.

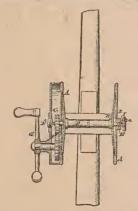
The period of protection of the Hatch reel expired June 19, 1883.

The Hartill reel consists in the novel manner of hanging

The Hartill red consists in the novel manner of hanging the spool of the reel to its frame, and also in the novel and simple manner of producing the "drag," so called, upon the spool to prevent the fish from running away with the line.

The device is clearly illustrated in the cut, which is the central section of the reel.

The frame, A, of the reel may be of any of the ordinary constructions. A spool, D, is hung between the head plates, B and G, upon steel-hardened center pins. E E, one to each end. One of these steel centers is fixed in one of the head



plates, G, of the frame, in which head or box a train of gears, F, is arranged, having suitably secured to them a handle, G, for operating them. The other steel center, E, is formed at the end of a small screw spindle, H, that is screwed into the socket, I, of one end of the reel in position for the hanging of the spool upon it. This spindle, H, is provided with a milled head, J, upon its outer end in which is a set screw, a, that, abutting against the fixed knob, b, of the socket, I, prevents the turning of the screw spindle to such a degree out of the socket as to relieve its steel point from the spool, while at the same time it can be turned sufficiently in the opposite direction to cause the spool to be tightly bound and held between its two points of suspension, and thus produce a drag thereon when desired to prevent the fish from running away with the line. By suspending the reel spool upon steel centers its wear and durability is much increased.

"The Second Presbyterian Fishing Club,"—We have just received the report of the fourteenth annual cruise of this Philadelphia club, illustrated in their usual humorous style. The trip was made in the schooner A. H. Quimby, from Philadelphia down through Delaware Bay and down the coast to Cobb's Island, thence returning by way of Atlantic City. The present report is not up to the standard of former ones in point of interest to outsiders, but it indicates that the trip was a jolly one. It comprises 109 pages, 12mo., with an appendix containing alleged letters of regret from all the late Presidential candidates at their inability to be present. Mr. C. P. Allen is still the secretary of the club.

A BOOK ON ANGLING APPLIANCES.—Mr. Henry P. Wells, who is known to our readers as a practical writer on rods and other implements of the angler's sport, has prepared a book on fly-rods, flies and kindred subjects. It will soon be published, and we are perfectly safe in predicting for it a warm welcome.

A vimely book is Henshall's "Camping and Cruising in Florida, For sale at this office. Price §1.50, -Adv.

Enforcing the New Jersey Bass Law.—Paterson, N. J., Nov. 7.—Thomas Storms and John Finnegan were arraigned on an indictment which charged them in the first count with having black bass in their possession in West Milford before the season for black bass had opened, and in the second count with having caught these black bass. Storms pleaded guilty to having the bass in his possession and Finnegan pleaded not guilty. A Mr. Sandford, a young lawyer from Warwick, appeared in behalf of the accused and asked the elemency of the court, arguing that Storms did not know that it was unlawful to have the bass in his possession. The counsel then asked leave to consult with Finnegan, which was granted. The result of the consultation was that Finnegan also pleaded guilty to having the black bass in his possession. Both claimed that there was only one bass. The prosecutor was called on for a statement of the law under which the prisoners had been indicted, and as he did not have it ready the imposing of sentences was postponed until this afternoon. The indictment was found under the Revised Statutes of this State which provide a fine of \$25 or three months imprisonment; this law was subsequently changed, and the law of 1881 provides that every violation of it shall be punished by a fine of \$25 or less. The arrest and indictment of Storms and Finnegan were procured by the Passaic County Fish and Game Protective Association, and are part of the result of the raid made on the illegal fishers in Greenwood Lake during the latter part of last May. Other persons complained of at the time took fright and left the State and have not returned since. One of them was indicted, but it is hardly thought that he will be arrested, he having left the State and tis fish in company with others who were to have been arrested. This afternoon Storms and Finnegan, the two Greenwood Lake fishermen, were fined \$5 and the costs each. Costs amounted to about \$65. They expressed their gratification at getting off so easily. The Court in pronouncing sent

sentence in this case was only to teach them that they must not catch or peddle fish out of season.—S. Miner.

Taking Carp with a Hook.—Mr. Paul Quattlebaum, of Leesville, S. C., writes to Mr. Charles W. Smiley the following letter, which we reproduce from the Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission: "I use a beardless hook for two reasons. It can be taken from the mouth of a fish with greater ease and does less injury. I often catch carp for visitors to examine, and then return them to their native element. They may also be removed to other ponds in good condition. For catching small fry I use no cork; for large fish I prefer one, with lead enough on the line to sink the hook a few inches in the water, but they will take it at any depth. Late in the afternoon or early in the morning is the best time of warm weather. When the sun is shining brightly, and its rays strike deep down into the waters, the carp retires from his feeding grounds and remains at rest until the shade of the evening lures him from his quiet retreat. On warm cloudy days, when trained to artificial feeding, the carp may be caught at any hour, but less readily about noon. It is a waste of time to angle for them in cold weather. It is well known that the carp declines all food in freezing weather, and that the appetite varies with the temperature of the water to a certain degree. In my ponds, near Leesville, I can catch either kind of carp as above stated from April to December. I train them to come to the surface of the water for food so as to enjoy the pleasure of seeing them scramble for it. The cheapest of light bread, made of midlings or shorts, expressly for the fish, is what I use. The same answers for baiting the hook, but a piece of waffle, cut the right size for the fish you desire to catch, is better, being tougher and not so easily taken from the hook by the fish. I first collect the fish together by throwing in a handful of small bits of bread—say one-half inch square—then I drop in my hook, attached to a strong line at the end of a

## Hishculture.

#### THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE RIVER EXCURSION—(CONTINUED).

MR. MATHER: It has been suggested that, in order to put ourselves on an equality with similar bodies in other countries, and carry on an exchange of publications, this Society should have, in addition to its regular members and honorary members, one or two of the leading men connected with the fisheries and fishculture in each foreign land as corresponding members, to whom our reports shall be sent. It was complained to Professor Goode, while in Europe last summer, that our publications were not to be had. Several people wanted to know what we were doing, and we want to know what they are doing. Therefore, at the suggestion of Professor Goode, I make a motion that this Society add to its list of members and honorary members certain corresponding members to be elected from among men who are prominent abroad in connection with fisheries and fishculture.

THE PRESIDENT: Is that motion seconded?

MR. ROOSEVELT: I second it, but would put it in a different form—that the Executive Committee be empowered to select correspondents abroad in connection with foreign societies. MR. MATHER: I withdraw my motion.

COL. MODONALD: Before the motion is put J beg to say that the object to be attained in the election of corresponding members is that the Association may be promptly informed of the progress of fishculture abroad, and be kept in close relations and correspondence with societies whose aims are similar to ours.

An election as corresponding member is, morever, a compliment to the distinguished gentleman who may be selected in-

relations and correspondence with societies whose aims are similar to ours.

An election as corresponding member is, morever, a compliment to the distinguished gentleman who may be selected, inasmuch as it is a recognition of eminent services rendered to fishculture, or important investigations germane to it. The compliment of election will in my opinion be more distinguishing if made by a vote of the Society rather than by designation of the executive committee, and I propose therefore to amend this resolution of the honorable commissioner from New York by requiring the election of corresponding members to be by vote in open meeting.

Neither resolution or amendment, however, are in order until we, by resolution, provide for a class of corresponding members.

Under our present organization, only two classes of members are specified, viz: honorary members and ordinary members.

I beg therefore to submit the following resolution, viz.

members.

I beg therefore to submit the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That persons in foreign countries who have made
themselves conspicuous by services to fishculture or by investigation of questions relating to fishculture and the fisheries,
may, upon nomination duly made, be elected corresponding

members of the American Pisherles Society, with all the privileges of members, but without liability for initiation fee or PSOK, Gooss, I second the proposition.

THE PRESENET: If there is no objection to Colonel McDonalty motion we will proceed to vote on its problem of the process of the

distribution among their neighbors, would meet with opposition from the oyster monopolists, and a large quantity of food would thus be lost to the country.

I believe that, as a rule, it is not best to introduce the principle of private ownership until the national supply of oysters is endangered; and even then it would seem unwise to give a man control over more ground than he is willing to keep up to its full limit of production, and work regularly.

Mr. Pike: I heartly concur in both the preamble and the resolution. I do this not alone theoretically, but from practical experience.

and the principle of private ownership until the national supply of oysters is a control of and even then it would seem unwise to keep a to its full mint of production, and work regularly.

Mr. Pirke: I heartily concur in both the preamble and the resolution. I do this not alone theoretically, but from practical experience.

As I understand the resolution, it is not designed to exclude those who get their living from the natural beds, but simply to encourage private enterprise and systematic effort to develop the growth of oysters where they are obviously dispinative to the control of the control of

ent. This was taken and lost. The President: We will now yote on the original ques-

tion.
This was taken and carried.
The meeting then adjourned.

THE COD GILLNET FISHERIES.—U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.—In reply to a recent declaration that the nets are ruining the cod fisheries, I have already stated that the facts are exactly the opposite, and now add in further proof the report of the U. S. Fish Commission agent at Gloucester, Mass., for the week ending Nov. 1. He says: "The amount of fish caught in gilmets and landed here during the past week is as follows: 915,000 pounds of pollock and 67,000 pounds of large cod. Considering the number of boats, not and men engaged in fishing, the catch yesterday exceeds anything on record. Thirteen small vessels, fishing with cod gillnets, landed last night and this morning 250,000 pounds of pollock and 20,000 pounds of large cod. These fish were caught in 76 nets, 50 fathoms long and 2½ fathoms deep, and were fished by 95 men. Some of the boats left some of the nets, not being able to take all the fish that were in them. When the schooner Hector came to its nets three of them were found on the top of the water, the buoyancy of the pollock being so great as to part the anchor lines and cause the nets come to the surface. There were 8,000 pounds of fish taken out of three small nets, while one small boat with six nets landed 12,000 pounds."—CHARLES W. SMILEY.

FISHCULTURE IN MAINE.—The Augusta Journal says: "The culture of salmon in Maine is a success. Parties are now on the lakes, and it is expected that 100,000,000 eggs will be taken for propagation. The introduction of carp has been an immense success." Mr. Henry O. Stanly, of the State Fisheries Commission, has offered Mr. F. S. Weeks, of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., 100,000 eggs of the Raugeley brook trout, which will be hatched at the station of the N. Y. F. C. on Long Island. Some of these eggs may be sent to the Bisby Club in the Adirondacks, part of the fry will go in the ponds of Mr. Weeks, and the remainder will be at the disposal of the New York Commission.

But of all books be sure to read "Woodcraft" See advertisement elsewhere, -Adv,

PROFESSOR EWART.—We have had a call from Professor Cossar Ewart, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and Convener of the Scientific Investigation Committee of the Fishery Board for Scotland, who comes to inspect our fisheries and methods of fishculture. He has already visited Canada, where he seems to have found conflicting opinions as to the methods of increasing the supply of fish, or at least much discontent with the present management. He has spent some time at Washington where, although somewhat familiar with the scope and character of the work of the Fish Commission from its publications, he found much that was new and interesting, and was impressed by the thorough methods of scientific investigation and its blending with practical work in propagation under Prof. Baird. He had just returned from an inspection of the hatching station of the New York Fish Commission at Cold Spring Harbor, of which he said that it left an impression of being prepared to do a great deal of work in time, at a comparatively small expense, and the station was advantageously placed to combine both fresh and selt water work. Prof. Ewart was on his way to Wood's Hall to inspect the work there, and afterward to go of Gloucester, Mass., and then to Maine to visit the works of that State, and of the United States at Orland and Grand Lake Stream. We will look for the official report of his visit to America.

# The Bennel.

DENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massa chusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 39, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1885.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry Association, Meriden, Com. Joshua Shute, Sceretary.

Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Squargarden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt Street.

Garden, Feb. 140 H, 1895.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans, La. Mr. Chas, Lincoln, Superintendent, Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 39.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary, St. Johns, N. B. March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superiotendent.

April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club, Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street, Chas, Lincoln, Superintendent.

Chas, Lincoln, Superintendent.

Nov. — Third Aunual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Flummer, Secretory Nov. 17.—Sixth Annual Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Estern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Flatbush, L. I. Nov. 17.—First Annual Trials of the Fisher's Island Club, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Open to members only. Mr. Max Wenzel, Secretary, Hoboken, N. J.

Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club at Walltown Timber, Cal. N. E. White, Secretary, Sacramento Cal.

Dec. 8.—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenu.

Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen S. Association Trials, Canton, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1707. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

#### MOTHER DEMDIKE.

MOTHER DEMDIKE.

Editor Forest and Stream;

In your last issue, in giving your opinion of the greyhounds at the last New York show, you state that Mother Demdike did not fulfill your expectations.

If she, a bitch who in England has wou over the peerless Bonny Lass and such well-known greyhounds as Mennon, County Member; Sister Mary, Laneashire Witch, Heather Belle, Acalia, Destructive, and others; and who has been considered by such judges as Messrs. Lort, Langdale, Charles, Graham and Hedley (judge of the Waterloo meeting) as one of the best, if not the best, greyhound in England. If such a greyhound does not fulfill your expectations, I think that your expectations of what a greyhound should be would be gladly received by greyhound breeders in general. H. W. Smith.

Worcester, Mass.

If he criticism to which Mr. Smith takes exception is as follows; "In the bitch class the recently imported Mother Demdike had a clear win, and although she is a good bitch, and is unquestionably the best of her breed in the country, we must confess that she does not fulfill our expectations. She has a splendid head, which could only be improved below the eyes, and there but a trifle. Her eyes might, to advantage, be smaller and darker. She has a long, well shaped and well shaped neck, but we would like to see it a bit cleaner. In chest, loins and feet she is very good, and she shows considerable muscular development behind; her tail, too, is first-class, and her gait is perfection, and unless she can go out of slips at a rattling pace, her looks behe her. Her worst fault is a deficiency of bone in the forearms, and she is a bit that in the back." This indicates what we consider Mother Demdike's worst faults. We should also like to see he not quite so straight in shoulders and a trifle more bent in stifle. An extended examination of the records of the English shows would be interesting in this connection, though the fact that Mother Demdike's worst faults. We show we within the year at which this bitch was exhibited, let us see

her teeth and was no longer fit to appear in the judging ring. All this is not said to show that Mother Demdike is anything but good, but to let our correspondent see that the bitch did not invariably win over all the dogs he has mentioned.

We still insist that Mother Demdike "is a good bitch, and is unquestionably the best of her breed in the country." We should like to see her with a cleaner neck, more bone in the forearm, not quite so flat in the back, with shoulders not quite so straight, and stifles a little more bent. Her cyes are a little too large.

too large.

Mr. Smith must remember that we are seaking for a perfect dog, and while Mother Demdike is a vast improvement on any greyhound which we have hitherto had in America, she is not without faults.]

#### NOTES FROM HIGH POINT.

NOTES FROM HIGH POINT.

It is very dry at High Point, and unless there is rain soon the trials may be expected to be somewhat prolonged, for under existing conditions the dogs cannot be expected to do themselves justice or to satisfy their owners and handlers. Birds are very plenty, and the weather, though warm, is delightful.

Many of the trainers are now, and have for some time, been working their dogs not far from the field trial grounds. Of course a number of them have winners, and some are even so fortunate as to have two or three worders which are sure to carry all before them. We shall know a little more about all this two or three weeks hence.

The Members' Stakes will probably bring out ten or twelve starters, all good, and the contest will be an interesting one of dogs and men. The Pittsburg Firearms Company have donated a gun to be given as second prize in the Members' Stakes. This contest is to take place on the grounds where it began last year, and not on the regular club grounds.

H. High Point, N. C., Nov. 10.

#### AN EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING.

AN EXPERIENCE IN TRAINING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Last spring I concluded to buy a puppy and train him à la Hammond, and accordingly began consulting the advertising pages of Forest And Stream. Among others, I wrote to Dr. J. R. Housel, of Watsontown, Pa. As his answer came first, and stated that he could give me a choice of a leinon and white or a black and white Llewellin setter puppy of grand stock, I immediately, by return mail, bought (at my wrife's request) a black and white one; and had him, when about ten weeks old, sent to me by express. He came through all right, being in the cars about twenty-four hours. I took him from the express office and reached home at about 9 o'clock P. M. After a general examination by all hands, I put the puppy in his box and we all retired to our respective rooms. It is needless to say I expected music, and equally needless to say I got it without interlude. I stood it from 10 P. M. until about 2 A. M., and then get up and went out to him. I told my wife I might as well sit up as try to sleep. Immediately upon my entering the room his song ceased, and by all the actions at his command he tried to tell me he was lonesome. I sat down beside him, and he immediately curled up and went to sleep. I very quietly got up and went back into my room again; but I had no sooner closed the door than he opened his battery again. I came out again and the previous performance was repeated. This gave me a point, and I took dog, box and all and deposited him beside my bed, and lying down-myself and putting one band down beside him, he curled up and never a whimper did he utter until morning. I did 'this for a few nights and then planted him in the kitchen, and had no further trouble.

After I had bad him about a week, I told the folks his edu-

repeted. This gave he a point, and tying down trayself and putting one band down beside my bed, and lying down trayself and putting one band down beside him, he curled up and never a whimper did he utter until morning. I did this for a few nights and then planted him in the kitchen, and had no further trouble.

After I had bad him about a week, I told the folks his education. Ham morn's book directs, with "Tolo."

After I had bad him about a week, I told the folks his education. Ham morn's book directs, with "Tolo."

I not tray the standard of the property of the prop

that glitters." At the same instaut I had the dissatisfaction of seeing my paragon making several emphatic jumps in the direction of those retreating quall. I quictly, but I am afraid not calmly, said "toho," but he didn't "toho;" he just lit out for those quail for all he was worth. Remembering the instructions of my tutor to "never," under any circumstances, speak in anything but an ordinary tone of voice," all the admonition about letting your voice be "strained or unnatural" passed through my mind, and yet there was that dog going for those quail at a lightening speed. I thought, "Shall I let him go or give him a genuine old-fashioned yell?" I chose the latter, and gave him a "toho" that would have done credit to a Comanche warrior. He stopped. All this happened in less than one-tenth the time it takes to read it. If he hadn't stopped I don't know that I should ever have told of it. I suppose I did wrong to yell, but I have tried to live as near as possible to the correct thing as laid down in "Training vs. Breaking," but I don't think the offense unpardonable; and as I said, that dog stopped. But it wasn't a very satisfactory stop, for he seemed inclined to start again; but before he could put the inclination in force, I called him back to me and placed lim as near as possible to the place where he last pointed. Then I gave him a lecture that at least had the effect of quieting him down.

I sat down and waited a minute, and then went on in the direction of the dead quail. When within a few feet he seented the bird, and, advancing withing a foot, stopped and again pointed. I clucked him on in order that he might learn the difference between dead and live birds, and he instantly, without any command, picked up the bird and brought it to me and dropped it at my feet. I had not intended to let him fetch it, but inasmuch as he did it of his own accord, I praised and petted him for it. I have always made it a point not to let a puppy retrieve at first, as he will soon begin to want to do it he has any retrieve i

Yes. GLENVILLE, Conn.

#### THE COLLIE CLASSES.

THE COLLIE CLASSES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following is an editorial expression in your issue of the 23d ult. from the report on collies at the Breeders' and Exhibitors' Show: "The peculiar decisions in these classes during the past few years have threatened to seriously damage the appearance of a most useful dog, such as the collie unquestionably is. A man to be a judge of collies must have owned and bred them, or how can he judge them! Notwithstanding this, men presume to judge them who have never so much as seen a first-class specimen, the result of which is that soft-coated, woolly dogs are awarded the highest honors. It is as unfair to the dogs as it is to the breeders that they should be handled in such a fashion, and we intend to protect the dogs, at least." Inasmuch as I am to a great extent responsible for the "decisions in these classes during the past few years," it might be considered questionable for me to attempt to show that the awards have been in all cases, so far as I am concerned, absolutely correct. It is not my purpose to attempt this; upon the bare fact as to the correctness of my awards or those of my fellow judges I have not one word to say, but I do most emphatically assert that if the decisions in the collic classes have been "peculiarly" wrong, the Forest Ann Stream has been more remarkably so, not only in omitting to lay its objections before its readers, but in actually indorsing those decisions which it now finds are "peculiar."

In general terms, no judge can always be correct, nor is any newspaper critic infallible; but the public have a right to demand that the actions of both shall be consistent with their convictions.

For my own part, I do not object to criticism of an honest,

mewspaper critic infallible; but the public have a right to demand that the actions of both shall be consistent with their convictions.

For my own part, I do not object to criticism of an honest, intelligent character. I realize the fact that the public who patronize the press expect that the representations of the press shall point out the judge's errors; but when a paper in sober earnestness indorses the awards in certain classes for years, and then, intoxicated with some petty grievance, condemns with one fell swoop their own indorsement and the judges they indorsed, I appeal to the public from "Philip drunk to Philip sober." I am quite in sympathy with the sentiments your paper expresses when it asserts: "We intend to protect the dog at least," but I submit that in abusing these privileges and stultifying itself by abusing those whose opinions it has so freely indorsed, it is not likely to afford the poor dog the protection it professes he needs, unless it is by opening the eyes of the public to the fact that its expressions are confessedly unreliable. Judges have a pretty hard time of it at the best; they have to submit to a great deal of unnecessary abuse from disappointed exhibitors, and are often the subject of severe and personal criticism from men thoroughly unqualified to speak, but from the press, I think, we have the right to expect equity. No sensible judge asks the press to indorse his decisions, but all have the right to demand that an objection shall be couched in gentlemanly language, and shall be beacked up by argument showing wherein the error in judgment exists. A wholesale charge of incompetency has no force, and the public are not satisfied with such criticism; but when a sweeping charge of error is made, and to this is added the statement that decisions have been "peculiar," the implication at least is that more than ignorance is meant to be charged. The English language is indeed a rich one, and ambiguity on the question of ignorance or dishonesty is a very easy matter to avoid, and th

question of ignorance or dishonesty is a very easy matter to avoid, and the use of "peculiar" terms are altogether uncalled for.

If the judges of collies have made "peculiar decisions during the past few years" in this eountry, the fact cannot be proved by the paper which says so, and I commend you, Mr. Editor, to an examination of the collie reports "during the past few years." Any one who will look over these reports will be struck by the remarkable fact that in a very large majority of instances the awards have been indorsed in an unmistakable manner; in a majority of the rest there have been no special editorial expression, and among the remaining few those awards which are not approved are not seriously objected to and yet we are told they have been "peculiar."

Why, I would ask, were these "peculiar decisions" not pointed out when they were made, and why, in making such a broad charge, does the paper not specify the particular decisions which are "peculiar?"

Again I quote from your issue of the 30th nlt. "One of the most important objects of the dog show is the education of the public as to the points and characteristics peculiar to each breed." Is it to be expected that the public can be instructed by the contradictory reports which have appeared in FOREST AND STREAM within the last few months? I will mention a few extracts for example:

Westminster Kennel Club's Annual Dog Show, May 1884,—"Duke of Leeds, a grand dog, even better than Bonivard." Westminster Kennel Club's non-sporting dog show, October, 1884.—"The champion rough-coated St. Beroard class brought

out the three cracks, Duke of Leeds, Bonivard and Hermit; Bonivard the best of the lot."

May, 1884.—"Rhona has one of the best heads we ever saw; were she a little higher at the shoulder she would be a very hard bitch to beat." October, 1881.—"Rhona won again, a decision we cannot indorse. She is undershot, short in head and heavy in ear."

May, 1884.—"Brockenhurst Joe, the winner, carries his age like a two-year old. He has a beautifully shaped head, small ears, well carried, good neck and shoulders and tip-top coat, his fire and terrier quality made him an easy winner." October, 1884.—"Brockenhurst Joe in loin and hindquarters has gone all to pieces, his mouth is finished; his faulty feet and lack of bone have been intensified with age, and he should be withdrawn."

May, 1884.—"Belgrave Primrose, the winner, has the best set of legs and fect we ever saw. His coat is perhaps a bit soft." October, 1884.—"Belgrave Primrose has a long open coat, and plain expressionless face; his abdly carried ears and tail should always keep him back in good company."

May, 1884.—"Raby Tyrant, given third, we were disappointed in. He is wide in chest and not as good on his legs and fect as he might be." October, 1884.—"Raby Tyrant should have won with consummate ease. He is worth more than all the other dogs in the class put together."

May, 1884.—"Dance is very good in coat, body, legs and feet. A very good one." October, 1884.—"Dance we do not like, she is prick-eared, plain in head, and slack in the back."

May, 1884.—"Bessie, black and tan terrier, is a very good one, especially in head, her markings might be a trifle better, but she is a well-shaped bitch and hard to beat." October, 1884.—"Gessie is no crack, being faulty in muzzle, checky, wide in front, and her face markings are not distinct."

New Haven Show, March, 1884.—"Jaunty, a very moderate specimen, was given second, first prize being withheld." October, 1884.—"Jaunty, one of the best in the class, was unoticed."

The above are only a few of many of a similar nat

Belgrave Primrose become the expressionless brute he is now pictured?

Has Raby Tyrant so much improved on his form of last May that your reporter has quite recovered from the disappointment he then expressed?

Has Dance, who was then "a very good one," lost all her good qualities and gone prick-eared, plain in head and slack in the back? Or Jaunty, who could only get second in a very poor class, suddenly bloomed out into "one of the best" in a really good one?

Are the public to believe these inconsistencies, or are they not even more remarkably peculiar than the "peculiar" decisions on the collie judging?

I would like to ask, Mr. Editor, upon what foundation does the broad charge of Forrst and Stream rest? It would be interesting to the public at large to know, very interesting to collie owners and exhibitors, and "peculiary" interesting to the judges.

New York, Nov. 5, 1884.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1884.

the judges.

New York, Nov. 5, 1884.

[It is not necessary to say to Mr. Mortimer that he has strained beyond all reason the meaning of the word "peculiar" in our report, if he means to construe it into an imputation of "dishonesty," he ought to know that it means no such thing; we may therefore pass it without further comment, as also his highly facetious suggestion of intoxication with a petty grievance. It is also quite unnecessary for us to explain to a gentleman of Mr. Mortimer's knowledge of dogs and experience of dog shows that—owing to the differences of merit in similar classes at different shows, and differences of merit in similar classes at different shows—what he has sought to magnify into important inconsistencies in the reports of our reporters at the two shows named are in reality not such. The reporters descriptions are relative, just as the judges' awards are bound to be. Some of the apparent contradictions are minor ones, or not contradictions at all, the seeming disagreement being due to the different way in which a dog is each time truthfully) described, i.e., in one case his good points are named, in the other his bad points. Moreover the sentences quoted by Mr. Mortimer can be rightly interpreted only when read in connection with the context; again in several instances Mr. Mortimer has (doubtless inadvertently) unfairly and insufficiently quoted us; and for the sake of making the apparent contradictions appear greater, when both good and bad points were mentioned, he has quoted only the good or the bad as suited his purpose. We in turn "appeal" from Mr. Mortimer's quotations of the reports, to the reports the messlves. As to the chefities for observation and arriving at the facts, and upon the more deliberate and careful examination thus made possible, an honest newspaper sometimes finds it necessary to modify and perhaps after entirely its previous statements on a given subject; and no journal which thus has reason to believe that it may have been mistaken, and which has a proper concept

## NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

THE entries for All-Aged Stake, National American Kennel Club, 1884, are as follows:
GLADSTONE BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware's (Stanton, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter dog Gladstone Boy (Gladstone—Sue).

White and tan English setter dog Gladstone Boy (Gladstone—Sue).

CLAY.—W. T. Edwards's (Varner, Ark.) red and white native setter dog Clay (Joe, Jr.—Pannie).

GUS CAMPELL.—J. L. Valentine's (Nashville, Tenn.) lemon and white native setter dog Gus Campboll (Joe, Jr.—Fannie).

CLIPFER.—J. S. Clark's (Atlanta, Gu., black and white English setter dog Clipper (Gladstone—Frost).

QUEEN BESS.—B. F. Price's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Queen Bess (Gladstone—Donna J.).

BESSIE A.—J. M. Avent's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.) lemon and white English setter bitch Bessie A. (Dashing Lion—Armada).

VANITY.—J. W. Munson's (St. Louis) liver and white pointer bitch Vanity (Pang.—Poida).

Armada).

VANITY,—J. W. Munson's (St. Louis) liver and white pointer bitch Vanity (Bang—Pride).

METFOR.—W. E. Hughes's (St. Louis) liver and white pointer dog Mcteor (Garnet—Jit).

ST. ELMO IV.—Dr. S. Flect Speh's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) black, white and tan English setter dog St. Elmo IV. (St. Elmo—Clio).

white and tan English setter dog St. Elmo IV. (St. Elmo—Clio).

LADY C.—B. M. Stephenson's (La Grange, Tenu.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lady C. (Coleman's London—Belle of Hatchie).

RICHATOND.—J. E. Gill's (Lancaster, Pa.) lemon and white pointer dog Richmond (Don—Beulab).

COUNT RAPIER.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis) black and white English setter dog Count Rapier (Druid—Magnolia).

PAUL (Klanstone.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis) black, white and tan English setter dog (Paul Gladstone (Gladstone—Lavalette).

MEDORA.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis) black, white and tan English setter bitch Medora (Gladstone—Carrie J.),

COLONEL COOL.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis) black, white and a English setter dog Colonel Cool (Gath—Lit). ROYAL PRINCE.—A. H. Moore's (Philadelphia, Pa.) black, hite and tan English setter dog Royal Prince (Darkie—Resy dire).

Midtil.

LADY LEE.—W. B. Mallory's (Memphis) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lady Lee (Gath—Juno II.).

Pink B.—W. B. Mallory's (Memphis) black and white English setter dog Pink B. (Gladstone—Countess Key).

LADY ROMP II.—A. H. Moore's (Philadelphia, Pa.) liver and white pointer bitch Lady Romp, II. (Prince—Lady Romp).

BILLY GATES.—Dr. A. F. McKinney's (Forest Hill, Tenn.) black and white English setter dog Billy Gates (Count Rapier—Kate B.).

LILLIAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lillian (Gladstone—Stack).

- Kate B.). LILLIAN. - P. H. & D. Bryson's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lillian (Gladstone Sige). D. BRYSON, See'y.

Mempuis, Tenn., November.

BAGGAGE MASTERS' FEES.—Editor Forest and Stream:
Nov. 8.—I read in your paper this week the complaint of A.
C. J. against the exorbitant charges of the baggage master on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co's road for the fare of his should be attended to. A party of three and two dogs on the train leaving there at 11.30 P. M. their destination being should be attended to. A party of three and two dogs on the train leaving there at 11.30 P. M. their destination being horizon the party of three and two dogs on the train leaving there at 11.30 P. M. their destination being horizon to heave our dogs, when we were informed by the baggage master that the fillarge to Saratoga, about thirty wills, would be and dallar, and on remonstrating against the charge as exorbitant, he coolly informed us there was no rule the party of the take the dogs, and if we were not safetile he would hand them over to the explosis mechanics. As we were to leave Saratoga of will distry morning Adirondack rain, we concluded it less to pay him his charge in order to have the dogs with us. On this road the dogs were taken in the baggage men to fix rates it, would be increased in order to have the dogs with us. On this road the dogs were taken in baggage men to fix rates it, would be increased in the less extrained and Hudson Canal Company would make a rate for dogs and uttled the fit their baggage men to fix rates it, would be increased.—H. M.

New York Nov. 8.—baitor Forest and Stream: I had the same experience as "A. C. J." on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad. On my way to the North Woods I had to pay for my setter: From New York to East Albany, 50 ets.; from Saratoga to North Creek, 50 ets.; total, 81.75. I do not compilain about the charge, especially not for the charge from Saratoga to Troy. 25 ets.; from Troy to Saratoga, 50 ets.; from Saratoga to North Creek, distance sixty miles, as fifty cents for a nine hours' ride is not too much. On any dog from Saratoga to Troy. 25 ets.; from Troy to Saratoga, 50 ets.; from Saratoga to

LICE AND FILAS.—Philadelphia, Pa.—I see frequently questions asked in your journal and many others for the naming of something to kill lice and fleas on dogs. I have found out from practical experience a never failing destroyer, cleate of mercury. The cleates are, comparatively speaking, a new agent in the treatment of diseases. An ointment made of the cleate to the strength of twenty per cent. thoroughly applied, allowed to remain on for sixteen or eighteen hours and then washed off, is sure death to lice. It is a non-irritating application, and cleanly (except greasy). One application has never failed in my cases. It can be applied several times at intervals without producing any ptyalism.—Sans Souch Kennels.

MERIDEN SHOW.—Meriden, Ct., Oct. 28.—Editor Forest and Stream. The Meriden Poultry Association will hold its eighth annual poultry show and fourth annual bench show at the town hall, this city, Dec. 30 and 31, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1885, The bench show will be held the last three named days. Mr. Walter E. Miller, superintendent, is an enthusiastic dog fancier, and he will do his utmost to please all who wish to exhibit, Premium list, blanks, etc., will be ready about Dec. 1, and will be mailed to any person who may desire a copy free. We have secured the services of Dr. George Walton, of Boston, Mass., as judge.—Joshua Shute, Secretary.

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.—Editor Forest and Stream; In reply to Mr. Gregg's letter in your issue of the 6th, I have to say that the entries in question were properly made in dog and bitch puppy classes, but through derical error, improperly entered in the catalogue. The abswer to the protest was drafted by the subscriber and delivered to Mr. Lincoln or a clerk (I have forgotton which) to copy. In the hurry and confusion of the moment the draft was delivered to Mr. Gregg.—Belitof Smith, Manager, etc., W. K. C. Show.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.—New England Kennel Club, 159 A, Tremont street, Nov. 4, 1884.—Editor Forest and Stream: This club will hold their first annual bench show of dogs in Music Hall, Boston, April 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1885, Mr. Chas. Lincoln, superintendent. We have set aside a guarantee fund of \$2,200, and shall probably add to it during the winter. We shall spare no pains to make the show attractive to exhibitors. The hall is heated by steam and well ventilated, and the comfort of dogs is assured.—J. A. NICKERSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB TRIALS.—The Philadelphia Kennel Club will have its field trials on the 16th of this month. A visitor to the grounds in New Jersey found about twenty coveys of birds awaiting the running, and as nineteen or twenty dogs are entered, an enjoyable time is expected by the members. None but members' dogs will compete.—Homo.

DOG FOUND.—Found in the lower part of New York city a black and tan collie pnp. Address Box 39, West Brighton, Staten Island.

Worms in Dogs,—"Stonehenge," in his celebrated work on the dog, writes: "Worms are a fertile source of disease in the dog, dostroying every year more puppies than distemper itself." While the Field says concerning distemper: "All treatment to be successful must be prefaced by the expulsion of worm." Find the Fooders remove these pests within an hour, at the same time string tone to the stomach and producing first-rate condition dogs. \*Maddire's Worm Fonders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1. Manutacturers: Wright & Holdsworth, \$ Spur street, London, Eng.—440.

## KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

V. B. M., Raleigh, N. C.—There appeared on the back of my setter big, about four months ago, a sore, I suppose mange. By the use of ribolic soap a cure was effected. A sore similar in appearance has peared again in about the same place. I am now using carbolic ap, and hope it will soon disappear. Can you tell me how to cure permanently? Abs. Your treatment should effect a cure, but om your statement it seems probable that the dog's blood is out of

order, and that he is overfed. Let his diet be principally vegetable food, and see that he has plenty of exceroise. If he is fat reduce his flesh, and after he is cared keep him in good condition.

SETTER, Baltimore, Md.—1. Will you be lifted enough to inform me if there is anything that can be given a hitch to prevent her going in the treat, without thing her majernal possibilities. 2: How often in a year do they go in heat, and low long at a time. Ans. 1. We know of nothing that you can give with safety! 2: Csually twice a year and the period lasts three weeks, varying somewhat in the individual.

C. H., Erie, Pa.—My dog has a cancer in his ear, what shall, if do for it? His appetite is generally very good. Ans. Try this remedy: Equal parts brono chloralum and landanum, and dilute with six times their bulk of water. Pour some of the mixture (lepid) into the car and gently knead the base for a short time. Make the application once a day. This remedy is often very effective.

### KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insere publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Agg, 61

5. Date of birth, of breeding or

6. Name and residence of owner, buyer or seller.

8. Owner of site.

6. Dame with his sire and dam.

6. Owner of site.

6. Dame with his sire and dam.

6. Owner of site.

6. Dame with his sire and dam.

6. Owner of dain.

All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only and signed with writer's flainle.

8. NAMES CLAIMED.

1. When the site and dam.

1. While the set instructions, at head of this column.

1. The Marquis. By Mr. H. W. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., for red Irish setter, dog., whelped July 14, 1834, by Glencha out of Nora.

1. Frolls. By Mr. 1941, Robielf, for black, white and tan native setter bitch, whelped April 28, 1834, by champion Royal Rock out of Nellie.

1. Lady Rock. By Mr. Jul, Joseph Lewis, for lemon belion English setter bitch, whelped April 28, 1834, by champion Royal Rock out of Nellie.

1. Lady Rock. By Mr. Jul, Joseph Lewis, for lemon belion English setter bitch, whelped April 28, 1834, by champion Royal Rock out of Nellie.

1. Lady Rock. By Mr. Jul, 1834, by Black Prince (champion Benedict—Madeap) out of Flora II. (Salpe—Flora).

18 English Section of the section of this column:

18 Ecc.

62), Oct. 31.

Susan—Bang Bang. Mr. S., E. Clark's Susan (Sensation—Whisky)
to the Westminster Kebnet Chib's Bang.

WHELFS.

See instructions at head of this column.

Ruby S. Mr. C. R. Squire's (Troy, N.Y.) red Irish setter bitch Ruby S. (A.K.R. 512), Nov. 1, seven (three dogs), by Mr. W. H. Pierce's Glencho; one bitch dead.

Colleen Bawn. Mr. C. R. Squire's (Troy, N. Y.) red Irish setter bitch Colleen Bawn. (A.K. R. 507), twelve (seven dogs), by Mr. W. H. Pierce's Glencho; two dogs dead.

Crook. Dr. Henry F. Aten's (Grooklyn, N. Y.) bitch Crook, Oct. 22, eleven, by Dashing Blonarch; five since dead.

Netlie. Mr. J. Lewis's English setter bitch Nellie (Count Dan—Floss), Nov. 3, seven (three dogs), by Wilson's Count Noble; three bitches since dead.

SALES.

Floss, Nov. 3, seven (three dogs), by Wilson's Count Noble; three bitches since dead.

SALES.

\*\*Resint Noble; three dogs of the column.

\*\*Bang Bang—Polty whelp.\*\* Lemon and white bltch, by the Westminster Kennel Club to Rev. T. J. Smith, Albany, N. Y.

Leud. Beagle dog (Sallor—Rose), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. C. F. Warmall, St. Louis, 160.

\*\*Lanzibar. English setter dog (A. K. R. 183), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. H. P. Dürlech, Gidisboro, N. C.

\*\*Medina.\*\* Lawreake setter bitch (A. K. R. 834), by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., to Mr. Geo. F. Clark, same place.

\*\*Major—To-To-theps.\*\* Greyhound dogs, by Mr. E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del., one to the Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., and one to Miss M. P. Selby

\*\*PESENTATIONS.\*\*

\*\*PESENTATIONS.\*\*

\*\*PESENTATIONS.\*\*

\*\*Maud.S.\*\* Black pointer, bltch, 4xFs. old (cliampion Pete, Jr.—imported Kate), by Dr. H. F. Aten to Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall.

ONE MILLION OF MEN have held the accident policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., and one in nine have received cash benefits on them.—Adv.

# Rifle and Tray Shooting.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

#### PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

THE annual shooting match of the Carson Guard was fixed for Sun-day, Nov. 2.
At the Forester Club shoot in Agricultural Park, Oct. 25, the medal was carried off by Henry Eckhardt, who killed eleven birds out of

was carried off by Henry Eckhardt, who killed eleven birds out of twelve.
There is some talk of a match being made between Bassford, of Solano, and Fay, of San Francisco. It will be a hundred-bird contest and for \$500.
Sergeant Nash, of the San Francisco police force, while practicing with a military rife at the Presidio range, Oct. 23d, made the following remarkable score, firing ten shots at each distance: 200yds., 46; 300yds., 41; 500yds., 40, and 600yds., 48. Total, 134 out of a possible 200.

The California Rifle Association will hold its annual meeting for team and individual shooting at Shell Mound on the second and third Sundays in November. The first day will be devoted to team shooting, and the second to individual shooting. A fine gold medal is to awarded to the champion marksman.
Col. Ranlett. Lieut. Kellogg, Scryt. Williams, Moore and others of the Fifth Batallion, were on the range Oct. 20, with the usual good totals, but Lieut. Kellogg and Mr. Moore particularly excelled, Mr. Kellogg making a record that will be read with astonishment by the best shots. Nincteen bullseyes out of 20 shots, at 500yds., is something never done before on the coast. Following are the scores of Kellogg and Moore:

200yds.

Kellogra.......55545445555545444445—90

5555555555555555555555595948.

Kellogs and Moore:

200yds.

Kellogs and Moore:

Sellogs and Sello

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—There was a slim attendance of riflemen at Wal nut Hill to-day. A troublesome wind blew from northwest to south west during the day. The scores stood:

"The cores tood: Practice Match."

	C E Berry 5454455454—45 C W Hodgdon4444545445—43	Davis
	E C Barnes 5455544544—45 W H Cler 5544444454—42	Nason
and .	T Stinson	Dickey 01
ents.	Creedmoor Prize Match.	Field10
v setter	Creedmoor Prize Match. W Charles5555555544—48 A Spicer544555454—46	Sampson10
	A CI A downer ASSEAASSEAS AS	Donaud 1/
nce has	H Cushing	Schaefer
carbolic	H Cushing	Eager10
to cure	A Spicer 8 4 9 8 4 7 10 8 10 6—74	Perry
ura hut	W H Oler 6 10 9 9 6 8 3 8 7 8-74	Evans and Clark first.
s out of	S H Sturgis 6 10 8 0 8 8 5 10 10 7—72	Davis and Field fourth.

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor is with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

## NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

The Boston Guiller of the State of the State

birds to their fullest flight.

First event, 7 singles, 18yds, rise:

OR Bickey 0011111- 5 R F Schaeter 1010000DR Rickey 1011111- 7 W Gerrish 0111011W J Braley 0.016011- 4 W L Davis 1110011T T Hall 1001111- 5 H Donovan 1011100H W Webber 0111891- 4 L & Johnson 1000111E A Folsom 0111011- 5 Kirkwood first, Hall and Davis second, Johnson third.

Second event—Conditions same as above.
C Willier 010111- 5 Brith 001101Eager 1110010- 4 Field 0100110Sampson 0111011- 5 Webber 1100111Sampson 011101- 5 Webber 1100111C T Smith 1110100- 5 J Nichols 0110011C T Smith 1110100- 5 J Nichols 0110011Folson 1011011T Spintit 111010- 5 Dickey 1111111-

| Company | Comp

B Smith Folsom Sheldon Webber Stanton Gray Nason Donovan, Carey Williams Dowd Tinker Francis Battlett, Renaud

cond. Eager third and B Smith fourth, 1101010-

Ninth event—3 pair doubles Wilber.....  described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

COLLEGE SHOOTING.—The first fail meeting of the Hairard Shooting Club was held last week on the grounds of the Middlesex Spottsman Club at Watertown, Mass. During the shoot the wind was high and gisty, and made the conditions for shooting in the highest degree unfavorable. Five matcles were shot as follows:

1. (Five clay birds)—First, W. L. Allen, '86, Clyde, '85, Kennard, '88, Slocum, '86; second, Ayer, '80, Meal, '87.

2. (Seven birds, open to all)—First, Allen; second, Austin, '86; third, Folsom, '88.

3. '(Five glass balls)—First, Allen, Mead: second, Austin; third, Clyde, Kennard and Slocum.

4. (Seven birds, open to all)—First, Allen; second, Austin; third, Clyde, Kennard and Slocum.

4. (Seven birds, '19:1st, Allen; second, Austin; third, Clyde. The club beein a series of classified matches to-day, in which the first prize will he cups, and the second prizes silver medals. One match will be open to fse-shmen only.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The Malden Gun Club held its regular shoot to-day. The events resulted as follows:

1. Ten pigeons—Field first, Lewis and Adams second, Brackett third.

2. Three pair—Pratt first, Scott second.

3. Miss and out—Taken by Scott.

6. Five pigeons—Goud and Adams first, Scott second.

5. Miss and out—Taken by Scott.

6. Five pigeons—Goud and Adams first, Scott second.

7. Five pigeons—Goud and Adams first, scott second.

8. Five pigeons—Goud first, Lanergan second, Scott third.

Then followed a series of miss and outs, which were taken by Messris. Scott, Adams first, Lanergan second. Scott third.

Then followed a series of miss and outs, which were taken by Messris. Scott, Adams and Lewis, each taking some three purses.

CLIB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Weddesdays, and it is necessary that matter for publication should

challeuging party. The match was closely convested and every shot was put to the mark. The following is the score:

Maccon Team.

Sincles.

Ayres.

111110011—8

11 11 10 10 10—7

Butts.

001101010—6

11 11 11 00 11—9

Parker

110111010—7

100 11 10 00 11—0

Williams.

010010000—4

10 10 10 00 00—3

Shinholster.

10000101000—2—27 10 10 11 11 11—8—32—59

Chatham Team.

Read.

0100001111—5

11 10 01 10 10 10—7

McAlpine.

01000101100—5

10 10 10 10 10 10—6

McAlpine.

0100011110—5

11 10 00 11—6

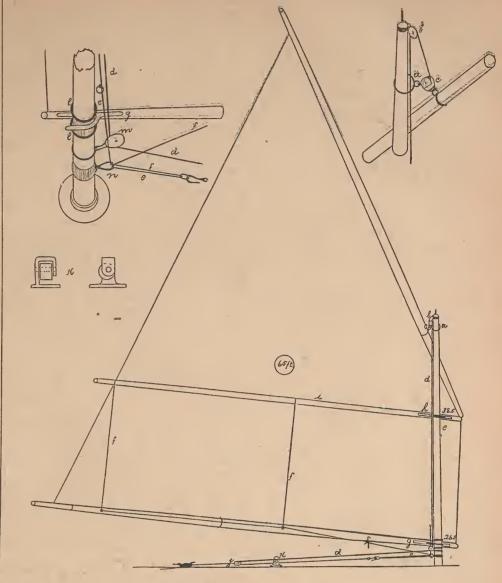
McAlpine.

0100011110—8

10 11 01 10 11—7—29—60

The match attracted a large crowd. The battery was erected in the center of the mile track. The shooting was steady until the end reared. The trophy was in the hands of the Macon Club and all depended on Hirschback, of the Chathams, to wrest it from them. The fate of the day was in his bands. He had one more shot, and the pended on Hirschback, of the Chathams, to wrest it from them. The fate of the day was in his bands. He had one more shot, and the paicens saling away. Coolly be plucked the first one; the score was a tite. The second that clapsed between his first and second shot was seeningly a month to his companions. He raised the harels quickly and fired. The shot told; his club won by the score of one. The second that clapsed between his first and second shot was seeningly a month to his companions. He raised the harels quickly and fired. The shot told; his club won by the score of one. The second that clapsed between his first and second shot was seeningly a month to his companions. He raised the harels quickly and fired. The shot told; his club won by the score of one. The second that clapsed between his first and second shot was seeningly a month to his companions. He raised the harries quickly and fired. The shot told; his club won by the score of one. The second that clapsed between his first and second shot was seeningly a month to his companions. He raised the harries quickly and fired. The shot told; his club won by the score of one. The second that have the s

THE NEW ORLEANS CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.—Substitute for Match No. 3, first day, the following: Match No. 3—Th\_



THE MOHICAN SETTEE SAIL.

Baltimore, Md. Thanks to the exertions of Messrs. A. Cardona, Jr., and Capt. A. M. Ancoin, of New Orleans, La., arrangements have been made to secure several thousand live bats for the New Orleans tournament, which will probably be held at the New Orleans Base Ball Park. The former writes: "The sportsmen here have become somewhat enthusiastic over the idea of the shoot, and the general impression is it will be quite a success. I feel sure that when you meet our fraternity here that you will be pleased and a satisfied, and I know they will do all that can be done to make this a grand affair."

# Canoeing.

Canoeists are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canoeable waters, and other communications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest AND Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, raps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

#### THE MOHICAN SETTEE.

THE MOHICAN SETTEE.

The members of the Mohican C. C., of Albany, have found the balance lugsail unsuited to their work, river sailing and cruising, and have labored for some time to find something better, the result being the sail now described, devised by Com. Oliver. This sail resembles somewhat the sail of the Alatantis, as made and used by Mr. S. R. Stoddart, but it was devised by Com. Oliver without any knowledge of the Stoddard sail, from which, however, the idea of the reefling gear was afterward taken.

In shape the sail is an ordinary balance lug, cut off at the first reef, thus leaving a short luft, and one batten above the boom. The sail is holsted by a hallard d, which is practically continuous with the downbaul e. The hallard is made fast to a brass ring a on the mast, thence it leads through a snatch hlock c on the yard, through a block on mansthead, thence through a block mate developed the sail is a brass hook. The downhaul e is fast to the hatten t, pins down through rings on the sail to brass ring n, lashed to the mast. The two reef lines ff are double, one on each side of the sail, running through block on the hoom, and unithing in a single line, which is also part of e, so that the three lines from hatten to boom at middle, fore and after ends really run through n, as a single line, the small riug in the bight, into which the halliard hooks, only serving to equalize the pull.

The boom is held to the mast by a brass jaw, g, above and below which are leather collars, C C, which prevent the boom rising or falling, and render a tack line unnecessary. A parrel may be used on the hatten, or a jaw, h. The tension on the halliard and reef lines is obtained by the line on block j. by which all is hauled tant.

To set the sail the Jaws are placed around the mast (g being between the collars C C), the bight of the halliard hooked into the ring. Now the block j is drawn aft and its line belayed, putting a tension on the halliard and downhaul. The sail is now ready to hoist. It will be seen that the ha

the same time taking in the reef neatly, with no ends to coll away or helay. It is found in practice that the halliard will slip a little, letting the sail down. To prevent this a little brass cam clutch, k, is screwed to the deck, the halliard. d, being slipped into it. The roller will jam the cord as it pulls forward, but a pull aft will instantly release it.

#### THE LOG OF THE GEMINI.

THE LOG OF THE GEMINI.

WE started on a cold Tuesday this month for a quiet and lazy week's cruise on the Potomac. "We" are the two twin canoes of the Washington C. C., named the Seneca and the Tonic, and their captains. For this log the names of the canoes will do for those of their skippers, whose names area't of any real consequence to the marative, as all the glory of the cruise belongs to the canoes anyhow. The Gemini shone with all the spiendor of fresh varinsh and new brass fittings as we hoisted sails at the club house float soon after daylight Tuesday morning. They were both brard new, and this was their trial trip, but their largest spread of canvas was bent on to take advantage of the northwest wind." "If we are going to upset at all," said the skipper of the Tonic, "let's upset near home, where there's a sure base of supplies." As they passed Easiby's wharf the sails filled and the little red and the triangular burgees of the club snapped and fluttered from the triangular burgees of the club snapped and fluttered from the triangular burgees of the club snapped and fluttered from the maintain the specific start of the club snapped and fluttered from the triangular burgees of the club snapped and fluttered from the relative the start of the start of

be state of reigious laxity, the latter would probably accommodate in Sec. We found the clerk and left the deacon to gloat over his piety in bace. Monday—Another day bare of events. We shot half a dozen ducks the morning and more at night, and consumed the rest of the day caning and eating them. Not a breath of wind to-day, so we held a buncil of war and decided that we would wait for wind a month eforc we would paddle the twelve miles between us and home. Also iscovered that we were getting a little stout and inf-m-ly lazy. Tuesday—Shot a few ducks to bring home, and cleaned up the anoes, polished hrasswork, etc., while an admiring native looked on, cented a zephyr-like beeze from the southwest, and were on the oint of starting when the aforesaid A. N. inquired: "Ain't youse felions goin' to wash your faces afore ye git to start for the city?" Great conducts! We hadn't thought of that. Seneca had a din rememrance of packing a piece of soap somewhere at the start, but Tonle couldn't hunt for it, and Seneca was too "tired" to attempt the exeron, so we gave up the idee of ablution. The breeze was light, but beat paddling." as Tonic declared, and it was consequently after ark when the Gemini bumped noses on the float at the club house, short time spent at the bath, and the two cancelsts wended their everal ways hon-eward, having gained by the cruise many pounds f solid flesh, much hard muscle, a hlack walnut complexion, a earty, healthy appetite, and a week of solid, A. No. 1 enjoyment. If he reader of this log is dyspeptic, suffers from loss of appetite, feels unguid and generally debuiltated, "yo thou and do likewise," is the urative firmly advised by "The Skipper of the Skipper. Washington Post, Oct. 20, 1884.

## THE GALLEY FIRE.

#### VENISON AND BEAR,

that if any one of them is discovered the ringus snounce considered poisonous.

I know well that edible mushrooms will sometimes turn vegetables cooked with them a "blackish," or rather brownish color; but I myself would not eat of fungi that turned a white onion or a silver spoon to a dead black.

Mr. Galpin must remember that I am writing for the tyro, and that it is not safe, as long as some fungi are deadly poison, to contended advise an inexperienced person that "the first thing to know about fungi is, that in the immense majority of cases they are harmless."

SENECA.

# Wachting.

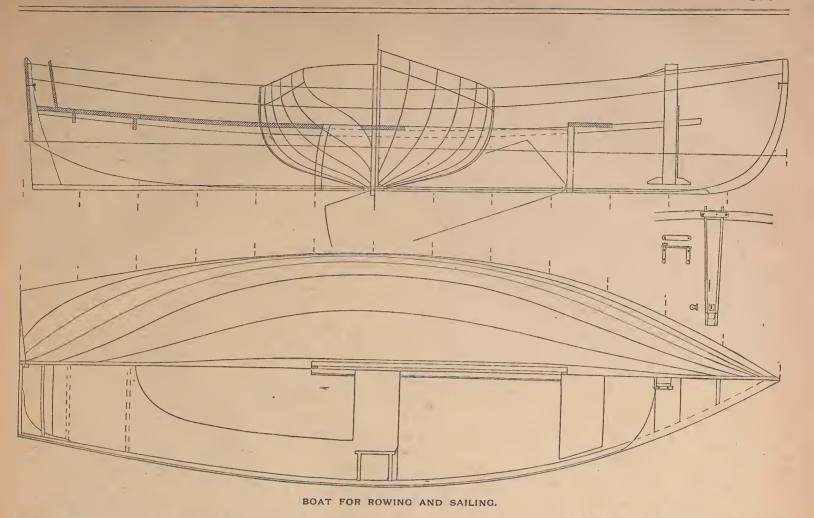
A NEW CRUISING CLUE.

THE organization of the Single Hand Cruising Chib will probably be perfected by the spring or during the summer of 1885 in Barnegat and Little Egg Harbor bays, New Jersey. This will be a purely cruising fraternity. The meets of the clin will be cruising not racing meets. No racing can be done by members nader the flag of the club.

Daugerous models will not be entered upon the lists, nor will inexperienced sailors or men unable to swim be admitted to membership. The principles to be developed by this fraternity in the construction of yachts and cruising hoats will be symbolized in these words: First, safety; second, comfort; third, speed.

There is a larger class of small yaelts and cruising boats, not canoes, which cannot very properly flud admittance to the uoy snecessful American Canoe Association. On account of its annual races the A. C. A. is obliged to have an arbitrary classification of canoes, after the models which individual experiences frequently suggest. The Single Hand Cruising Club will have no limitations as to beam, length, etc., will not permit its memhers to build canoes for purely cruising purposes, after the models which individual experiences frequently suggest. The Single Hand Cruising Club will have no limitations as to beam, length, etc., will not permit its members and experiences frequently suggest. The Single Hand Cruising Club will have no limitations as to beam, length, etc. on the confined to a well defined understanding of the meaning naultcally speaking of the term 'single hand,' and this will be proved experimentally and practically, as will be all the rules that are to govern the membership.

As the club does not desire notoriety or a very large membership, but wishes to establish itself on a firm and useful basis, for the mutani improvement of its members and for the encouragment of safe, comfortable and enjoyable sailing, it will for the uext few months, "make haste slowly" in perfecting its organization. As much anhiguity exists at the present time in r



ment is unnecessary. On one hand we have one of the finest vessels of our fishing fleet lying to and drifting, while the other is just putting in her hest work and demonstrating what she might do if occasion called for a greater exhibition of her power.

It is fortunate, however, that through the intelligent action of a few individuals, who have been willing to accept the logic of events, we are now in a fair way to have the gem of a fleet of deeper vessels in New England, and the settlement of the merits of this question need no longer depend on occasional or uncertain meetings of our fishing schooners with the English smacks. The success that attended the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advent of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the color of the Roulette in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the advention of the Roulette fleet in the mackerel fleet, and the splendid the fleet fle

A BOAT FOR ROWING AND SAILING.

THERE are many localities where a boat can only be kept afloat at considerable expense; she must be baled out after rain, the sails kept dry, and many small matters attended to, besides which there is always a possibility of her going adrift or being damaged in some way in storms; so that it is often desirable in every way to have a boat light enough to be easily housed. The hoat shown in the drawings was designed for sailing in a small bay, where it frequently happens that after sailing some distance the wind falls and it is necessary to row home, and it was desired to keep her in a boathouse in order that she might he always dry and ready for use when required. Her length over all is 18tr, beam 4tt, draft aft when loaded 10in, freeboard 1ft, at bow 1ft, 8in, at stern 1ft, 4m. Owing to her depth, the centerboard, which is rather long, is entirely under the two wharts, and as much out of the ways as it can well be. It is of oak belted through with 4-inch iron, and is fitted with a lifting rod of \$\frac{2}{3}\text{-thm down on top of the trunk when the board is up, being held by a hutton. The mast is stepped in a tabernacle so as to be easily removed for rowing. This tabernacle is made of two pieces of oak \$3\times\_{in}\$ at deek, above which they project 1\frac{1}{3}\times\_{in}\$ at the bottom they are secured to an oak must step, in which is a mortise for the heel of the mast, and at deek they are let into a plece of board 5in. wide, screwed firmly to each gunwale. From the mast to the bow a deek of \(\frac{1}{3}\times\_{in}\$ and at deek they are let into a plece of board 5in. wide, screwed firmly to each gunwale. From the mast to the bow a deek of \(\frac{1}{3}\times\_{in}\$ and at deek they are let into a plece of board 5in. wide, screwed firmly to each gunwale. From the mast to the bow a deek of \(\frac{1}{3}\times\_{in}\$ and a hards of the boat. The forward side of the tahernacle is closed from the step up to within 8in, of the deek, so that the mast will not slip forward when bei

Half Breadths.	Depths.	
At Deck Load Water Line No. 2 W.L No. 1 W.L	S (Gunwale to Load Water Line	Stations.
: : : :	: : 8	TABI
: 13% 8 63%	1814 316 736	E O
1121/2 17/2 21/4	163% 73% 83%	TABLE OF BREADTHS AND
177% 123% 93% 43%	9 8	EADT
	13% traigh traigh	HS A
20% 23% 16% 20 18% 16% 7 9%	1234 t from	ND I
2234 2234 24 20 2156 224 1634 1776 1936 936 1134 12	1476 1394 1394 1294 12 1 Straight from No. 8 to No. 8. Straight from No. 3 to No. 12.	DEPTHS.
24 221/4 191/2 18	12 to No.	-3 20
235/8 217/6 19	12.	00
2234	123%	9
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	127%	10
19% 161% 7% 2%	71/2	Ħ
: 21% 93%	43%	12
27.6	16	18

#### OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

THE district inspectors of lifeboats, by direction of the governing body of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, have heen carrying out a series of experiments to test the use of oll in calming troubled waters. On Sept. 30, Capt. Henry W. Chetwynd, R. N., chief inspector of lifeboats, issued a report on the subject, which has since heen made public. The primary object of the experiments was, of course, to enable the governing body to form an opinion as to whether oil could, with advantage, be carried on board lifeboats. On this account the oil was used almost entirely near the shore, the result not being altogether satisfactory; for among breakers, such as would be dangerous to a lifeboat, it had little or no effect. In a moderate sea the "break" was almost entirely prevented, leaving only the undulations or roll of a harmless swell; but "on more than one occasion, in a moderate surf which tha oil was entirely 'killing,' if a larger hreaker than the surrounding ones rose, the oil was powerless to check it, and the sea broke through it, covering hoat, gear, etc., with oil." It seemed also to fail in a very marked and curious way on the coast of Cornwall. It is obvious that, to be of any service to a vessel, the oil must be so placed as to intercept the seas which are coming toward her. Thus it can only be used, so far as we know at present, when the vessel is either lying to, at anchor, or running dead before the sea. Capt. Chetwynd, helieving that lifeboats are but arrely thus circumstanced, and taking into account the failure of the oil in dargerous near-shore breakers, is of the opinion that 'no practical advantage can arise from the use of oil in the boats of the institution," and does not therefore recommend it being supplied to them.

But the report does not stop here. Capt. Chetwynd has felt it his duty to consider the question in its relation to vessels other than life.

but trarety thus circumstancea, and taking into account the nature of the oil in dangerous near-shore breakers, is of the opinion that 'no practical advantage can arise from the use of oil in the boats of the institution," and does not therefore recommend it being supplied to them.

But the report does not stop here. Capt. Chetwynd has felt it his duty to consider the question in its relation to vessels other than lifeboats, and with regard to these, his remarks are more satisfactory. "With respect to its use as a protection to ordinary open boats in (to them) dangerous surf or breakers, the experiments appear to demonstrate most clearly that, although it cannot be considered a 'specific, certain to insure immunity from danger in all cases, yet that in many cases it would prove a very material protection, and go far to insure the hoats passing safely through what would otherwise prove very dangerous, and possibly fatal seas; and on that account alone, its adoption cannot he too strongly urged for hoats having, or likely to have, to encounter these dangers." After this very strong statement in favor of oil, some yacht owners may carry it as part of their safety gear. Hardly any class of seafarers—smack owners, perhaps, excepted—would benefit more by its use, and many a daugerous journey in a little dinghy through the breakers would he rendered comparatively safe by merely having a small perforated bag of oil hung over the bows.

No experiments with the oil was carried out by the inspectors at sea, but Capt. Chetwynd appears to have collected much valuable and reliable information from persons who have so used it. Their reports show that its effects is most marked and beneficial, and at the same time, less capricious than in surf or breakers. "In every case (to use Capt. Chetwynd's words) its effect has heen soremarkable, its seems incredible its use is no general and an everyday occurrence, more particularly in small vessels, where it could not but add to their comfort as well as safety. \*\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

anchor the oil bag should be attached by a light line to the anchor, as a broy.

Capt. Chetwynd, in addition to the foregoing valuable advice, suggests that two oil hags, holding about a gallon of oil each, with a sufficient quantity of line, might be kept full and packed in a small cylinder—similar to a paint or preserved meat tin—and would form neither an expensive nor cumbersome article of equipment in a boat. It should be noticed that, though a vessel sailing with the wind on her beam cannot use the oil, yet, should the weather become very dirty, she can be hove-to, and an oil bag or two put out to windward. Another plan in a severe gale would be to put out a sea anchor with oil bag attached. With regard to the kind of oil to be used, one seems as good as another. Colza, linseed, fish or seal oil, and even paraffin, were all tried with equally good results. Should no canvas bags be at hand, the oil may be poured slowly into the water,

This has the disadvantage of requiring the constant attention of a mina, and cannot be done when the vessel is at anchor. To sum up, oil may be used by yachts and other vessels under the following

This has the disadvantage of requiring the constant attention of a man, and cannot be done when the vessel is at anchor. To sum up, oil may be used by yachts and other vessels under the following circumstances:

1. When running before a heavy sea, e. g., entering a harbor in bad weather.

2. When lying to or with a sea anchor out.

3. When lowering boats, or going allogistics in a heavy sea.

5. With regard to oil being used at this gistic, in a heavy sea.

5. With regard to oil being used at the season of majors by special apparatus directed from the land, it seems not mirely that a vessel running in for shelter might be able to distribute it herself with equally good effect. But there is the consideration to be taken into account, that the oil might not be always on board.

Captain Chetwrond is to be congratulated on his most valuable report. There is still a good deal to be learned on the subject, and no doubt some few yacht owners will take the matter up.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Admiralty will continue the good work the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has com-enced, and order exhaustive experiments to be carried out. It is right and proper that every means should be taken to save the lives of ship-wrecked marinors; but our first care should be that our ships are provided with all possible safeguards which human ingenuity can devise against accidents at sea.

B. [Of course, there is a great difference between sea waves and surf or ground swell. In deep water it is merely the "wave form" which ravels, and not the water itself until the wave, by attanting an undue height, breaks up, and then a mass of water rishes along until absorbed. In the case of surf, it is the actual water which travels, and the commotion is entirely different to that of broken up deep water wave; inence the difference of the effect of the oil. The chief use of oil at sea is to prevent the waves breaking at all.—En.].—London Field, Oct. 16, 183.

#### STEEL SHIPBUILDING.

STEEL SHIPBUILDING.

The probabilities are that steel will be the principal material for shipbuilding for some years to come; until some superior metal is discovered. The following interesting statistics by Mr. John Hoag, Lloyds surveyor, show how its use is increasing year by year:

Since December 20, 1877, when the committee of Lloyds' register first sanctioned the use of this material, twenty per cent. thinner than iron, for shipbuilding, the tonnage and number of steel vessels cleared in Lloyds' register have been as follows:

1878—7 steam vessels, 4,170 tons; 1 sailing vessels, 1,342 tons.

1830—8 steam vessels, 34,200 tons; 2 sailing vessels, 1,342 tons.

1831—20 steam vessels, 34,200 tons; 2 sailing vessels, 1,342 tons.

1831—20 steam vessels, 34,231 tons; 2 sailing vessels, 1,408 tons.

1832—65 steam vessels, 13,334 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1833—81 steam vessels, 13,334 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1834—65 steam vessels, 18,351 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—61 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—71 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—71 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—71 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—71 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing vessels, 14,018 tons.

1835—71 steam vessels, 98,331 tons; 10 sailing ves

#### THE SEASON ON THE LAKES.

THE SEASON ON THE LAKES.

THE yachting season on the lakes is fairly over, and the fleet craft which disputed each other's supremacy in point of speed on our inland seas are resting easily on shore, where they will be carefully housed before winter—of the early approach of which season we have had many unmistakable warnings—is with us again.

The honors of the racing season were vory decidedly with the Bay of Quinte Y. C., whose representatives made almost a clean sweep of all the first prizes offered at the meetings of the Lake Yacht Racing Association. In the first class the Atalanta started but once, and lost first by a partial breakdown, through which she was delayed not less than half an hour, and even thus handicapped she fuished first and won two second prizes, the one race deciding the prizes in the Royal Canadian and Toronto Y. C. matches. The Norah started twice and won two firsts.

In the second class the Iolanthe started five times and won four firsts and one second. Her record would have been a clean one hut for shocking bad luck in her race at home. The Surprise won one first and one second in three starts, and was upset once. The Gracle got only one second for four starts. The milion in action and uniformly in rules brought about through the Lake Yacht Racing Association has had a good effect, but there is one thing necessary, and that is the appointment of an official measurer, who shall measure all the yaches. In most of the clubs belonging to the Association this most important work has been done by men who know nothing whatever about their duty.

In a surface proposed to take the length of a yacht's water line by passing a string around her along her water line. And the judges in one regatts were asked to accept a certificate of measurement from his so-called measurers, who are both thoroughly competent and honest, and yet the measurements that cannot be disputed. Further, there was some difficulty in computing the time allowances, which were wrongly calculated by one club, and which another

#### YOUNG CORINTHIANS ON THE DELAWARE.

Editor Forest and Stream;
A series of races for all 15-foot boats, two men in a boat, no shifting hallast, has heen sailed from Wilkins's dock, Cooper's Point, around Pettyrs Island and repeat, a distance of eight and one quarter miles. Boats are furnished free of charge by R. G. Wilkins, who will also present a handsome silk champion flag to the person winning three times in succession. Open to all amateurs only. Boats owned by other parties have noen requested to participate in these races. The object of these races is to show hy actual test that even small open of the inexperienced. These boats can be shaped, ballasted and rigged to be not only speedy, but entirely safe in any kind of weather, even in the hands of the inexperienced. These boats (those that have so far contended for the prize) are 15ft, long, 7ft, beam and 25in, deep moulded, carrying each dyds, of sail, 60lbs, dead weight low down, carrigged, low, wide neadsail. The second of these races was sailed Oct. 11, 1884. Two boats started; won by D. W. Russell in Tamin, with the Emma Moore; one-third of the distance against wind and tide. Third race Cot. 18. Three boats started; won by James Conway with Rebecca Floyd in 58min. This is the fastest time on record by one inducte, over the course, by boats of any size. It blews on hard that even working vessels were not seen on the river under sail. Old boat sharps that witnessed the start were annazed at the pluck of the "greeneys," and the performances of the boats. In truth, it was not fit weather for so small a boat to be out. Half the distance was against tide, whind quarterly to a sharp nip.

the performances of the boats. In truth, it was not fit weather for so small a boat to be out. Half the distance was against tide, wind quarterly to a sharp nip.
Fourth race, Oct. 25. Three boats started; won by G. W. Fearon with the Emma Moore, in t6min. A best of one-quarter the distance against wind and tide. Boats started double-rected, shook out ou turning the island. Fifth race, Nov. 1. Four hoats started; won by D. W. Russell with Edith L. Metz. This was a 16-mile race; boats crossed the

line at 2:23:15. The Metz came in first at 4:57:12, 3 seconds ahead of the Emma Moore. Blowing a good wholesail breeze, half the distance wind ahead. Tide against the boats one way. The time is considered creditable, especially for amateurs. Surely an honest hoat is preferable to one treacherous and tricky. These races will be continued every Saturday until ice drives the boats out of the water. I am pleased with the boats as well as the men that handled them, and sorry to see yachts, large enough to go to sea in any kind of weather, go into whiter quarters in September. I omitted the first of these races, sailed Oct. 4, b. W. Russell winning with the Rebecca Floyd in 75min. Two boats starting, wind S.W., ebb tide; half the distance a dead beat. The scries of races really began with this race, although the flag was not offered until the next race. In justice to young Russell (19 years old), I have credited him with this victory as one mark for the flag, having the consent of the other competitors. The race, therefore, on Nov. 1, will be the fifth (5th). When these races close on account of winter weather, I will send you a condensed report of the same, or as soon as the flag is won. It will be seen that Russell has won three times, once second, being beaten 2min, 30s., and once not competing. His record, therefore, is the best.

Coopen's Point, Nov. 1.

#### A SMALL STEAM SHARPIE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Perhaps it may interest some of your subscribers to read a brief description of a very small steam launch I am now finishing for Mr. John Aspinwall. Sie is 16ft. in length, 3½ft. beam, weighs 25 pounds, exclusive of boiler and machinery: has a two-bladed brass screw, 14in, diameter; upright thubular boiler weighing 150 pounds; engine with cylinder, 2½ft., weight 50 pounds. The eugine and boiler are so arranged that they can instantly and separately ho detached from the launch and boisted aboard the yacht Tarpon, which will carry the launch at her davits.

I am now fitting out the Tarpon for her trip to Florida, where Mr. Aspinwall will use her during the winter in exploring the creeks, bays and rivers. She is a Nouparell sharple, with Roslyn yawl rig and balance rudder. Her length is 52ft, beam 1½ft, draft of water 24in, Mr. Aspinwall will get a speed of about six miles per hou with his little steam launch, and expects to find her very useful for towing his yacht in places where he caunot use his canvas.

Roslyn, L. I., Nov. 3, 1884.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—Editor Forest and Stream: Yachting news out here is very scarce. We have bardly a deep boat on our waters, but I am going to build a 22tt, yacht from the Windward's lines which you published, for cruising on the river and lakes below here, where I hope to find sea and wind enough to test the merits of the outside ballast.—C. A. V.

the outside ballast.—C. A. V.

A VERY PERTINENT QUESTION.—American yachtsmen nay
now expect a challenge for the cup before the year closes, and when
one of those narrow, deep, and lead-loaded racing machines that can
'iwisit' such a craft as the Bedouin easily, puts in an appearance,
what have we, or what can be produced in six mouths' time, to put
against her?—New York Heyculd, Nov, 3.

"Vacation Cruising" is a pleasantly written account of a summer yacht cruise on the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The author is Prof. J. T. Rothrock, M. D. The book will be sent from this office post paid on receipt of \$1.50.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S., Midway, Ky.—The firm "Parker & Co.." who advertise a cheap "repeating shotgun," has no connection whatever with the well-known firm of Parker Bros., No. 97 Chambers street.

G. H. S., New York.—1. We do not know how the prices in the New York stores compare with those of the "cheap John" concern you name. 2. The form of the gunstock is simply for convenience of grasping and holding.

#### WHAT THE QUAIL SAYS.

WHISTLES the quail from the cover, Whistles with all bis might: High and shrill, day after day, "Children, tell me, what does he say?" Ginx—(the little one, bold and bright, Sure that he understands aright)—"Ho says, 'Bob White! Bob Wnite!"

Calls the quali from the cornfield
Thick with stuble set;
Misty rain clouds floating by
Hide the blue of the August sky,
"What does he call now, loud and plain?"
Gold locks—"That is a sign of rain!
He calls: 'Moro wet! more wet!'

Pipes the quail from the fence top, Preched there in full sight; Quaint and tr.m., with quick, bright eyes, Almost too round and plump to fly. Whistling, calling, piping clear, "What do I think he says" My dear, He says, 'Do right! do right?" "Berkshi.

-Berkshire Courier.

#### A PANTHER STORY.

A PANTHER STORY.

Daily Paper, Oct. 6.1

DETER BEAR, who lives at Boone's Montain, about four miles from Dabois, Clearfield county, was awakened soon after daylight on Friday morning last by a noise in his barn. Hastily sezing an axe, he ran to the piace and discovered a large mountain parther drogging a calf, which the activation of the country of the series of the country of t

that the panther killed this man Foster and subsequently devoured his body.

A possible clue to the identity of the man was found at \$54 East Thompson street, where Mr. Henry Fisher resides, said Mr. Fisher: "A man named Charles Foster used to live here. He and his daughter boarded with us for some time. He was a slip carpenter by trade, and an adventurous fellow, who would do almost anything and go anywhere espacially when under the influence of liquor. He was a widower. He left here about a year ago, leaving his daughter, who is now at Baltimore with her uncle, an officer in the Custom House there, with us. Often two or three months clapsed without his answering letters. His address is, or was, \$9 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D. Six weeks ago I wrote to him, but have not received a reply. This in itself would, however, not indicate that he had left his boarding house, at \$9 Grand street, nor is it unlikely that he may have had one of his roving spells and drifted toward Northwestern Pennsylvania. His nother wrote me from Wilmington about three weeks ago inquiring as to Charles's whereabouts."

### [Daily Paper, Oct. 7.]

Charles's whereabouts."

[Daily Paper, Oct. 7.]

Yesterday morning's papers contained a dispatch from Philadelphia telling how a Mr. Bear had killed a panther at Boone's Mountain, Pa., and had foand in the animal's stomach a large hunting knife with "Charles Foster and once boarded with a Mr. Fisher at 854 Thompson street, Philadelphia, and had afterward lived at 89 Grand street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

The evening papers took the matter up, and while some said that Foster was alive and well, others insisted that he nad been chewed up beyond recovery.

The Charles Foster who lives at 89 Grand street, whose name is Charles Henry Foster, is a shipbuilder. But yesterday he cidin't do any work and a good many of his friends didn't. They spent the day with him in the saloon beneath his dwelling, and whiled away the hours in taking drinks on Foster and in discussing whether it was possible for a panther with a body five feet long to swallow a man one foot longer, and whether it would be likely, after such a meal, to have presence of mind enough to swallow the dead man's knife in order to conceal the crime. The most of Mr. Foster's friends thought neither was possible, and a German who doesn't speak English illustrated, by the aid of a pretzel and simulations of violent choking, how it would be impossible for a panther to swallow a big knife. After every fresh discussion a drink was had, and whenever any one came in to ask about the panther every one took a fresh drink. Mr. Foster got into the habit of walking up to the bar every fine the door opened, and, as the evening wore on and friends became thicker he stayed there. He stopped with a erowd around him to assure the reporter upon his word and honor that no panther had ever chewed him, and that if his knife was found in a panther's inside it went in all alone. Mr. Foster's friends corroborated all that he said, and his most ardeut admirers, who had come in early, said that Charley was too much for any Pennsylvania panther, and it wouldn't surprise the

#### POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

Sign of Good Breeding.—Getting the prize at a dog show.

A fine rod and reel belonging to a New York angler was recently recovered from the bottom of Greenwood Lake during the low stage of water. The rod, a split bamboo worth \$30, was ruined, but the Frankfort reel was uniquired. A gang of hooks attached to the rotten line were rusted away to a mere thread of metal, and yet the snell remained almost intact, The rod was lost in August, 1883, and returned to the owner last month.—Newark Call.

last month.—Newark Call.

The Pioche (Cali.) Record says; While down at Culverwell's milk ranch last Sunday we were shown a white snipe. This is the first white bird of that kind we have seen. There was quite a flock of these birds in the swamp, and all were of the ashen color except the one bird mentioned. When the birds flew, or were on the ground, the white bird kept near the center of the flock. This is the first white bird of the kind ever seen there, and its appearance attracted the attention of all at the ranch. The bird was as white as snow, and the same size and shape as the other birds. The snipe were of the small species, commonly known as the "butter snipe" on the Mississippi River.

aim so true, that they brought it to the ground with a broken shoulder. Another charge of shot entered the deer's vitals, and the boys carried home the prize. Three sportsmen from New Jersey spent three days in the Mast Hope Woods, in Pike connty, last week. They report the killing of two deer and two hundred and fifty pheasants. Mat. McDonnell, a local hunter of wide reputation, shot two large bucks in the Blooming Grove Woods last Monday. Innis Smith killed a buck, a doe and a big she-bear in Green township region last week. The killing of several deer and a number of bear is reported from the vicinity of Porter's Lake, in Pike county. Melancthon Brown, of Fremont, Sullivan county, went out coon hunting a few nights ago. His dogs barked one up a tree. Brown climbed the tree to capture it. When he crawled out on a branch where the animal was crouching, it arose and came forward to meet him. He then discovered that it was a wildcat of very large size. Brown made haste down the tree and the wildcat followed him. At the bottom of the tree the dog seized the animal. The wildcat tore the dog to pieces and escaped to the woods before Brown could get a shot at it. Hunters have been seeking that cat ever since.

The only men who have real cause to complain of laws affecting fish and game are men who have fallen out with hard work and taken to the rod and gun for an avocation instead of a pastime. There are a dozen or so of these rescals who catch brook trout in March and shoot pheasants on the ground before they are able to fly, in order that they may have an easy living without work. But the men who love sport for sport's sake must realize that upon severe measures depends the perpetuation of our fine field sports, and the farmers must also be aware of the fact that a wolesome dread of prosecution is what alone deters these pot-hunters and pan-fishers from trampling down growing crops in the early spring and un-

harvested grain in July. Oregon has great cause to be proud of her fine game birds, especially her spruce and willow grouse, which are almost unknown in California; and she has equal cause to be proud of the just and equitable legislation that tends toward their preservation in future years. Now suppose there were no such laws in force, what would be the consequence? Simply this, that the poachers would kill off all the young birds in July and August; and by the time the farmer got his crops to market and was able to take a day's leisure in his own fields, there would be nothing for him to shoot.—Portland Sunday Oregonian.

estime in its own items, there would be nothing for him to shoot.—Portland Sunday Oregonian.

"Yes, sir," said a recently returned pilgrim from Nepigon, "I was never more weighed down by a sense of the grandness, the solitude and sublimity of nature than when at Nepigon. That is the land of lingering twilight and the rainbow-hred trout, of the silver salmon and weird wildness of nature. The first and overpowering idea as one enters the lake from the south is one of considerable dreariness, and as the rocky islands close in behind one, of almost enforced isolation from the world. The leaden, desolate aspect of the towering rockribed cliffs where nature seems to have played her most fantastic tricks, the islands of porphory and conglomerate, surmounted here and there with a sentinel pine or two, and perhaps a solitary gull flying across its lonely glassy surface seem the very abomination of desolation. But when one paddles up the lake in his little birch bark canoe and comes in sight of the tumble-down, wheatherbeaten and deserted shanties of the English Indian Mission, where Renison, the missionary, has converted a handful of half-breeds, the sense of desolation growsstill greater. "I find Nepigon Bay, river and lake the paradise of the fisherman, but I tell you this, if you want ishing there you must get it within the next four years. The day of mammoth brook trout is going fast, and with what fishermen with permits catch, and Indians net against the

law, they won't last long. I saw at this mission a man feed-ing his dogs with fresh salmon! Actually!" and he started off with a sorrowing remembrance in his "good-bye."—Dubuth News.

ing his dogs with tresh samon! Accuany! and he section with a sorrowing remembrance in his "good-bye."—Duluth News.

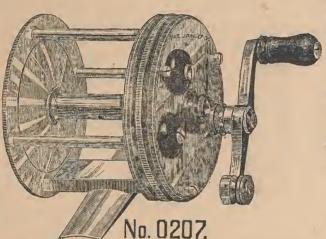
Four gentlemen from Toronto at present spending a few days in Port Arthur, on Tuesday thought to make a trip down the bay to one of the famous trout streams for a day's sport, and with that object in view sought the captain of one of the tugs on the evening of the day in question and made a verbal contract with him to take them to the objective point for the sum of \$20. The hour arranged for starting was half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, but the tug was not in readiness for more than an hour later. When the fishermen had their hamper and all other necessary articles for the trip on board, and visions of four-pound trout hovering around them the captain of the tug came to them and made known the fact that he had been offered \$28 to fetch a tow into harbor, and that unless the party gave him the same amount he would not take them down the bay. To this the Toronto gentlemen very properly objected, and finding the tugman obdurate, they removed their luggage and sought other fishing grounds. Seeing that the captain of the tug unconditionally agreed to take the party to the point desired for a certain sum, it is to be regretted that his greedy nature prevented him from carrying out his contract, the more especially as the gantlemen, who occupy prominent positions in the city of Toronto, stayed over here purposely to visit the famous fishing stream referred to. We have no desire to secure an outside reputation such as the hackmen have made for Niagara, and it is to be hoped that all who are tre tted in the same way will resent the imposition.—Thunder Bay Sentinel.

"Training vs. Breaking." by S. T. Hammond, kennel editor of this townal is creating a revolution in the practice of dog training in this

"Training vs. Breaking." by S. T. Hammond, kennel editor of this journal, is creating a revolution in the practice of dog training in this country.—Adb.

# THE MILD POWER CURES.— UMPHREYS' OMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

- Biarripen of Children or Anults.
  Dysentary, Griping, Billious Colle,
  Cholera Morbus, Vomiting,
  Conghs, Cold, Bronehitis,
  Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,
  Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo
  Dyspensia, Billious Stomach,
  Supressed or Painful Periods,
  Whites, too Profuse Periods,
  Whites, too Profuse Periods,
  Supressed or Painful Periods,
  Richematism, Eryspelas, Fruptions,
  Richematism, Eryspelas, Fruptions,
  Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,
  Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues
  Piles, Bilmd or Bieeding,
  Caiarri, acute or chronic; Influenza
  Whooping Cough, violent coughs,
  General Debility, Physical Weaknes
  Ridfucy Disease.



QUADRUPLE MULTIPLYING.

0207 80 Yards of Largest Size Bass Line. 0204 0206 Capacity

This is not the "coming quadruple reel," but the reel already come. The only quadruple reel made on scientific principles. It is the smoothest and most perfect running reel in the world. With ordinary care it will last a lifettime. The simplicity of its construction makes it hard to get out of order and easy to repair.

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

## ABBEY & IMBRIE.

Manufacturers of

Every Description of Fine Fishing Tackle. NEW YORK CITY.

## SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the ettention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon but to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.



L. C. SMITH, Maker. Syracuse, N. Y.

#### BILLIARD AND 10-PIN BALLS CLOTH,

Cues, Cue Tins. CHALK, Etc.,



Chessmen. Dice, Keno. DOMINOES.

PLAYING CARDS, Etc. Repairing done. Ten-Pin Alleys built and estimates furnished.

F. GROTE & CO., 114 E. 14th st., N. Y.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. SSOTS THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO. and The H. W. COLLENDER CO.



WAREROOMS:
860 Broadway, New York.
Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago.
211 Market Street, Et Louis.
1134 Market Street, Philadelphia.
267 West Baltimore St., Baltimore
Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded
the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited.
TRIED AND PROVED.

## ACME TARGET BALL TRAP.

Constructed on entirely new principles.



Has five angles of flight, equal to the new 5-trap system. Throws any keight or distance desired. Our new target ball entirely obviates the objections to the composition ball. It is perfect. Prices: Trap and bbl. (250) of bulls \$5.00. Traps \$5.00 each; balls \$8.00 per 1000, \$2.50 per bbl. Send for circular. TARGET, BALL AND BALL PIGEON CO. (Limited), Lockport, N. Y.

## Eaton's Rust Preventor.

For GUNS, CUTLERY and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Specially adapted for salt water shooting. For sale at all principal gun stores. Western trade supplied dy E. E. EATON, 53 State street, Chicago, Ill. Cannot be sent by mail. Manifactured solely by GED. B. EATON, 570 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

FARNHAM, S PATENT AUTOMATIC TROMBONE WHISTLE.

TRÔMBONE WHISTLE.

No strings or pockets. Tone changeable from soft to loud. Full nickel. Endorsed by Forest and Stream and sportsmen generally. Ask your dealer for them, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 30 cts. Circulars free. Address F. G. FARNHAM, White Mills, Pa.



Pittsfield, Mass. Cuts Free

CAMPICUMSECO Full-Length COT, in this case, \$10. LOUNGE, in this case, \$5. Sold everywhere by the Trade.

#### LOOK! LOOK!

# Marster's Imported English Double Gun,

TWIST BARRELS AND SIDE SNAP ACTION, 10 or 12-BORE. PRICE \$15.00.

Brass Shells, 5 cts. each; U. M. C. or Winchester make Paper Shells, 12-gauge, 55 cts. per 100; 10-gauge, 60 cts.; FG Powder, 25 cts. per pound; Shot, 7 cts. per pound; Black-Edge Felt Wads, 11 to 16-gauge, 15 cts. per box of 250; 9 or 10-gauge, 16 cts.; Wesson or Winchester Primers, 33 cts. per box of 250. Loading Tools complete without crimper, 50 cts.; with crimper, \$1. Three-Joint Cleaning Rods, complete with wire brush, etc., 50 cts. Brown Canvas Coat with seven pockets, \$1.0. Pants, \$1. Caps, 75 cts. Drab Canvas Cartridge Belts, 25 cts. Cartridge Bags to hold fifty shells, 50 cts. Game Bags, 60 cts. Drab Canvas Long Gun Covers, with Leather Handles, 50 cts. Short Covers to take gun apart, 5 cts. Gun Repairing of the city wanting the above gun can have it sent by express by sending with order \$ to pay for boxing.

J. F. MARSTERS, 51 to 55 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. NEAR CITY HALL.

## KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin phable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be releaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sixes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# The Parker Trap Gun.



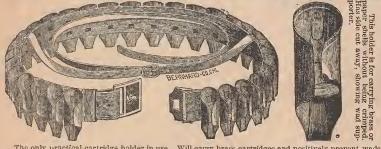
We are now prepared to supply the Parker aguns have too lever, extension rib, rebounding superb. The Parker Trap Gun should not be confailtiough excellent guns, differ materially fror rubber but plate with a flying pigeon beautifully

P.O. Box 1114. H. & D. FOLSOM, 15 Murray Street, New York.

# Breech and Muzzle-Loading Cannon

Campaign Saluting Purposes, G. A. R. Posts and Towns. ORNAMENTAL FOR LAWNS. PRICES-BREECH-LOADERS MUZZLE-LOADERS. No. 1, length 18in., borc 1 in. \$30 00 12 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\fra STRONG FIRE ARMS NEW HAVEN, CONN.

## POOLER & JONES PATENT BOSS CARTRIDGE HOLDER AND BELTS,



only practical cartridge holder in use. Will carry brass cartridges and positively prevent wads arting on shot. Sultable for either paper or brass shells. Satisfaction guaranteed or money reManufactured by R. H. POOLER, Serena, LaSalle Co., Ill. d ten cents in silver or currency for catalogue and sample cartridge holder, also a colored lithoard of grouse shooting on the prairies.

#### RARE CHANCE:





# Guns, Rifles, Revolvers & Sporting Goods.

DOUBLE GUNS: CHARLES DALY, W. & C. SCOTT & SON, GREENER, CLABROUGH, PIEPER, PARKER and COLT RIFLES: WINCHESTER, MARLIN, BULLARD, COLT, BALLARD, MAYNARD and STEVENS.

e have all of the Sharps 1878 model that there are in the market. Send for new 50-page illustrated gue. 265 & 267 Broadway, New York.

# 

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them see that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryall Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bags, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free upon application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago

## EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. White, Manager Hunting Knife.



The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# List of Sportsman's Books

ecompanies the order.

We will forward any of these	Books i	by mail
No books sent unless	mon	ey a
ANGLING.		
American Angler's Book, Norris	5 50	Across
Angler's Note Book	2 40	Americ
Angling Talks, Dawson	50 50	Americ Breech
Angtler's Note Book. Angtling Talks, Dawson Angtling Talks, Dawson Angtling, a Book on, Francis. Angtling Idterature in England Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. British Angtling Files. Fish Hatching and Fish Catching.	7 50	Crack S
Angling Literature in England	1 25	Crack S Field, C Frank
British Appling Flies	2 00	
Fish Hatching and Fish Catching	3 00 2 00 1 50	Frank
Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. British Angling Files, Fish and Fishing Manly Fishing Bottom or Float. Fishing Bottom or Float. Fishing Tourist, Hallock. Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne. Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne. Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium. Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt. Modern Practical Angler, Pennell Practical Fisherman. Prume's I Go a-Fishing. Scentiffe Angler	1 50 5 25 50	Frank How I
Fishing in American Waters, Scott	3 50	How I
Fishing Tourist, Hallock	3 50 2 00 2 50	Huntin
Fishing with the Fly, Orvis	2 50 1 25	Hurling
Fly and Worm Fishing.	50	Rifte Pr
Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing	2 50 25 1 00	Rod an
Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line	25	Shootin
Fyssne and Fyssnyne	1 00	Shootin
Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt	1 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 4 20	Shootin Sport V Embo
Modern Practical Angler, Pennell	2 00	Emb
Practical Trout Culture	1 00	Sportin Still H
Practical Fisherman Prime's I Go a-Fishing. Scientifie Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout,	2 50	Stephen
Scientifie Angler	1 50	Stepher
Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout,	2 00	Stephen
etc. Trolling The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces.	50	The Gu
The Game Fish of the Northern States and	- 1	
British Provinces Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	2 00 1 50 3 75	Adiron
Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	3 75	Farrar'
		Farrar
BIRDS.		Lake. Farrar
American Bird Fancier Baird's Birds of North America Bechstem's Chamber and Cage Birds	50	Farrar'
Bechstem's Chamber and Cage Birds	30 00 1 50	Guide I Guide t
Bird Notes	75	Man of
Birds Nesting	1 25	Map of Map of Map of
Birds of Eastern North America	4 00	Map of
Birds of the Northwest	4 50	Tourist
Birds and Their Haunts	3 00	
Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds Bird Notes. Birds Nesting Birds of Eastern North America. Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. Birds of the Northwest Birds and Their Haunts. Cage and Singing Birds, Adams. Coues' Check List. Coues' Field Ornithology Coues' Check List Coues' Field Ornithology Coues' Check List Coues' Key to North American Birds. Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast, Roosevelt. Birds of the Atlantic Coast,	8 00	Americ
Coues' Field Ornithology	3 00 2 50 15 00	Athletic
Coues' Key to North American Birds	15 00	Athletic Boy's T Cassell'
Roosevelt	2 00	Croque
Holden's Book of Birds, pa. 25c.; cloth	50	Croque Easy W Every I
Minot's Land and Game Birds	3 00	Every 1
Naturalists' Guide Maynard	2 00	Hands Instruc
Natural History of Birds	3 00	Laws a
Notes on Cage Birds, Green	1 80	Quoits
Samuel's Birds of New England	4 00	Skating
Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and	10	Whist
Roossvelt. Holden's Book of Birds, ps. 25c.; cloth. Minot's Land and Game Birds. Minot's Land and Game Birds. Native Song Birds. Naturalists' Guide. Maynard. Natural History of Birds. Notes on Cage Birds, Green. Samuel's Birds of New England. Shore Birds. Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, \$12; hand colored. Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols. Wood's Natural History of Birds.	30 00	
Wood's Natural History of Right	6 00	A
Toda b rawaran inbooty of pinab	0 00	Americ Dog. Bi
BOATING AND YACHTING:		Dog, Br Dog, Di Dog, Di Dog Br
Around the World in the Vacht Sunbeam	8 00	Dog, Di
Boat Racing, Brickwood	8 00 2 50 1 25	Dog Br
Boating Trips on New England Rivers	1 25 1 25	Dog, th Dog Tra
Canoeing in Kanuckia	1 25 1 50	Dog Tra
Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam.  Boat Racing, Brickwood.  Boating Trips on New England Rivers  Canoeing in Kanuckia.  Lance and Camera  Lance. Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's  Cruises in Small Yachts  Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing.  Hints on Yachting, Buying and Building,  Biddle.	2 50	Dogs o
Cruises in Small Yachts	2 50 2 50 1 00	Dogs o
Frazar's Practical Boat Salling	1 00	Dogs, 1
Biddle	1 50	Dogs, F
Wadal Washin and Danta Changen	0.00	Dogs, P Dogs, P Dogs, R Dogs ar
Paddle and Portage	9 00	Dogs at
Practical Boat Building, Kemp.	1 00	English English
The Sailing Boat	50	English Our Fri
node I nents and boats, Grosvenor, Addle and Portage. Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Building, Kemp. The Sailing Boat Yachts and Yachting, Kemp. Yacht Designing, Kemp.	25 00	Practic
racm resigning, remp	20 (10	Setter 1

Boating Trips on New England Rivers	1 20
Canoeing in Kanuckia	1 25
Canoe and Camera	1 50
Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's	2 50
Cruises in Small Yachts	2 50
Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing	1 00
Hints on Yachting, Buying and Building,	
Biddle	1 50
Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor,	2 00
Paddle and Portage	1 50
Practical Boat Sailing, Davies	2 00
Practical Boat Building, Kemp	1 00
The Sailing Boat	50
Yachts and Yachting, Kemp	10 00
Yacht Designing, Kemp	25 00
OARKSHING AND STREAMS	

	Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall.	1	00	
	Camping Out		75	F
ļ	Camping Out. Complete American Trapper, Gibson		00	E
	Hints on Camping	1	25	E
	How to Camp Out, Gould	- 1	00	E
	How to Hunt and Trap, Batty's Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher Rustlings in the Rockies		50	R
	Hunton and Transpar Thracher	-	75	
	Durtham in the Deckies	7	00	K
	Rustings in the Rockies		00	F
	The Adirondacks, Headley	2	00	ľ
				ľ
	HORSE.			F
	American Roadsters and Trotting Horses	5	00	F
		0	50	F
	Bits and Bearing Reins			ĸ
	Boucher's Method of Horsemanship		00	ı,
	Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols	30	00	Z
	Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.		50	
	Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	1	50	R
	Dwyer's Horse Book	- 1	25	٥
	Horseback Riding, Durant		25	F
	How to Ride and School a Horse		00	ı
	Horses and Hounds.	-	80	ĸ
			75	E
	Horses, Famous American Race		75	E
	Horses, Famous American Trotting			ĸ
	Horses, Famous, of America		50	ĸ
	Jenning's Horse Training	1	25	1
	Manual of the Horse		25	1
	Mayhew's Horse Doctor	3	00	
	Mayhew's Horse Management	3	00	
	McClure's Stable Guide	1	00	
	Rarey's Horse Tamer	-	50	E
	Diding and Driving		20	
	Riding and Driving Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's Stable Management, Meyrick.	2	00	
	Ct-11. We want of Manufale		00	Ш
	Stable management, meyrick		75	l i
	Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia			В
	Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo	3	50	В
	Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition,			
	12mo The Book of the Horse	5	00	
	The Book of the Horse	12		1
	The Saddle Horse,	1	00	E
	The Horse Owner's Safeguard	2	00	1
	Veterinary Dictionary, Going	2	00	1

#### HUNTING-SHOOTING

	ALCH LINE BAROUR INC.		
50	Across Country Wanderer. American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long	5	00
10	American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long		00
50	American Sportsman, The, Lewis	2	
50	Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan	ĩ	
50		î.	
25	Field, Cover and Trap Shooting.	2	
00	Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth	4	
00	Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen	2	
0	Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper		75
25	How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow	1 (	
50	How I Became a Sportsman	2	
0	Hunting, Shooting and Fishing	2	50
10	Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost	ĩ	
50	Hurlingham Gun Club Rules		25
25	Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener	2	
50	Rifle Practice, Wingate	ĩ	
60	Rod and Gun in California.	1	
) 0	Shooting		50
0	Shooting, Dougall	3	
50	Shooting on the Wing.		75
00	Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth	10	
00	Embossed leather	15	
Ю	Sporting Adventures in the Far West	1	
0.0	Still Hunter, Van Dyke	2	
0	Stephens' Lynx Hunting.	1 :	
0	Stephens' Fox Hunting Stephens' Young Moose Hunters	î s	
	Stephens' Young Moose Hunters	1 8	50
Ю	The Gun and Its Development, Greener	2	
0			
	GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.		
10	Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard	01	00
0	Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake.	DI.	50
5	Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley		90
	rana s Guide to included on and Kangelev		

SPORTS AND GAMES.	
American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games Athletic Sports for Boys, bds. 75c.; cloth Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes	201020
CroquetEasy Whist. Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements Hands at Whist	3
Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish Quoits and Bowls Skating.	20
Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports Whist for Beginners  KENNEL.	7 8

American Kennel, Burges	8	00
Dog. Butler on		00
Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel		80
Dog, Diseases of, Hill	2	00
Dog Breaking, by Holabird		25
Dog Breaking, Hutchinson	3	75
Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson	3	00
Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond	1	00
Dogs		75
Dogs of Great Britain, America and other		
Countries		00
Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo		75
Dogs, Points for Judging		50
Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.; cloth		60
Dogs and Their Ways, Williams		25
Dogs and the Public		75
English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I		00
English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each.		50
Our Friend the Dog		00
Practical Kennel Guide, Stahles		50
Setter Dog, the, Laverack		75
Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands		50
The Dog, by Idstone	1	25
Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50;	00	-0
morocco	22	
Youatt on the Dog	2	50
THE STATE OF THE S		

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Adventures of a Young Naturalist	1 75
Amateur Photographer	1 00
Animal Plagues, Fleming	4 80
Antelope and Deer of America	2 50
Areher, Modern	25
Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson	1 50
Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth,	0 =0
Government Report	2 50
Enetward Ha!	1 50
Eastward Ho! Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-	1 90
sev Coast.	5 00
sey Coast	1 00
Humorous Sketches, Seymour. Insects Injurious to Vegetation	6 00
Insects Injurious to Vegetation	6 50
Keeping One Cow	1 00
Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,	
per vol	1 50
Maynard's Manual of Taxidermy	1 25
Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher	50
Natural History Quadruped North American Insects	75 1 50
Packard's Half-Hours With Insects	1 50
Pictol The	50
Pistol, The Photography for Amateurs	60
Practical Forestry, by Fuller	1 50
Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration,	
Batty	1 50
Practical Orange Culture	1 00
Practical Poultry Keeping	2 00
Randall's Practical Shepherd	2 00
Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock. Studies in Animal Life, Lewis.	3 00
The Cream of Leicestershire.	3 50
The Forester, by Brown	10 00
The Northwest Coast of America.	20 00
The Heart of Europe	3 75
The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols	12 00
The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols	10 00
The Book of the Rabbit	5 00
The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown	1 00
Wild Flowers of Switzerland	15 00
Woodcraft, "Nessmuk"	1 00

Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excel ence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Spit Bamboo Rods. Manufactured by B. F. NIGHOLS, 153 Milk Street. Boston, Mass. Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. | SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 17.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re No name will be published except with writer's cons The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six pages, nonparent type, actions per me. Special rates in times, sta and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent

in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

#### SITESCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States. Canadas and Great Britain. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, England.

leet street, nonco.,
Address all communications,
Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Nos. 89 AND 40 PARK ROW.

#### CONTENTS.

CONTE

EDITORIAL.

A Question of Instinct.
Ree-s for Carrying Dogs.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
In EI Mahdi's Land.
Florida Again,—VII.
But it is Different Here.
NATURAL HISTORY.
The Cranberry Bear.
Notes of the Woods and Waters.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Grouse snooting on the Upper Mississippi.—I.
A Hawk and its Quarry.
Western Big Game.
How Some People Do It.
Moose Measurements.
Tennessee Game Notes.
Remarkable Shots.
Philadelphia Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Experience and Hopes.
Down the Susquehanna.
Pickerel Fishing Through Ice.
Expired Reel Patents.
Western Landlocked Salmon.
Long Island Fish 140 Years Ago.

SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
SOUTHERN Shad Take Bait,
Echoes from the Tournament,
FISHCYLTURE,
The American Fishcultural Association. The American Property of the American Property of the Deephound. The Colife Classes. The Origin of the Deephound. Robin's Island Club. The Eastern Field Trials. English Kennel Notes.—XVIII. Kennel Notes. Kennel Management. RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING. Range and Gallery. The Trap. Best Clay-Pigeon Gun. CANOEING.

CANOEING.
Canoe for Open Water Cruising.
Mobican C. C.

Mobican C. Č.
YACHTING.
The Cutters Will Be There.
From Marblehead to Chicago.
Yachting on Lake Ontario.
List of Races Sailed 1884.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDETTS.

With its compact type and in its permanently enlarged form nt pages this journal furnishes each week a larger amount of first-class matter relating to angling, shooting, the kennel, yacnting, canoeing, and kindred subjects, than is contained in all other American publications put together

#### FEES FOR CARRYING DOGS.

NUMBER of complaints have reached us recently from A NUMBER of complaints have reached by the baggage individuals who have been overcharged by the baggage masters in whose care they were obliged to leave their dogs when traveling on the cars.

This is a matter about which there should be no more question than about the fare of a passenger, and the baggagemaster should have no discretion whatever in the matter of flxing the fee. It is perfectly right and proper that, under the present railroad system in America, a charge should be made for transporting dogs. These animals are often in the way in a baggage car, and frequently cause the baggage master no little trouble. Moreover, there is a good deal of responsibility attaching to their care; they must be moved from place to place, and must be watched that they may not be injured by heavy pieces of baggage falling on them. All this care and trouble should be paid for, and there are few who would be unwilling to pay a fair price for the trouble which they make the train hands. But when the fee demanded for this service is disproportionately large, or is demanded in a rough and bullying way, it is natural that the owner of the dog should feel aggrieved.

The fee for transporting a dog should be fixed by the managers of the road, and it should be unnecessary to ask the baggage-master how much it is. This fee should bear a relation to the distance the animal is to be carried, just as the price of a ticket is graded by the number of miles between the stations from and to which the passenger is traveling.

Many railroads have such a schedule for dog fares, and all should have it, as well for the protection of the traveling public as their own. For a railroad company does not wish to be held responsible for the demands, sometimes extortionate, of its employes. We have no doubt that if this matter

is brought to the notice of the proper officers of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, it will be remedied.

We would suggest, moreover, to those who travel with dogs that the surliness so often complained of in baggagemasters may very likely be due, in part, to the carclessnes of the very men who make these complaints. men are, as a rule, rather jovial and good-natured than sour and ill-conditioned; but they are hard-worked and usually busy, and do not always have the time for those courtesies of life which so help to lessen the friction of every-day in tercourse between man and man. Probably the baggage-master does not enjoy seeing a dog brought into his car. A few pleasant, cheery words will, however, often smoothe away this feeling of dissatisfaction, and if he has time to chat with the dog-owner, each will often find the

other a very good fellow.

We are all of us too much accustomed to think that we ourselves and our own affairs are the only important things in this world, and are apt to give very little thought to the feelings of others. As a matter of fact, however, a little thought and consideration for those with whom we are brought in contact will yield us a good return.

### A QUESTION OF INSTINCT.

THAT a young terrier who has never before seen a rat will shake one on the first opportunity, or that a young pointer or setter will often stand at fowls in the yard is so well known as to excite no surprise. It is simply the result of inherited instinct coming through many generations which have been trained to hunt certain other forms of animal life and has become part of the nature of the animals so trained In the case of dogs this is attributed mainly to their superior intelligence, and we are surprised when we find analogous instances in what we usually term the lower animals. Perhaps we might readily accept such a development in birds but as we rank the reptiles next below them in intelligence, and the fishes still further down, it is with surprise that we learn that a fish may carry with it the instincts peculiar to its progenitors inhabiting a certain stream only, even when it was removed from that stream while yet in the egg.

It is well known that the shad of the Connecticut River

take both the fly and the bait, while on no other river in America has there been more than an occasional, and perhaps an accidental, capture of a shad with hook and line. The fact that the shad of the Connecticut River do this is well proven, and we have seen hundreds of them taken with the fly below the bridge at Holyoke. Anglers on other shad rivers have tried to capture shad in this way and have failed, and become skeptical about it, and our columns have contained many articles on this subject in past years.

Now comes Dr. Cary, Superintendent of Fisheries of Georgia, who says that no shad had ever been taken with the hook on Southern rivers until this year, and that three years ago he planted a large lot of fry from the Connecticut in a Georgia river, and that the progeny show the instincts of their ancestors by taking both fly and bait. The statement of Dr. Cary will be found in another column, and we can only say that we know him personally, and he is a careful and reliable man. The extract from his report will furnish a chapter for some future Darwin, and is a most

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION .- It is quite common to smile at the whim of the old settler who wanted to move on because some one else had come to settle within a dozen miles of him, and so would drive all the game out of the country; and the notion that any one to-day should be gov erned in his choice of a new home by the scarcity or abundance of the game and fish to be found in the country may appear preposterous. Nevertheless it is quite true that this very consideration is often taken into account; and if it does not actually determine the choice of location, it is at least reckoned among the advantages to be gained, or the disadvantages to be endured. Three instances of this have just come to our notice; one of a gentleman who has gone to Mexico, and will make his home somewhere in that country, provided the game is plenty enough; another of a city man who has taken an Arkansas homestead in a country, chief among the advantages of which he reckons the game and fish, and a third of a Kentucky physician, who wants to be congratulated because his new home will be in the best quail region of the blue grass country. Such cases as these should not be confounded with those of the folks who are constantly writing to the Forest AND STREAM to know where they can find a country in which they can make their living by shooting for the market.

"HUNTING" AND "SHOOTING."-The columns of the Forest and Stream are broad, and it is quite proper that all persons who have opinions to express should be afforded the opportunity. Some may regard as a captious critic the correspondent who, in another column, takes exception to the ord "hunting" as used in this country to signify the pursuit of game. His opinion, we take it, is founded on a misapprehension of the origin of the term, and of the way in which it has come to be so used. It is not derived from nor a corruption of the English term "hunting," meaning the pursuit of foxes with horses and hounds, but it is the the pursuit of foxes with horses and hounds, but it is the good old word "hunting," used by the American pioneers. They were not "huntsmen," and did not ride to hounds in the hunting field for sport. They were "hunters" who pursued game for food, and the savage beast, that they might rid the land of it. They never talked about going out "shooting," they went hunting. Nowadays, when we make our fathers' work our recreation, it is perfectly proper that we should preserve the good old term, and talk of The expression has a creditable and honorable hunting.' record; and it is much more fitting to maintain it, and to continue to use it, than to attempt to supplant it by other terms, even those which may be more acceptable to our fas tidious cousins across the water. As a matter of fact, it is quite common, in this country, to speak of the pursuit of birds as "shooting," and of the pursuit of large game as 'hunting," but this distinction is not universally recognized. After all, so long as the game is bagged, it matters little whether the gunner calls his sport "shooting" or "hunting," and the choice of terms is of still less consequence to the unfortunate individual who "hunts" all day for the birds and "shoots" only the fence rail, as he homeward plods his weary way.

REMARKABLE SHOTS. - Some of our correspondents are telling of their remarkable shots, where chance has come in to supplement their skill. The theme is an interesting one. Curious things of this sort have happened to almost every person who has had much experience with shooting game. We know of one man who has a tremendous reputation as a crack shot, and he won his fame wholly by a succession of three purely chance shots, one at a quail, which he did not see, one at a deer at which he did not knowingly aim, and a third at a target, which he hit in the bullseye and did not venture to shoot at again. As one writer suggests the whole merit in the relations of luck or unlucky shots lies in the truthfulness of the narrator. No one wants to read the invented stories of such occurrences. It is a very poor sort of wit that can manufacture silly stories about alleged wonderful shots that were actually never made. There are enough true accounts to be given, if only those who have had a wide experience in the field could be induced to relate some of the queer happenings.

WESTERN BIG GAME.—The testimony of a writer, in our Game Bag and Gun columns, to the diminution of Western large game during even so brief a period as one year, is of a piece with the testimony of every other intelligent observer who has opportunity to see with what rapidity the wild life of the plains and mountains is disappearing. tion that the does of elk and antelope should be specially protected by a law forbidding their killing, is a capital one; but it is to be feared that, as with the other laws already enacted, its enforcement would prove difficult.

Another Timely Hint.—The Thanksgiving proclamations have been issued. It is time to set about the circumvention of that big wild turkey gobbler whose wish-bonc you have registered a solemn vow to pull one week from to-day. To delay is dangerous, for it is just barely possible that some one else has his campaign planned against the

THE KEELY GUN.-We regret to observe that matter of fact, practical and prosaic engineers are manifesting a desire to look too closely into the new Keely gun, and are going even so far as to insist that the wonderful etheric vapor may be after all a delusion and a snare-nothing more nor less than compressed air.

OUR READERS will confer a favor by sending us the names of such of their friends as are not now among the subscribers of the Forest and Stream, but who would presumably be interested in the paper.

"NESSMUK" will paddle his canoe in Florida waters this

## The Sportsman Tourist.

IN EL MAHDI'S LAND.

SPORT AMONG THE PALM GROVES OF KOROSKO.

IN EL MARDIES LAND.

NOT WHOSE THE ALL PRINTS BETTY OF THE ALL PRINTS THE ALL PRI

could see up two flights of stairs, round a corner and through a door are needed for their successful finding. As a rule I found it expedient to purchase the services of a native lad for this eapecial purpose, their talents at this kind of work being extraordinary, and their powers of distinguishing dove from palm-stem only equated by that of mercury in assimilating gold from crushed ore. On this occasion I soon had a goodly company of brown toddling babies, wearing naught but smiles, although an infinitude of that light material, and ardent was their devolion to discovering and dislodging the habitants of the thick and shadowy palm-tops. A most bright and active leash of retrievers they proved themselves, albeit a little wild and inclined to "range."

With their aid and that of the mighty Rachidi—a host of vigilance in himself—these self-appointed gillies were soon laden with a supply of these innocent, but delectable birds. Passing on through many glades, we next reached some open ground, where free space and light had given encouragement to the growth of a few palms which towered above their confined and densor neighbors like arboreal giants crowned with panoplies of green. Surrounding and interspersed among these palms were fields of doura checkered into innumerable squares by shadoof channels, whose rillets soaking through the thirsty soil turned it from gray to a rich red that contrasted well with the green of the young crop, and the shadows of the tall lbreame, Here and there were clustered together groups of palms bending their graceful trunks in various curves to reach the coveted light, or standing in twos and threes, gossiping among themselves as the breeze, blowing over the waving fields, shook their leaves into languago. Birds of all khuds and plumage twittered on the palm-tops, and filled the sky with life, while the merops or bec-eater, with its quick flight seeming to leave a trail of sparkles in the sunshine, fluttered in flashes of green and bronze over its sunit play ground. As I picked my wa

urchins in hailing the felucca to take me back. The result was alarmingly powerful and energetic, but even the Sultan of Turkey, who, report says, is partial to the tuning up of a fiddle, could not call it melodious. However, it was successful, and while the boat was coming for me in answer to this wild Nubian co-yell, I became the center of quite a little market improvised upon the banks of the Derr, whereat I was appointed to the dignity of buyer and general but for a score of generous, if undesirable offers. One young savage brought me a chameleon, which, probably at the insult of being made a subject of barter and sale, changed its color from a bilious yellow to a sort of asthetic green, and back again as rapidly; but, as they are difficult to feed (sunlight is the diet prescribed by poets and flies by materialists—both difficult to catch) and seldom live long in captivity, I declined becoming a purchaser of the cold, writhing, claw and tail grasping reptile. Another Derrite, seeing his friend's mercantile venture a failure, asked me in a winning manner if I wanted a scorpion, a specimen of which he had caught and now cautionsly held by two fingers while the angry creature jerked vicionsly its venomous tail. I resisted this temptation also, giving the boy some backsheesh, but begging myself off from coming to any further bargain on the matter.

Yet another was desirous of disposing to me of a chicken—a revived mummled one, to judge by its appearance—which he carried upside down by one leg, and a group of juvenile savages brought me a couple of small birds which they carried by a yet more novel method, namely, swinging them round their heads at the ends of palm-fiber string. Not understanding the flutterings of the victims, which at first I supposed to be either dead or tamed, I asked to see their tiny prisoners. These they handed me with a delightful air of pride and innocence, when I found that the little wreches had threaded a thin reed through their nostrils, and, attaching to it a piece of fiber string,

"would have their will," and saw no practical difference between shooting and maining unfortunate little birds, the former of which they considered, if anything, rather the worse.

My argument seemed so very illogical, not only to all my gathered assembly but to myself, that I was not sorry to take advantage of my arrived felucca and seek the confusion of my opponents in flight. So amid a mighty wail of "backsheesh ya Howaga," I took the tiller in hand and started the boatman into a song—without which incentive to an even stroke Nubians row in a soul-anguishing manner. Whether it was this most untuneful ditty, or the chorus of clamoring natives, or the discord of both I know not, but as we shot out from the bank a great splash on the water some way further down called my attention to the disappearing form of a large sarrian whose lazy evening siesta had been disturbed by our teo near approach. Of course the rowers promptly dubbed it a crocodile, but, though it plunged into the river so quickly that I had barely time to glean more than a vague impression that its color was a bright green and its head and body as ungraceful and uncanny as well might be, it was clearly not even a youthful crocodile. Arab jokers are frequently trying to palm off on the too eager traveler a distant floating log or sand bar as one of these much-talked-of creatures; but the modern tourist in Egypt will be very fortunate if he sees a single specimen north of the first cataracts. There is a legend connected with the tomb of a saint at Minnich in Middle Egypt to the effect that the kindly spirit of the departed Musliui, besides guarding his adopted town and devotees, keeps ward against any crocodile passing his revered tomb. Should one, however, dare adventure and try to steal down, the idea is that he inevitably comes to grief and thoats a corpse on the river to the sea. Apart from this sheyhh's duty it is more than probable that were any crocodile so idiotic as to come within a hundred miles of the place it would stand but a poor chanc

## FLORIDA AGAIN,--VII.

FLORIDA AGAIN.—VII.

LEAVING Punta Rassa and following the coast line for three miles, Matanzas Pass will be entered and Est ero Bay opened up. This extensive body of water is well supplied with fish of various kinds and of large size. A friend who spent two winters in this locality was loud in its praise. In one of his letters published in a Northern paper, he stated "that he had read of a lake in Michigan that would contain one more fish; but there was not room for another in Estero Bay." In this bay, sawfish, shark and tarpon feed on the toothsome mullet, and with this bait they can be captured. The general character of the fishing and shooting is similar to that of Charlotte Harbor. The sportsmen will be amply repaid for ascending Corkscrew River, a tributary of this bay. In this stream the rodster will find cavallii, ravallia and tarpon in great numbers. Leaving the stream the gun ner will find deer and turkey "There lives (or did live) a stettler on Mound Key, and as he is perfectly familiar with the best fishing points, he might be hired, and would he found useful to point out the resorts of particular species of fish.

itish.

Leaving Estero Bay at its most southerly pass, an outside sail of eleven miles will bring the sportsman in sight of Gordon's Pass. Keeping to the left side of the channel and following it for half a mile it will be found to enter a long lagoon. When I last visited this region, deer and bear were plentiful, but I have been informed that several parties have

settled at the head of the pass, and if this is the case, sportsmen will be compelled to proceed north or south a few miles to find large game. My friend, Dr. Ferber, visited this locality two years since, and on his return he informed me that the ground was tracked over with deer as though a flock of sheep had been feeding. The pass is narrow and shallow, and sharks seem to avoid it. Sheepshead, sea trout, cavallii, and medium-sized channel bass, exist in great numbers. If the fisherman is desirous of ascertaining how plentiful sheepshead are at certain points in Florida, let him wait for low tide and stroll along the beach to the northward of the pass. Inside of a sand bar which extends along the beach, he will see them in endless numbers. Three miles north of the pass an ancient canal will be found, and the leisure time of the sportsman can be devoted to theorizing as to the object of the excavation—when and by whom made. The canal evidently ante-dates the arrival of the Spaniards, and as the Indians were too lazy to remove such a mass of earth, the question arises, who made the excavation? To account for this canal would puzzle an antiquary. At the northerly head of the lagoon a supply of excellent water will be found. A short distance inside of the pass will be noticed a narrow channel leading into a bay about 100 yards in width, which will be found a secure harbor.

From Gordon's Pass an inside passage exists, which can be navigated to Big Marco Pass. I speak from hearsay, for I would sooner tight a heavy sea than ground on mud flats, sand banks and oyster bars. South of Tampa Bay nearly alimy cruising has been done outside. Following Big Marco clannel and entering the first opening to starboard, a landing will be sighted on the port hand, and from it a well-beaten track leads to the comfortable residence of Mr. Collier. In his fields delicious bananas and excellent vegetables will be found growing. Mr. Collier will enlighten visitors with regard to the best point for shooting and fishing, from Collier's

lier. In his fields delicious bananas and excellent vegetaoles will be found growing. Mr. Collier will enlighten visitors with regard to the best point for shooting and fishing. From Collier's house the ship channel can be followed to Gullivan's Bay.

At the easterly portion of Gullivan's Bay will be found the settlement of Chuckaluskee, consisting of over forty families engaged in truck raising and growing tropical fruits. Very recently my friend Col. Hopkins surveyed for the government a body of highland northeast of Chuckaluskee, and from his description of it the hunter will find it a sportsman's paradise. It has not been visited by the Indians, and the residents of the coast have been too busy cultivating garden truck in the winter to indulge in field sports. Sportsmen could leave their boat at "old man Allen's," hire a guide, and reach the 'promisted land." If gentlemen should favor Mr. Allen with a visit they will receive a favorable reception. In the marshes and tributaries of Gullivan's Bay duck and beach-bird shooting can be indulged in, and the sishing will be found all the enthusiastic angier can desire. Leaving Chuckaluskee with its hospitable inhabitants, Pavillion Key will be sighted, and it must be left on the porthand. When I last passed over the grassy flats south of Pavillion Key, with the use of a grains I could have filled my boat in a short time with small green turtles. About and the shallow, but after passing the cyster bars a deep and wide river will be entered. This stream is the principal entract—that wherever the food tide enters, the ebb flows in the opposite direction. By following the course of the flood tide the Everglades will be reached, and the ebb flows in the opposite direction. By following the course of the flood tide the Everglades will be reached, and the ebb flows in the opposite direction. By following the course of the flood tide the Everglades will be reached, and the ebb flows in the opposite direction. By following the course of the flood tide the Everglades will b

casily reached in a sailboat or canoe, and the fishing en route will be enjoyed.

To the fisherman and sportsman who can enjoy a boating trip, we unhesitatingly recommend the Gulf coast. During the winter the climate is delightful; health unquestionable, rain infrequent, and sunshine the rule; storms few and far between, but a daily breeze of sufficient strength to render sailing a luxury. In a northeaster the boatist has the advantage of a lee shore, and in a norther or northwester he can sail inside of reefs or through bays and lagoons. The coast is shallow, the ten-fathom line being about forty miles from shore, and, as a consequence, if heavy seas exist in deep water they do not approach the shore. Owing to the heavy growth of grass and marine algae on the bottom, undertow

and surf do not exist. The fishing is unequaled, if we take into consideration the great number of points where it can be enjoyed, as well as the great variety and number of the scaly tribe. One great recommendation of the southwest coast of Florida is its accessibility. The sportsman can dine in Jacksonville, leave on steamboat at 2:30 P. M., breakfast in Sandford, dine at Tampa, leave after dinner on the staunch and able steamship Dictator, and arrive at Punta Russa early the next morning—about forty hours from Jacksonville. If the party is encumbered with a boat, the unloading and loading of it may detain them, a day or two longer. At many

sonville, leave on steamboat at 2:30 P. M., breakfast in Sandford, dine at Tampa, leave after dinner on the staunch and able steamship Dictator, and arrive at Punta Rassa early the next morning—about forty lours from Jacksouville. If the party is encumbered with a boat, the unloading and loading of it may detain them a day or two longer. At many points on the Gulf coast there are no settlements, and as the game has not been disturbed by Indians, it is comparatively rame and can be easily approached. On the southwest coast boatlists are not confined to a particular river or lagoon, but can enter the numberless creeks, lagoons, rivers, passes and bays, and each day find something new. If desirous of enjoying a long trip, they can extend it from Cedar Keys to Bay Bisayne, a distance not far from 500 miles.

Interested parties residing on the east coast have censured me for telling the truth about the southwest coast, and I am am gratified to find that after two visits to the castern coast and a trip along the southwest coast to Cedar Keys, that noted fisherman and impartial judge, Dr. Henshall, writes as follows (in his recent work "Camping and Cruising in Florida," published in Cincinnati, 1884): "The Gulf coast of Florida is, perhaps, the finest cruising ground for small yachts in the world. The water is shallow and seldom rough, for it takes a gale of wind to kick up much of a sea, and harbors lie plentiful all along the coast. A harbor for small yachts in the world. The weathy is a shallow and seldom rough, for it takes a gale of wind to kick up much of a sea, and harbors lie plentiful all along the coast. A harbor for small yachts in the world. The wealth and glory of the vegetable kingdom, the varied and curious forms of animated nature, and the ballow and conserved the plentiful all ong the coast.

A branch of the coast of the southern seas must be readized by the appreciative senses to do them justice. To the invalid afflicted with such diseases as are only or best cured by an out-door life and nature's po

### BUT IT IS DIFFERENT HERE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Though not a contributor to your very interesting paper, I often have numbers sent to me by a friend, and have again and again had it in my mind to send you a few lines for it, being an enthusiastic angler and having in my younger days

and again had it in my mind to send you a few lines for it, being an enthusiastic angler and having in my younger days been a great shot.

Allow me, first, to correct your readers in a few points. In Great Britain no gentleman ever speaks of going a hunting when he is going to shoot. Those who have a license to kill game, go out shooting, not hunting. Hunting, in the country I have referred to, is simply riding after the foxhounds, and coursing is catching hares with greyhounds. If a man said he had been out hunting, when he had been merely carrying a gun in pursuit of partridges, hares, pheusants or rabhits, he would be reckoned by gentlemen a vulgarian. They would have said he had been out shooting.

I have been many years in this country, but never yet have seen in it a partridge. What Americans call partridges are grouse. Neither have I ever in America seen a pheasant alive. Yet I hear Americans talking of their having seen pheasants on their rambles. What they call pheasants I have seen in America were either in the windows of restaurants or hanging in the markets. I caught my first trout in 1829 in a Scotch stream called the Cocklemill burn, and it must have been a half-pounder. The trout of this country are not either so yellow or so lively as those of the old country.

For many years I have never used worms for bait. I have a great liking for the lines that read somewhat thus:

'No tortured worm around my hook shall twine Nor blood of living insect stain my line: Be mine the bussful task to cast the feathered hook Across the rippling stream or down the flowing brook.

Unnecessary cruelty is sin and will be punished by and by. The man who will cut a piece out of a living pike for batt, or that will hook a live animal to catch a fish, is in my opinion

nearly allied to a monster, and he cannot plead necessity as an excuse, for the white of a belly of a mackerel cut to suit will catch, if not quite so many, far better trout than worms, and there is no bait like salmon roe to lure a trout. Indeed this last is such a killing bait, the use of it is prescribed in

and there is no batt like salmon roe to lure a trout. Indeed this last is such a killing bait, the use of it is prescribed in some countries.

In trolling for pike a piece of mackerel about an inch and a half long and a quarter of an inch broad and cut so as to taper toward the lower end is what I catch my pike with (having put my hook as near the extremity of the broad end as possible), unless I use a spoon. Of course if one has a thoroughly dead fish he can cut it, and if fresh perhaps succeed better. But one should determine to kill nothing but the fish he is in quest of, and he need have no qualms of conscience in killing it, as if spared it would kill more flies, worms or other fish in a day than he is likely to kill of fish on any of the occasions of his angling.

Another thing I wish your readers to know is, that in Britain it is considered murder to shoot at any animal, whether partridges, pheasants, hare or rabbit, sitting. No real gentleman ever thinks of such a thing. Such a man would loathe to see a poor squirrel first treed and then shot, and this reminds me that your readers should know that so far as I remember, only partridges, deer, pheasants, grouse, woodcock, plarmigan, black cock, land rails, curlews, hares, and perhaps rabbits (of which last there are none in this country), are considered game. The idea of three or four men, tricked out to the full with shooting dress, guns, game bags, shot belts, etc., walking ou the high road, and all lifting their guns to fire at a robin or other small bird crossing their path, is ludicrous and disgusting. Let the little birds live, or drop the name of sportsmen altogether. Squirrels are not eaten so far as I know in Great Britain, nor do I recollect of ever hearing of their being shot. Such a nimble, sprightly and beautiful creature is rather protected than destroyed. Of course, however, if they are too abundant let them be shot, but only when they are running and have a chance of life.

Fly-fishing is the true kind. Any blind man can take trout with a

### Matural History.

### THE CRANBERRY BEAR.

THE CRANBERRY BEAR.

Let us reciprocate. Let those who do know tell those who don't know, that we may all know. No one man knows it all; life is not long enough to learn it. I am in fine humor to cavil and criticise. This, the 10th of November, is perfect hunting weather. It is, moreover, the anniversary of the day on which I shot the finest black bear I have ever killed or seen—short-legged, fat, glossy as black satin, and weighing 500 pounds. And now I am lounge-ridden, and my canoes hang dly in their slings, while my guns are rusting, and Jeff, my liound, is eating himself into the shape of a seed eucumber, out in the country. About the only thing left me is to go through Forest and Streem from cover to cover, if peradventure I may find something to pick a quarrel about. Truth to say, I find very little.

Dr. Ellzey's article on "Snake Biles" seems to me as sound as anything I have lately seen on that subject; only, is it a fact that the water moccasin is the only "really deadly" snake we have in the United States? Doubtful I should say. Rather give the palm to the diamond rattlesnake of Florida and other Southern States. He is a fellow that grows to the length of eight feet or more, and can bite like a raccoon; and is a most venomous chap, whose bite has been known to prove fatal in twenty minutes. But the water moccasin, all things being equal, may be as bad; I don't know. I never saw a water moccasin. I have seen a large diamond rattlesnake, and I made up my mind that if such a fellow should bite me deeply on a hot day, it would hardly be worth while to prolong the misery by any known remedies. Better creep into the shade and tune up the death song; or put in a heavy cross shot from the top of one ear to the top of the other, and get out of torment at a flash. (I know of one man who did that,)

I dearly like snake, bear, panther, elk and moose stories when told by truthful old hunters. And I do not secretly call a man a liar because he has seen and known something that I have not. If you can get four genu

his facts.

And speaking of bears, I note in Forest and Stream for Nov. 6, page 297, the following: "Only two species of bears are known to inhabit temperate North America; one of these \* \* \* is the grizzly, etc. The other \* \* \* is the black bear." It rather fogs my natural history. Is the cinnamon bear only a variety of the grizzly? To the eye of a hunter they are quite as distinct as a mule deer and an army mule. And is the short-legged, glossy black bear the

same as the dingy, long-legged brown nose? To my cye they are more different than the long-legged, all-day-running hare and the common gray rabbit.

But, admitting that the classification is correct as regards the grizzly and the common black bear, what about the "marsh bear" or "cranberry bear?" (I have heard him called "red grizzly," and the name seems appropriate.) He may be described as bearing, at 100 yards distance, a close resemblance to a light red calf with a thick sprinkling of coarse, curly white hairs, giving him something the appearance of a light red roan. High up on legs, like a fawn, Always slab-sided and lean, weighing, so far as I have seen, from 100 to 150 pounds as he stands (or falls), unfit to eat. Jaws, teeth and claws, very powerful for his weight. Exceedingly rare. Only found in remote and extensive marshy grounds. Lives largely on cranberries, when he can get them. That is about how I should describe him from the seant knowledge I have of him and his habits; for I have seen him seldom.

The last specimen I saw was in the village of New Lisbon, Wisconsin, on the Lemonweir River, in the autumn of 1866. He was shot in the dreary marshes, twelve miles north of the village, and brought in on a cranberry wagon. I suppose he was seen and examined by more than one hundred men during the day, only one of whom—besides myself—claimed any knowledge of such an animal. Years afterward I sont a brief description of this bear to Forest And Streeam, and asked for information. I was referred to the leading authorities on natural history, but got no sort of satisfaction therefrom. Two points on this subject are certain. First, he does exist and is not a husus naturae. He is less like a black bear than a red squirrel is like a black one. Second, he is a distinct species—making a third, anyhow. There are certainly many people in New Lisbon, Wis., who remember the incident as mentioned above. Some of them may have seen other specimens. Let the hunters of Northern Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, tell us w

### NOTES OF THE WOODS AND WATERS.

II.

THE CAT-TAILS.

The CAT-TAILS.

A T an early age I began taking long tramps in the woods and trips on the waters, becoming in this way fairly familiar with the ever-changing, evergrowing world of nature within my reach. The more I learned of nature's wondrous ways and mysteries the more passionately I worshipped at her shrine. In trouble I went to her for consolation, in sickness for health, when weary of business life for rest. To her I am indebted for much knowledge, some wisdom, and unlimited good example. With such a love for nature one need not dread growing old, for he can mount when he will one of his favorite hobbies, be it of fish, beast, bird or flowers, and ride pleasantly down the hill of life.

The first strange and startling object, the first bunch of "wild flowers" that my "big brother" brought to me from that mysterious and unknown world the woods, was a piece of "touch wood" (decaying wood showing phosphorescent light), and a bunch of "cat-tails" within which was built a marsh wren's nest. I also remember that I slept with my smaller brother on what I was told was a flock or cat-tail bed, and that father and brother gathered the cat-tails some where outside of the city near the woods (in and about where now stands the Tombs). As I grew older my brother tanght me how to sun-dry the young cat-tail to be used as lighters for firecrackers when the 4th of July came. Is it to be wondered at that a deep and lasting impression was made on my childish mind, and that there and then botany was the first hobby I mounted? So far through life what a pleasant ride it has been, for wherever I roam, either on land or water, I am sure of meeting old and loved floral friends or becoming acquainted with new ones, whose life-history and habits are to be studied. This being the case, I look upon the cat-tail as the oldest and dearest friend I have. Let us see how he behaves, what he does and has done for us and others in this world.

We have two varieties of cat-tail flags, the largest, or the

habits are to be studied. This being the cast, I have. Let us see how he behaves, what he does and has done for us and others in this world.

We have two varieties of cat-tail flags, the largest, or the one having the largest cat-tail and leaves, is known as Typha angustifolia or narrow-leaved cat-tail. The cat-tail flags are to be found growing on the margins of rivers, lakes, ponds and creeks of brackish water near the coast. They have perennial creeping root stocks, with flat, nerved, and linear sessile leaves. The male and female flowers are borne on a single spike or stalk, and are usually separated by an interval; in height they vary from six to ten teet, according to locality, and in range they extend over the world. In England they are called bullrushes (though they are not at all related to the rush family) and red-mace. Large quantities are imported every year from Holland and Belgium, more than 500 tons being used yearly. They are used for weaving mats and for chair bottoms; and are also employed by coopers, who place sections of the dried leaves between the staves of the casks.

Some three weeks ago, when botanizing along the Northern New Jersey Railroad, I came across a number of frishmen who were stripping the cat-tails of their flock and carefully placing it in bags. Upon my asking one of them what he was going to do with that stuff, he answered me: "Begorna, to make a beautiful Yanake feather bed for meshing of the world and making-shaken age. When filling ticked and an aumater of the decidence of the casks.

Some three weeks ago, when botanizing along the Northern New Jersey Railroad, I came across a number of frishmen who were stripping the cat-tails of their flock and carefully placing it in bags. Upon my asking one of them what he was going to do with that stuff, he answered me: "Begorna, to make a beautiful Yanake feather bed for meshing from the Hackensack mendows, and has gathered this material for a number of years, thereby coloning a complete the proposition of the decidence of the wate

ticking is waxed on the inside. Beds composed of this material are still called "flock beds" by very old-fashioned people, though they are no longer sold by upholsterers, except a few in Hoboken and inhabitants along the banks of the Hackensack River. From the cat-tail flock is now manufactured a non-conducting covering for steam pipes and boilers. Under favorable conditions the quantity of foliage produced by the cat-tail flag is immense, and several attempts have been made to utilize the fiber of the leaves for paper stock, but so far without any positive snecess. Along the Hackensack meadows for several weeks before the 4th of July hundreds of boys may be seen gathering young cat-tails; these they dry and sell to the dealers in fireworks, who sell them for lighters, they taking the place of the Chinese imported punk. Taxidermists also use the cat-tails when mousting aquatic birds. There are very few plants that have been so generally employed in modern art and ornamentation as this common cat-tail of our ponds and ditches. The Greeks used it as a symbol of endurance under adversity. The cat-tail is also the home of the marsh wren, Telmatodytes palustris, which, according to Wilson, "arrives in Pennsylvania about the middle of May, or as soon as the reeds (cat-tails) and a species of nymphea, usually called splatter docks, which grow in great luxuriance along the tide-waters of our rivers, are sufficiently high to shelter it. To such places it almost wholly limits its excursions, seldom venturing far from the river. Its food consists of flying insects and their larvæ, and a species of green grasshoppers that inhabit the reeds.

"As to its notes, it would be mere burlesque to call them by the name of song. Standing on the reedy borders of the

larvæ, and a species of green grasshoppers that inhabit the reeds.

"As to its notes, it would be mere burlesque to call them by the name of song. Standing on the reedy borders of the Schuylkill or Delaware, in the month of June, you hear a low crackling sound, something similar to that produced by air bubbles forcing their way through mud or boggy ground when trod upon; this is the song of the marsh wren. But as among the human race it is not given to one man to excel in everything, and yet each perhaps has something peculiarly his own, so among birds we find a like distribution of talents and peculiarities. The little bird now before us, if deficient and contemptible in singing, excels in the art of design, and constructs a nest, which in durability, warmth and convenience, is scarcely inferior to one and far superior to many of its more musical brethren. This is formed outwardly of wet rushes mixed with mud, well intertwisted and fashioned into the form of a cocoanut. A small hole is left two-thirds up for the entrance, the upper edge of which projects like a pent-house over the lower to prevent the admission of rain. The inside is lined with fine soft grass and sometimes feathers; and the outside when hardened by the sun resists every kind of weather. This nest is generally suspended among the reeds, above the reach of the highest tides, and ticd so fast in every part to the surrounding reeds, as to bid defiance to the winds and waves. The eggs are usually six, of a dark fawn color and very small. The young leave the nest about the 20th of June, and generally have a second brood in the same scason."

the 20th of June, and generally have a second brood in the same season."

The root of the cat-tail flag possesses no medicinal qualties, though it contains considerable starchy material, which fact is taken advantage of by the muskrats when hard pressed for food during very severe winters. Were it not for the large quantities of foliage that this plant produces every year, the muskrats would have a hard time of it to collect sufficient material with which to construct their houses.

year, the muskrats would have a hard time of it to collect sufficient material with which to construct their houses.

A WATER BEETLE.

Just think of a very common small black beetle having such names as whirl-a-gig and merry-go-round in England, and in this country apple-smeller and mellow bug, and with scientists Gyrinus, belonging to the order Gyrinida, yet there never was a man or boy that cast a line for trout with out seeing hundreds, yes, even thousands of them; for 'tis hard to find a lake, river, pond or brook that is without its band, be it large or small, of merry-go-round mellow bugs.

The Gyrinus natati is, without doubt, one of the most interesting of all our fresh-water beetles; when full grown, it is about half an inch in length—there is also a small variety somewhat over an eighth of an inch. In outline the Gyrinus is boat-shaped, the head and wing cases are hard, and of a lustrous metallic color, suggestive of being polished with plumbago. Having to spend their time on the surface of the water, nature has been kind to them by providing them with eyes with which they can see both into the water and upward into the air at the same time, thus enabling them to see their prey and avoid their enemies. To simplify this double sight, their compound eyes are divided horizontally along the water line when they swim, so that they have, as it were, four eyes out of which they can see at one time.

I came to the conclusion years ago that they were, without a doubt, the happiest and most contented of beetles. One has only to watch a band of them on a quiet sunny day as they gyrate about in concentric circles on the surface of the water to come to this same conclusion. They never seem to lose their tempers, no matter how often they are tumped against by their relations; but let a bird approach them, then how they will scatter or disappear beneath the surface, only to appear again in some other part of the pond.

The American varieties are ahead of the English, from the

ful new fountain situated in the noisiest and hottest part of the city for an abiding place. On reaching my aquaria the mystery was solved, for, during the night some thirsty rat had cut a hole through the netting covers for the purpose of obtaining a drink, or perhaps a bath, in the limpid waters contained in the aquaria, and out of this hole my cherished and ever amusing apple-smellers had taken their departure, passed through the open window, and had settled down for life, as they imagined, in the placid waters of the fountain. But most unhappy beetles; what a time they had of it the first day, with the street arabs, newsboys and newsgirls constantly pelting them with cigar stumps, stones and tomato cans, till at last when night came, they were only too glad to seek a new and quieter abiding place. And weren't the park policemen glad to find that they had taken their flight. Had they remained a few days longer I believe the fountain would have been filled with rubbish.

Had they remained a few days longer I believe the foundain would have been filled with rubbish.

BOG MOSS.

Sphagnum is a semi-aquatic moss, found growing on the shores of ponds and in swamps, and in dried up ponds, which it covers with a dense and spongy carpeting of a very singularly light green color, often bordering on red or dirty white. This interesting and valuable moss absorbs moisture both from the atmosphere and from rains. In habit it is rootless, and floats in an upright position in the water when unattached. Its branches grow in bundles or bunches, and are disposed around the stem in spirals. The seed vessel is half concealed among the leaves, and bursts in the center, the lid flying off when the seed is ripe with a slight report. Often when gathering Sphagnum it is found loaded with water, but by pressing or drying it can be freed, to any extent, of its moisture. Being of a spongy and elastic nature, it is the only material used by florists for packing about the roots of living plants that are to travel a distance, and also when making up floral pieces this moss is used as a wet packing into which they obtain moisture. When growing orchids and other plants that are natives of swamps and bogs, this moss is used as a bedding material. There are a few varieties that, retain their elastieity after being dried. These are used for stuffling bedding. The end of the stem of the Sphagnum constantly decays, and the debris of this and other decaying plants becoming carbonized in course of time, forms peat. The peat bogs of Ireland and Scotland occupy a tenth part of the whole surface, and furnish the Irish and the Scotch Highlanders with almost all of their fuel.

An Albino Raccoon.—Among the eaptures of L. S. Mel-

An Albino Raccoon.—Among the eaptures of L, S. Melvin and Henry Armitage, two Constantine, Mich., hunters, was a pure white raccoon, which they brought home alive. The animal is about the size and same shape as the ordinary raccoon, and the fur and hair are of the same texture, but entirely white. The eyes are pink. It was caught in the township of Constantine, on the farm of Henry Linn.

### Game Bag and Gun.

### GROUSE SHOOTING ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—I

MISSISSIPPI.—I

BY T. S. VAN DYKE.

FOR hundreds of miles below St. Paul the Mississippi flows between bluffs nearly five hundred feet high and from three to five miles apart. The top of these bluffs was once the general level of the country, and on the Minnesota side still is so. And it is plain, from the projecting, stratified rocks upon each side, that the Mississippi has in long gone days cut this great opening through what was once an almost level prairie. In summer these bluffs are deeply clad with grass, ferns and flowers, until they look as if robed in green velyet. In places they are timbered along the sides and thinly covered with timber upon their tops. Near the river they are broken by coulces, large valleys and small ravines. But, except where thus broken, they are upon the Minnesota side comparatively level upon top, with all the general characteristics of the open prairie a few miles further west.

There are other places where pinnated groups have

west.

There are other places where pinnated grouse have been as abundant as here; perhaps more abundant than here. But the world can show no place that, for abundance of game, combined with all the comforts of breeze and shade and delightful air, with ease of travel and a constant change of soft and beautiful scenery, can equal these bluffs on the Minnesota side as they were twenty years ago. I had hunted pinnated grouse before, and supposed I knew about all the pleasure there was in hunting them. But my introduction to those grounds was an event in my field life which reversed all the judgments that I had previously passed upon "chicken shooting." And during many years of residence there I never had occasion to reconsider the judgment thus amended.

I drove out from Wabasha, just below the foot of Lake

shooting." And during many years of residence there a mended.

I drove out from Wabasha, just below the foot of Lake Pepin, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, and after winding nearly a mile up a coulée, whose sides were bright with every shade of green, we entered a broad park of scattered black oak timber containing hundreds of acres of the deep, rich prairie soil, heavily covered with ferns and prairie grass. It was one of those bright, cool days, such as Minnesota alone can show in August, and a charming breeze played through the timber. Against this breeze we drove with the wagons spread out some thirty yards apart, with two dogs cantering gaily across a hundred yards or more in front. One was Old Prince, the veteran chicken dog of the country, belonging to Squire C., the prominent lawyer of Wabasha. Prince was a dog of marvelous nose and perfect steadiness until a bird fell. Then he sometimes betrayed a weakness or two. The other dog, an English setter named Frank, had lately come from New York, but had been thoroughly broken upon quail and woodeock, and worked perfectly upon chickens at the first trial.

On we went through groves that formed almost continuous shade; then over little openings, where the bright leaves of the birch were trembling on its white shaft; now into some little hollow, where we could see little but the yellow flower of the tall rosin weed, the purple of the lupine, or the golden bloom of some lady slipper yet lingering in some shady place; then up a slope where the grass and ferns were repangled with the pink, white and sky blue of a dozen autumn flowers. Then we were upon some long swell from which we could see the bluffs of Wisconsin miles away, lying softly green in the clear air, with harvest fields creeping up their sides from the bottom lands, or shining in golden strips among the green timbers that fringed their tops. Then

quickly again we entered the timber, and most of the time were riding in the shade.

There were in the party two strangers, and just about the time one of them began to "wonder where all these chickens are that they talk so much about." and the other, who was from Illinois, informed him that "these fellers don't know nothing about chicken huntin', there's no use of lookin' fur 'em in timber," Prince suddenly began to act as if tired. His rolling gallop settled to a walk and he moved listlessly about as though he had understood the remark of the gentleman from Illinois, and become discouraged. In a minute more his legs became decidedly draggy, but animation sparkled in his aged eye, and there was a visible twitching in the shiny skin of his dark nose as he bore it upraised against the wind. His tail sympathized strongly with his legs and its motion became slower and slower as he moved up a gentle slope. Reaching its top he stood for a moment with every muscle of his body quiet, and with but a faint motion of his head as he raised his nose a little and snuffed the incoming breeze.

Thump, bump, plump came the sound of boots on ground as half a dozen men with as many varieties of gms, jumped, tumbled and serambled out of the wagons, accompanied by the dull rip of decayed broadcloth as several pounds of shot in the pockets of an ancient black coat, whose occupant had executed a lofty spring over the wagon wheel struck the ground at about the same time his boots reached it. But Prince without deigning a glance at the anxious party behind moved on down the other side of the slope. Some fifty yards down the slope he came to a standstill and remained so long and with tail so rigid that the Squire ordered the two strangers up to the center to take first shot. Frank on a slope nearly two hundred yards away was standing like a

so long and with tail so rigid that the Squire ordered the two strangers up to the center to take first shot. Frank on a slope nearly two hundred yards away was standiug like a sculptured dog, smelling nothing himself, but indorsing Prince with a point that rivaled the firmness even of his. But suddenly Prince's tail began to waver and he moved slowly ahead. On he went some twenty yards, crawling with head up and stern down, more like an alligator than a dog. Frank, whose confidence was beginning to relax at this, moved up somewhat faster, but before he had advanced fifty yards he stopped as sinddenly as if he had struck a stone wall; for Prince had suddenly stopped and crouched still lower than before with head turned a little to one side. There was evidently game within a few yards of him. Yet all was still as death in the grass at which he was so wildly staring. this, moved up somewhat faster, but before he had advanced fifty yards he stopped as suddenly as if he had struck a stone wall; for Prince had suddenly stopped and crouched still lower than before with head turned a little to one side. There was evidently game within a few yards of him. Yet all was still as death in the grass at which he was so wildly staring. The call of Bob White rang from the fallen treetop on the uext slope, the jingling note of the bluejay and the bark of the squirrel came from distant trees. The bright plumage of the red-headed woodpecker flashed overhead, wild pigeons and doves shot through the openings of the grove; and on a rosin weed ahead was the little prairie sparrow that so often deceives good dogs. Behind the dog the two strangers were craning and twisting their necks trying to see something in the grass where the dog was looking; and it was evident enough that neither had ever before hunted chickens, although the Illinois gentleman had aired his experience in that line quite liberally on the way out from town. Being told to walk in ahead of the dog, they moved cautiously ahead of him, keeping a sharp eye upon the grass. When they got about ten paces ahead of him one of the gentlemen, who was clutching his gun with trembling hands and looking some twenty yards further ahead, was startled by the sudden burst from almost beneath his feet of a huge brown and gray bird with a heavy b-b-b-b-b-b of wing. It seemed to him nearly as big as an open umberella as he pointed his gun, as he thought, fairly at the middle of its back and fired before it was six feet from the ground. His amazement as the bird went on with unruffled feathers was equaled only by that of his companiou, who, in a spirit of delightful confidence, undertook, a second afterward, to show him how to hit it. His fire streamed harmlessly beside the bird, followed by the second barrel of No. 1 which tunnelled the smoke of the other, and bang went the second barrel of No. 2, to the serious detriment of a caterpillar's nest o

while the whole party (who were then using muzzleloading guns) stood vainly trying to load in time for a shot at the last one.

The birds that escaped lit in some prairie grass about two hundred yards away. When we got there the action of the dogs chauged at once. Instead of the racing gallop they had before taken when hunting a covey, each now took a slow trot to and fro, with nose high above the grass and cagerly seenting the breeze. Frank suddenly stopped and wheeling half around in his tracks, settled down to the stiffness of an icicle, with head low down and tail upraised, and eyes wildly staring at a bunch of ferns. Prince saw him from a distance, and instead of indorsing from where he stood Frank's draft upon the confidence of the party (in those days there was not a dog in Wabasha trained to "back" another at sight), came down to investigate for himself. But before he got half way to where Frank was he stopped as suddenly as Frank had done before, and with nose turned a little one side stood as firm as the other dog.

Each of the strangers was now assigned to a dog, with the request to "take first shot and be sure and hit something." This injunction almost destroyed their last chance of success. Trying to fan into a blaze the embers of hope, each advanced smiling to a dog. As the first one took the third step ahead of Frank a bird burst from the grass scarcely a yard from his feet. He forgot the resolution he had just made to be cool and take deliberate aim, and before he knew what he was about his gun belched fierce thunder over the bird's head before it was a yard from where it started. As it turned over in the air at the report of the Squire's gun, he shot his second barrel high above it as it was falling, and

with empty gun in hand saw another rise from a few feet further on and go whirling down at the sound of the Squirc's

with empty gun in hand saw another risc from a few feet further on and go whirling down at the sound of the Squire's second barrel.

Stranger No. 2 stepped ahead of Prince, but nothing moved except Prince, who moved up a step as the man went ahead of him. No. 2 walked around several feet ahead of Prince and Isleked in the grass, but still nothing moved but Prince, who came up another step or two and looked almost downward into a bunch of ferns and grass. The stranger walked up and pusible duthe ferns aside with his hand, when b-b-b-b-b came a bird out under his very uose. Prince could not resist the temptation, and, with a jump, pulled some feathers from its tail; but on it went all the more easily apparently for their loss. His assistant tried with his first barrel to extract the rest, but failed, and with the second poured to one side of it a stream of fire, a stray shot from which broke the tip of its wing, and it settled finttering into the grass. He and Prince both made a rush for it, with Prince ahead, and in a moment the crackling of its rump was heard beneath the veteran's teeth. The Squire ran in and kicked him off, declaring, like every other man who ever owned a dog having a bad trick, that it was the first time in his life he had ever known him to do such a thing. The uproar started two more birds from the grass, one of which, at the pop of some cheap gun in the rear, went down in a disorderly array of legs, neck and tlying feathers, while the other one got away from some gun that roared so close to my ern that I forget to shoot at it.

In this way bird after bird was pointed by the dogs, ran the gauntlet of the straugers' guns and came down before the reserve of natives who were keeping vigitant watch over the interests of the larder, until the last one of this covey was secured. Two of the party then went with the ladies to prepare the dinner, while the rest of us continued to hunt. When we returned we found the cloth spread beneath some trees upon a high point that juited out into the Zimbro vall

ment.

The dinner and the cigars disposed of, we started out to

the rush of wildfowls' wings almost dethrones one's judgment.

The dinner and the cigars disposed of, we started out to hunt some stubbles that we had passed in the morning, because it was then too late to find grouse on them; but now it was nearly time for them to run out from the grass for their evening meal. Right well Prince knew what now was wanted of him. At the first stubble, an eighty-acre field half a mile long and one-fourth wide, he ran directly to the leeward side and took a sidling trot up the edge close to the prairie grass, with head high up and nose turned toward the center of the stubble. He seemed to think he could hunt the whole stubble in that way; and had it been an hour or two later, with a little damper breeze, he could have done so. As it was, he overestimated his abilities, and passed a covey just coming out of the grass on the opposite side, and scarcely a hundred yards above where our wagons entered the middle of the stubble.

But Frank, who was cavorting about up the center line of the stubble, suddenly caught their scent, and with a sudden half wheel pointed long enough to empty the wagons of every man who had a gun. Then he started toward the grass on a half trot, which quickly settled to a walk, that to a crawl, and the crawl to a firm point. Ten, twenty, fifty, nearly one hundred yards, we walked ahead of him, but there he stood, refusing to budge an inch; and just as some one intimated that he was fibbing, an old hen burst with a roar almost from beneath my feet. Two full-grown young ones followed on the right; then two more on the left; then two or three more in front; then fonr or five more here, there and all around. There was then no such thing as first shot for any one. Courtesy went to the winds, and the guns spouted fire across companions' noses, over their heads, and by their ears. After the first shot I dropped flat on the ground so as to give my friends a chance, not liking to stand in the way of their pleasure. In about five seconds twelve hards were emptied and seven

feet and sniffing daiutily at the breeze. It was evidently a long point, much longer than Frank had made. Step by step he took us more than half way across the stubble, and there refused to go further. Nearly forty yards ahead of him we went, when a full-grown grouse bustled out of the stubble and went away unshot at.

"An old cock," said some one, as nothing more rose. But Prince still kept his point with that marvelous instinct by which a dog knows whether all the birds have risen or not, and as we began to stir about to look for more, two young chickens rose from very near the center of the party, and in front of one of the strangers who was looking directly down upon the place where they were. He singed the tail feathers of one with his first barrel, and my ear still rings from the roar of his secoud, as he nearly blew my head off, as the bird passed me. At the reports more birds rose all around, some even behind us, upon which some one must have nearly trodden, and again confusion reigned supreme.

We drove over three more stubbles and found in all eight coveys upon them. We followed none of them up into the grass, but took only what fell upon the stubble. And when in the cool of the evening we started down the coulée to town, we had a string of birds such as it now requires money, time and patience to get anywhere, and in a few years will be unattainable at any price.

### A HAWK AND ITS QUARRY.

A HAWK AND ITS QUARRY.

On the first day of the open season last summer a party of us saw a curious sight, while out for woodcock, in Berkshire county, Mass. We had had varying but ample success since our start at sunrise, and therefore felt no chagrin when a fine woodcock, which was started wild by the dogs in some alders by the roadside, flew off over the bushes without even drawing one shot from any of our eight barrels. The bird was marked down closely, we placed ourselves about his cover and sent in the dogs. As before he rose wild, but swing around in long range of all of us, drawing three shots. Each of us hit him, yet he held up and flew heavily across the road, over a pasture and far up the mountain side, where he plunged through the tops of some neglected and untrimmed apple trees toward the ground. We followed him up the rocky hill, which was especially rough and ragged, where, in some period of the early prosperity of the county, marble had been taken out, and the debris of mining and blasting had been left and strewn about. Two of us pushed through the briers toward the place where our woodcock had fallen, and on the edge of a deep cut in the rock were startled by the commotion and flutter of a rising bird. The gleam of flying feathers drew a shot from our best marksman. "Was that our woodcock?" said those behind, in amazement, for we expected to find a dead bird only. "No, I fired at a hawk," said he. "Well, did you hit him?" said one of us indifferently. "I suppose so," he continued, "for I saw something drop." "No, you didn't kill him, I think," said the one who had pushed through the briers with him, "for I saw the hawk fly out afterward." "Well, let him go," said he, and we continued our search for the woodcock. But we were unable to find him, and finally went on.

During the day we made a fine bag of eleven, and had besides two partridges, which, having been wing-broken by shooters out of season, were pointed a long time by the dogs before we guessed what was the matter, and were finally by u

### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PRESIDENT WM. EISENBROW, of the West Jersey Game Protective Society, says that his organization did not make the arrests of the gunners who were "taken in" last week for violating the Sunday law at the Pea Shore, N. J. The West Jersey Game Protective Society has no agents on duty on Sunday, and the persons who have been preventing Sunday shooting did so by reason of a law passed in 1884 empowering fish wardens to enforce game or gunning laws on the Sabbath.

Some brant have arrived on Barnegat and Tuckerton Bays, but not many; those that have come have many young ones among the flocks; few have been killed. I have never found Barnegat Bay as good as Tuckerton Bay for brant shooting. At Tuckerton the shooting places lie more directly on the line of flight of the flow, and the best duck shooting points are at some distance from the first mentioned points, where both geese and brant are mostly killed, whereas at Barnegat there are no points at which a display of duck decoys will not at favorable times attract.

Capt. Bond, who, in my mind, is as practical a brant shooter as follows heavy-fowl gunning on the New Jersey coast, has often told me this, and my experience at Tuckerton, N. J., verifics his statement. The Bunches and Goose Bar in Tuckerton Bay are without doubt the best brant shooting points on the New Jersey coast, wherever this species of the Anser tribe is present, and does not migrate further south. At Barnegat the duck shooting is generally better, especially early in the season, but heavens, the number of gunners there are legion.

The weather has not been cold enough to bring very many canvas-back ducks to the flats at Havre de Grace. Redheads are in great majority there. I am inclined to think the change of weather which is now brewing will bring with it a flight of the former.

Quall shooting is not as good as it was expected to be in

heads are in great majority there. I am inclined to think the change of weather which is now brewing will bring with it a flight of the former.

Quail shooting is not as good as it was expected to be in Maryland and Delaware, owing to the dry and warm weather. There are coveys enough, but they keep indoors, i. e., in the swamps, and have hardly begun to use the stubbles to feed.

Quail are selling in Philadelphia at \$2 and \$3 per dozen, and are termed at these rates birds that are much shot and

birds not much shot. In a word, the not much shot birds are snared or trapped oncs. There are no Western quail in

are snared or trapped ones.

the market here.

Fairmount Park is thronged with rabbits, and several coveys of quail have selected these grounds as a resort. They are Safe, as no shooting will be allowed there even on the Homo.

### HOW SOME PEOPLE DO IT.

HOW SOME PEOPLE DO IT.

PREPARATIONS.

NOVEMBER is npon us. The gorgeous garniture of authum purples, scarlets and chrome yellows is passing away. The maples are doffing their cardinal hats to the chilly north winds, leaving pates as bald as those of Franciscan monks. The tranquil pools which so short a time ago reflected their inverted beauties are now only dumpled with the sombre plumage of the wildfowl. The woods are becoming sere and leaftess. The quaid daintily pick their way through the copper-colored buckwheat stubbles. The wood-cock sucks his julep by the oozing spring, and the grouse drum corps awakens the echoes of the mountain fastness. It is the glorious anticipation of sport so woven in the nature of the Anglo-Saxon race, the healthful recreation of shooting; the charming fellowship which exists betwixt kindred spirits, and their companionship with their silky-coated friends, the setters, that frames in jewel settings famous pictures of sport in the minds of three New York sportsmen who meet, discuss the game season and in imagination return laden with trophies of the field and dell.

By appointment the trio assemble at the house of the short man of the party, to dine and make preparations for a trip. The host has thrown out a hint to his friends to say nothing of the subjects at dinner, for learn of all principles of the field and dell.

By appointment the trio assemble as the house of the short man of the party, to dine and make preparations for a trip. The heat has thrown out a hint to his friends to say nothing of the subjects at dinner, for learn of the base by way of componities, should the bedeet for a of the base should the subject as the proper should be developed to the proper should be developed to the proper should be developed to the party becomes mysterious in his allusions, and later on drops into a billion of the party has been developed to the proper should be proper should be developed to the proper should be prop

keep the stout man's three clive branches from a wink of beauty sleep.

The day of departure has arrived. The tall man's tall coachman stands waiting in the railway station, while a "husting fat pointer," a slab-sided red setter and a shaggy Gordon revolve about him and plat three dog chains into an insoluble twist. With rhythmical accuracy they wind in and out of the coachman's legs in a way to remind one of the Morrice dancers of old revolving about a May pole. Then the three sportsmen arrive with three trunks and three gun cases, and the ammunition, both solid and liquid, packed in dog-kennel shaped boxes. They have tarried by the way and are smoking cigars, and just manage to catch the train.

### AT THE HOTEL.

"Air there any quail around here?" reiterates the country landlord as the three sportsmen are seated at the supper table at the hotel. "Well I should smile. Quail? why they are knee deep around here. Down in Si Bogenshin's farm there is a drove, but he don't let no one shoot. He's down on down city folks he sez. But I can git you gents some guides that know where all the quail, and pheasants and hares are, and where people don't care about 'em. I don't know where the game is, but the guides does. But you'll have to take a team and then you'll git heaps on 'em." During the rest of the evening countrymen in the bar-room divide their time between hinting where great quantities of game lay hidden and ringing in for drinks. The arrangements are made for an early start, and the trio stowed away in a treble-bedded room.

At 9:15 P. M. the hostler suddenly breaks into their room to say the "pinter" had dug his way out of the barn, but had been captured by him. Drink number one for hostler. He returns at 9:50 P. M. to say that the red setter had got

tangled in his chain and hung himself, but had of course been rescued by him. Drink number two for hostler.

At 9:45 P. M. he again comes back to say the Gordon wouldn't stop howling. Drink number three for hostler, who agrees to sit up and pat the dog all night. Drink number four for hostler, who shows signs of rapid dissolution, and is seen no more after promising to call the party at 6 o'clock. 10 P. M. asleep.

At midnight the three sportsmen begin to play peek-a-boo, which consists of dodging in and out of bed to consult the time. This continues two hours, and sleep has just fallen upon them when the stentorian voice of the stout man is heard to exclaim:

"Goodness gracious, hurry up boys and get up, it's quarter past six, we'll be late," When the tric have hurried on their clothes it is discovered that the stout man has looked at his watch from the wrong side of the table, and it is exactly 3 o'clock. It is considered madness to go to bed again after having become so thoroughly awake, besides, the short man remarks "he likes early rising in the country," and the short one says, "yes, it gives one time to take a quiet milk punch," and the tall one adds, "yes, and to map out the route for the day."

But the time drags heavily. At last however people are

and the tall one adds, "yes, and to map out the route for the day."

But the time drags heavily. At last, however, people ar heard groping their way about, and a slatternly, sleepylooking servant completely metamorphosed from the pretty bright-complexioned girl of the night before, serves an indigestible breakfast. Result—gin fizzes all around as a bracer. The three guides usher in the sun; the tinkling of cow bells is heard in the pasture lot; the bobbing lights in the stable fade away; the rattling of the teams coming to the door disturb the blissful quiet. Dogs bark, there is a great deal of hallooing and running about, and then the start is effected. Five miles away there is a halt. The wagons are unloaded of men and their accompaniments. For the first and only time during the day's hunt, a guide removes the top rail of the fence, he "lets 'em climb arter that."

The autumn sun which lifts behind the distant woodland brings cheery visions of sport and fun. The sparkling hoar frost is dispelled beneath its warmth. A robin chirps on a neighboring fence. The Gordon, who has been sold to his master, the tall man, as "the best dog in Connecticut," spots the feathered songster. There is a wild rush and the robin is ahead. The B. D. I. C. gains on going down the hillside, and disappears from sight. The tall man bellows like a fog horn, and executes a pas de demon. There is some slight conversation and a smell of sulphur pervades the air. For the rest of the day the tall man and his guide drive the horses off their legs in looking for the Gordon, but in vain. They once or twice think they have found that as the ready-made canvas hunting suits of their masters are pre-

ne is slain.

Returning to the field of sport it is found that as the ready-made canvas hunting suits of their masters are precisely alike, their dogs become somewhat mixed as to who is who. At last the stout man and the "busting pinter" are found methodically encircling the field. The stout man kicks at the brier patches and pokes them with his gun. The "pinter," in a stately way, follows at his heels. In the meantime the short man and the red setter are worth observing. They are conversing; the setter barks and jumps about. The short man trails his gun and in an insinuating voice says: "Find 'em, Fide; toho to heel; for the love of all that's good don't flush 'em, boy; hie on; 'ware small bird; careful now. c-a-r-e-f-u-l." The red setter stares wildly, burts his leg in crawling through a fence, and yells with pain.

The stout man is observed going on tiptoe toward a

wildly, hurts his leg in crawling through a fence, and yells with pain.

The stout man is observed going on tiptoe toward a thicket. Suddenly he stops and beckons in an excited way. He creeps on carefully, gesticulating wildly. His knees knock together. He reminds one of Humpty Dumpty going to steal a sausage. "The pinter is on a pint," whispers the guide, and urges the short man "to hurry up." He runs across two fields and then approaches the pointer with the indecision of a man about to sign the pledge. He believes only in his own dog's pointing. There is a moment of terrible excitement. Guns tremble in the air. A male cat at length walks slowly out from behind a log, archesits back and spits. All hands collapse.

The air is perfumed with choice old rye, and the party, like amateur Excelsiors, climb an endless hill. A partridge soars up a hundred yards away and sails off toward the moon. Another gets in a quarter of a mile away, and both friends fire this time. The dogs scamper off to retrieve the game, but in an hour return with their tongues showing disappointment. Then some quail are flushed, and a fusilade ensues. The birds are swift of wing and save their baccon. Then a guide is peppered in the leg by the short man and it takes \$5 to extract the limp. The day is waning. A merry squirrel drops a nut on the stout man's head. He surrounds the tree, while his gun sticks up from his shoulder like a liberty pole. In attempting to shoot, he topples over backward and breaks his gun. The short man then gets in a scientific cross shot at a rabbit, but Fide is such a close second that only a piece of his tail is docked. The day is spent. Night closes in and the party prematurely return to town.

The account book is inspected on the cars. It makes the following showine:

The account book is inspected on the cars. It makes the following showing:

Whisky, bitters, etc	\$55	00
Cigars and tobacco	41	00
Ammunition	88	00
One Gordon cetter (owner's price),	500	00.
One dog collar	2	50
Traveling expenses, cabs, dogs, etc	18	25
Damage to gun	100	
Damage to guide's leg		00
Hotel expenses, including guides' board	27	
Two teams and one foundered horse	85	
	15	
Three guides, at \$5 each	10	(1)
Docking setter's tail, including loss of prizes at	175	00
future dog shows		
Sundries	7	13
	the 004	
Total	<b>\$1,067</b>	08
Market value of robin,		04
		_
Balance charged to sport	\$1,067	04

Loading Buckshot.—Seville, O., Nov. 10.—Seeing inquiries as to how to load buckshot, I give the best way I have ever found. When the proper number to chamber in the choke has been ascertained, put them in the shell and see that they are distributed evenly on the wad. Then fill the spaces between the shot with No. 10 small shot. Repeat the process until the requisite number for the load is in, press the wad down firmly, and there is the best loaded shell for pattern and penctration that I have ever tried. It beats putting a wad between each layer, Try it.—Chippewa.

Deer hunters should read Judge J. D. Caton's "Antelope and Deer of America." For sale at this office Price \$2.50.—Adv.

### REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with interest the notes under heading "Remarkable Shots," and think you have struck a good vein. I hope many readers will contribute their experiences, with this proviso, that their relations be strictly true. I send you the following (which fulfills the conditions aforesaid) as my share:

the following (which tuning the conditions are share:

I was sailing for "coots;" bore down upon two that were swimming some six or eight feet apart. As we came within range I put up my gun, hoping they would draw together, when the rear one rising, I "let go" at him at oncc. It so happened that at that fraction of a second he was directly over the one still sitting, say two feet or more above him. At the report both birds dived; nothing in sight, and it looked as though I was left. Fully a minute passed, when one came to the surface dead, and soon after the other in about the same condition. A chance pellet falling below the burden of the charge had caught the sitting one in the head.

F. C. Browne.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Nov. 15.

### MOOSE MEASUREMENTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have not time at present to give you an extended account of my moose hunt in September, but I send you the dimensions of four old bulls that were killed by Capt. A. A. Clay and I, each killing two. The captain killed Nos. 1 and 3, I Nos. 2 and 4.

N	0.1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Ft		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Height at shoulder	10	6 816	6 6	6 1
Nose to line between horns		291/2	271/6	27
Base of horns to tail end		7 334	7 6	7 41/4
Spread of horns4	916	4 134	3 9	3 9
Width of track	516		416	5
Length of track	4		31/3	35%
Length of hoof (top)	51/4		5	514
Across the nostrils	7	684	616	

I took these measurements carefully so as to compare them. In measuring the head I measured from between the horns down over the nose to the under side where the hair ends and the lip proper actually begins. The height was measured by simply straightening the fore leg, not pulling it, and starting from the middle of the head with the foot bent up to a natural position. It is not proper to pull the leg out and measure from the point of the hoof. I think the four made as handsome a lot to have been killed successively in one short hunt, as two cripples like us usually get.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### WESTERN BIG GAME.

FROM private letters we are permitted to make the sub-joined extracts. The writer is Mr. Edward H. Litch-field, who, it will be remembered, last winter contributed to these columns a very entertaining account of his experience in hunting the grizzlies in the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Litchfield writes:

Litchfield writes:

I have just returned from another hunt among the Laramie mountains. I was surprised to see the diminution in the amount of game since last year. Elk were nothing like so abundant and were much more wild. Bear were practically exterminated in some regions, principally by the use of strychninc, with which it has become the habit to poison carcasses throughout the cattle ranges. The trapping that has been done could not have wiped them out so completely. A trap can, after all, take but one bear a night, while a whole family can be exterminated by the poison during the same time. Elk, deer and antelope are being slaughtered in quantities for market, as the U. F. R. R. will now transport venison and skins. At the present rate of destruction the other large game of the West will soon be as scarce—as the buffalo.

other large game of the West will soon be as scarce as the buffalo.

I inclose a slip cut from Forest and Stream of Oct. 30, from some correspondent who speaks of experiments he has tried in the poisoning line, and asks for advice to assist him in further prosecuting them. The fact is that poisoned bait kills a larger number of wild animals than the poisoner dreams of. Almost all wild animals, excepting those of the deer family, will cat dead meat, and I should not be surprised if even mountain grouse will do so. A bottle of strychnine is now very commonly part of the outfit of a cowboy, and wherever the ranchers reach a corresponding diminution follows in the number of game, a diminution that can not be wholly accounted for by the shooting for market or home use, or for the skins. There is no urgent necessity now for the use of strychnine in most of the cattle ranges, as in them the large or timber wolf is very scarce, if not practically extinct, and the coyotes, or prairie wolves, very few in number. I doubt if bears ever trouble the herds very much, if at all, and panthers are excessively scarce anywhere. Furthermore, it is doubtful if panther will touch a dead bait.

I mderstand that a large number of elk were killed for their skins alone last fall and winter in the Laramie Mountains. This fall they are being rapidly cleaned out of that country by market hunters, and wagon loads of meat are taken to the railroad and sent to Omaha and elsewhere. It is impossible not to notice the great diminution in their number. Of course each market hunter feels that as everybody is doing it, he is excusable, and perhaps he is. If it were possible to prohibit and actually put a stop to the shooting of the females and young of elk, deer and antelope, if only for a term of years, I think the problem would be solved, and that we would soon see an abundance of this game again. In the Adirondacks, where the woods are so thick, it would be very different; and in my own hunting out there is not run and in night shooting almost im

an animal that is extinct. We sportsmen of New York State know what this is, as for years we have had a law on our statute book preserving that noble animal, the moose, when the last survivor in our woods was shot over twenty years ago.

EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD.

### TENNESSEE GAME NOTES

TENNESSEE GAME NOTES.

CAME in abundance is now coming into market. From Reelfoot Lake ducks by the hundreds are brought every day, and due to the unprecedentedly fine fall weather. They are as fat as butter. Quail are rather high in price, but this comes from the fact that the unusual drought and mild weather prevents hunters from bagging as many as they otherwise would.

Van L. Kirkman, Esq., of Nashville, leaves to-morrow with a party of guests, including Mr. Edgar Murphy, of New York; Mr. Bishop, of Louisville, Ky.; Mr. McDowell, of Lexington, Ky., and Mr. Price, of Ohio, for his beautiful shooting box on the shore of the famous lake. As Mr. Murphy is considered the crack amateur shot of New York, and the other gentlemen ranking well up with him in the science, there will be some marvellous shooting to record later on.

Mr. Kirkman's box is a model of neatness and comfort, and as he has a corps of accomplished servants in charge of it, those honored with the owner's hospitality have an opportunity of enjoying the grandest shooting to be had on this continent under the most favorable condition.

Squirrels are unusually abundant this winter, and the 'possum crop far excels any ever known here. My old servant, Bill Hobs, captured one a few days since which he is fattening for my Christmas dinner. Bill says that he is already as big as a shoat, and by killing-time he will be a monster.

Gen. W. H. Jackson and his brother, the Senator, have

ready as big as a shoat, and by killing-time lie will be a monster.

Gen. W. H. Jackson and his brother, the Senator, have two superb packs of highly bred hounds with which they hunt the country around Bella Meade, alternately for foxes and deer. Of the latter, there are 450 in the park on the farm, so that material for a chase is always at hand. They have these meets each week (for the deer pack), to which everybody is invited. The runs have been exciting so far this season, and as soon as the farmers and city folks become educated to cross country riding the scenes at the meets will rival those in the old mother country England.

It is the general regret among the sportsmen of Middle Tennessee that the delicate health of W. H. Johnson prevents him taking the field this winter. He owns the grandest pack of hounds in the State, and is himself the most enthusiastic fox hunter to be met with in the South.

J. D. H. Nashville, Nov. 14, 1884.

Ohio Game Notes.—Seville, O., Nov. 10.—Ruffed grouse are plentier than for four or five years past. Nearly every small patch of woodland that contains underbrush has at least one representative in it, and I have seen a few nice bunches containing from ten to fifteen birds each. The leaves are still too thick for one to make much headway in bringing them to bag. Quail are also very plenty, judging from reports. I have seen quite a respectable number. Woodcock are scarce and snipe infrequently found, probably on account of the long drought the past summer, which has made their grounds very dry. The squirrel crop is also slim. There are a few red ones, and occasionally a fox, but gray and black fewer than I ever remember; caused by lack of water during the summer and scarcity of food this autumn. Ducks are few and scattering, wood duck and teal have left and the large ducks have not arrived in any numbers as yet. Saw three mallards and a dozen or two redheads at Chippewa Lake last week, but most of the ducks were buffle-heads and "brownies," a local term for what I think is the ruddy duck (\*Erismatura rubidao), a small duck, with a broad, black bill and the tail feathers sharp at the end like a woodpecker's. The trouble with our duck hunting is the number of shootists as compared to the number of ducks. Perhaps bad, stormy weather may bring a remedy, for the cold has a depressing effect on the average duck hunter as found in this section. We live in hopes. This was a great game section only a few years since, but the greed of the landholder has taken away our timber and drained our marshes, and the necessities of commerce have run ribbons of steel up and down our valleys until I sometimes wonder how long it will be before all our birds worthy the name of game shall have gone the way of the wild pigeon, that martyr to game protection associations. But one thing we have here that is going to stay by us, that is the gray rabbit. He seems to be holding his own in spite of all comers, and flourishes in the midst of var

Orange County Game.—Madison, N. Y.—I have just returned from a ten days' hunt among the hills of Orange county, N. Y. Quail were very plentiful, but the very dry weather we have had for so long a time made hunting rather unprofitable to the shooter and discouraging to one's dog. I managed to kill enough to make it interesting. Partridges I found few and far between now, where once they were found in abundance. A night hunt with a cur dog after 'coons gave us two fat fellows of eighteen pounds apiece, and I was thankful they did not weigh more, as my shoulder was lame enough before I got to the bottom of the mountain with them. A wildcat (weighing fifty-two pounds with the hide off) was killed within half a mile of where I boarded. Game notes around Madison. N. J., are hardly worth writing up since game birds are so scarce, and the principal cause of this is the cutting of timber which, of course, dries up the land. Snipe shooting has been poor, owing to the very dry condition of our meadows. Very few woodcock have been killed so far. A party of two gunners with two lounds bagged thirty-two rabbits on Election Day. I assure you such a bag is not made every day, nor once a year.—

16-Bore.

Michigan Bears.—Central Lake, Mich., Nov. 12.—A bear came into a pigsty on the border of this village, a night or two ago, and seriously injured a hog. Why the animal did not complete his work is unknown. No similar occurrence has taken place here for many years. The bears seem unusually numerous this season, several having been seen within a few days not far from this point. I have heard of only one or two deaths among them. One charged upon the hunter after the first shot, fired at about 100 yards, but he had, fortunately, a breechloading gun, and the next shot, fired at a few yards' distance, was effectual.—Kelpie.

Two Foxes.—Editor Forest and Stream: Last Wednesday, while hunting grouse, I made a double shot on foxes. It happened as follows: I came out of some pines into a small open space where the woods had been cut off, and while looking over the ground saw a fox near a pile of brush. I hunted through my pockets for some cartridges loaded with No. 2 shot, to take the place of the No. 8 in the gun, but could only find one shell so loaded. The fox had in the meanwhile stepped behind the pile of brush, and when he next showed himself he was about thirty-five yards away. I at once doubl d him up with the No. 2 shot. At the report of the gun a second fox jumped from behind the same pile of brush and ran past me, and I killed him at twenty-five yards with my second barrel, loaded with 3½ drams wood powder and 1½ ounces No. 8 shot. The chance to kill two foxes right and left seldom offers. I have seen two at the same time frequently, but never had an opportunity to get both before.—C. M. S.

BLACK BRANT.—Whatcom, Washington Territory, Nov. 4.—In your issue of Oct. 16, I see an account of the black brant, in which the writer states that these birds, after leaving the coast of Alaska, make no stop until they reach San Diego Bay in Southern California. The black brant stops in the Gulf of Georgey and also in Bellingham Bay, from about the first of November until the 15th of April, when they leave for the north. Their sonorous elank, when once heard by the lover of wildfowl shooting, will never be forgotten. Looking out into the Gulf of Georgey on some morning in November, as far as the eye can reach, a man can see thousands of brant and geese. The most noted places for duck hunting in this vicinity are the Frazier River Frats, the Sumas Prairie, the Samish and Skagit River Flats, which at some future time I shall say something about.—

Mississippi.—Corinth, Nov. 10.—Our open season began Oet. 1. Parties who have been out report the shooting poor. The birds do not seem to have had their usual success in rearing their broods, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the wet weather of June and July. On Thursday last a deer was reported as having been seen within less than two miles of the corporation lines. On Friday a party was organized for its capture, but failed to start it, as it had been chased the day before by curs. A party left here on Saturday for Reelfoot Lake. As it has turned warm, it is probable that their sport may be slim.—Will.

Colorado.—Grand County, Nov. 4.—Fishing commenced very late this year, but when it opened was very good for a short time. As a season it has been the poorest I have known for years. Small game is more plentiful than I expected early in scason. The broods of grouse, both dusky and pintail and sage hons, fair. Rabbits numerous. The weather very fine, a real "Indian summer," which makes the hunting of large game a little slow.—Ripon.

Quebec Game.—Sherbrooke, Quebec, Nov. 15.—A fine bull moose, which dressed over 400 pounds, has been shot by S. D. Ball, at Spider Lake. The antiers were very large and in splendid condition. Deer and caribou are plentiful between Spider and the head of Moose River. Female moose are under the protection of the law so far as it goes, but in the cities—where the law aboundeth most—the moose doesn't seek protection.—D. Tromas.

HE THINKS IT POOR.—Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Editor Forest and Stream: A party of eight men from Jersey City and from Hancock, N. Y., four from each place, had fourteen shots at deer in four days last week, none over four yards. All shot buckshot, and none bagged their deer. I call that mighty poor shooting.—I. M. BRADLEY.

Maine Game,—Eustis, Me., Nov. 11.—Big game is very plentiful at and near Tim Pond; four caribou and one decrewere shot last week, and lots more left. I can furnish campand outfit and good guides to show the game to all parties who may come to shoot before Jan. 1.—Kennedy Smith.

Pennsylvania.—Fallsington, Berks County.—Saw over fifty quail in one covey last Sunday, as I was out taking a walk. Could get within a couple of yards of them. They have not been shot at this season. Squirrels and rabbits plentiful. Several weodcock have been shot also,—Stb.

QUAIL AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.—November 15.
—Myself and guide, two guns, one dog, between eight and nine hours' tramp; result, sixteen quail, one dove, one rabbit. We had to work for every bird, however, as they are, wild.

THE QUAIL IDIOT AGAIN.—A Los Angeles (Cal.) citizen greed to cat four quail a day for thirty days or forfeit \$1,000 the election in New York resulted contrary to his expec-

Michigan.—Central Lake, Nov. 8.—A few deer have been killed, one with a pistol. They are not so numerous as to obstruct travel.—Kelpie.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

FAIR DIANA.—By "Wanderer." New York: Scribner & Welford 1884. An English sporting novel.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN.—Containing hints to sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of the game birds and wildfowl of America By Elisha J. Lewis, M.D. New edition, revised, J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1885 [sic].

Sportsmen tell of a wonderfully big trout, which inhabits the North Fork of the Poudre, near its confluence with the main stream. Old fishermen estimate that he will weigh, at the least calculation, ten pounds. He has been seen every trouting season for the past four years. Anglers have tried in vain to capture this finny monster, and many are the instances of having been hooked, but he always proved too much for the delicate hooks and lines commonly used, snapping them, when hooked, as if they were pin hooks attached to cotton thread. He has been hooked by William Calloway, L. A. Chase, and last week by Captain Coon, well known in Fort Collins. Some of the lovers of the rod are talking of organizing a party having for its special purpose the capture of this wonderful fish.—
Fort Collins Courier,

IN DAYS OF HEALTH prepare for sickness; in youth prepare for old age; which means insure in the Travelers, of Hartford, while you are healthy and can get insurance, and while you are young and can get it cheap.—ddv.

### Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

Black bass (Micropterus), two species,
Striped bass or rockfish (Roccus lineatius).

Weakfish or salt-water trout (Cynosciron).

Bluefish or taylor (Pomatomus saltutriz).

Tomcod or frost fish (Microgadus tomcodous).

Pike (Esox tucius).

Pike (Esox tucius).

Mascalonge (Esox nobitior).

### EXPERIENCE AND HOPES.

TOLD BY A WOMAN.

THERE are times when tired humanity longs for a radical change, when the daily round of a woman's life becomes irksome, the daily cooking, sweeping, the hum and buzz of a sewing machine is a trial and a burden; the many wants of even a snall household keep the nerves tense and overstrung, so we dragged along during the sultry summer weather, hoping, waiting, for an opportunity to go fishing and boating; rather, I may say, to enjoy a month's rest in camp beside one of the beautiful lakes contiguous to the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. But what an amount of worry and bustle; the tent, the cooking stove, the bedding (the tent must be cosy as a summer cottage to please my hus band), everything is prepared with all the care and forethought of an old camper. A fine assortment of fishing tackle that must have cost my husband and boy nearly \$100; but I am proud to say my own tackle forms an important feature in the outfit—we don't go off half prepared for fishing, for we have everything to make life happy while in camp—the pleasure of preparation is as enjoyable as the fishing itself.

The afternoon train bears at least one family northward.

ing, for we have everything to make life happy while in camp—the pleasure of preparation is as enjoyable as the fishing itself.

The afternoon train bears at least one family northward. The city of Grand Rapids is reached near midnight, and we change trains for the beautiful Michigan woods. The kind forethought of Mr. C. L. Lockwood arms us with authority to stop the train at a small station in the woods right in the midst of trout streams and lovely lakes. The morning sun dispels a heavy mist, and reveals the dear old woods that in years by-gone we have ridden through after "Waiting for the wagon." All the "calamities" are loaded up and I am perched up on top of them, the seat of honor they tell me, up hills, down dales, hour after hour, until the afternoon is going and the shadows lengthen; then hurry and bustle until the tents are up and the stove going, while husband and boy strengthen the cords and drive home the tent pins preparing for a coming storm. A few minutes' preparation, and my little hot blast stove has a supper cooking that we enjoy, because we are at home in camp life. Then preparations for rest, and the beds are put up; no sleeping on the ground for us, my husband is too fond of exercising his inventive genius to allow me to sleep on the earth. A neat, compact eot is a part of our camp outfit. In a few minutes after night sets in, we spend a short time in contemplation of the goodness of the great Creator who spreads above us the starry glories of the firmament; verily they can be imagined to be holes in the floor of heaven to let the glory shine through.

The morning greeting from the Wind King was a rough one; puff, blow, bang and tear went our tents and ropes, but they stand well, and we drop off to sleep again, trying to recuperate from the fatigue by sleeping the clock round, but it is cold! and the splash dash of the waves as they come rolling up the beach within a few feet of our tentlull us to sleep again.

The sun was hours high when we turned out to get breakfast. The little kerosene

onto they stand well, and we drop on to steep again, trying to recuperate from the fatigue by sleeping the clock round, but it is cold! and the splash dash of the waves as they come rolling up the beach within a few feet of our tent lull us to sleep again.

The sun was hours high when we turned out to get breakfast. The little kerosene stove is a jewel, though cold outside our tent was made comfortable, breakfast was a leisurely affair, plenty of Forest and other books were read aloud and breakfast was a far more enjoyable one than in the hot dusty city we came from, where breakfast was rushed through, and business, business was all the cry. The only trouble in camp I find is to cook enough to cat, the fresh air makes us all so hungry. While the gale lasts we cannot go boating, so I spend the day fixing up the tent, making it attractive, and picking abundance of wild raspberries. My husband is off np the creek trying to get a few trout and I indulge in some experiments and make fruit cracker puddings. So when supper is served, the trout enjoyed, and the events of the day being discussed, both husband and boy open their eyes and declare this a camp luxury and beg for a repetition as often as circumstances will permit.

The days pass quickly in camp. I have often longed to row a boat myself, but my other half has always been too worn out and fatigned to teach me, but I am thankful to say my boy took both the patience and pains to teach me to row well, and now "I can paddle my own canoe" and enjoy the recreation—more than this, I can row the head of our family while he sits in the stern making long casts on either side for the bronze-backer Dr. Henshall so ably defends, but a fish that I fear, because he uses his spines spitefully, and has no respect of persons—he will stab a lady just as readily as the veriest poacher and pot-hunter that ever set a net.

Saturday evening finds us prepared to enjoy the Sabbath of rest. In all our camping experience, no line has ever been wetted, no boat ever gone for a fishing tri

colors. Such are the pleasures of camp life; our recreation brings us health and strength, while we are enjoying the blessing of him who makes all things beautiful.

We removed to the far north near the boundary line, hoping to be able to enjoy some fishing when the time came, but the care of a large hotel, the worry incident to a business that demanded constant thought and broken rest at night, made me think the happy camping days were the dreams of a past, gone never to return, but a change of residence, the coming to Duluth, the sight of beautiful but grand old Lake Superior has revived all the old longing.

The boy and I often discuss the kind of boat we shall have, and count the number of streams known to contain trout within fifty miles of Duluth. The easy means of access to them all make us hope that the future is bright with promise and that another summer will findus in camp under the lofty pines along shore where the ceaseless beat of Superior will calm the busy brain and give rest to the hand almost constantly driving a pen across page after page. When we learn that within a radius of fifty miles twenty streams known to have trout in them are found, can one wonder how longingly the dream to camp near them will form one of the hopes when wintry storms beat and the thermometer fails to record the cold of this region.

Lucy J. T.

Duluth, Minn.

ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

### ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I think the time chosen for the tournaments is too early in the season. Many members are not hack from the woods and summer resorts before November, and at present writing, Nov. 15, the weather is all that eould be desired. A month earlier we usually look for storms, and good weather is the exception. By the middle of November the fishing season is over, except for black bass, and but few fish for them as late as that date. In the spring, before the fishing season opens, would not be a good time, nor would it he desirable to hold the tournaments in mid-summer, but during the good days that occur in November, after the first storms and frosts have passed, seems to be the best time. Of course it is impossible to choose a time which will suit all persons, but it seems as if the middle of November might be satisfactory to more members than any other time. This year the weather happened to be favorable on the days chosen, although a rain began at its close which might have set in a few hours earlier, and so spoiled the coutests. Last year the rain did interfere with the easting, or rather with the spectators who gathered to witness it. Let us hope to see the date of the next contest fixed for later in the season. H.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The experience of three years seems to show that the middle or latter part of October is a time that continued storms are liable to set in and spoil the tournaments. The date is entirely too late. If they could be held during the first week in September there would be a better chance of suitable weather. By that time the trouting season is over, and people are coming back from the country and good weather is apt to be the rule.

WATERPROOF.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Could not a second line be run parallel with the measuring line, and at a proper distance, for the purpose of keeping the judges' boat where it ought to be? Rings might be placed on that second line, with small, short ropes attached, which, by means of snaps (snch as are used on halters), might be fastened to rings or ropes on the hoats. The boats could then be run along by hand. When I was in the hoat last year we had a wind toward the line giving distances (or from it?), which the same made no little bother.

ONE OF THE JUDGES.

### DOWN THE SUSQUEHANNA

THE "Log of the Bucktail" has been a very interesting series of sketches of pleasant trips in Pennsylvania waters, written in "Nessmuk's" eheery style, full of kindliness to all things in nature, save the fish-hog and the potunter. I have enjoyed every one of the papers, as I did every line in his breezy old woodsman-like "Woodcraft," a little volume every lover of nature and every "outer" in camp and on stream should not fail to secure and treasure in his library, for it will bring back tender, pleasant recollections of the "old woods loafer" long after he has joined the great majority.

of the "old woods loafer" long after he has joined the great majority.

His experience on the headwaters of the west branch of the Susquehanna is very like my own on the east hranch of the same stream, upon a trip I made a few weeks since. And alas, his experience and irritation and vexation accord exactly with my own during the hundred-mile trip I made down this beautiful and romantic river, for the fish hog and the wiers and dams were almost in sight of each other every day of the eight days in which I was floating, paddling and camping amid

Hills and bold mountains, hemlock-crowned,

Hills and bold mountains, hemlock-crowned, Past islands, through valleys, the river wound; Now pebbles and rocks, and sand and crystal, Swift waters, then ealm, now shallows and rifle; Chestnut and oalt, or hemlock and pines, Willows and birch, and elms clad in vines."

White same or the same sear in views.

The camper, the canoeist, in fact the sportsman and outer, who loves beautiful scenery, clear waters and pure air need not go further from home for it. He may go a long way and fare much the worse. The fishing, too, is remarkably good, considering the innumerable devices that are openly laid to rol the stream of game fish, and the butchery that is constantly going on

good, considering the innumerable devices that are openly laid to roth the stream of game fish, and the butchery that is constantly going on.

During a good many seasons' experience over a large part of the waters of this country I have never seen fluer water for black bass anywhere. Particularly so is it just above Wyalusing and just below Meshoppen, but there is hardly any part of the river from the New York line to Wilkesbarre that is not excellent ground for bass, and if the illegal fishing was only stopped the river would be alive with gamy beauties, eager to take any tempting lure that crossed their paths. We put in just above the mouth of the Chemung, as few miles from the New York State line, and had a most enjoyable time camping and fishing during the eight days it took us to run the hundred miles to Pittston.

We had all the fish we wanted to eat every day, pitching tent and camping every night, and did not try for more, as we were not fishing for count or market. But the fish dams and rivers are what I most wanted to enter my protest against. If we only had more "Nessmuks" we would have laws and have them enforced, too. I don't believe there is a single five miles on the whole distance we covered where

there is not an immense V-shaped or in some instances a great W pile of rocks, stakes and stones extending clear across the whole stream so that we could with difficulty find a place to get through. How we did wish for a hundred or two good-sized dynamite cartridges, just to lay them along under the sides of some of those dams and see things "scatter" when they exploded.

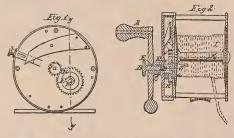
Some of these dams must have cost a great deal of time and labor to construct. Just above Towanda, not over two miles above the town, they were just putting the finishing touches on one, a half dozen teams and a dozen men were hard at work up to their knees in water piling up rocks and hauling in straw, brush and gravel. As we found a narrow shallow opening at one shore, and slipped through, one big fellow hailed us with, "Well, ketch eny?" "No," I sung out, "and there will be less to catch when you get that slaughter house done." Instantly they knew we were sportsmen, for several shouted their imprecations.

At Towanda we stopped for some stores and reported what was going on to some gentlemen, but they were quite indifferent to the matter. I hope the Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania will see this article and you are at liherty to give my name and address at any time and I will furnish the name of the gentleman with me, and what is more we will hoth go one to two hundred miles at our own expense any time that we can aid in having these fish pirates punished and their murderous business stopped.

Dorsal Fin.

### EXPIRED REEL PATENTS.

THE fishing-line reel devised by Wm. H. Van Gieson, which is exhibited in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, is arranged to clamp the eogwheel which works the shaft about which the line is wound. When clamped the eogwheel and shaft revolve by frietion, avoiding the danger of breaking the apparatus and losing the line and fish by any sudden jerk or strain which the fish may give to the line.



To carry out this construction, a coiled spring is employed which is held down and the pressure it exerts is regulated by a thumb serew in the center of the crank shaft. The other end of the coil-spring rests upon a pin which passes through a hole in the friction wheel or collar, E, and through a slot in the crank shaft, F.



By turning down the thumb screw the coiled spring forces the pin along the slot in the crank shaft and holds the friction wheel, E, against the cogwheel, H, so that it is carried round by the crank shaft. The cogwheel, H, works into and revolves the cogwheel, J, attached to the shaft, K, about which the line is wound or recled.

Van Gieson asserts that this construction preserves the apparatus from heing broken by sudden strains on the line, caused by the fish running or turning suddenly. The force necessary to break the line or the reel is always less than that required to overcome the friction of the cog gear; so that the only effect of such a jerk or strain will be to run out the line. The angler may continue constantly recling in his line from the time the fish is hooked, for when the fish pulls hard enough to overcome the friction the line will run out, and when the fish slacks up or turns, or runs back or pulls less than the friction of the wheel, the gear will immediately act and reel in the line.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### PICKEREL FISHING THROUGH ICE.

PICKEREL FISHING THROUGH ICE.

THE time approacheth when the rural angler taketh down the load cigar box from the kitchen mantel, where it has lain since last February, and looketh over his hooks, and examineth his lines with a critical eye for tender places. On a beam in the woodshed are the "tip-ups," of more or less ingenious make, and these are also taken down and surveyed. The cool nights give promise of ice on the ponds, and as soon as it will hear is the time when the labor of cutting holes will be the least and this is an important item to consider. Many a hole have I cut, when a boy, and many a long-snouted snake-eater have I flopped on the ice when the weather was so "Siherious" that it was a question which would freeze first, the fish or I. There is no doubt about its being fun, for we looked forward to it each year, and even dignified it by the name of sport.

Years brought experience in a higher ciass of angling, and winter fishing was voted dull and stupid. What a pity that the freshness of youth should pass and the enthusiasm be lost! How we did enjoy many things which have lost their savor, as we, in process of evolution, are changed from keen youths, whose very existence is one complete joy only marred by the hours spent in the school-room, to blass men of the world who, like Sir Charles Coldstream, have seen all that earth affords and declare "there is nothing in it." We occasionally have symptoms of our boyish enthusiasm and try hard to enjoy things as we remember we did, a sort of reverting to the ancient type, for the boy is said to be the father of the man, but the pulse has taken a steady gait and declines to spurt as in youth.

Now it so happened that a friend who was quite wealthy, as I wish all my friends were, and owned a little shooting-box up in the wilds of Pike county, Pa., asked, one January morning about six years ago, if I had ever fished for pickerel through the ice. He was assured that it had often occurred in the dim past, but the desire for it had long been outgrown, and th

as it was not only more comfortable, but larger fish could be taken.

as it was not only more comfortable, but larger fish could be taken.

He had a little lake, it had not been fished in years, no matter if the lee was too thick in January his game keeper would cut the holes; he would send up a good supply of all that makes life worth living, and he prevailed. We found the lake solid with twenty-one inches of ice and the wind howling. The old game keeper cut twenty holes and the snow drifted in them and froze almost as fast as he cut. The tip-ups would not work on account of the ice, and so we could run around about every half hour and test the lines to see if a fish was on. An evergreen shelter on the shore afforded a screeen for men and fire and the live minnows were in a bait pail in a spring. We had three days solid sport which culminated on the last one by the capture of a yellow perch of about half a pound. This was cooked over the fire together with a rabbit that had been stopped by a bullet from my pistol, and we ate, smoked, and—told stories, while the wind howled. My friend asked me as we were leaving how I liked it. He was answered: "It may be cold and my fingers and toes may ache, my mustache may he frozen to my chin, and an iciele hang from my nose, and there may be no pickerel in the lake, but I like it, O, I like it?"

This was as far as this story was intended to go, but memory harks back to a boyish trip from Albany down to Kinderhook Lake, somewhere near forty years ago, more or less, and right here some fellows might quote Mazeppa, and say:

I was a goodly stripling then;

I was a goodly stripling then; At seventy years I so may say, That there were few, or boys or men, Who in my dawning time of day, Of vassal or of knight's degree, Of vassal or of knight's (egree, Could vie in vanities with me; For I had strength, youth, gaiety, A port, not like to this ye see. But as smooth as all is rugged now; For time, and care, and war, have ploughed My very soul from out my brow; And thus I should be disavowed By all my kind and kin, could they Compare my day and yesterday.

Compare my day and yesterday.

They might quote that, but I won't mention it because it does not fit in all places. However this may be, the facts are that early in December of this year long past, from boys ranging in years from ten to fifteen, footed it down to the lake mentioned, some ten miles or more, if memory serves, and cut holes in the thin ice, and with home-made tip-ups which hoisted a flag when a pickerel was on, took out thirty-nine pickerel, whose united weight was eighty-six pounds. The leader knew the grounds for he had been there before in older company, and at night we sold our fish to a carousing party from Troy, who had only three fish, for five dollars, and the holes for five more, a big pile for us, and we wended our way home rejoicing. A few years afterward I wrote this up in a friend's fishing album with the following parody which he had published in the Albany Knickerbocker. The parody ran:

The fishers came down like wolves on the fold.

The fishers came down like wolves on the fold The fishers came down like wolves on the fold,
Their toes were all frosted, their noses all cold,
Their weather-peeled "bugles" soon shone through the town;
They called for hot whisky, and gulluped it down,
Then emptied their boots and wrung out a stocking,
Showed a few little perch, and swore very shocking;
Bought the pickerel we had, then lit out of here,
With "a mighty good catch," and their skins full of beer.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y.

### WESTERN LANDLOCKED SALMON.

WESTERN LANDLOCKED. SALMON.

M.R. W. A. BALLIE-GROHMAN writes as follows to the London Field:

Last year I spent six or seven months in the Kootenay district, that hitherto almost entirely unknown, most easterly portion of British Columbia, elose to the Rocky Mountains, which form the boundary line hetween that province and the northwest. I here became acquinted with the following details, which perhaps, from an ienthyological point of view, are of some interest: Kootenay Lake, a heautiful mountain tarn, surrounded by high, snow-peaked ranges, some eighty miles long and of great depth, is full of salmon, which to supply the pot of a hungry camp, we caught one night almost, say by the hundredweight, the largest that tested our lines being fish of between 20 pounds and 25 pounds, the average weight about half that. Strange to say, these fish, as perfect ealmon as you could find anywhere, were perfect landlocked ichthyological curiosities. To make myself understood, the following geographical facts must be remembered. The Kootenay Lake. This lake, while leaving numerous feeders in the shape of mountain torrents, has but one outlet, up which, however, salmon cannot get, for this outlet is a stream, or rather mountain torrent, with high falls in it, the highest being quite 40 feet in sheer allitude. It empties into the Columbia River. The Columbia, where annually (at its mouth) from 15,000,000 pounds to 35,000,000 pounds of salmon are caught, is for its whole length (1100 or 1200 miles) free of falls insurmountable by salmon, the highest, the world-famed Kettle Falls, being 24 feet in their height, and I believe the highest falls on record that are known to be leapt by these fish. Salmon, therefore, ascend the entire Columbia, and fill, when the high water recedes, the tiny Upper Columbia Lake, the only source of this great river, with masses of dead fish, a great attraction for all the bear in the surrounding country. This brings them, however, no nearer to Kootenay Lake, where their existence is so extremely puzzl

the little lake and the higher Kootenay River, which, after approaching to within this short distance, turns off sharply, again to pursue its first southerly, then again un ortherly, then again southerly course to Kootenay Lake, and down the outlet, to join, after an apparently perfectly needless journey of some four or five hundred miles, the waters of the Columbia, which it had approached to within almost rifleshod distance. Strange to say this one mile and a half strip of land between the two waters—one having unbroken communication with the Pacific Ocean, the other not—is the key to this mystery, in so far as it shows how salmon got into Kootenay Lake, At present this strip is high and dry, and shows but little signs that water ever flowed over it—a fact of which it is difficult to find any record, for the country about this spot was, up to last year, entirely uninhabited by white men, and the Kootenay Indians, iords of this most lovely of spots, did not know, or would not know, of any such overflow.

To make it worse, travelers have strangely neglected this spot; and the few who have erossed the Rocky Mountains into British Columbia did so by the old Hudson Bay trail, two hundred and fifty miles to the uorth of this spot. Not even that most paintaking and intrepid of explorers, David Douelass, who was twice sent out to the Columbia River by the Royal Horticultural Society, reached the source of the mighty Columbia.

Were it not for the meritorious missiouary father, De Smet, one of the boldest explorers we have had, who, in 1841, left France to found the Oregon missions among the Indians of the Pacific coast, the above problem would probably remain unsolved. Do Smet, who died only a few years ago, left three little volumes of letters behind him, one of them giving a detailed description of the upper Kootenay Coward and the super strains of the Pacific coast, the above problem would probably remain unsolved. Do Smet, who died only a few years ago, left three little volumes of letters behind him, one of them

the lake they seem to prey our smart samon tront, and front, more than half the fish we caught having other small ones in them, some as much as 10 ounces aud 12 ounces in weight.

The Kooteuay salmon are, so far as I could judge, identically the same as the specie which, among five or six other varieties, chiefly frequents the Columbia River. It is popularly known as the spring silver salmon.

It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government, under whose supervision the fisheries also in British Columbia are placed, will take prompt measures to prevent a possible extermination of these fine fish in Kootenay Lake, for impossible as it seems, I have uo doubt, were similar vandalism to be perpetrated in this lake as has almost annihilated the fish in Lake Pend d'Oreille, in Idaho Territory, about a hundred miles to the south of it, even Kootenay Lake would suffer materially, though, being much deeper than the latter lake, the work of destruction would take somewhat longer. I am referring here to the general use of riant powder (dynamite) which worked much ruin on Pend d'Oreille, covering acres of surface with fine salmon trout, which but three years ago were there in untold numbers.

For two and a half years—i. e., during the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which runs along the shores of Pend d'Oreille Lake for thirty or forty miles—some four or five thousand uavvies were employed on its banks, giant powder being a commodity not only much used by the contractors, but also much stolen by the hands. A barbaric warfare was soon inaugurated by whites, Indians and Chinamen, who were largely employed on this railway work, and soon made the most adept "giant powderers," finding that they could make very much better wages going out into the middle of the lake and sinking a dynamite cartridge and selling wagonloadsful of their vietius at the rate of ten cents (fivepence) for a 10-pound or 15-pound salmon trout, than shovelling earth.

On stormy days the shores of this lake, but a few months before buried in th

On stormy days the shores of this lake, but a few months hefore buried in the densest and most solitary forest region in the United States, would be simply heaped for miles with carcasses of these fish that had not been secured by the slaughterers, and drifted ashore. The superintendent of the Pend d'Oreille division of this line informed me last summer that, in two and a half years, no fewer than nineteen of his navvies were either killed or lost limbs while giant-powdering salmon trout in this lake—a fact which shows to what excess it was used, and that by men who were conversant with the proper handling of this dangerous explosive. The hope, therefore, that Kootenay Lake may be preserved from a similar fate when the construction of the proposed railway

down the outlet of the lake will commence is, in view of

down the outlet of the lake will commence is, in view of what I have related, at least a legitimate one.

While writing, an American fishery commission report reaches me containing a not uninteresting account of the take of salmon during the last eighteen years by the boats employed by the salmon "canneries" (or packing houses) established on the Lower Columbia, near the mouth of the river. It shows not only how quick this industry has assumed almost gigantic proportions, illustrating the fiercely energetic Western man's aptitude for developing a new business, but also what vast quantities of salmon ascend the Columbia. In my last letter I stated that the annual take of salmon varied between 15,000,000 and 35,000,000 pounds, the figures of the report indicate that the canneries alone accounted last year for some 45,000,000 pounds (including the waste), leaving unrecorded the vast consumption by the thousands of Indians living along Columbia and its tributaries, and who are almost entirely dependent upon salmon for their food. Local evidence collected by me during my last year's visit to the Columbia shows another and a fatal feature, i. e., that at the present rate there will, in a very few years, be not a salmon, so to speak, left in the Columbia. As usual, the frontiersman is discounting the future at a startling rate. What has lappened with the forests and the buffalo is now being repeated with the salmon.

### LONG ISLAND FISH 140 YEARS AGO.

LONG ISLAND FISH 140 YEARS AGO.

In the office of the United States District Attorney in St.
Louis, Mo., is a quaint and rambling little document
containing much of the history of Huntington, L. I., mixed
in with observations on the plants, fauna and climate of that
locality. It is the field book of a surveyor of Joshua Hartt,
who wrote it about the year 1745. He plunges from agriculture to morals, from morals to statistics, thence to surveys
and topographical descriptions so abruptly as to be very
amusing, though withal he draws a picture of the old royal
grant of Huntington which will be very interesting to more
than the residents of Suffolk county.

The St, Louis Republican publishes a long extract from the
book, and from that we take the following:

"I have tinged in most eases ye salt meadow with green.
I have used a seail of forty chain to an inch and run from
Fresh Pond to Clay Point, to Crab Meddow, to Crab Meddow
Gut, to Soper's Cove Gut, to Eton's Neek Beach, to ye first or
Little reaf of rocks which run off into ye Sound more than
half a mile and are very dangerous to shipping. Many vessels having been shipwreeked here. Here is good fishing
ground in ye summer soason, for rock fish, a most delicious
kind of fish. Heare abouts it is expected a lighthouse will
be built for ye advantage of ye seaman.

"Ye dandelion flowers in March, ye peach tree about ye
middle of April, ye apple tree ye first week in May, ye dogwood about ye 12th, at which time ye swallows appear, and
disappear about ye same time in September.

"Table—Libraries one, near or between Crab Meadow and
Fresh Pond, Taverns 26; fish, black or rock fish, perch, bass,
weakfish or blew fish or blew maearel, kingfish, brims, crabs,
herring, trout, sturgion and every kind of bony fish, elums,
soft and hard, scollups, etc.

"Ye greatest curiosity hereabouts it I know of is ye shell
banks both on ye north and south sides of ye island. Some
of them have thousands of loads in them, both of the hard
and soft shell kind. In taking them away (for

### SOUTHERN SHAD TAKE BAIT.

SOUTHERN SHAD TAKE BAIT.

In his report to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia, Dr. H. H. Cary, superintendent of fisheries, makes a most remarkable statement concerning the taking of shad with bait in the Chattahoochee River. In order to state it correctly, we give it in his own words:

"In 1880, 1,000,000 shad fry were planted in the waters of Georgia, and in 1881, 1,800,000. This was the work of the United States Fish Commission. In three years after the planting they returned to find their spawning grounds. Of the planting of 1880, 400,000 were released in the Chattahoochee, at Iceville, near Atlanta. It was not expected that these fish could pass up further than Columbus till fishways were placed at the obstructions at that place. The fryconstituting this plant were reported to me as being the Connecticut River shad. It is well-known that the Connecticut River shad that, and the sportsmen can find in the Northeru markets tackle for shad fishing. The South Atlantic shad do not take the bait. True to their iustincts, shad appeared in 1883 in the Chattahoochee River below Columbus, and were taken with the hook and bait. It is therefore reasouable to suppose that the fish thus taken were of the planting of Iceville in 1880. Of the 1,800,000 shad planted in 1881, 1,000,000 were released in the Ocmulgee at Macon. The fish, of course, were due on their return in the spring of the present year. I have recently visited Macon and made carciul investigation in regard to the expected return of these fish, and I am pleased to say that I have not been disappointed. While there was no particular arrangement for eatching shad, and hence the catch was light, still they must have appeared in large numbers, as a sporting gentlemen informed me full-grown shad were taken in considerable numbers, the fishermen standing on the bank of the stream and eapturing them with the dip net. I mention these facts to show with what facility a barren river can be impressed by liberal plantings of the shad Iry."

The Herrings of Central Lake.—Central Lake, Mich., Nov. 8.—The herrings have made their appearance at our river. Henry Smith, a guide well-known to many of your readers, tells me he "heard them flapping" last night—Nov. 7. Among the many yarns current about these fishes is that which states that they come with the first snow and "bring winter." The first snows came and went some days ago. The weather is delightful, and the mercury at 2 P. M. stood at 46° on the north side of my house. Last year they came I think about ten days later than this. There is no apparent evidence in the movements of these fishes that they observe more regularity than other creatures of their kind in any respect whatever. The boys are out with mosquitonets in hopes to capture a few.—Kelpie.

A HALIBUT IN STRANGE QUARTERS.—The village of Riverhead, Long Islaud, is situated near the eastern end, just in "the fork of the bootjack," being at the head of Little Pecouie Bay, and the waters are should and not very salt near the village. Mr. N. W. Foster, a prominent citizen of the ace, writes to a friend that on Saturday, Nov. 15, a 65-und halibut was called by a fifteen-year-old boy with an

eel-spear in the river, near the doek at Riverhead. The river is entirely fresh water and tumbles over a mill dam almost into Little Peeonic Bay, there being not over 300 feet from the dam to where the shores of the bay begin. Mr. Foster snggests that Riverhead may yet become famous for its fisheries.

### Hishculture.

THE AMERICAN FISHCULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION, WITH ALL ITS AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO ITS LAST MEETING IN 1883, COMPILED BY FRED MATHER.

COMPILED BY FRED MATHER.

COMPILED BY FRED MATHER.

CRIGINAL constitution, as adopted at the first annual meeting, New York, December 20, 1874. From the first report of proceedings, 1872; pp. 3, 4.

Article I.—Name and Objects.—The name of this society shall be "The American Fish Culturists' Association." Its objects shall be to promote the cause of fisheulture; to gather and diffuse information bearing upon its practical success; the interchange of friendly feeling and intercourse among the members of the Association; the uniting and encouraging of the interests of fishculturists.

Article II.—Members.—All fishculturists shall, upon a two-thirds vote of the society, and a payment of three dollars, be considered members of the Association, after signing the constitution. The Commissioners of the various States shall be honorary members of the Association after signing the constitution. The Commissioners of the various States shall be a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, and shall be elected annually by a majority vote. Vacancies occurring during the year may be filled by the president.

Article IV.—Mettynos.—The regular meetings of the Association shall be held once a year, the time and place being decided upon at the previous meeting.

Article IV.—Changing the Constitution.—The constitutio of the society may be amended, altered, or repealed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

FIRST AMENDMENTS.

FIRST AMENDMENT.—(Meeting at Albany, February 7, 1872).—

"On motion of Mr. Livingston Stone, the constitution was

AMENDMENTS.

FIRST AMENDMENT.—(Meeting at Albany, February 7, 1872).—

"On motion of Mr. Livingston Stone, the constitution was amended by striking out the word 'and' after the word 'secretary' in Artiele III. and inserting after the word 'treasurer' the words 'and an Executive Committee of three members.' First Report, page 10.

SECOND AMENDMENT.—(Meeting at New York, February 10, 1874).—"On motion of Mr. F. Mather, the constitution was so amended that the list of officers should include a vice-president." Third Report, page 3.

THIRD AMENDMENT.—(Meeting at New York, February 10, 1874).—"On motion of Mr. Stone, all those who had paid five dollars and signed the constitution, were made members of the Association without further action." Third Report, page 4.

the Association without further action." Third Report, page 4.

FOUTH AMENDMENT.—(February 11, 1874).—"Mr. H. J. Reeder moved that the constitution be amended by striking out the last paragraph of Article II., relating to honorary members. Carried." Third Report, page 5.

FIFTH AMENDMENT.—"Mr. Page moved that the Executive Committee consist of five. Carried." Third Report, page 5.

SIXTH AMENDMENT.—(February 11, 1874).—"Mr. George S. Page moved to amend Article II. by striking out the words 'all fisheulturists,' and inserting the words 'any person." Carried." Third Report, page 5.

SEVENTH AMENDMENT.—(February 9, 1875).—"Mr. Page moved that Article II. be amended by making the annual dues three dollars. Carried." Fourth Report, page 4.

EIGHTH AMENDMENT.—(February 28, 1878).—"The secretary (Mr. B. Phillips) proposed the following amendments to the constitution: 'First, that the name of The American Fishculturists' Association be changed, and that of The American Fishculturists' Association be daopted. Carried. Second: That the number of the Executive Committee be increased from three to seven members. Carried." Seventh Report, page 76.

La foot note at the end of the proceedings says: "In changing."

That the number of the Executive Committee be increased from three to seven members. Carried." Seventh Report, page 76.

[A foot note at the end of the proceedings says: "In changing the name of the Association from Fisheulturists' to Fisheultural the secretary proposed that in the constitution after the final word 'Fisheulturists' the following be added: and the treatment of all questions regarding fish, of a scientific and economic character.' This change and addition to the constitution was adopted." Report of seventh annual meeting, February 27, 28, 1878; page 118.]

NINTH AMEXDMENT.—(February 26, 1879).—"Mr. Phillips moved for an amendment to Article 1II. of the constitution, so as to include a recording secretary." Carried. Eighth annual meeting, page 50.

RESOLUTION.—(March 30, 1880).—Mr. Phillips offered the following: 'That in ease members do not pay their fees, and are delinquent for two years, they shall be notified by the treasurer, and if the amount due is not paid within a month, that they be, without further notice, dropped from the roll of membership." Carried. Ninth annual meeting, page 34.

TENTH AMEXDMENT.—(March 30, 1881).—Mr. Mather proposed to amend the constitution to permit honorary members to be elected by a two-thirds vote, the same to be added to the constitution as a part of Article II., relative to members, and to read as follows: "Any person shall, upon a two-thirds vote of the society." Tenth annual meeting, page 3.

ELEVENTH AMENDMENT.—(April 3, 1882).—Mr. Evarts moved to amend the section relating to the election of officers by making those which are largely nonorary, as the president and vice-president, vacant after one year, and those holding them incligible for the same office until after an interval of one year. Adopted. Eleventh annual meeting, page 4.

CONSTITUTION.

As AMENDED UP TO AND INCLUDING THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING IN 1883.

AS AMENDED UP TO AND INCLUDING THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING IN 1883

ARTICLE I.—NAME AND OBJECTS.—The name of this society shall be "The American Fishcultural Association." Its objects shall be to promote the eause of fishculture; to gather and diffuse information bearing upon its practical success; the interchange of friendly feeling and intercourse among the members of the Association; the uniting and encouraging of the individual interests of fishculturists; and the treatment of all questions regarding fish, of a scientific and economic character.

of all questions regarding fish, of a scientific and economic character.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERS.—Any person shall, upon a two-thirds vote and a payment of three dollars, become a member of this Association. In case members do not pay their fees and are delinquent for two years, they shall be notified by the treasurer, and if the amount due is not paid within a month, they shall be, without further notice, dropped from the roll of membership. Any person may be made an honorary member apon a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.—The officers of the Association shall be a president and a vice-president, who shall be ineligible for election to the same offices until a year after the expiracion of their terms, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee of seven, which, with the officers before named, shall decide upon the place of meeting and transact such other business as may be necessary when the Association is not in session.\*

ARTICLE IV.—MEETINGS.—The regular meetings of the Association shall be held once a year, the time and place being decided upon at the previous meeting.\*

ARTICLEV.—CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION.—The constitution of the society may be amended, altered, or repealed, by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting. [The revised constitution may be found in reports 1879, page 61, and 1880, page 66. All honorary members were abolished in the third report, page 5, and the constitution was amended to allow of the appointment of such members at the tenth amual meeting (page 3). The "Order of Business" adopted by the Association will be found in the reports for 1877, page 7, 1878, pages 3 and 116; 1879, page 51; 1882, page 4.]

\*This is not the exact wording of the constitution, but it is the spirit of it. The original constitution does not mention an executive committee. One is provided for in an amendment in the first report, page 10, and is afterward increased from three to five (Third Report, page 5) and again to seven (Seventih Report, page 69). It has been the custom for the president, vice-president, secretarics and treasurer to be members, ex office, of the executive committee, and such a law may have been passed. If so, I have missed it.

In the published reports there is no record of any date of meeting, of fixed. The first reference to such mode of appointing dates of meeting will be found at the close of the fifth annual meeting of the Association in New York, Feb., \$1876 (Fifth Report, page 7). The second reference to this clause will be found in the report of the special meeting, Feb. 27 and 28, 1878 page 118). In the proceedings of the conditions of the second region of the second region of the second region of the second reference to this clause will be found in the report of the second reference to 25 and 26, 1878 page 118). In the proceedings of the ciphth meeting, Feb. 23 and 26, 1870, it will be seen that (page 60) "the meeting adjourned to meet again in March or April, 1880, at the call meeting, page 65, these words occur: "The meeting then adjourned to heat year, the date to be fixed at some future time by the executive committee." The report of the tenth annual meeting merely says: "The meeting adjourned." The eleventh report does not mention the adjournment, while the last one, June 7, 1883, page 75, says: "The meeting adjourned." This appears to me to sanction the appointing of the time and place of meetings by the executive committee."



### FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary,
Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1885.—Beuch Show of the Meriden Poultry Association, Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shute, Secretary,
Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt street.

Garden, Feb. 16 11, 1895. Chas. Harder, Scholary, Street,
Jan. 10 to 14, 1885.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans,
La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln. Superintendent.
Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick
Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary,
St. Johns, N. B.
March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent.

cinnati Spertsman's Club, Cincinnau, C. Charles March 18, 19 and 20, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Hayen March 18, 19 and 20, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Hayen Reunel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Hayen, Conn. April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kenuel Club, Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street, Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 21.—Third Aunual Trials of the Robins Island Club, Robins Island, L. I. Open to members only. Mr. A. T. Plummer, Secretary Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club at Walltown Timber, Cal. N. E. White, Secretary, Sacramento Cal.

ec. 8—Sixth Aunual Trials of the National American Kennel Club Janton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn. ec., 16.—Southern Sportsimen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1707. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

### THE COLLIE CLASSES.

THE COLLIE CLASSES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was very glad to read your report Oct. 28, and have studied Mr. Mortimer's letter in your issue of the 18th inst. with much interest.

Allow me to suggest that the whole secret of the 'peculiar decisions' lies in the fact that the judges, as a rule, liave only a theoretical knowledge of collies, picked up from various books, A good judge of a collie must have practical experience, like Mr. Stanly Thompson, of England, and others, and not move in one narrow groove, seeing only one strain of collies, as the most of the breeders in this country.

For instance, Mr. Watson, although painstaking, knowing the long rough-haired Highland collie, knows not the collie of the Cheviot Hills, Cumberland, etc., and Southern England, his knowledge being from books of "Stonehenge," so must only be superficial, and therefore his decisions must follow his picture books. Mr. Kirk, although a better judge than Mr. Mortimer, I can positively prove, does not know a collie when he sees one, and therefore cannot give correct judgments, however willing and anxious he may be to do so, and the only real and practical judge we have on this side of the Atlantic SMr. John Davidson, that is, so far as experience tells. What Dr. Downey or Mr. Apgar know we have no means of knowing, but if they combine practical with theoretical knowledge we must all welcome them heartily.

The remedy is simply this. Get rid of theoretical judges who rely only upon their book-read knowledge, no matter how painstaking and well-meaning they may be, and in future employ only competent men.

Grenville Harston, The Deerhound.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE DEERHOUND.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of Oct. 2, "Scottish Lance" sees well to place his weapon against me for presuming to write an article on the deerhound, Now, I never intended to give a list of all the noted deerhound breeders, although I could easily have compiled it from the K. C. S. Books. Neither wished I to ignore any Irish or Scotch sportsman. At the same time, I never heard Mr. Morrison's name mentioned in connection with deerhounds, and all I know of him is through a Scotch friend who bought some dog biscuits at his shop, mentioning his name; and I believe I met the same person at the judges' dinner at the Birmingham dog show, where he was judging a breed of setters for which, I understood, he was rather noted. But if he or "Scottish Lance" have any information on the deerhound that they can throw into readable form, I, for one, should be delighted to read it.

"Scottish Lance" misread my article, but if he will reperuse it he will see that I distinctly claimed for Ireland and Wales as much right to the rough greyhounds as that it be longed to Scotland, and owing to Howel the Good's laws protecting the great rough greyhound, every Welshman has a claim to be considered by the ablest writers and historians.

Again, I never mentioned the Earl of Mar as a breeder of the deerhound; all thut I said was in reference to his Irish greyhounds mentioned in "Taylor's Penniless Filgrimage," which "Sottish Lance" quotes in extense to no purpose that I can see, except it is to drag in the fact of Lord Mar's having rigged Taylor up in Tartan plaids and the breeks and trews, and the whole of "Scottish Lance's" effusion reads to me as if his impartiality was a little warped in favor of his own countrymen, their dogs and togs.

He is plainly out of his depth when he writes about Solomon's mentioning the greyhound. If he turns to the marginal reference he will see the word rendered greyhound in our version, may as correctly be rendered a "horse," and more correctly than either "girt in the loins." The Rev. Phillott, in his commentary, says of this word greyhound: "Literally, as the margin points out, one girt about the loins: some understand the word to denote a horse, others a wrestler, but reference is probably made to a runner or courrier, who girds up his loins tightly in order to run on a post journey." In the Chaldee paraphrase and Vulgate it is called a cock, by R. Levi a leopard, and others the zebra. With regard to the theory of the Pheenician importation of the greyhound, old classical writers regarded the rough greyhound of Britain as an indigenous Celtic race. However, I quite admit that from the Albanian or Suliot crossed with the Persian greyhound it would be possible to breed an animal very closely resembling the Irish wolfhound in type, but vastly inferior to it. While thanking "Scottish Lance" for his left-handed compliment to my powers of writing on the mastiff, I was only organ grinder, or secretary and treasurer, to the mastiff club, of which, from its commencement until its close last year, the Earl of Caledon, an Irishman, was the president.

MALCOLM B. WYNN.

### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XVIII.

WHICH do you enjoy most, Mr. Secretary of the National Breeders' dog show, anticipation, realization or retrospection? I can hear you reply across the Atlantic, "Retrospection, of course," so I should think, most badgered and baited one.

Nobody who has never tried it can paint in his imagination the faintest picture of the worry and work, the sneers and the slurs that loom big and fateful in the path of the promoter. To organize and carry through a dog show requires not only energy and ability, but an insensibility to envious attack that few men possess. From the time the first schedule is posted till the last receipt for prize money comes to hand, "there is a heap of trouble on the secretary's head."

If Mr. Watson has reached this last stage, I congratulate him and his supporters who have seen him through. The National Breeders' in breaking away from the foolish continuental practice of having the judging done on the second or third or last day of the show have put themselves in accord with our exhibitions. I don't believe there is a show held in England where the judging does not take place on the first day, as soon as the public are admitted or before. At Birmingham the dogs are judged in private on Saturday and the public are admitted on Monday. The principle is the same, because visitors see the winners on the first day the show is open and to a majority of the public the winners are all they come to see.

I have walked through several shows on the Continent, and it aroused in me a feeling of vexation to see no prize cards up. I also observed that the delay bred speculations, often disappointments, and generally gave time for the birth of discontent. Waiting for the trial under any circumstances, or in any position, is an irksome suspense; everybody would prefer to be tried soon and have sentence passed, for then they know the worst—or best.

There is also another view which, however, is not likely to have troubled their owners—the dogs are sentenced to confinement anyhow,

and neast. This gives the visitors the initial day an to theirselves.

The Kennel Club exhibitions used to last from Friday to Tuesday, but this arrangement was in consideration of gate money only. In this manner the club secured the half holiday on Saturday, and they generally contrived to catch the Monday, bank holiday. But public opinion got too strong for the club. Some objected on behalf of the "Sawbeth," others complained that the blank day uselessly prolonged the dogs' continement, so now we have made it from Tuesday to Friday. I hold, then, that the promoters and supporters of the National Breeders' Show have deserved well of your dog-showing community for their enterprise and progress. And as there is no harm in learning, perhaps other shows will "please copy."

scommunity for their enterprise and progress. And as there is no harm in learning, perhaps other shows will "please copy."

Thave just read in your columns a letter from the secretary of that show, in which he feelingly goes over some of the rough ground he has had to travel on. But what in the name of novelty does he mean when he says that those who attend the show on the second day "have a treat in store," that "a well-known Philadelphia gentleman who never does things by halves, proposes to receive the visiting exhibitors, judges, and the thers;" and then the writer concludes with, "on that score I need say no more." Why not? I don't agree with him! I want to know a lot more. It has puzzled me very much, I don't understand it. I am as bewildered as was Martin Chuzzlewit when Captain Kedgick told him of "the sort of le-vêe" he was to hold. Will it be one of that sort, filing by and shaking hands? If so, I am quite certain that its introduction over her would not be accepted with joyous satisfaction.

I don't think that it would be at all practicable for Mr. Shirley, the modest chairman of the Kennel Club, to "receive" in this manner. His thoughts would be worth more than the conventional penny when Mr. Wyndham Carter held out his hand, and blunt Hugh Dalziel gave him the grip cordial that started the tears to his eyes. To Dickens's list of "diversities of grasp, the tight, the loose, the short-lived, and the lingering!" we would add "the savage."

It is an old tale but a good one of the naval captain "full of strange oaths" who, after receiving a hint to express his for idurated with a sailor's clumsiness in the rigging, bawled to thim, "Come down from that, God bless you," and then added,

"you know what I mean." I fancy some of the people who would shake Mr. Shirley's hand would feel inclined to mutter. "you know what I mean."

Wellingborough show was most satisfactory for a first venture. The point of interest appeared to be at the baset benches, where squatted with wise judicial air twenty-two of these solem hounds. It was a wonderful entry for a local show and owing, Iwastold, to an energetic "kennel to kennel" whip. There was little to notice for quality or quantity in the other classes.

I was grievously disappointed at not being able to get a day in town to see the Fox-terrier Club's show. The entry (254) could not be called even an average one, I think the claims of so many other terrier breeds are weakening their lines. The fact is that it is easy enough to buy a "good 'un," but it is surprisingly hard to breed a "flyer." That wonderful lucky dog Result continues to career away with money, cups and medals, in fact I believe his record has passed the sensational Cracknell's. Briggs won again in wire-hairs. I wonder if his noble owner gets many stud fees for his dog since the law case about him.

Mr. Edwin Nicholts appears to have sold his champion bloodhound rather cheap at £150. If I had been asked to value the dog I should have put him down at £200, and that the lowest. Certainly there are not many bitches for the best bloodhound to serve; but, on the other hand, it is a breed that always commands a high stud fee.

I suppose they may be taken for what they are worth, but canards are on the wing, and they quack that Triumph's pedigree is not pure bloodhound, mais que voulez-vous?

The bad times complained of in trading pursuits don't seem to affect doggy circles. Another collie has changed his abode "at a high figure." This time it is Young Cockie, the handsome youngster that swept the boards at the last Kennel Club show. He is a most upstanding dog and a grandson of the veteran celebrity, Charlemagne, though not a sable, like most of that illustrious strain.

With great glee I write it

decent haste I have displayed to supply decadawgs."

"Setter" being "on the job," as the expressive if inelegant racing phraseology has it, must polish off Mr. Mason at the same time, so he says he "does not wonder at the Doctor sitting on him." It seems to me a strange liberty to take with a gentleman, but the medical man thinks it will soothe the seat of irritation. I may be wrong, but his letters have not inclined me to suppose there is much "softness" about Mr. Mason. "Setter" says "it is doubtful if Mr. Mason will ever recover from the blow." Probably not if, as "Setter" says, the Doctor was really sitting on him at the time.

However, I don't think "Setter" means much harm; there

inclined me to suppose there is much "softness" about Mr. Mason. "Setter" says "it is doubtful if Mr. Mason will ever recover from the blow." Probably not if, as "Setter" says, the Doctor was really sitting on him at the time.

However, I don't think "Setter" means much harm; there are no bones broken, though I should imagine that his comtymen would prefer when he again makes himself their uninvited mouth-piece that he should lower another bucket into the "well of English undefiled" on the chance of getting something clearer than this sentence: "Now, we do not object to trade per se here, but we do object to any but occult trading." Occult" is good, if you know what it means; but I won't analyze the sentence—its ambiguity is too complete. Let it stand with that other observation, the bearings of which "lay in the application on it." I am pleased for the opportunity of turning it up. "Whereby, why not! If so, what odds! Can any man say otherwise! No. Awast then!" Jack Bunsby might have been jealous of "Setter."

"Setter" also had a shot at the identity of "Lillibulero," and mentioned two names, which the editor, however, with a discretion that does credit to his journalistic knowledge, declined to print. It is unlikely that "Setter" would have hit it "in once," and his random guesses would probably have caused unnecessary amnoyance to the bearers of the two names.

There is a subject which I should gladly ignore but that to do so would be shirking my duty of keeping you informed on current doggy affairs. An article has appeared in one of our papers, the circulation of which is so small as to be almost a private one. The subject of the article is Mr. Stephen, the secretary of the Kennel Club, and the writer is Mr. Wyndham Carter, editor and proprietor of the paper.

The article has shirred up much excitement in kennel circles, and people are speculating upon what the result may be. The secretary is attacked with unparalleled asperity in his official and private capacities. The very gravest charges are made, and a

to be laughed at." He might have carried the quotation further and told the Kennel Club; "The exhibitors are a fastidious people and will not submit to be talked to inso high a tone by a set of private gentlemen of whom they know nothing," or not much,

Nov. 1, 1884.

### ROBIN'S ISLAND CLUB.

THE third annual field trials of the Robin's Island Club will be run Nov. 21. Following are the entries;

will be run Nov. 21. Following are the entries:

ALL-AGED STAKE,

MONTAGUE.—W. B. Kendall's black and tan setter dog Montague (Gypsum—Fan).

DON,—W. B. Dickerman's liver and white pointer dog Don (Carney's Van—Meridith's bitch).

MORE.—A. T. Plummer's black and white setter dog Moke (St. Elmo—Prairie Rose).

DARE.—H. D. Polhemus's liver setter dog Dare.

St. IVES.—L. Waterbnity's liver and white setter dog St. IVES.—L. Waterbnity's liver and white setter dog St. IVES.—L. Waterbnity's liver and white setter dog Berkeley II. (Chief—Gussie).

BESSIE.—W. H. Force's liver and white pointer bitch Bessie (Sensation—Mineola).

PRINCE HAL.—John B. McCue's orange and white setter dog Prince Hal (St. Elmo—Maida).

MARQUIS DE CORREZE.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's black, white and tan setter dog Marquis de Correze (Emperor Fred—Lizzie Loe).

Lee).
St. Elmo V.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's black, white and tan setter dog St. Elmo V. (St. Elmo IV.—Countess Louise).
DAN T.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's black, white and tan setter dog Dan T.

Dan T.

BLADE O' GRASS.—L. H. Bullard's orange and white setter dog Blade o' Grass (St. Elmo IV.—Countess Louise).

PHLO.—L. H. Bullard's red Irish setter dog Philo (Derg—Kathleen).

DOUGLAS.—R. E. W.—

Kathleen.

Douglas,—F. E. Taylor's black, white and tan setter dog Douglas (Chancellor—Fan).

Belle.—A. S. Swan's orange and white setter bitch Belle.
COUNT DAN.—A. S. Swan's black, white and tan setter dog Count Dan (Chancellor—Fan).
Bateston.—S. B. Duryea's black and tan setter dog Brighton (Gypsum—Wrag).

Doctor.—W. H. Force's black setter dog Doctor (Gypsum—Fan).

DOCTOR.—W. H. Force's black setter dog Doctor (Gypsum—Fan).

BEAU SUFFOLK.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's liver and white pointer dog Beau Suffolk.

RUBY.—H. D. Polhemus's liver and white pointer bitch Ruby.

PRIDE.—Chauncey Marshall's orange and white setter dog Pride.

EFFCY.—Geo. B. Sheldon's orange and white setter dog

Percy.—Geo. R. Sheldon's orange and white setter dog

ercy.

BRACE STAKE.

H. D. Polhemus's Dare and Ruby.
L. Waterbury's St. Ives and Prince Hal.
W. H. Force's Doctor and Bessie.
Dr. S. Fleet Speir's Romeo and St. Elmo V.

### THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

The sixth annual field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club commenced at High Point, N. C., last Thursday with the Members' Stake. There were twenty-one nominations, fifteen of which put in an appearance. Mr. Elliot Smith of New York, and Mr. C. Fred Crawford of Pawtucket, R. I., acted as judges, and performed their duties in a very acceptable manner.

The weather has been so warm and it is so very dry that much of the work has not been so good as is usually seen at the trials, although some of it was remarkably good. There has been no rain there for more than three months, and the ground is parched and as hard as flint, and most of the dogs were footsore. Nearly all of the small streams are entirely dry and most of the birds are found near the larger streams, where the cover is dense, making it impossible for the spectators to obtain a good view of the work, and causing the judges no end of trouble to see what was going on; indeed we have no doubt that in a number of instances their score books would have shown different figures had they been able to see all that transpired, but as they could only take cognizance of what they actually saw, they could not score a flush for birds that came from certain localities, even when circumstances were very suspicious as to the agency that set them going. Many of the flushes were of course excusable, especially when among the dry leaves, and only good noses and level heads could do good work even under the most favorable circumstances.

We were pleased to see so many entries for this stake, and

could do good work even under the most favorable circumstances.

We were pleased to see so many entries for this stake, and hope, in time, to see it take its proper place as the most important event of the yearly meeting. The Pittsburgh Firearms Company and Mr. Bayard Thayer, of Boston, Mass., gave a very nice hammerless gun as an extra prize in this stake, and the club decided to allow the winner of first the choice between this and the cup, and the winner of second to take the remaining prize. Much enthusiasm was manifest among the members regarding this stake, and although there was an earnest rivalry, the best of feeling prevailed, and in every case the loser was the first to heartily congratulate his successful rival. Birds were abundant, but the lack of scent made it difficult and often impossible to find them, and the running consequently was somewhat prolonged, and attimes tiresome. The dogs were drawn to run as follows:

BUCKELLEW.—W. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I., orange and white English setter dog, A.K.R. 30 (Druid—Ruby),

against

against
Princess Warwick.—John G. Heckscher, New York, black, white and tan English setter bitch (Warwick—Ollie).

VISION.—F. R. Hitchcock, New York, liver and white pointer bitch (Croxteth—Vimie),

Brimstone.—W. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I., lemon and white English setter bitch, A.K.R. 29 (Gladstone—Swaze).

Lucia.—D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d. New York. liver and white pointer bitch (Croxteth—Belle).

SLOCUM,—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., Gordon setter dog (Thayer's Turk—Beauty).

Rue,—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., lemon and white pointer bitch, A.K.R. 401 (Snapshot—Ruby), against

Princess Helen.—J. Otto Donner, New York, orange and white English setter bitch (Thunder—Bessie).

KATY D.—B. F.-Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Count Noble—Dashing Novice), against

DIANA H.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black and white English setter bitch (Dash III.—Diana).

(Frs BONDHU.—J. W. Orth, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter dog (Dashing Bondhu—Novel), against

JACK W.—Col. Albert G. Sloo, Vincennes, Ind., orange and white English setter dog (Sargent—Eva).

CORINNE,—Geo. T Leach, New York, red Irish setter bitch eter—Countess),

opniss Gerracoe.—J. W. Orth, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter bitch Gladstone—Nellie).

Brock,—Geo. T. Leach, New York, ved Irish setter dog (Bosco-My Duchess).

Belle of the Ball.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Pontiac—Rhoda).

DASHING NOVICE.—B. F. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Dash II.—Novel), a byc. Owing to the absence of Princess Warwick, Dashing Novice was ordered to run against Buckellew, and as Jack W. was also absent, Gus Bondhu obtained the benefit of the bye.

white and tan English setter bitch (Dash II.—Novel), a bye.

Owing to the absence of Princess Warwick, Dashing Novice was ordered to run against Buckellew, and as Jack W. was also absent, Gus Bondhn obtained the benefit of the bye.

BUCKELLEW AND DASHING NOVICE.

Thursday was a beautiful day, although the heat was rather oppressive for a tramp over the fields. There was a gentle breeze from the northwest that slightly tempered the warmth of the atmosphere and gave the dogs some little chance to scent the birds. Leaving the hotel at 12:55, we went a short distance north, and turning into a field of sedge, the dogs were cast off. Both dogs are well-known to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM, Buckellew having acquitted himself with honor in the Members' Stake the past two years, and Novice being the winner of both the National and Pennsylvania Derby three years ago, and dividing second with Sue at the Chickem Trials the next year. Both started off at a fair gait, Buck having a little the best of it in this respect, Novice being too fat and soft to show at her best. We drew several fields blank, and had gone nearly a mile, when a bevy flushed wild while Novice was challenging in a thicket fifty yards to the right of them. They settled in some tall grass, but part of them again flushed before we came near them. Novice meantime swung for them over a knoll out of sight, and then worked around to the left and made a point to a part of the bevy, and as she was not seen a scarch was made for her, but she was not found until her birds flushed from some cause, we could not see what. When she showed herself, just after, Buck had nailed one in fine style on top of the hill, Mr. Coster flushing it to order. Novice then came up and dropped just as one rose in front of her. The judges then flushed two or three, and Buck swung round and made a nice point to a single. Novice was called to back, but only his part of the part of the part of the part of the dropped on point where a hare had been, but she soon moved on which flushed t

### VISION AND BRIMSTONE.

made her cast and found the birds, but was not seen.

- VISION AND BRIMSTONE.

This brace were put down in the sedge at 2:34. Vision ran last year in the All-Aged Stake, beating her sire, Croxteth. She was all off in nose and could not smell them. Brimstone is a very sweet little bitch, with lots of go. She shows considerable style, and appears to have a good nose and gives promise of turning out a clinker if nothing befalls her. After a short spin in the open, Brimstone swung into some plaes and made a stylish point, with her tail almost straight in the air, Vision backing her in equally good style. Three or four birds had been flushed from there a few minutes before, and as Mr. Coster did not readily put up the bird we thought it a false point, but she knew better, and held her point staunchly until the bird was flushed. We then worked over to a knoll where some birds had been marked down, and Brimstone again found and made a nice point, which Vision very gracefully honored. Mr. Coster flushed and killed the bird to order, and Brimstone made a few jumps, but stopped to order. She was then sent to retrieve, and ran into a bird which she appeared to be willing to go for, but at once stopped to order. She did not like the looks of the crowd and failed to find the bird, and Vision was sent after it. She found it with some help and retrieved it. Mr. Coster then threw it and Brimstone retrieved it. We then turned back through the sedge, where both dogs ranged well. Swinging round to an oak thicket, Brimstone made a nice point to a single, which was flushed to order, but not shot at, as it flew straight at the judges, evidently knowing where it would be the safest. Working on in some weeds Blimstone again pointed, but moved on a few steps and a single bird flushed, when the rest of the bevy, which were feeding, got up. Vision then swung up the hill and made a point, but moved on and put up the bird. She soon pointed again, but as Brimstone came up she moved on and the bevy flushed. They were then ordered up and the

flüshed. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Brinstone. Down one hour.

LUCIA AND SLOCUM.

This brace was at once called for and put down at 3:39 where the last brace were taken up. Both dogs started off fairly well, but getting among the birds Lucia scored two or three flüshes and Slocum soon followed suit, when several more flushed wild. This was a bad send off as both should have pointed. We then swung round to where some birds had been marked down, but they were not found. Then on some stubble Slocum made a nice up-headed point to a bevy, and Lucia backed him nicely. Mr. Thayer, to order, put up the birds and cut loose at them, but nothing dropped. The birds went for some woods, and were joined by another bevy which got up fifty yards below them. Slocum was the first to find, pointing a single at the corner, Lucia backing him; Mr. Thayer was ordered to flush, and as he moved up Slocum was a trifte unsteady, he did not flush the bird, however, and it was put up by Mr. Thayer; a little further on Slocum again pointed, but moved on and the bird got up. Lucia then made a nice point to some birds that flushed as the judges came up. Meantine Slocum pointed in the thicket, and the birds got up as his handler went to him. The birds were wild, and kept getting up all around us and the dogs were taken out into a stubble field which was drawn blank. We then took a turn by the house on the Model farm to some likely looking stubble when Lucia located a bevy in good style. Slocum was called up to back, but before he got there the birds rose and Mr. Gregory killed one which Lucia retrieved after a little search. We then drew considerable good looking ground without a find, until we reached the lower end of a stubble field, when Lucia nade a point but moved on and got too close to a bevy and scored a flush. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Slocum. Down one hour and fourteen minutes.

were east off in a field of stubble at one minute past five. Rue was suffering from rheumatism and moved quite stiff. Helen moved better than she did last year. She has a very graceful,

easy way of going. Neither was very well acquainted with her handler, and so did not show at their best. Rue was inclined to go back to the wagon, but was finally prevailed upon to start. Helen started out well and worked nicely. She soon struck scent of a running bevy very nearly where Sue met defeat last year. She made a stylish point and held it a short time and then roaded nicely, but evidently in the wrong direction, as she worked toward some bushes while the birds were on the stubble, and were flushed by Mr. Thayer and Rue as they came up. It was very nearly dark, and they were ordered up to go down again in the morning. Down seventeen minutes.

Friday brought us another beautiful day. Leaving town a little after eight they were again cast off at 8:17. Rue was quite stiff and disinclined to work, but catching a little scent she swung back and made a capital point to a large bevy, Helen backing her very nicely. Mr. Thayer put up the birds and had one been near the tree that he nearly cut in two it would probably have graced a slice of toast, but fate and the tree saved it. Following up the birds which settled in a dense thicket, Helen challenged, just as a bird rose near her, and soon after another got up and then several more flushed wild, and as it was so thick that the dogs could not be seen, they were taken out and sent back into the woods where several had been marked down, but the birds would not lie very well, and not much could be done with them. Finally Helen made a nice point and Rue was called for to back, but failed to find the bird which had probably run away. After a long wait for Rue Mr. Thayer returned and stated that she had deserted and the heat was awarded to Princess Helen. Down altogether one hour and five minutes.

### KATY D. AND DIANA II.

Both of these dogs have appeared in public before, and their performances are familiar to our readers. Katy is a very nice moving animal, with quite a turn of speed. Diana did not start off as well as Katy, but improved and soon went very well. They were put down in a large open field, and worked over a large extent of good-looking country where birds were reported plenty, but nothing was found until we reached the lower end of the Model farm, where Mr. Donner flushed a bevy, which were followed. Diana was the first to find. She made a beautiful point, which Katy at once very prettily honored. Mr. Heath, to order, flushed and killed a single bird, and the rest of them got up shortly after. Following them up some very pretty work was done by both dogs. Katy led off with a nice point, which Diana backed in nice style, Mr. Wilson scoring a miss. Diana soon had one fast. Katy backing nicely. Mr. Heath, not to be outdone, also missed very nicely. It was now Katy's turn, and after some challenging and roading, she made an elegant point, which Diana at once honored. Mr. Wilson then got a good lead by again missing. We then worked to a stubble field, where Diana dropped on a very good point to a bevy, which Mr. Heath flushed, and from which he killed one, which she retrieved only fairly well, mouthing it somewhat. Following up the birds. Katy was fast for a short time, and found flat to the ground close by a single bird, which Mr. Wilson flushed and would have killed had his gun been cocked. These last two points were very good indeed. We then turned back and Katy challenged near a brook, but was called by Mr. Wilson, which caused her to road too fast and she scored a flush. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Diana II., jost as she found a bevy which were flushed by Mr. Heath as he took her off. The work in this heat, after birds were found, was of a superior character, and made a very fine finish of a long and tiresome heat. Down two hours and two minutes.

### CORINNE AND GERTRUDE.

two hours and two minutes.

CORINNE AND GERTRUDE.

This:brace both ran in the Members' Stake last year. They were cast off in a stubble field at 11:12, and worked through to some woods, where Mr. Leach flushed a bird, which came to grief as soon as it showed itself, Corinne retrieving it in good form. We then worked through to the open field, where Gertrude ranged wide and well. Corinne wassick, and did not move so well. Working up a run Gertrude got too close to a bevy, which flushed and went into some pines, where she followed and made a nice point, Corinne backing nicely. The bird had run away, but Gerty roaded it nicely, and again pointed, and Mr. Orth, to order, put up the bird but did not shoot. Gerty again pointed, and was handsomely backed by Corinne, but nothing was found. We then worked toward a large bevy that had been marked down, and Gerty made a stylish point right in the midst of them. Mr. Orth, to order, put them up, and missed them in good form. We then worked down, arm and Gerty half pointed, but soon went on. Soon after Mr. Orth flushed a bird at the place. A little further on one flushed near Gertrude, and a little later several more got up near the handlers. It was now noon and the dogs were ordered up and we went to lunch, which was awaiting us at the barn of the Model farm. After lunch they were put down in stubble, and worked to some woods where a small bevy was flushed and marked down. Working toward them, Corinne pointed, but was ordered on and failed to locate the birds, which flushed near them as we came up. Corinne soon pointed again, and the bird flushed as the judges went to her. Gerty then pointed a single, which got up as Mr. Orth was going to her; he cut loose, but the bird still lives. We then went in some briers and weeds, where a bevy flushed near the handlers, and a little further on Gerty made a point to a single bird, which Mr. Orth flushed to order, but had no chance to miss, as it flew toward the spectators. They were then ordered one hour and eight minutes.

Beock AND

### BROCK AND BELL OF THE BALL

one hour and eight minutes.

BROCK AND BELL OF THE BALL.

This brace was then called. Brock has often been described in these columns. He was drawn finer than we remember to have seen him and got away at a much improved rate of speed. Belle of the Ball is said to be a clinker, but she was not well acquainted with her handler, and did not let out at all well, keeping at heel or hunting in a half-hearted way most of the time, she also appeared to be all off in nose. They were cast off in a stubble field and given a short spin and then worked into the woods, where some bird had been marked down. Brock slowed down a little in the cover, but this did not suit Col. Leach, who called him in and gave him a taste of the whip, when he went off like a rocket. The birds were not found, and we swung round into the open, and beat out a large extent of country without a find. Col. Leach had on a clean blue shirt and claimed that his dog did not recognize him readily, but he fell in a muddy ditch and when he got out Brock looked him over with an appreciative wag of his tail, and there was no further trouble on this score. After a weary tramp and fruitless search for birds, Mr. Orth with Gus Bondhu were rurned loose and soon had a bevy in the air. We then swung round toward them, and when just below where they were found, Belle challenged and roaded into another bevy that that she should have pointed. These birds settled in some thick woods near the previous bevy, and we worked toward them. Col. Leach called a point just as several rose near Brock. Two or three of them got up near Belle, but it was so thick that the work of neither dog could be well seen. Brock then got a nice point to a single bird, which Col. Leach to order flushed and killed at long distance. The dogs were then worked in the direction that it fell and Belle found and retrieved it. Mr. Heath then took a shot at a bird that got up near him, but missed is. Belle then flushed one and pointed where it got up. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Broc

and twenty-five minutes. This ended the first series, Gus Bondhu having a bye, Following is a summary: First Series.

First Serie
Buckellew beat Dashing Novice.
Brimstone beat Vision.
Slocum beat Lucia.
Princes Helen beat Rue.
Diana II. beat Katy D.
Gertrude beat Corime.
Brock beat Belle of the Ball.
Gus Bondhu a bye.

Second Serie

#### Second Series.

Second Series.

BUCKELLEW AND SLOCUM

were cast off in the stubble at 4:30. Slocum at once made a stylish point to a hare and was called off. We then swung down to some pines near a copper mine, where so many heats have been decided the past two years. Buck at once challenged and then pointed a bevy that was evidently running toward him from the stubble. Slocum swung round right into the midst of them and scored a flush. He then backed Buck, who had remained steady, except that just the end of his tail was vibrating. Buck then went off and challenged but the birds flushed close to handler before he located them. Slocum then pointed where they got up and Buck backed him. They were ordered on when Buck also made a point to the scont and was backed by Slocum. Buck then pointed at the foot of the gully, but no bird was found, although one was flushed near there a little later. Buck then turned up the run and got a nice point to a single, which flushed as the judges canne up. Slocum then pointed near the upper end of the run, but soon went on and repeated the performance. Then in the woods where the last brace were taken up Slocum made a nice point, but spoiled it by moving on and flushing the bird. Meantime Buck got a good point to a single that Mr. Coster flushed to order. They were then ordered up and Buckellew was declared the winner of the heat. Slocum then, just to show what he could do, made several good points, and behaved very well. It was now 5 o'clock and this finished the work for the day.

BRIMSTONE AND PRINCESS HELEN.

There was no change in the weather on Saturday, except that, if possible, it was driver than ever. Leaving town shortly BUCKELLEW AND SLOCUM

several good points, and behaved very well. It was now 5 o'clock and this, inished the work for the day.

BRIMSTONE AND PRINCESS HELEN.

There was no change in the weather on Saturday, except that, if possible, it was dryer than ever. Leaving town shortly after 8 o'clock, we rode nearly four miles east, and the dogs were cast off in a large sedge field and worked down toward a small branch. Helen was the first to find, but instead of remaining staunch, she went on and flushed a brace of birds, and then drew on and put up the rest of bevy. Following up the birds, one was flushed by one of the dogs in a thicket. We could not tell which was to blame, as they looked very much alike at a distance, but as it was Brimstone's turn, we scored it accordingly. Then in some woods Helen made a stylish point, but moved on and got too close and the bird got up, Mr. Donner missing it. We then worked over considerable ground without result. Both dogs went well, ranging wide at a good gait, Helen cutting out the work and going at a slashing gait. Finally Helen challenged once or twice near a fence, and then made a cast along the hedge and was joined by Brimstone, when both showed sign of game. Helen kept on, but the birds flushed wild ahead of her and settled in some thick bushes where Helen found them, but working to close, one got up and then the rest of them went, Mr. Donner scoring a miss. Following them up, one flushed in a thicket near the dogs, and as we turned back one was flushed by Judge Smith. Mr. Coster thinking that Brimstone had put up the bird, called her in and gave her a taste of the whip. This may have been the best possible thing to do, as it aroused the sympathy of the judge for Brim, who stood in need of something to count in her favor. We then took a long turn without a find. As we were working up a hill in some sedge, the judges flushed a hare which ran just in front of Helen, who was remarkably steady under the trying ordeal. We then crossed to a large stubble field, where Helen ran through a bevy which s

tound more birds and made more flushes. Down two hours and fifty-two minutes.

DIANA II. AND GERTRUDE

were cast off in a stubble field at 12 o'clock. Gertrude at first showed the most speed, but Diana soon warmed up to her work, and took the lead which she kept to the end. The stubble was drawn blank, and we swung round into a thicket of oak and pines, when Diana pointed a terrapin, and soon afterward made another point on the same scent. Gertrude, who had jumped into the creek, backed her nicely, standing with her hindquarters almost entirely under the water. Moving on down the creek we found nothing, and the dogs were taken up for lunch at 12:40 and put down again at 1:20. A good deal of rough ground was drawn blank when, after a short halt in the road, we moved on down the creek, and crossing over and up the creek into some sedge grass where Diana missed, both dogs were steady to shot. Just then the rest of the bevy rose wild, and were marked down on the hillside. Moving on over the creek, both dogs pointed where birds had flown from, but moved on up the hill, when Diana pointed nicely, and was backed by Gertrude. The birds were flushed to order and killed and retrieved by Diana. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Diana at 2:45. Down two hours and forty-five minutes.

GUS BONDHU AND BROCK.

were cast off at 2:50 on the hill where the last brace was taken up. Mr. Orth flushed a bird which he killed and it was nicely retrieved by Gus. Moving on around the hill, Gus scored a false point. A good space of ground was then run over, when in some pines and sedge Gus scored a false point. Going across a branch into some stubble, Gus pointed nicely and was backed by Brock, but Mr. Orth was unable to flush the birds. Both dogs moved on across the brauch into an adjoining field when the birds which Gus had evidently scented were seen running on the ground. Both dogs were brought back and Gus flushed the bevy. Moving on into the pines, Gus pointed a single bird. We then went on up the branch into a piece of stubble, where Gus flushed three birds, but dropped to point on the rest of the bevy. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Brock at 3:40. Down fifty minutes. This ended the second series with the following result:

\*\*Second Series.\*\*

Buckellew beat Slocum. Brimstone beat Princess Helen. Diana II. beat Gertrude. Brock beat Gus Bondhu.

Third Series.

BUCKELLEW AND DIANA II.

This brace were cast off in the stubble at 3:50; we swung around into the pines where the birds had been marked down, where Buckelew pointed and was backed by Diana. The bird was flushed, but not shot at. Working on Buckellew again pointed and was backed by Diana. They on down the hill buckellew pointed in a patch of high weeds, the bird was flushed to order and missed. Moving on Diana pointed and was

backed indifferently by Buckellew who seemed disposed to steal the point. The birds were flushed and one killed by Mr. Heath and retrieved indifferently by Diana. Both dogs then pointed single birds in a thicket; the birds were flushed and missed by Mr. Heath but Mr. Coster killed his and Buckellew retrieved it. We now moved on up the branch, where Diana was scored a false point, and then swung round and worked down the branch, where Diana again pointed false. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Buckellew at 4:25. Down thirty-five minutes.

BROCK AND BEBUSTONE

at 4:25. Down thirty-five minutes.

BROCK AND BRIMSTONE

were cast off at 4:25 in stubble which was drawn blank. Brimstone found and pointed a bevy in a piece of corn near a branch. Brock coming up, backed for a while and then moved on and flushed the bevy. We then worked over the branch and Brimstone pointed and was backed by Brock. The bird was flushed and Brimstone broke in and chased badly. Moving on down the hill, Brock flushed a single bird. Brimstone, at the foot of the hill, was seen to challenge, but moved on, flushing the bird. Brock coming up, pointed false where the bird had flown from. Then on up the hill Brimstone pointed false and was backed by Brock. Brimstone then flushed a single bird in the edge of a thicket, and soon afterward scored a false point. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Brock at 4:55. Down twenty minutes. This ended the third series. Following is the summary:

\*\*Third Series.\*\*

Third Series.
Buckellew beat Diana II.
Brock beat Brimstone.
Fourth Series.

Fourth Series.

BUCKELLEW AND BROCK.

This was the deciding heat for first place. They were east off at 5:10 near the branch where the last brace were taken up. We worked on up the hill, Col. Leach working Brock in the open field of stubble, and Mr. Coster working Buckellew in the edge of the woods. On reaching the place were some birds had been scattered by the spectators, Buckellew pointed in the edge of the woods. The bird was flushed but not shot at. We then worked round the edge of the woods, and in a few minutes Buckellew had scored five beautiful points over single birds. Brock, in the meantime working in the open field, had only scored a false point. At 5:27 they were ordered up and Buckellew was declared the winner of the heat and the first prize in the Members' Stake. Down seventeen minutes. Following is the summary:

Final Tie For First Prize.

Buckellew beat Brock and wins first prize, Mr. Coster selecting the gum.

ing the gun.

This left Dashing Novice, Slocum and Diana II. to compete for the honor of running against Brock for the second prize, but it was now dark and further work was postponed, and we returned to town.

Fifth Series.

but it was now dark and further work was postponed, and we returned to town.

Fifth Series.

DASHING NOVICE AND DIANA II.

The judges decided that Dashing Novice and Diana II. were the best, and only one heat was necessary. Leaving town on Monday at a few minutes past eight, we drove about five miles east, where birds were reported plenty. The All-Aged Pointer Stake was also commenced on the same ground on the opposite side of the road. The dogs were cast off in a stubble field. Both moved off heavily, Novice being much disposed to potter, and Diana being wild and unruly. The stubble was drawn blank. We then moved on down a drain, when Novice challenged but moved on. Then down the ditch Novice pointed nicely and was backed by Diana; the birds were running, and being held some time, both dogs moved on where they were flushed by Mr. Heath. Moving on over a branch to a sedge field, Diana flushed a part of the scattered bevy. Soon after Novice pointed, and Diana backed her. Moving on Diana flushed. We then passed on over the hill where Diana scored a false point and was backed by Novice. We now swing round into the woods, where both dogs did a good deal of roading, but failed to establish a point. A little later Diana flushed a single bird, and a little further on she pointed one, which was flushed to order and missed. He then worked over the hill, where Diana, sond and Novice soon after pointed and was backed by Diana, and no bird was found. Swinging round the woods, Novice scored a false point, and moving on across a branch to some sedge and pines, both dogs pointed and birds were flushed to order before both of them. Novice next made a nice point to a single bird in the branch. He was flushed by Mr. Wilson, and killed and retrieved by Novice.

BROCK AND DASHING NOVICE were cast off at 10.97 on the scattered birds in the pines, and Novice scored a false point. Brock then flushed a single bird, and Rovice was found pointing the same bird. Soon after Novice again scored a false point. Brock then flushed a single bi

Buckellew beat Dashing Novice.
Brimstone beat Vision.
Slocum beat Lucia.
Princess Relen beat Rue.
Diana II. beat Katy D.
Gertrude beat Corinne.
Brock beat Belle of the Ball.
Gus Bondhu a bye.

Second Serv. Second Series,

Buckellew beat Slocum.
Brimstone beat Princess Helen.
Diana II. beat Gertrude.
Brock beat Gus Bondhu.

Third Series.

Buckellew beat Diana II. Brock beat Brimstone.

Final Heat for First Prize.

Buckellew beat Brock and wins first prize.

Fifth Series.

Dashing Novice beat Diana II. Brock beat Dashing Novice and wins second prize,

### THE ALL-AGED POINTER STAKE.

On Monday morning the All-Aged Pointer Stake commenced a grounds about five miles east of High Point. The dogs rere drawn the evening before. Sixteen of the twenty entries filled and were drawn to run On Monday morning the Art of High Point. The dogs on grounds about five miles east of High Point. The dogs were drawn the evening before.

Sixteen of the twenty entries filled and were drawn to run as follows:

JIM.—James P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., lemon and white dog, A.K.R. 353 (Rush—Nan),

against

TAMMANY.—Frank R. Hitchcock, New York, liver and white dog (Tory—Moonstone).

DRAKE.—Neversink Lodge Kennel, Guymard, N. Y., liver and white dog (Croxteth—Lass),

and white dog (Croxteth—Lass), against Lalla Rookh.—George J. Gould, New York, lemon and white bitch (Sensation's Son—Grace),

LUCIA.—D. S. Gregory, Jr., 2d, New York, liver and white bitch, A.K.R. 200 (Croxteth—Belle),

Joy.—R. J. Vandevort, Pittsburgh, Pa., liver and white bitch (Boon—Rena).

BANG BANG.—Westminster Kennel Club, New York, lemon and white dog, A.K.R. 394 (Bang—Princess Kate), against

SCOUT.—D. G. Elliot, New Brighton, S. I., liver and white dog, A.K.R. 216 (Croxteth—Belle).

Rue.—Bayard Thayer, Lancaster, Mass., lemon and white bitch, A.K.R. 401 (Snapshot—Ruby), against Luck's Bary.—R. T. Vandevort, Pa., liver and white bitch (Don—Luck).

JILT.—Neversink Lodge Kennel, Guymard, N. Y., liver and white bitch (Croxteth—Lass),

Mainspring.—J. T. Perkins, Brooklyn, N. Y., liver and white dog (Mike—Romp).

VISION.—F. R. Hitchcock, New York, liver and white bitch, A.K.R. 778 (Croxteth—Vinnie),

against
ICICLE.—R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburgh, Pa., lemon and white
og, A.K.R. 82 (Jerry—Snowflake),

Lady Romp II.—A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., liver and white bitch (Francis's Prince—Lady Romp), against
Donald II.—C. M. Munhall, Cleveland, O., liver and white dog (Donald—Devonshire Lass).

Donald—Devonshire Lass.

Two of the judges, Messrs. Adams and Bergundthal, were on the ground, but a telegram was recieved from Mr. Morford saying that it was impossible to be present. Mr. B. F. Wilson finally consented to serve after the finish of the Members' Stake, and Mr. J. O. Donner was appointed to act until Mr. Wilson had won or lost the cup. The grounds selected were much more pleasant to work over than any that have yet been used here, and birds appeared to be plenty. Leaving town at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, the dogs were cast off at 8.50 in a stubble field. The first brace, Jim and Tammany, did not do much, and at the end of half an hour Tammany was declared the winner.

Drake and Lalla Rookh were then put down. Drake did some very good work while Lalla Rookh did not appear to be herself. At the end of fifty minutes the heat was decided in favor of Drake.

Lucia, and Joy were then put down and at the end of an hour were ordered up to go down again if there is a chance for them to win, neither having done any creditable work.

Bang Bang and Scout were then put down. Both have improved since last year, but Scout had the legs of his successful rival of last year, and after nearly an hour and a half was declared the winner.

We then went to Junch, and after it was over Rue and Luck's Baby were started in a stubble field. Rue was yet quite stiff, but after an hour's work she beat Baby, who had not done much. Rue was getting nearly all the points.

Jilt and Mainspring then ran a capital heat, getting in some good work. Jilt started off with three points, but Mainspring soon found, and after some beautiful work was declared the winner.

soon found, and after some beautiful work was declared the winner.

Vision and the famous Icicle were then put down. Vision was not in good form, her nose being hot and dry, but after a good heat she laid out her antagonist, who also did some good

work.

The last brace, Lady Romo II. and Donald II.; ran rather an ordinary heat, which was won by Lady Romp. This finished a good day's work, having run out the first series of eight heats.

heats,

[Special to the Forest and Stream.]

High Point, N. C., Nov. 18. The Pointer Stake was finished to-night, and one heat in the Setter Stake was run. Tammany and Drake ran a good heat of nearly two hours, Drake winning. Scout and Rue also ran well; Scout won at the end of an hour and a half. Mainspring and Vision ran rather a poor heat, Mainspring winning. Lad Romp II, had a bye. In third series Drake beat Scout after a good heat, and Mainspring beat Lady Romp. Drake then beat Mainspring and won first prize. The judges selected Scout to run with Mainspring for second place, and they agreed to divide. This ended the Pointer Stake.

ALL-AGED SETTER STAKES

onded the Fointer Stake.

ALL-AGED SETTER STAKES.

Of the forty-seven entries for the All-Aged Setter Stakes there were twenty-three starters. They were drawn to run as follows:

JM.—Horace S. Bloodgood, Providence, R. I., red Irish setter dog (Jim—Sniger),

auainst.

against
Belle of the Ball.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Pontiac—Rhoda).

REX.—Geo. R. Wright, Wilkesbarre, Pa., black, white and tan English setter dog (Druid—Bessie Lee), against Saurt II.—Bayard Thayer, Boston, Mass., black English setter bitch (Trim—Sinut).

NELLIE II.—C. Fred. Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., blue belton bitch (Count Noble—Rosalind). against
GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware, Staunton, Tenn., black, white and tan dog (Gladstone—Sue).

DOCTOR DUER—Dr. W. Strother, Lynchburg, Va., black and white ticked dog (Gladstone—Frost), against
REBEL WIND'EM.—John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., blue ticked dog (Count Wind'em—Norna).

DIANA II.—Charles Heath, Newark, N. J., black and white bitch (Dash III.—Diana), BRIDGEPORT.—Fred. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y., black, white and tan dog (Dashing Monarch—Vannette).

DASHING ROVER.—T. F. Taylor, Richmond, Va., black, white nd tan dog (Dash II.—Norna),

and tall dog (Dash II.—Notha),
against
PAUL GLADSTONE.—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black,
white and tan dog (Gladstone—Lavalette).

FOREMAN.—C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., black, white and tan dog (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.),

Pixie.—John C. Higgins, Delaware City, Del., black and white bitch (Dashing Monarch—Primrose).

TILFORD.—G. F. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa., blue belton dog (Darkie—Rosy Morn),

against
PLANTAGENET.—C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., lemon belton dog (Dashing Monarch—Petrel).

PRINCE ROYAL.—A. H. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., blue belton dog (Darkie—Rosy Morn),

against
St. Elmo IV.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., black
white and tan dog (St, Elmo—Clio),

BILLY FLINT.—C. J. Osborn, New York, liver and white dog (Rob Roy—Fanny),

евсено, Jr.—Dr. William Jarvis, Claremont, N. H., red dog, A.R.R. 508 (Elcho—Noreen).

SAM DICK.—Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Rome, Ga., orange and white dog (Ben, Jr.—Opal II.),

against

Princess Helen.—J. Otto Donner, New York, orange and white bitch (Thunder—Bessie).

FLASH.—C. J. Osborn, New York, lemon and white dog (Lincoln—Daisy Dean), a bye.

Belle of the Ball beat Jim.

This finished the work for the day. There has been a slight haze to-day with a gentle breeze, and it has not been so hot. The attendance has been good, and the meeting bids fair to be the best that has been held.

MOTHER DEMDIKE.—Worcester, Mass., Nov. 17.—Editor Forest and Stream: I did not intend to convey the idea that Mother Demdike invariably won over the dogs that I mentioned in my last letter. I know that they have beaten her, but I also know that she has won over them as many, if not more times, than they over her. If she had so many faults as you ascribe to her, would it have been possible for her to have won the cup over champion Memmon, who is considered the best greyhound dog in England, at Cardiff, in July, 1884? Would the special correspondent of the Forest and Stream in giving his report of the last Warwick Show, held in April, 1884, say, in speaking of Mother Demdike, who had just won first and cup: "We saw her here for the first time, and consider her the most perfect greyhound we have ever seen." Could she have beaten Acaha, at Pembroke, Aug. 28, 1884, who the day before at Tenby, won over the well-known Lancashire Witch? Would she at the same show have been awarded the cup for the best dog of all classes over G. Raper's well-known bulldog Robinson Crusoe, S. Darber's celebrated retriever champion Doctor, and Messrs. Charles's Clumber Psycho? Were she so faulty how could one of the judges, whon I mentioned in my last letters, and who is considered by English exhibitors in general as one of the best judges on greyhounds they have, have said, when asked if he had ever seen a better greyhound. "I don't believe I ever have?" The only reason that I can give for her becoming so inferior as you would have her in the last four months is, that she has the same trouble that affected so many dogs, in your opinion, at the last New York Show. If a voyage is going to change a greyhound will all the that the matter was looked up.— H. W. SMITH.

H. W. SMITR.

THE OLEATE REMEDIES.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Editor Forest and Stream: Last week I sent you a few words on the course of treatment I had found so successful in cases of lice on dogs. I now wish to say something more in favor of the oleates and paristic diseases. The oleates have placed in our hands the most effectual means for the treatment of parasitoids that are known. Mange and the eczematous condition of the skin that we so often see in dogs have been rapidly cured with the oleate of copper. Here is my local treatment: Wash the affected parts clean, and soften up the crusts and seales by poultices or hot water mops and cosmoline. Clip the hair from the immediate parts affected and for some distance around it, the better enabling one to remove all accumulated dirt, scurf, etc. An ointment made of cosmoline and oleate of copper of twenty per cent, strength, applied twice daily, will cure the parasitic diseases quicker than anything else. Possibly a bad case of mange would require the strength to be increased to fitty per cent, of copper. Remember that I lay particular stress upon the oleates, and don't be fooled in thinking otherwise. These oleic preparations are grandly effective, cleanly and non-poisonous, and not in the least irritating. Just remember — parasites—oleates.—San Souci Kennels.

DOGS ON RAILROADS.—Editor Forest and Stream: Your comments on the extortion some railroads allow their baggage-masters to practice upon sportsmen traveling with dogs are timely. Another railroad which allows and practices the same extortion is the Long Island Railroad. If any Brooklyn sportsman desires to go eight or nine miles out on the island to Jamaica or further, rabbit shooting, with a comple of small beagles, he must pay the baggage-master 80 cents for the dogs for the trip—nearly double the fare charged for himself. Not satisfied with the above fee, the officials say they do not hold themselves responsible for any loss of or injury to any dogs, as they do not carry the dogs, but allow the baggage-master to. Also, if a person takes a small dog in the smoking-car with him under the seat in his own care, he has the same fee demanded of him. The above is a considerable contrast to many Western railroads, which not only make no charge for dogs when accompanied by their owners, but absolutely refuse to allow their baggage-masters to accept any fee, under penalty of dismissal.—S.

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.—Editor Forest and Stream: Referring to letter of Mr. Gregg, in your issue of the 6th inst., in which he alludes to the formation of skull of the Winlawn Kennel's bitch puppy that received first prize at the Westminster Kennel Club's Non-Sporting Dog Show, held last month, I beg to say the swelling which he noticed was along the suture between the parictal bones, running back to the occipital bone and was the result of an accident a few days before the show, that it has since disappeared entirely, and that if any one cures to verify this statement I will be pleased to have him examine the puppy's head.—W. P. Stevenson, 17 Broad street (New York, Nov. 14, 1884).

TAUNTON BENCH SHOW.—The third annual dog show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, will be held at Taunton, Mass., Dec. 16 to 19. The entries close Dec. 13. The secretary is Mr. William C. Davenport. Dr. Walton, of Boston, will judge. The entry fees in each class will be divided into premiums of sixty and forty per cent., and there are two specials of \$10 each, twenty-two of \$5 each, eight of \$3 each, and thirteen of \$3 each.

TORONTO, Can., Nov. 17.—Editor Forest and Stream: Your criticism of Mother Demdike is quite correct and fully indorsed by the judgment of my old school-fellow and chum, H. S. Miller, of Sherbourne, Dorset, Eng., with whom I have had many a good day's coursing, and in fact at one time knew more about greyhounds than collies.—Grenville Harston.

NEW YORK FANCIERS' SHOW.—As will be seen by a reference to our fixtures, the New York Fanciers' Club propose to bold their third annual exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons, at the Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Mr. Chas. Harker, of 6? Cortlandt street, New York, is the Secretary.

THE NEW ORLEANS DOG SHOW, in connection with the Cotton Centennial Exposition, will be held Jan, 10-18, 1885. The premium list may be had of Chas. Lincoln, Supt., No. 48 Broad street, N. Y. (after Dec. 1, New Orleans, La.) It is expected that favorable terms can be arranged for railroad temporation.

A CANINE ACTOR.—The dog in the play "Rag Baby" draws a salary and supports a family in Boston.

NEW HAVEN SHOW.—New Haven, Conn., Nov. 17— Editor Forest and Stream: The second annual bench show of the New Haven Kennel Club will be held in New Haven on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 18, 19 and 20, 1885. —ED. S. PORTER, Secretary.

CATFISH FOR BELGIUM.—On the 15th inst. Professor Baird sent 100 live catfish to the Belgian Government, by the steamer Rhineland. They were shipped by Mr. E. G. Black-ford, of Fulton Market.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kenuel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

Remult notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed.

3. Sex.

4. Age, or

5. Date of birth, of breeding or

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Owner of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Owner of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Owner of dam.

All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CHAIMED.

1. Sex.

2. Sex.

2. Sex.

2. Sex.

3. Sex.

3. Sex.

4. Age, or

5. Dam, with her sire and dam.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, buyer or seller.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, buyer or seller.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with his sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

6. Dam, with her sire and dam.

8. Dever of sire.

8. Dever of s

for orange tawny and white rough-coated St. Bernards, dog and bitch, whelped Oct. 14, 1881, by Hermit (A.K.R. 23) eut of Irma (A.K.R. 1051).

Kaiser, Kampfer, Klaus. König and Kalli. By the Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., for orange tawny and white, and tawny brindled and white rough-coated St. Bernards, four dogs and one bitch, whelped Oct. 12, 1884, by Hermit (A.K.R. 23), out of Theon (A.K.R. 94), Prince Djalma (instead of Djalma). By Mr. A. O. Wilmerding, New York, for liver spaniel dog, by Black Prince out of Flora II. Pharaoh. By Mr. W. P. Stevenson (Winlawn Kennels), New York, or fawn mastiff dog, whelped May 21, 1884, by Homer out of Queen II. Queen Helen. By Mr. H. B. Topping, Green Village, N. J., for liver and white and ticked pointer bitch, whelped June 26, 1884, by Craft (A.K.R. 1038) out of Temptation.

Colin. By Mr. Clarence W. Taylor, Camden, N. J., for black and white ticked setter oog, whelped Aug. 21, 1884, by Mullin's Jack out of Nell.

Comet (A.K.R. 1648). By the Sans Souci Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa, for sable colletedg, whelped July 27, 1884, by champion Eclipse (B.

white refed setter oog, whelped Aug. 21, 1894, by Mullin's Jack out of Nell.

Comet (A.K.R. 1648). By the Sans Souci Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., for sable collie dog, whelped July 27, 1894, by champion Eclipse (E. 12,949) out of Nesta (A.K.R. 1484).

Mavis (A.K.R. 1651). By the Sans Souci Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., for sable, with while frill. collie bitch, whelped July 27, 1884, by champion Eclipse (E. 12,949) out of Nesta (A.K.R. 1494).

Oda and Orta. By Mr. Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Ont., for St. Bernard bitches, whelped Nov. 7, 1894, by champion Otho (Rollo—Lady Abbess) out of imported Novice.

Diamond State Kennels. By Mr. G. F. Clark, St. George's, Md.

BRED

BRED.

Brenda—Cossack. Capt. Foster's bitch Brenda (Pride of the Border—Kirby) to Mr. N. Jensen's Cossack (Morford's Don-Laverack's Fairy). The breeder is M. J. Elizey, M.D., to whom Brenda was loaned for the purpose.

Ophelia—Hamlet. Mr. W. W. Russell's (New York) bull-bitch Ophelia to bis Hamlet, Oct. 5.

WHELPS.

Ophelia to bis Hamlet, Oct. 5.

\*\*PF\*\* Sce instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Ruby II.\*\* Mr. John M. Leckley's (Galena, Ill.) Chesapeake Bay bitch

Ruby II.\*\* Mr. John M. Leckley's (Galena, Ill.) Chesapeake Bay bitch

Ruby II.\*\* Mr. P. Cullen's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) black cocker spaniel

bitch Darlice. Mr. P. Cullen's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) black cocker spaniel

bitch Darlice. Ar. R. 250), Oct. 7, eight\*\* (two dogs), by champion Obo

II.\*\* (Al. K. 432).

\*\*Bessie T.\*\* Mr. E. S. Hawks's (Ashfield. Mass.) bitch Bessie T. (Glad
stone—Jouno).

\*\*Spatter\*\* The Sans Souci Kennels's (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch

Spotter (A.K.R. 1576), Nov. 1, eight (three dogs), by Mr. Hext M.

\*\*Perry's wolf collie Bruno.

\*\*Aovice.\*\* Mr. Fred. W. Rotbcra's (Simeoe, Ont.) rough-coated St.

Bernard bitch Novice, Nov. 7, three bitches, by his champion Otho

(A.K.R. 483).

\*\*SALES.\*\*

### SALES.

(A.K.B. 483).

SALES.

\*\*SALES.\*\*

\*\*SALES.\*\*

\*\*Total Apricot fawn pug dog (Young Toby—Tantrums), by the Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Jiass., to Mr. John W. Foster, Clinton, Mass.

\*\*Foreman.\*\*

\*Foreman.\*\*

Beagle dog, by Mr. E. S. Hawks, Asbfield, Mass., to Mr. Louis Melchor, Battle Creek, Mich.

\*\*Obhelia.\*\*

Dark brinde bull-bitch, by Mr. W. W. Russell, New York, to Mr. Tony Fastor, same place.

\*\*Alks Jennie Melles.\*\*

\*\*Darks valle collie bitch (champion Rex. A.K.R. H. M. To the Sans Sos. Keanels.\*\*

In to the Sans Sos. Keanels.\*\*

\*\*Darks valle collie bitch (A.K.R. 199), sister to champion Lorna Doone, by Mr. James Watson. Philadelphia, Pa., to the Sans Soud Kennels, same place.

\*\*Rothsuy.\*\*

\*\*R

### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

### No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

E.S. B., Charlottectown, P. E. Island.—Can you inform me at what age a bitch can be bred? Ans. Sometimes as early as eight or nine months. It varies in different individuals.

H. J., Dover, N. H.—A bitch nursing a litter of puppies belches up food which the puppies eat with great relish. Is not this an extraordinary incident? Ans. It is quite common for bitches to do this.

C. H., Paris, Ill.—What is the matter with my pointer dog. He has a fit when I take him a hunting? Ans. You tell us nothing about your dog save that he is sick. Give symptoms, age, manner of feeding, etc.

W. F. D. Somerset Mass—My heards dog. (fffren months eld) has

ing, etc.

W. E. D. Somerset, Mass.—My beagle dog (fifteen months old) has got a large bunch close under left ear. It grew there in a short time and does not seem to be sore. This morning I noticed his chops were swelling quite badly. Appetite not good; seems to be dumpish. Can you tell me what the trouble is, and what I can do for it? Ans. It is difficult to prescribe from your description of symptoms. It may be an abscess or a tumor which in time will require to be lanced. You had better get a veterinary to look at the animal.

Houng Franklyn—I have a saven months old beaute, bound, who

had better get a veterinary to look at the animal.

Hourn, Brooklyn.—I have a seven months old beggle hound, who
has been a little weak and crooked in forelegs. So I have been feedang her teaspoontful powdered bone daily. Every time she comes in
he house, she goes to a place where the plaster on the wall is broken
ond tries to ear the same. Please tell me if I should feed ber anyhing to satisfy her taste for the plaster, and if so what, how, and in
what quantities? Ans. You do not say what ber diet is, but she eviently requires bone-making food. Increase the powdered bone to
not tablespoonful daily with her food which sould consist chiefly of
atmend and milk with a little lime water—a tablespoonful adde.!.

C. Frie, Procedure and procedure in the place of the powdered bone to

oatmeal and milk with a little lime water—a tablespoonful adde.1.

F. G., Erie, Pa.—My cocker pup was four months old yesterday, and has been the picture of health in every respect but one, viz.: For about six weeks he bas been troubled more or less by an eruption along his belly and sides, under hus armpits, and on his legs. A small gathering of pus would appear, and in a ccuple of days break, form a dry scab, and itch, ct., and which, from all I can learn, is blotch, or puppy mange. The kennel people from whom I bought him have twice sear in a a bottle of a fluid ointment, which seemed to be composed of flour sulphur, turpentine, etc. This removed the cruption

for the time being, but after a few days it would appear again. The last application I made was about a week ago, using the last of the ontment; there were then two or three scabs which had not entirely disappeared, now there are eight or ten spots just developing along his belly. It seems to me he ought to bave something internally first and that the ointment should then be applied to remove the disease after it was driven to the surface. However, I know nothing about doe's diseases or their cure, and beg you to prescribe for him through your columns. He is fed three times a day. His food has been cooked vegetables, bread and milk, and latterly well-cooked meat twice a week bas been given him; have carefully avoided grease in his food. His kennel is warm, dry and clean, but I am afraid he has been that the ointmext would run out before the last trace of the eruption had disappeared, and before I could get more it would get under headway again, and not having the formula for it, I had to await the pleasure of the kennel people. Ans. The ointment is very well, but does not reach the seat of the trouble. Try this: Donovan's solution, one and one-half drachms; simple syrup, one-half ounce; water to make four ounces; dose, twelve drops three times a day for three days, then increase dose by three drops every three days until one-half tea-spoonful is reached, when stop. This medicine is polson (arsenle) and must not be given on an empty stomach. If the animal loses appetite or vomits, you are giving too much and must reduce the dose.

Worms in Dogs, one dose a cure. "Cross Keys, Newport, Mon., April 1, 1878.—A very valuable retriever of mine had been losing his coat and looking very thin, and although treated by a veterinary and dog fancier, he did not in any way improve, so I gave him one-balf of a Naldire's Powder, and in twenty-five minntes he evacuated 27 feet of a very broad tapeworm. My dog is now doing well on one-half of the food he bad before, and I say with others that no one possessing dogs should be without Naldire's Powders. C. Lewis." Naldire's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1. Manufacturers: Wright & Holdswortb, 3 Spur street, London, England.—Adv.

### Bifle and Tray Shooting.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

BULL'S HEAD RIFLE CLUB.—Officers elected for the ensuing year: M. Dorrler, President; E. Holzmann, Vice-President; A. Lober, Secretary; S. F. C. Weber, Treasurer; G. Zimmermann. Cuptain. Scores shot Thursday, Nov. 13, 12-ring target, possible 120; G. Zimmermann 118, M. Dorrler 118, C. Rein 117, E. Holzmann 117, A. Lober 117, V. Steinbach 115, H. Kroeger 112, A. M. Hesser 112, J. T. Sbridan 112, A. Ringler 111, J. Schneider 110, H. Gunther 110, J. Jordan 110, S. F. C. Weber 108, J. Weltze 108, B. Walter 108, G. Wendelken 106, S. Walter 108, J. Weltze 108, B. Walter 108, G. Wendelken 101, A. Shaw 99, H. Zubiller 99, J. Dorr 95.—A. LOBER, Sec'y.
GUTTENBERG, N. J.—Open sigbt match between L. Vogel, the open sigbt champion, against M. Dorrler, of the Bull's Head Rifle Club, 109 shots a side, distance 200 yds., German ring target, possible 250;

250:						_		0 11
200.			e m					
		1	I. Dorr	ler.				
1		23	32 17	23	19 24	25	20	19-210
2			22 18		23 24		22	13-189
3			20 22		20 09		09	22-184
4	24	14	24 25	20	21 19	20	10	24-209
5		24	22 23	19	00 17	19	21	20-183
6		23	24 10		20 23		21	21-214
7		21	15 24		21 18		18	21-198
8		20	19 21		23 21		20	20-210
9	20	23	24 19		19 23	19	17	22-204
10		21	21 22	19	23 23	22	20	21-216-2017
			L. Vog	el				
1	99	18	20 19		13 21	20	21	40 400
1								19-198
2		22	18 19		23 17		07	21-189
3	23	20	19 18	20	13 19	23	19	16-190
4,		24	19 07	21	22 24		15	18-185
5		15	15 25		19 16		21	17-191
6			14 15		13 19		19	20-167
7		16	18 20	21	06 22	15	13	23-177
8,	25	14	13 09	19	16 23	14	21	16-170
9		12	18 19		20 21		20	21-177
10	410	25	13 24	17	13 23	24	20	18-193-183
ROSTON N	Toy 15 - 7the	otto	ndonoc	of T	Colont	EF411	40	down supe for in

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The attendance at Walnut Hill to-day was fair During the first part of the day a heavy northwest wind prevailed, which moderated during the afternoon. Below are the bestrecords of the day:

which moderated during the afternoon. Below are the best records of the day:

C E Berry: Creedmoor Practice Match.

C E Berry: 5445555045-47 N F Tufts: ... 4444544534-41 A E Barnes ... 54554454455-46 J S Gilmore ... 5443444364-40 F S Stetson ... 54554454454-41 H A Lewis ... 434453444-40 J Payson (mil) .544344545-43 H S Sturgis (mil) .544344543-40 S James. ... 454544444-33 H S Sturgis (mil) .544344543-40 W Cbarles ... 454554454-47 Pavis ... 545544545-45 A C Adams ... 445554555-47 R Davis ... 545544645-45 A C Adams ... 445554545-46 W H Oler ... 4354555454-44 W W Charles ... 7 7 10 9 8 10 9 9 8 10-87 W Charles ... 7 7 10 9 8 10 8 7 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 C H Gregory ... 9 8 10 5 9 8 5 8 9 9-80 C H Gregory ... 9 8 10 5 9 8 5 8 9 9-80 C E Berry ... 7 6 9 10 9 9 8 10 8 7 8 8 C H Usshing ... 8 10 9 4 6 8 6 8 9 6-70 A E Barnes ... 8 10 9 5 9 10 10 9 7 8 E Barnes ... 8 6 6 4 9 9 5 9 10 10 9 7 8 N FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2 —Shell Mound was well attended to

H cushing.

8 10 9 4 6 8 6 8 9 6-79

A E Barnes.

8 10 9 4 6 8 9 6-79

A E Barnes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2—Shell Mound was well attended toduy, the majority of the marksmen putting in their time practicing
at the targets to get their hands in before the meeting of the Rifle
Association. Company E, First Infantry, Captain Teller, held its
regular monthly shoot for marksmen's badges. Springiteld rifles
were used, and ten shots were fired at the double distances. Following are the best scores:

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 11.—An event of considerable interest was the match between teams selected from the Worcester City Guards, Company A. Second Regiment of the State Militia, and vererans of the war of the Rebelliou, members of the George H. Ward Post, No. 10, G. A. R., Department of Massachusetts. The distance was 300 ds., with a possible thirty-five, seven rounds per man, the
was 200yds, with a possible thirty-five, seven rounds per man, the result was as follows:
GARDNER, Mass., Nov. 12.—At the weekly meet at Hackmatack Range to-day, the Gardner Rifle Club had the Leominster Rifle Club. of Leominster, as guests. A match between the two was shot. All conditions were favorable. The American decimal target was used. There were two strings of 10 shots each; distance, 200yds., shooting off-land, with a possible score of 200. The result was as follows:  Gardner.
There were two strings of 10 shots each; distance, 200yds, shooting off-land, with a possible score of 200. The result was as follows:  GT Ellsworth 93 83—176 CE Foster. 76 71—147 A Mathews. 76 82—158 J W Flwell. 63 70—133 I M Dodge. 84 68—152 G W Foster. 64 69—133 L Walker. 67 75—142 W H Wood. 72 85—130 Chester Hinds. 69 72—141 J Symonds. 55 60—125 W C Loveland. 68 69—137 E N Pitts 65 60—125 G C Goodell. 65 69—138 E N Pitts 65 60—125 S B Hildreth. 59 71—130 R F Walker. 62 85—120 Wm Austin. 54 43—97 E Musson. 46 62—108 Wm Austin. 54 43—97 E Musson. 46 62—108 Chas Engell. 30 34—64—183 F Fwalker. 62 85—120 W CRUSETER, Mass.—Nov, 13.—The first of the fail series of meets at Pine Greve Range occurred to-day. In the Creedmoor match, out of a possible thirty-five, the result was as follows: A C Brown. 4450555—31 CA Allen. 5444445—30 S CB Smith. 4756454—32 A L Rice. 454444—28 S Burton. 3445555—31 A Mills. 494444—38 S Burton. 4445355—31 A Mills. 494444—34 S Shirth Regiment of the State Militia, were at their range for a little practice. The score was as follows: Corp I E H Hoar. 33443—18 Private George Finan. 44492—14 Sergt A E Willard. 444343—18 Private J Enright. 0420—0  THE TRAP.
S B Hildreth
of a possible thirty-five, the result was as follows: A C Brown. 4455555-38 C A Allen. 5444445-30 S C B Smith 4*56454-43 A L Rice. 4454444-29 S Burton. 3445555-21 A Mills. 4344444-29 Thos Leighton. 444455-30 ASHUERNHAM, Mass., Nov. 11.—A squad of the Rice Guards. Com-
pany E. Sixth Regiment of the State Militia, were at their range for a little practice. The score was as follows: Lieut A S Fullford
THE TRAP.  BEST CLAY-PIGEON GUN.
Editor Forest and Stream: May we ask the opinion of your readers (in answer to numerous inquiries received by us) as to the best gun direspective of name of
maker; analysis to break the Eigovasy Chay-pigeon? Al. Bandle, of Cincinnati, writes: "In my experience at clay-bird shooting I have come to the conclusion that a 10-gauge gun weighing from 3½ to 10 pounds, 30 to 32-inch barrel, full choke, is about the best gun to use. The weight and length is a matter of choice. I prefer a 30-inch as it is easie-t to handle, and just as effective as a 32."
J. E. Miller, of Cincinnati, writes: "My experience at the trap has taught me that a 12-bore is not the size to use; a trap gun ought to he 10-bore, 32-inch barrels, both barrels full choke, weight of gun 9½ to 10 pounds. I do not think it necessary to have a gun weigh more
than 10 pounds. I find that weight sufficiently heavy to stand the racket, 'as the saying is. One using a light gun is sure to shake it to pieces; again, a light 12-bore gun will not shoot up to the 10-hores at the trap; it has been tried and tried, but without success; but occasionally you will find a man who is satisfied that the 12-bore gun
A proutinent AI shot "Anonymous" writes: "For shooting at pigeous thrown from fourth notch, I prefer a 10-gauge gun, full taper chock, with either 30, 31 or 32-inch barrels, both bored alike. Weight of gun
weight having little to do with the shooter provided the gun is not too heavy at muzzle, or does not strain or tire the arm in handling. The weight of the zun—in choosing for purchase—should be governed by
the strength of the manufer many autocates of the 12 gage favance most excellent ideas relative to the hard hitting of their favorite caliber, and they are justly cutified to full credit for all they advance in favor of their favorite; but all other things being equal, such as
Editor Forest and Stream:  May we ask the opinion of your readers (in answer to numerous inquirles received by us) as to the best gun (irrespective of name of maker) adapted to break the Ligowsky clay-pigeon? Al. Bandle, of Cincinnait, writes: "In my experience at clay-bird shooting I have come to the conclusion that a logauge gun weighing from \$9\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10 pounds, \$30 to \$2\$-inch barrel, full choke, is about the best gun to use. The weight and length is a matter of chocks. In other to be the stream to use. The weight and length is a matter of chocks. In other a \$6\$ to 10 pounds, \$30 to \$2\$-inch barrel, full choke, is about the best gun to use. The weight and length is a matter of chocks. In other a \$6\$-inch as it is easies to handle, and just as effect. "My experience at the trap has taken to be the control of the stream of the control of the stream of the control of the stream of the stream of the control of the stream of the control of the stream of the control of the control of the stream of the control of the control of the stream of the control of the cont
second is required to throw closer taken the first, and I think the first an excellent one."  Col. John M. Barbour, of Louisville, writes: "This is a difficult question to answer; but I will give you my opinion formed from
second is required to throw closer than the first, and I think the idea an excellent one.  Col. John M. Barbour, of Louisville, writes: "This is a difficult question to answer; but I will give you my opinion formed from what I nave the property of the average shooter I would day, at life hirds, a 94 to 10-pound gun, 10 gauge, modified choka 30-pounds were stated to the control of the same, have a control of the control of
equal footing with the giants, who can handle a 12-pound gun as easily as the small man can hadle an 8-pound, and with his 6 or 7drs, of powder give little show to the 8-pound gun with 4drs. I do hope we will next year get a national convention to adopt a set of rules
that will be acceptable to the clubs generally; rules for live-hird snooting, also for all target and wing-shooting, and I would gladly give my aid to any move in that direction. Suppose you make the move? We expect to shoot the great American Field Championship
On the second day of the New England Trap-Shooters' Tournament, on the grounds of the Boston Gim Club, at Wellington, Mass., almost all of the first day's shooters remained to carry through the remaining part of the programme. The day, though fine, still a good wind kept down and prevented many full scores; but a splendid day's sport was had. This is merely the heginning, and it augurs well for the future of this organization, the general good will evinced, and the evident determination which manifested itself everywhere that all would do their best to have the first shoot a success.
remaining part of the programme. The day, incough me, sunia good wind kept down and prevented many full scores; but a splendid day's sport was had. This is merely the heginning, and it augurs well for the future of this organization, the general good, will evinced, and
the evident determination which mannesized used severy were that all would do their best to have the first shoot a success. First event, 5 single birds, 18yds. rise.—Dickey first, Wilbar second, Sampson third.
First event, 5 single birds, 18yds. rise.—Dickey first, Wilbar second, Sampson third.  Second event, 5 single birds.—Wilbar and Johnson first, Sampson second and Dickey thi d.  Third event, 5 single birds—Johnson and Wilbar first, Dickey second, Webber third.  Fourth event, 3 nair doubles—Webber first, Wilbar second, Dickey
tbird. Fifth event—7 single birds, 18yds.: Eager. 1011111—6 Gerrish. Perry. 1011111—5 Pratt. 100000000000000000000000000000000000
Stanton.         .001111-6         Francis.         .1100111-5           Souther.         .0000001-1         Bxmith.         .0100100-2           Schaefer.         .00100 w-1         Bartlett.         .0000001-1           Dickey.         .111111-7         Goud.         .1011110-5
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Dickey and Tidsbury Brst, Eager second, Perry third, and Allen
tourth.  Sixth event—7 birds, 1 trap;  Eager
Davis         0011110 - 4         Allen         1100111 - 5           Davaton         1110100 - 4         Wilbar         1100101 - 4           Dickey         110111 - 6         Atwell         0.010010 - 3           Dickey         010011 - 4         Webber         1111011 - 6
Francis. 111101— 6 Bartlett
Francis
Sampson         10 10 10-3         Nichols         11 11 11-1           Wilbar         01 10 11-4         Holden         10 01 01-2           Perry         01 00 10-2         Allen         .01 11 10-2           Dickey         00 10 11-3         Atwell         .11 00 01-3
Webber11 11 11—6

FOREST AND STREAM.	[Nov. 20, 1884.
Webber and Nichols first, Eager and Francis second, Allen third, Dickey and Holden fourth.  Eighth event—7 birds, 5 traps: Eager 101111—6 Ferry 1110101—5 Eager 1010101—5 Eager 1010101—5 Eager 1010101—5 Eager 1010100—8 Eager 1010101—5 Eager 1010000—2 Eager 1010101—5 Eager 1010000—2 Eager 1010101—7 Eager 1010000—2 Eager 1010101—7 Eager 1010000—2 Eager 1010101—7 Eager 1010000—2 Eager 1010101—6 Eager 1010101—7 Eager 1010101—7 Eager 1010101—7 Eager 201010101—7 Eager 20101010101—7 Eager 201010101010101010101010101010101010101	WELLINGTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—The weekly shoot of the Malden Gun Club to-day was largely attended. The gold medal taken hy Brackett last week was returned hy him, he heing unable to be present, and in the context for the same Adams was the victor. The other events were as follows:  1. Brye birds—Sanborn first, Efeld second.  2. Frye hirds—Sanborn first, Scott second.  3. Three pair doubles—Field first, Sanborn second.  4. Three pair doubles—Field first, Scott second.  5. Frye blackbirds—Scott and Field first, Draper and Adams second.  6. Frye blackbirds—Scott and Field first, Draper and Adams second.  7. Frye blackbirds—Scott and Field first, Adams second.  8. Five birds—Field, Scott and Pratt first, Adams and Stanton second, Souther third.  9. Three pair doubles—Stanton first, Draper second, Morgan third.  10. Ten hirds—Field and Adams first, Scott and Stanton second, Souther third.  11. Five birds, 5 traps—Souther and Field first, Hunter second, Souther third.  12. Five birds, 5 traps—Field first, Morgan second, Warren and Pratthird.  13. Five birds, 5 traps—Field first, Adams second, Warren and Pratthird.  14. Miss and out—taken by Adams and Field.  CHCAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—The third medal shoot of the gun club of Chicago, took place at Grand Crossing, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 4. Tame pigeons were used, and the conditions were: 15 birds to each man from 5 ground traps, use of both barrels. English rules, guns handcaped according to gauge. Mr. Frank Cloyde the medal whice, White, Magin and Stone at 29yds. Hough at 27yds, the seat at 39yds. Frank Floyd club, and and stone at 29yds. Hough at 27yds, the seat at 39yds. Frank Floyde. In the medal whice, Frank Floyde. In 101111111010—11 English condition to the seat at 39yds. Frank Floyde. He medal whice, Frank Floyde. In 101111111010—12 English rules was at 39yds. Frank Floyde. In 101111111010—14 English condition to the seat at 39yds. Frank Floyde. In 101111111010—15 English rules. Sec 39yds. Frank Floyde. In 101111111010—16 English condition to the seat at 39yds. Frank F
Davis first, Eager and Rowell second, Perry and Tirrell third, Ger-	——————————————————————————————————————
Eager	A.—Atlantic, B.—Beverly, B.Q.—Bay of Quinte. Bo.—Boston. B.H.—Bunker Hill. Car.—Carolina. C.—Columbia. C.—Cleve—Cleveland. D.—Dorchester. E.R.—East River. H.—Hull. Hv.—Haverbill. H.R.—Hudson River. J.—Jeffries. J.C.—ersey City. K.—Knickerbocker. King.—Kingston. L.—Lynn. Larch.—Arontreal. May 22. Charleston—Car. Y.C. 5 starters: Ale Revort. Stella 1. Third class, petrel w. o. On. Port Morris.—K.Y.C. E'rist class, 5 starters: Hattie 1. Pennant for best time, Gracie; Hyslop prize for cabin yachts over 2ft., Undine; Mott cup, Gracie 1. Fourth Class, 6 starters: Liblie S. St. C. S. S. S. Y.C. 1; Greta D. Y.C. 2. Keels, 3 starters: Liblie S. S. Y.C. 1; Erity J.C. 2. Second class centerboards, 5 starters: Kittle H.Y.C. 1; Zulu S. R.Y.C. 2. Reels, 10 starters: Veyer W.L. Y.C. 1; Spray Q. Y.C. 2: Pet Q. Y.C. 3. Fourth class centerboards, 5 starters: Kittle H.Y.C. 1; Zulu S. R.Y.C. 2. Reels, 10 starters: Veyer W.L. Y.C. 1; Spray Q. Y.C. 2: Pet Q. Y.C. 3. Fourth class centerboards, 5 starters: Flora Lee S. S. Y.C. 1; Spray Q. Y.C. 2: Pet Q. Y.C. 3. Starters: Veger W.L. Y.C. 1; Diel J.C. 2. Second class, 3 starters: Flora Lee S. S. Y.C. 1; Spray Q. Y.C. Elass, 3 starters: Vesper W.L. Y.C. 1; Diel J.C. 2. Second class, 3 starters: Flora Lee S. S. Y.C. 1; Diel J.C. 2. Second class, 3 starters: Flora Lee S. S. Y.C. 1; Whiff S.R.Y. C. 2; Nancy W. Y.Y.C. 3. Keels, 5 starters: Vesper W.L. Y.C. 1; Diel J.C. 2. Second class, 3 starters: Flora Lee S. S. Y.C. 1; Trird class, 4 starters: Rounder S. Starters: Flora Lee S. S. Y.C. 1; Whiff S.R.Y. C. 2; Nancy W. Y.Y.C. 3. Keels, 5 starters: Vesper W.L. Y.C. 1; Diel J.C. 2. Second class, 3 starters: Rankler 1. Third class, 4 starters: Triton 1. Fourth class, 2 starters: Vesper W.L. Y.C. 1; Diel J.C. 2. D. Crockett W. O. Second
 Sixteenth event—s plan touthets.  Eager 10 10 10 10—3 Stark 11 10 01—4 Webber 01 11 00—3 Kirkwood 10 10 10—8 Dickey 11 10 11—4 Carey 11 11 10—5 Gerrish 11 00 11—4 Carey 11 11 10—5 Gerrish 11 00 11—4 Farrar 10 11 00—1 Law 10 00 11—3 Rowell 11 10 10—4 Law 10 00 11—3 Rowell 11 10 10—4 Carey first, Francis and Stark second, Eager third.  The money prizes presented by the Boston Gun Club were awarded as follows: For the first best average, H. W. Eager, Wilhar and Dickey second, Perry third, Holden, Sampson and Bartlett fourth, Gerrish fifth.  CONNECTICUT.—Windsor, Conn., Nov. 12.—Team State Championship Badge:	class, 6 starters: Pet 1, Niobe 2. Third class, 4 starters: Flora Lee 1; Elsie 2.  June 1, New York.—Eclipse Y.C. 7 starters: Corinna K. 1.  2, New York.—Eclipse Y.C. 7 starters: Corinna K. 1.  2, New York.—Eclipse Y.C. 7 starters: Corinna K. 1.  3, New York.—Eclipse Y.C. 7 starters: Triton 1. Sloops. First class, 2 starters: Achlon 1. Second class, 3 starters: Roamer 1. Third class, 5 starters: Romeyn 1. Fifth class, 4 starters: Coroneyn 1. Fifth class, 4 starters: C. Van Voorhis 1. Second class, 2 starters: Mary Keegan 1. Third class, 2 starters: Tidal Wave 1. Fourth class, 5 starters: Narrice 1.  2. Philadelphia.—Q.C.Y.C. First class, 2 starters: Sunbeam 1. Second class, 4 starters: Mnerva 1, Consort 2, Third class, 4 starters; M. S. Thomas 1, Nahma 2. Fourth class, 4 starters; M. S. Thomas 1, Nahma 2. Fifth class, 4 starters; T. J. Fratt 1, Firsno 2. Fifth class, 4 starters: T. J. Fratt 1, Firsno 2. Fifth class, 4 starters: T. J. Fratt 1, Firsno 2. Fifth class, 4 starters: T. J. Fratt 1, Firsno 2. Fifth class, 4 starters:

class, 7 starters; Whimbrel I. Third class, 3 starters; Aelle I. Seventh class, 5 starters; Rex I. Eighth class, 2 starters; Aelle I. Seventh class, 5 starters; Rex I. Eighth class, 2 starters; Aele I. Seventh class, 5 starters; Mulice I. Ottoliner; Mote cup, Gracie.

3. South yachs over 27f. Undiner; Mote cup, Gracie.

3. South yachs over 27f. Undiner; Mote cup, Gracie.

3. South yachs over 27f. Undiner; Mote cup, Gracie.

3. South yachs atters; Lillie S.B.Y.C. 1; Egir J.C. 2. Second class centerboards, 5 starters; Lizzle Warner S.B. Y.C. 1; Crit J. L. 1. Z. 2. Z. 1. Z. 2. Z. 1. Z. 1. Z. 1. Z. 2. Z. 1. Z. 1. Z. 2. Z. 2. Z. 1. Z. 2. Z

3 traps.

WORCESTER, Nov. 11.—There was a fair attendance at the meet to-day in the contest for the South End Gun Club Sweepstake. The result of the events was as follows:

1. Five glass halls—W. L. Davis 1st, H. W. Webber 2d, L. R. Hudson 3d.

2. Five glass halls—W. L. Davis and A. Bowditch divide 1st, W. L. Shepard 2d, B. Smith 3d.

3. Five clay-pigeons—B. Smith 1st, W. L. Shepard 2d, W. L. Davis 3d.

4. Five clay-hirds—H. W. Webher 1st, W. L. Davis and G. Dava 3d.

3d.

4 Five clay-hirds—H. W. Wehher 1st, W. L. Davis and A. Bowditch divide 2d, C. Doon 3d.

6. Five glass balls—M. D. Gilman 1st, W. L. Davis 2d.

6. Five glass oals—II. Stillard 18, W. L. 2018 A. W. 1978 A. W. 19

E. A. Folsom, Windsor, Conn., winner, 50 clay-pigeons, 18yds. rise, 3 traps.

June 17. Nahant.—D.Y.C. Open Race. First class, 5 starters: Huron E.Y.C. 1. Second class, 7 starters: Shadow B.Y.C. 1. Nimbus Bo.Y.C. 2. Lapwing E.Y.C. 3, Magic L.Y.C. 4. Third class, 13 starters: Kittie H.Y.C. 1, Transit H.Y.C. 2, Niobe D.Y.C. 3, Black Cloud C.A.Y.C. 4.

19. Hohoken.—N.J.Y.C. First class, 5 starters: Lily R. 1. Second class, 5 starters: Sophia Emma 1. Third class, 5 starters: Fanny 1.

second class, 5 starters; Sopnia Emma 1. Third class, 5 starters; Famp 1.

21. Hull.—H.Y.C. Pennant Race, First class, no entries. Second class centerhoards, no entries. Keels, 2 entries: Transit 1.

Third class, 2 starters; Seabird 1. Fourth class, 2 starters; Joker 1. Fifth class, 7 starters; Imogen 1.

24. Montgomery.—I. of H.Y.C. First class, 2 starters; Claude 1. Second class, 4 starters; Jennie S. 1. Third class, 2 starters; Uncas 1.

24. Minnetonka Y.C. 5 starters; Lazy Jane 1, Helen 2.

24. New Haven.—N.H.Y.C. First class, 2 starters; Wild Pigeon 1. Second class, 9 starters; Flora 1. Third class, 5 entries: Stranger 1. Fourth class, 17 io w. o.

25. New York,—C.Y.C. First class, 2 entries; Emilie 1. Second class, 3 starters; Zig Zag 1. Third class, 4 starters; Henry Gray 1. Fourth class, 4 starters; Henry Fisher 1.

26. New Orleans,—Southern Y.C. Schooners, 8 starters; Zoe 1. Sloops, 4 starters: Dora D. Cats, 8 starters; Jw. Elmer 1.

Sloops, 4 starters: Dora D. Cats, 8 starters: J. W. El-mer 1.
27. Marblehead.—E.Y.C. Annual Regatta, Schooners, first class: Foruma w. o. Second class, 5 starters: Clio 1, Harblinger 2, Sloops and cutters, first class, 6 starters: Bedouin 1, Wenonah 2, Second class, 5 starters: Shadow 1, Hera 2,

1, Hera z.
28, Toronto,—Tor, Y.C. Race, 4 starters: Iris 1.
29, New York,—Match. Clara beats Peerlesss, both Americus Y.C.

28. Toronto.—Tor.Y.C. Race, 4 starters: Iris 1.
29. New York.—Match. Clara beats Peerlesss, both Americus Y.C.
29. New York.—Match. Pirate beats Nemo, both of New York.
30. Quincy.—Q.Y.C. First Championship. First class: Queen Mab. w. o. Second class, 4 starters: Pet 1, Spray 2. Third class, 4 starters: Hash 1. Second class, 2 starters: Sea Rohin 1.
Third class, 4 starters: Netite Thorp 1. Fourth class; Maggie w. o. Cats, first class, 3 starters: Lizzie R. 1, Second class, 4 starters: Netile Thorp 1. Fourth class; Maggie w. o. Cats, first class, 3 starters: Lizzie R. 1, Second class, 4 starters: Mayotta 1. Third class, 5 starters: Netile 1. Fourth class: Vaddie w. o.

— Monument Beach.—Filt-Iris Match for set of colors: Fiirt 1.
July 1. Trenton.—B.Q.Y.C. Second class, 4 starters: Iolanthe 1, Gracie 2. Enid 3.

1. Kingston.—First class, starters: Garfield 1. Second class, 4 starters: Misk 1.
2. Staten Island.—Sweepstakes, 4 starters: Whisk 1.
4. Larchmont.—Larch.Y.C. Sloops, first class, 3 starters: Fanita 1. Second class, 2 starters: Schemer 1. Third class, 5 starters: Lewel 1.
4. Larchmont.—Larch.Y.C. Sloops, first class, 3 starters: Chemann 1. Fifth class, 4 starters: Fairie 1. Cats, 2 starters: Jewell 1.
4. Staten Island.—Match. Our Own, Newark Y.C., beats Falcon, P.A.Y.C.
4. Ipswich.—First class, 7 starters: Fatinitza. C.A.Y.C. 1, Vonus C.A.Y.C. 2, Foam 3. Second class, 12 starters: Hestia C.A. Y.C. 1, Sassacus C.A. Y.C. 2.
4. Jersey City.—Occanic Y.C.' First class, 4 starters: Peter O'Brien 1. Second class, 2 starters: Teaser 1. Third class, 2 starters: Teaser 1. Third class, 2 starters: Teaters Teaser 1. Third class, 2 starters: Teaters: Teaters Class, 2 starters: Shadow B.Y.C.

1. Second class certerboards, 4 starters: Shadow B.Y.C.
1. Second class certerboards, 4 starters: Shadow B.Y.C.

O'Brien 1. Second class, 2 starters: Teaser 1. Third class, 2 starters: Tough 1.

4. Boston City Regatta,—First class, 2 starters: Maggie B.Y.C. 1. Second class centerboards, 4 starters: Shadow B.Y.C. 1. Magne L.Y.C. 2. Keels, 7 starters; Hera B.Y.C.-1, Lapwing E.Y.C. 2. Schooner class: Bessie B.Y.C. 4. C. 4. On prize awarded. Third class, centerboards, 14 starters: Black Cloud C.A.Y.C. 1, Queen Mab H.Y.C. 2. Thisbe S.B.Y.C. 3, Seabird Bo.Y.C. 4. Keels, 18 starters; Banneret D.Y.C. 1, Transit H.Y.C. 2. Fourth class: cdnerboards, 22 starters; Joker H.Y.C. 1, Seraphine S.B.Y.C. 2, Flora Lee S.B.Y.C. 3, Niobe D.Y.C. 4, Imogen H.Y.C. 5. Keels, 12 starters; Meteor D.Y.C. 1, Charlotte S.B.Y.C. 2, Flora Lee S.B.Y.C. 3, Niobe D.Y.C. 4, Imogen H.Y.C. 5. Keels, 12 starters; Meteor D.Y.C. 1, Charlotte S.B.Y.C. 2, Flora Lee S.B.Y.C. 1, D. Crockett H.Y.C. 2, Jennie L. L.Y.C. 3, Pearl L.Y.C. 4, Second class, centerboards, 6 starters: Rattlesnake L.Y.C. 1, Twilight W.L.Y.C. 2, Alice L.Y.C. 3, Raven W.L.Y.C. 4, Keels, 4 starters: Vesper W.L.Y.C. 1, Inez W.L.Y.C. 2, Iris L.Y.C. 3, Third class, 10 starters: Crescent W.L.Y.C. 1, Firt S.B.Y.C. 2, Spray L.Y.C. 3, Else Q.Y.C. 4. Milwaukee.—Chi.Y.C. 2 starters: Wasp 1. 4, Port Orange.—P.O.Y.C. First class, 2 starters: Gretchen 1, Second class, 3 starters; Annie 1. Third class, 2 starters: Comet 1.

4. Port Orange. —P.O.Y.C. First class, 2 starters: Gre tchen 1. Second class, 3 starters: Annie 1. Third class, 2 starters: Comet 1.
 4. Cleveland. —Clev. Y.Ass. First class, S. H. Ives 1, Louise 2. Second class, Fanchon 1, Lulu 2, Scud 3, Charoy 4, Rover 5. Third class, Lady Ida 1, Freddie 2, Trio 3.
 4. Monument Beach. —B.Y.C. Eighty-fourth Race. First Open Sweepstakes for Cats. First class, 4 starters: Surprise Mon. Beach 1, Mattle B.Y.C. 2. Second class, 7 starters: Eleanor B.Y.C. 1, Echo, Chatham 2. Third class, 3 starters: Clara B. B.Y.C. 1, Dolly B.Y.C. 2.
 5. Monument Beach. —B.Y.C. Soth Race. First for Buzzard's Bay Champlonship. First class cats, 4 starters: Mattle 1 and penuant, Flirt 2. Second class sloops and cats, no starters. Second Flirt-Iris match sailed at same time; won by Flirt, taking colors.
 5. San Francisco. —Pac. Y.C., 5 starters: Lurline 1, Fleur de Lis 2, Nellie 3, Annie 4.
 6. Point Clear Ala. —First class, 3 starters: Virginia 1, Never Tell 2. Second class, 3 starters: Ruby 1, Tempest 2. Fourth class, 4 starters: T. Pierce, Jr. 1, Mamie H. 2.
 9. Marblehead. — B.Y.C. 86th Race. First Championship. First class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 2 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third class, 3 starters: Witch 1 and pennant, Peri 2. Third c

Philadeipnia.—Q.Y.O. Challenge Cup, M. S. Thomas beats Nahma.
 Dorchester.—D.Y.C. 81st Race. First class, 4 starters: Seamp 1, Niobe 2. Third class, 6 starters: Mirage 1, Nonpareil 2.
 Bridgeport Match.—Americus beats Alice.
 Match Torpedo.—J.C.Y.C. beats Willie H.R.Y.C.
 East Boston.—J.C. First Chaupponship. First class, 2 starters; Una 1. Second class, 3 starters: Zetta 1, Hard Times 2.
 Monument Beach.—B.Y.C. 87th Race, Second for Buzzards Bay Championship. Sloops and second class cats, no starters. First class cats, 6 starters: Atalanta 1 and pennant, theing Mattie, Whisper 2.
 Newark.—Sloop, 4 starters: Maggie P. 1; cats, 4 starters: Triton 1.

starters, First class cats, 6 starters: Atalanta 1 and pennant. tieing Mattie, Whisper 2.

19. Newark.—Sloop, 4 starters: Maggie P. 1; cats, 4 starters: Trion 1.

19. Toronto.—Tor, Y.C. 3 starters; Iris 1.

20. Point Clear.—Southern and Mobile Y.C.'s Joint Race. Cabin Sloops, 3 starters: Zoe Southern Y.C. 1. Jib and mainsall boats, 3 starters: Zoe Southern Y.C. 1. Jib and mainsall boats, 3 starters: Ruby Mobile Y. C. 1. Schooners, 3 starters: John Pearce, Jr. 1.

20. Oak Point.—Caboat Race, 9 starters: Jean 1.

21. Salem.—S.Bay Y.C. First Championship. First class, 2 starters: Nauthus 1. Second class: Cleopatra w. o. Third class keels: Mamie w. o. Third class centerboards: No entires. Fourth class: Tulip w. o.

26. New Bedford.—N. H. Y.C., 4 starters: Wild Pigeon 1.

30. East Boston.—J.C. Second Championship. First class, 2 starters: Judith 1. Second class, 3 starters: Unknown 1.

30. Hull.—Oregon House Race. First class, 6 starters: Bannert 1, Transit 2. Second class, 5 starters: Queen Mah 1, Black Cloud 2. Third class, 5 starters: Sheerwater 1, Rocket 2, Mirage 3.

26. Lynn.—L. Y.C., First class, 4 starters: Magle 1. Second class, 8 starters: Paarl 1, Viola 2, Jennie L. 3. Third class, 8 starters: Pasp 1. Rocket 2, Mirage 3.

26. Swampscott.—B. Y.C. Seth Race, Second Championship. First class, 5 starters: Atalanta 1, Countess 2 and pennant, tleing Thialf. Second class, 4 starters: Rita 1 and pennant, tleing Witch, Spider 2. Third class, 2 starters: Bluehell 1 and pennant, tleing Mirage.

27. Oak Pelint.—Match. Daisy beats Unknown.

28. New Bedford.—E. Y.C. Open Race for Commodore's Cups. Seconders, 8 starters: Bedouin E. Y.C. 1.

July 28, Dorchester.—D.Y.C. 82d Race for Second and Third Classes.
Second class, 9 starters: Joker 1, Amy 2. Third class, 5 starters; Mirage 1, Guenn 2.
29, Port Morris,—K.Y.C. First Penmant Race. Sloops, 2 starters: First in 1. Cats, first class, 2 starters: Lizzie R. 1.
Secoud class, 2 sturters: Gracie 1. Third class, 3 starters: Maggie 1. Fourth class; 1 sea w. o.,
30. Quincy.—Q.Y.C. Second Championship. First and second classes: No race in tine. Third class, 4 starters: Mirage 1, taking championship. Rocket 2.
30. New York.—S.Y.C. Fourth class; 2 starters: Cruiser 1.
Canoes, 5 starters: Dot 1.
30. Oswego.—Os.Y.C. Open Race. First class, 4 starters: Aileen R.C.Y.C. 1; Verve R.C.Y.C. 2. Second class, 7 starters; Iolanthe B.Q.Y.C. 1, Katie Gray Os.Y.C. 2, Laura King, Y.C. 3.
31. Newport to New London.—E.Y.C. Schooners, first class, 6 starters: Fortuna 1. Second class, 4 starters: Harbinger 1. Cutters and sloops, 7 starters: Bedouin.
Aug. 2. East Boston,—J.C. Third Championship. First class, 2 starters: Lillie 1. Other classes are race on time.
4. Salem.—S.Bay Y.C. Second Championship. First class. Cygnet w. o., ticing Naufilus. Second class, 2 starters. Lillie 1. Other classes are race on time.
4. Salem.—S.Bay Y.C. Second Championship. First class. Cygnet w. o., ticing Naufilus. Second class, 2 starters. Nettle 1, tieing Cleopatra. Third class, centerboards, 2 starters: Peri 1. Keels, 2 starters: Lome 1. Centerboards, 2 starters: Comet 1. Centerboards, 6. Hull.—H.Y.C. First Championship. Second class, keels.

Nettie 1, tieling Cleopatra. Third class, centerboards, 2 starters: Peri 1, Keels, 2 starters: Ilona, 1, tieling Mamile, Keels, fourth class, 2 starters: Ilona, 1, tieling Mamile, Keels, fourth class, 2 starters: Ilona, 1, tieling Mamile, Keels, fourth class, 2 starters: Comet 1. Centerhoards, Rambler w. 0. Third class: No entries. Pourth class, 5 starters: Queen Mab 1. Fifth class, 5 starters: Spray 1, Sixth class, 4 starters: Mirage 1. 6, Kingston.—King, Y. C. Open Race. First class, 4 starters: Norah B. Q. Y. C. 1, Garrield, King, Y. C. 2, Alleen R. C. Y. C. 2, Alleen R. C. Y. C. 3. Second class, 5 starters: Iolanthe B. Q. Y. C. 1, Katle Gray Os. Y. C. 2, Laura, King, Y. C. 3. Third class, 9 starters: Mabel, Ganonoque 1, Merlin King, Y. C. 2, Starters: Analongue 3. Third class, 9 starters: Analongue 3. Third class, 9 starters: Sophia 1, actual time: Rival 1, with allowance.

8. Montgomery.—I. of H. Y. C. First class, 2 starters, neither made course. Second class, 3 starters: Zinga 1. Third class, 2 starters: Darling 1. Believille.—B. Q. Y. C. Open Race. First class, 4 starters: Norah B. Q. Y. C. 1, Verve R. C. Y. C. 2, Alleen R. C. Y. C. 3. Second class, 4 starters: Surprise B. Q. Y. C. 1, Iolanthe B. Q. Y. C. 2, Laura King, Y. C. 3. Second class, 4 starters: Surprise B. Q. Y. C. 1, Iolanthe B. Q. Y. C. 2, Laura King, Y. C. 3. Second class, 4 starters: Surprise B. Q. Y. C. 1, Iolanthe B. Q. Y. C. 1, Alleen R. C. Y. C. 3. Second class, 4 starters: Surprise B. Q. Y. C. 1, Iolanthe B. Q. Y. C. Y. C. Q. Laura King, Y. C. 3. Second class, 4 starters: Surprise B. Q. Y. C. 1, Iolanthe B. Q. Y. C. Y. C. C. 2, Alleen R. C. Y. C. 3. Second class, 4 starters: Surprise B. Q. Y. C. 1, Iolanthe B. Q. Y. C. Y. C. Q. S. C. S. Second class, 5 starters: Bedouin 1. 9. West Lynn.—W. L. Y. C. Open Race, 5 starters: Daisy D. L. Y. C. 1, Allee B. Buffis.—N. Y. Y. C. Goelet Clup Race, 5 starters: Daisy D. L. Y. C. 1, Allee L. Y. C. 2, Spray W. L. Y. C. 3. Second class, 5 starters: Guolin 1, 5 starters: Allenne 1, Shadow 2, Lullia 3

Schooners, first class, 3 starters: Montauk 1. Second class, 4 starters: Bedouin 1. Second class, 4 starters; Best time on allowance Mischief.

32. Dorchester.—D.Y. C. Second class, cats, 3 starters; Best time on allowance Mischief.

33. Dorchester.—D.Y. C. Second class, cats, 3 starters; Niobe 1, Second 2. Third class, cats, 3 starters; Chem 1.

34. Candel 3. — Sweepstakes, 7 entries: Gold Dust 1, Jennie 2. Addel 3. — Addel

Aug. 30. Marblehead.—B.Y.C. Ninety-second Race, Second Open Sweepstakes, First class centerboards, 2 starters: Shadow B.Y.C. 1. Keels, 4 starters: Lillie S.B.Y.C. 1. Villing D.Y. C. 2, Algir J.C. 3. Schooners, 2 starters: Bessée B.Y.C. 1. Second class centerboards, 3 starters: Emergy Y.C. 1. First Y.C. 2, Algir J.C. 3. Schooners, 2 starters: Emergy Y.C. 1. First Y.C. 2, C. 2, Keels, 8 starters: The B.B. C. 1. Hold class centerboards, 10 starters: Queen Mab H.Y.C. 1, New Y.C. 4. Keels, 10 starters: Queen Mab H.Y.C. 1, New Y.C. 4. Keels, 10 starters: Chueen Mab H.Y.C. 1, New H.Y.C. 2, Saracen Bo.Y.C. 3, Ruth S.Bayy.C. 4, Fourth class centerboards, 22 starters: Thisbe S.Y.C. 1, Doter H.Y.C. 5, Pet Q.Y.C. 3, Comms Bayy.C. 4, Fourth class centerboards, 22 starters: Thisbe S.Y.C. 1, Doter H.Y.C. 5, New J.Y.C. 3, Pet Q.Y.C. 3, Comms S.Bayy.C. 4, Fourier B.Y.C. 5, Reels, 7 starters: Vesper W.L.Y.C. 1, Vera B.Y.C. 2, Landia B.Y.C. 3, Risses S.B. 3. C. 4, C. 1, Fora Lee S.B.Y.C. 2, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 3, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 3, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 2, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 3, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 3, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 2, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 3, Mirage B.Y.C. 3, Elise Q.Y.C. 4, Pet New Y.C. 5, 3, Mirage B.Y.C. 4, Mirage B.Y.C. 4, Mirage B.Y.C. 4, Mirage B.Y.C. 4,

11. Quincy.—Q.Y.C. FIRST CHASS, STRANGERS, 3 starters:

Mirage 1.

12. Collingwood.—First class, no race. Second class, 3 starters:

Mary 1.

13. Dorchester.—D.Y.C. open to B.Y.C. First class, no entries,
Second class centerboards, 3 starters; Queen Mab D. Y.C. 1,
Keels, 4 starters: Bannere D.Y.C. 1, Elf D.Y.C. 2. Fourth
class, 7 starters: Amy D.Y.C. 1, Elf D.Y.C. 2. Fourth
class, 4 starters: Mirage B.Y.C. 1, Nonparell D.Y.C. 2,

13. Boston.—Bo.Y.C. Connor and Pfaff cups. First class, 7
starters: Adrienne 1, winning second leg: Shadow 2, Undine 3. Second class, 8 starters: Edna 1, Eva 2, Kittle 3,

13. Hull.—H.Y.C. Sall off for Championship. Second class
keels, 2 starters: Transit 1. Fifth class, 3 starters: Viva 1,

13. Luke Geneva.—First class, 5 starters: Whisper 1, Nettie 2,

Juno 3,

14. Hull.—Watch: Hornet B.Y.C. beats Spider B.Y.C.

Ethel 3. Second class, 6 starters; Bonita 1, White Wing 2, Juno 3.

33. Hull.—Match; Hornet B.Y.C. beats Spider B.Y.C.

13. Lynn.—L.Y.C. Second Championship. First class, no entries. Second class, 3 starters: Jennie L. 1, tleing Pearl. Third class, 3 starters: Georgic W. 1, tieing Dausy D.

13. West Lynn.—W.L.Y.C. First Championship. First class, "starters: Blanch 1. Second class, "starters: Raven 1. Third class, "starters: Cascent 1.

13. Ipswich.—3 starters: Sassacus C.A.Y.C. 1.

16. Monument Beach.—Match: Surprise B.Y.C. beats Atalants. B.Y.C.

\*\*Starters: Blanch 1. Second class, \*\*Starters: Raven 1. Third class, \*\*Starters: Crescent 1.

13. Ipswich.—3 starters: Sassacus C.A.Y.C. 1.

14. Monument Beach.—Match: Surprise B.Y.C. beats Atalanta B.Y.C.

15. Monument Beach.—Match: Surprise B.Y.C. beats Mattle B.Y.C.

16. Monument Beach.—Match: Surprise B.Y.C. beats Mattle B.Y.C.

17. Monument Beach.—Match: Surprise B.Y.C. beats Mattle B.Y.C.

18. New York.—Catamaran sweepstakes, 4 starters: Hermes 1.

18. Chicago Y.C.—Foster cup, Norab B.Q.Y.C. wins hy default from Atalanta.

19. Provincetown.—Prov.Y.C. First class, 6 starters: Æolus 1. Second class, 8 starters: Sam Weller 1.

19. Mantee River Fla.—Sweepstakes, 4 starters: Maude 1.

10. Nahant.—B.Y.C. Fall Regata Open to D.Y.C. and Sail-off for First Championship. First class, 5 starters: Queen Mab D.Y.C. 1, Bessie B.Y.C. 2. Second class, 8 starters: Elf D.Y.C. 1, Thishe D.Y.C. 2. Third class, 4 starters: Mirage B.Y.C. 1, Fsyche B.Y.C. 2. Special class, 2 starters: Gem B.Y.C. 1, For pennant, 2 starters: Countess 1, taking championship.

20. Toronto.—R.C.Y.C. Third class, 5 starters: Mischief 1.

21. New London.—Match: Hoodoo J.C.Y.C. beats Daisy K.Y.C.

22. Salem.—S. Bay Y.C. Third Championship, 2 starters in each class, First class, Nautilus. Second class, Kettle. Third class keels, Mona, and centerboard Comus, win and take championship.

23. Lynn.—L.Y.C. Third Championship. First class, no entries, Second class, 4 starters: Georgie W. 1, taking championship.

24. Lynn.—L.Y.C. Second class sail off, 3 starters: Muriel 1, taking championship.

25. Philadelphia.—Q.C.Y.C. Sweepstakes for Fourth and Fifth class, 2 starters: Richmond 1, 2 starters: Richmond 1, 2 starters: Richmond 1, 2 starters: Richmond 1, 2 starters: Brown 1, 1 starters: Stranger 1, Class C, 3 starters: Hornet 1, 2 starters: Stranger 1, Class C, 2 starters: Rajah 1. Class D, 6 tarters: Stranger 1, Class C, 2 starters: Rajah 1. Class D, 6 tarters: Stranger 1, Class C, 2 starters: Georgie Cup. 4 starters: Mischief 1, also special prize, Conditi

W. 0.

11. Cooper's Point.—2 starters; Emma Moore 1.

11. West Lynn.—W.L.Y.C. Third Championship, Second class, 2 starters: Vesper 1, tieing Raven.

13. Whitestone;—Match. O. R. Phenes beafs Maud F.
13. Oak Point.—Match. Thorn K.Y.C. beats Gracie K.Y.C.
14. Yonkers.—Vesper Y.R.A. First class; Tethys w. O.
Second class, 3 starters; Polly 1. Third class, 4 starters:
Ray Howland 1. Fourth class, 5 starters: Daisy 1. Catamarans, 3 starters; Jessie 1.
15. Sandy Hook.—S.Y.C. Open Fall Races. First class, 2 starters: Bedouin S.Y.C. 1. Second class, no entries.
Third class, 2 starters: Happy Thought N.H.Y.C. 1.
18. New York.—S.Y.C. Open Fall Races. First class, 2 starters:
Bedouin S.Y.C. 1. Second class, 3 starters: Oriva S.Y.C.
1. Third class, 3 starters; Mona S.Y.C. 1. Fourth class, 6 starters; Daisy S.Y.C. 1.
18. Atlantic City.—Linda—Maggie May match. Race stopped by an accident.
20. Matinnicock.—Sweepstakes.
Nettle Thorp both K.Y.C.
25. Cooper's Point.—3 starters: Emma Moore 1.
1. Cooper's Point.—4 starters: Emma Moore 1.

### THE CUTTERS WILL BE THERE.

THE CUTTERS WILL BE THERE.

Editor Forest and Stream;
Regarding the statements in my letter to you in reference to perormance of sloop Penguin in the last regatta of S. C. Y. C. The fact is
hat the Penguin tacked to avoid the Athlon (the Athlon having right of
vary), before Athlon was overtaken by Oriva, as stated by crew of
Driva in his statement, consequently had passed and winded the
Driva also, gaining over one mile upon the Oriva in a distance of say five
niles. The reason Penguin did not maintain and increase the disance was that her mainsail split almost immediately after winding
Athlon, in consequence she had to be nursed into the Hook. As to
he statement by one of the crew of Oriva, "that the Penguin gained
his advantage by working the beach for smooth water closer than
Driva dared to go." The fact that Penguin with board down requires
2t. more water than Oriva, disposes of that statement, since the
most ignorant would not imagine for a moment that the board was
raised on the Penguin to stand toward a beach within 200 yards of
which ocean steamers can and do go with safety. This race
jomion, that cutters do their best sailing in light weather, and can be
easily outsailed in heavy weather by a proportion of seed, and can be
easily outsailed in heavy weather by a proportion of the content of the proposed of the proposed of the safety of the content of the proposed of the proposed of the safety of the proposed of the safety of the proposed of the propo

FROM MARBLEHEAD TO CHICAGO.

FROM MARBLEHEAD TO CHICAGO.

Editor Forest and Stream;

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for advice given me, and also for information received through your paper. Acting on both, I had Mr. Wm. Eddy, of Marblehead, Mass., build me a yacht between a cutter and a sloop, or, as I call her, a cutter, 32.6ft, long, 10.2ft, beam, drawing 5ft. 6in, water aft, 32in, least freeboard. Her lines are perfect, without a lump or bunch anywhere, and admitted, when on the ways, to be the finest yacht built in Marblehead. She as 3,320 pounds of iron in keel and about 5,300 lead and iron inside, and is very stiff. I made the trip from Marblehead to Chicago in four weeks, going up to Providence and staying over Sunday. My route was across to Cape Cod, Vineyard Sound, Long Island Sound to Chicago on the lakes. We encountered a heavy blow off Cornfield Lightship which proved the Clara B. to be a perfect sea boat, dry and comfortable. She would lay her bowsprit under about 2ft., but would pick it up without putting any water aboard. We had twenty-seven hours of it without any sleep, and put into New Haven the next morning completely exhausted, lying there all day and night. And I wish to say that the New Haven Y. C. were the only paries that storm on each of the lakes, making Chicago, Sept. 11, countered alm. We passed and left behind everything on the water that day, so that speaks well for her sailing qualities. I also encountered a storm on each of the lakes, making Chicago, Sept. 11, and upon the right principles for a safe cruising yaches, and if put to it, four more on the floor by removing the tables, and if put to it, four more on the floor by removing the tables, and if put to it, four more on the floor by removing the tables, and if put to it, four more on the floor by removing the tables, and if put to it, four more on the floor by removing the tables, and if put to it, four more on the shoor by a part of the standing room. Forward is a good-sized room for cooking and stowage. It was the common expression t

YACHTING ON LAKE ONTARIO.

VACHTING ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Editor Forest and Stream:
It seems strange that so little is heard of our Ontario yachtsmen through the medium of Forest and Stream, when we consider that there are few finer bodies of water in the world on which to enjoy boating, and that we have so many enthusiastic yachtsmen, not to speak of several large fleets of boats, many of them comparing far orably with the sea-going yachts of which we hear so much. Surely a little stirring up is all that is required to call out accounts of different cruises, sketches of races, bad weather, quick runs, and many interesting anectotes of summer sailing in this part of the world. If you will mention this matter in your next issue, Mr. Editor, I am convinced that you will soon be flooded with manuscript on this subject, and if desired, I, for one, will give an article, although I cannot lay claim to any literary ability.

IWe desire logs of cruises from all who have leisure to prepare them, and hope our correspondent will set the example. Little sailing will be possible for the next six months, but yachtsmen can do much to make the time pass pleasantly, by exchanging their adventures and experiences through Forest and Stream.

LLOYD'S YACHT REGISTER has now reached its seventh year, and it may be interesting to put together the figures of classed yachts. While the numbers, as compared with the total number of yachts, are still very small, it is to be remarked that the classed yachts mostly those of large tonnage, and we belleve the number is steadily increasing. Most of the new racers are classed, and a large proportion of the vessels built within the past year, steam as well as saining, are also classed. By going to a respectable builder there is no doubt that a good article can be obtained with or without Lloyd's class; but it will certainly be found in years to come a great advantage in offering a vessel for sale, to say that she was built to class with Lloyd's, and has had her class kept up; and this we mention because yachts decreainly change hands quite as often as do larger craft.—Nautical Magazine.

Canoeing.

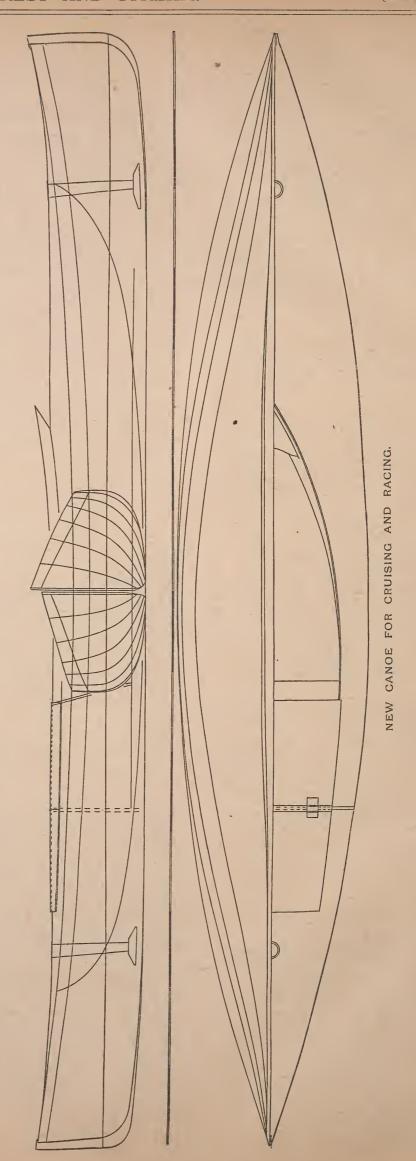
Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Streem their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc. of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest AND Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

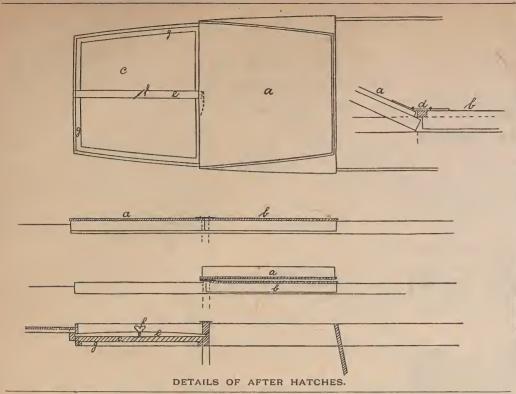
CANOE FOR OPEN WATER CRUISING.

CANOE FOR OPEN WATER CRUISING.

THE general interest in cruising canoes, added to the stimulus given by the annual races, has resulted in a change of fashion in canoes, many details which were once considered as essential, being now condemned and new ones taking their places. The canoe here described was designed by Mir. W. P. Stephens, of the New York C. C., for general cruising about New York, and also to sail with boats of similar dimensions in the club and Association races.

The design differs in some details from the type heretofore common in America, the stern being plumb to gain the length on waterline, with as little over all length as possible; and for the same reason, as well as to hang the rudder properly, the stern is vertical above the waterline, while below it is rounded boldly away into a rocker of 2in. in the keel, by which ease in turning is secured; there is no sharp keel to dig in the mud when launching stern on, and there is no large deadwood or scag outside to warp, as they always do. The midship section has a little deadrise, as the boat is intended to carry ballast, for which room is provided under the floor, the bilge has an easy turn





and the sides are straight with no tumble home. The waterlines of the boat are nearly straight, with very slight hollow, the bottom resembling more than is usual in our canoes, the open Canadian boats. The keel is wide and flat, for a centerboard either of plate iron or of the folding varieties, and projects only ¼in. outside of the garboards. This canoe is a little deeper amidships than is usual, with less sheer, and a high crown to the deck.

The interior fittings may by arranged to suit the convenience of the crew, from the suggestions given in this and other plans in Forser And Strakm, but the combination of after locker and hatch will be new to canoeists, and may be worth a trial. The idea of an extension of the well aft of the water-tight bulkhead was suggested by a plan of Mr. Baden-Powell's, and the flat-hinged hatches are modeled on those of the Pear's at Grindstone Island this year, the designer only claiming credit for the combination of the two ideas and for the details, including the inner hatch.

The movable bulkhead is placed 8ft. 3in. from the bow, and is fitted so as to be water-tightup to the top of the coaming, which runs aft 15in further, the bulkhead projecting 5-16in, or the thickness of the hatches, above the coaming. On the top of this bulkhead is screwed a strip of flat brass (d), 3-32in, thick, and wide enough to project 3/6in, on each side of the latter; thus, if the bulkhead is 4/6in, thick, the brass should be 1½in. The cuddy hatch (b) is 5-16in, thick, flat, with no crown, and exteuds from the fore side of the bulkhead to the shifting bulkhead, and may project a little over the latter. In width it extends 3/6in, over the coaming on each side, allowing side pieces 3/6in, thick to be pailed to it, the latter extending down to the deck. The grain should run at hwartship, and the hatch may be strengthened by a batten screwed to the under side, running fore and aft. The after hatch (a) is made in a similar manner, but extends aft of the well 3/6in, with a piece across the end as well as

ickly turned over out of the way, they are easily opened and allow the contents to fall out if capsized, ile being flat, they can be made very strong and will not warp as curved hatches do.

low to make the after one water-tight. The coaming inside will probably 2½ in deep or a little more, and around its lower edge, well as across the bulkhead, a beading made of four strips q.g., the ½ in square, is screwed strongly, and on this beading is laid a all tube or band of soft rubber. The inner hatch (c) is a board ¾ in. et, with two battens on the under side to prevent warping, and is go enough to fit nearly inside the coaming, resting on the rubber eor washer. To hold this hatch down, a cross beam (e) is used, ask iin, square at the middle, where a brass thumbscrew (f) passes ough, and lin, wide by ¾ in, thick at the ends. It is lin longer in the distance between the coaming to the bulkhead. This beam at after end of well, at such a height that it can be slipped in ely, when the hatch (c) is in place, when a couple of turns of the misserew (f) brings the hatch down firmly on the rubber. As this er hatch is a flat board, and is completely protected from sun and ter, it cannot warp as exposed hatches do, and it is so covered by outer hatch, that no water can reach it unless the boat has her stelled in the long expenditure of the sun of the sun of the long expenditure of the sun of the sun of the country and the sun of the long expenditure of the sun of the sun of the long expenditure of the sun of the sun of the sun of the long expenditure of the sun of the sun of the sun of the country hatch is quickly worked, the outer hatch is unlooked and need over, making a flat table on which to lay articles in packing,

the thumbscrew is turned twice, the crossbeam and hatch lifted out, and all is open. The thumbscrew may run into a socket in the hatch, thus attaching the latter and the beam, and a lanyard made fast in side, but long enough to allow the hatch to be lifted off, will prevent either heing lost, so that there will be no detached parts.

The inventor was impressed at first with the originality as well as the undoubted value of this invention, and having in minul disputes that have arisen over rudders, sails, etc., determined to patent it before making it known, but having concluded on more well cardy original with him, and as it occurs that the idea of the inner hatch, rudder band, beam and thumbscrew, were stolen in youthful days with other sweets from the preserve closet, no caveat has yet been filed and the invention is freely and generously bestowed on all canocelledum. The objection may be made that the flat hatch is less graceful than the curved one, but on the other hand it can be made much stronger, it will not warp, and will certainly be dryer, while folding flat on top, it takes little room when opened. If a tiller is used, it will fit in a socket like the whilfletree fastening and not over a pin. The force and of the cuddy hatch should have a small beading to prevent any water running into the well. The drawings show a view from above, with the outer after hatch opened, side views with the same opened and closed, and a vertical section through the center, with details of beam and thumbscrew and brass-covered join.

With this division of the boat, the after end will be devoted to bedding, extra clothing and articles which must be kept dry, usually the lighter portion of the load, while forward will be stowed the mess changes are also as a subject of the control of the c

deck frame and coaming has been fully described in the papers on canoe building.

In finishing the canoe the inside below decks is painted, inside of well, and entire outside is varnished, and a gold stripe %in. wide is laid along the mahogany upper streak, ½in. from the lower edge. This gold stripe should be slightly below the surface of the streak, to protect it, a "cove" or groove being ploughed to receive it.

#### MOHICAN C. C.

Editor Forest and Stream:

For want of a quorum—the cold probably deterring the Mohicaus from visiting their club house—the regular monthly meeting was not held on the 5th inst., but on the 12th, at the rooms of the still cooped-

trom visiting their club house—the regular mounty incoming held on the 5th inst., but on the 12th, at the rooms of the still coopedup secretary.

At a previous meeting an amendment to the constitution had been proposed as follows:

At the VII. Membership.
Sec. 3. The officers of the A. C. A shall, ex officio, be members of the Mohican C. C. without payment of initiation or dues.

All the Mohicans present in meeting considered themselves honored by having the offiers of the A. C. A. as fellow Mohicans, and voted repturously for the adoption of the amendment.

Captain Gibson offered a golden champion's badge, to take the place of this year's silver badge, and to be competed for by Class A and B cances, without limits of time, ballast or rig: the championship penment to go with the badge. The silver badge of championship, this year's salling prize, has been converted into a challenge prize for Tacing in cruising rig, under the same conditions as heretofore.

Two badges and the oliver Cup ought to enliven the racing season are the coliver Cup ought to enlive the racing season of the Mohicans has grown so large that they think of hiring a hall for the winter meetings and prospective camp-fires, if one can be found 18ft, high, to rig salls, and near a—well, a place where the tilked-of canoedical doings can be moistened, resp. How the canoedical doings can be moistened, resp. floated.

PERSONAL.—Captain Louis F. Timmerman, one of the early members in the Alex-

PERSONAL.—Captain Louis F. Timmerman, one of the early members of the New York C. C. and for many years a captain in the Alexandre line, commanding the City of Washington and lately the Alexandria, died last week.

THE KIT-KATS.—"Big Foot." with Mr. Fitler and two other "kittens," is off on a canoeing and sketching trip down the Housatonic, in the Hiawatha and West Wind, both Rice Lake canoes.

CANOE PHOTOS.—Mr. E. W. Hitchcock, of Canton, N. Y., has ready thirty photos of the last meet. A reduced copy of all the pictures will be sent for 15 cents, from which canoeists can select such as they desire.

### Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

SHARPSHOOTER.—Read S. T. Hammond's book "Training vs. Breaking."

S. W., N. Y.-See Forest and Stream for Jan. 25 and Dec. 13,

F. C., Clyde, N. Y.—For a leg-of-mutton sail, make the mast 10ft. long and the boom 7ft. L A. Van B.—See recent notes from Sullivan county, in our Game Bag and Gun columns.

long and the boom fit.

I. A. VAN B.—See recent notes from Sullivan county, in our Game Bag and Gun columns.

Ferguson.—See recent notes from Lincoln, Nebraska, published in our Game Bag and Gun columns.

W. M., Lynn, Mass.—For the map write to Colton Bros., map publishers, Wilham street, New York.

S. D., Grand Menan, N. B.—We can furnish you with Donaldson's "Steam Machinery," treating of the management of engines and boilers. Frice, \$2.

F. M. T., Brockville, Canada.—We will publish shortly a book on canoe building, giving lines and full instructions for building and fitting up canoes and boats.

H. R. H., Syracuse.—I have a Flobert rifle, 22-caliber; would I damage it for fine shooting by using shot cartridges? Ans. It is not advisable to use shot in a rifled barrel.

C. V. N., Kansas City, Mo.—Will you please tell me what "jerked" venison means, how it is prepared, and why it is so called. Ans, Jerked venison is the fiesh of the deer cut into this nices and dried usually without salt in the heat of the deer cut into this nices and dried usually without salt in the heat of the deer cut into this nices and dried usually without salt in the heat of the sun or over a fire.

S. T., Centerville.—I. Which is the most rapid firing arm, the Hotchkiss or the Winchester? 2. Which gives the best results at long range, a cartridge of Alocaliber, 70 grains, 30 lead, or the U. S. (overnment, 45-caliber, 70 grains, 405 lead? Ans, 1. The Winchester.

2. The heavier buildet would give steadier shooting.

A. J., Cambridge.—I bave a setter dog who has lately formed a friendsbip with another dog living about half a mile away, and my dog, when loose, persists in spending all his time with his triend, not coming home until late in the evening. How can I break him of this habit? Ans. You will have to watch him while loose, and make him understand that he is not to run off. We have sometimes put a clog on a dog, but cannot recommend the practice.

Dew Claws, Philadelphia.—I have a very fine bred dog with double dew claws are regar

on others. You do not mention the strain to which your animal be longs.

Partende, Deering, Me.—1. Is asafetida good to attract foxes? 2. Where can you obtain it? 3 Where is the nearest trout hatchery, and what is the name of the owner? Ans. I. It is said to be. 2. At any drug store. 3. The nearest hatcheries to you are those of the State and United States at Bucksport and Orland, both in Haneock county. Write to Mr. Chas. G. Atkins, Assistant to the U. S. Fish Commission, Bucksport, or to Mr. H. H. Buck, at the same place, or to Mr. Henry O. Stanley, Commissioner of Fisheries, Dixfield.

B. G., Galveston.—If, from the following meagre description, it is possible to tell the name of the bird referred to, you would greatly oblige me by doing so. In size, form and flight it resembled the common sparrow hawk; in fact, the only difference I was able to observe was in the plumage, which was pure white with black-tipped wings. Ans. Impossible to tell. You do not say whether you saw the bird in Greenland, Africa or Texas. There is a Southern United States hawk larger than the sparrow hawk, which is pure white elow with black wing tips. It is the white-tailed kite (Elanus glaucus). Perhaps this is your bird.

# UMPHREYS' OMEOPATHINARY ETERINARY

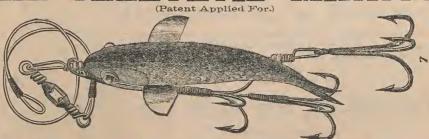
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs & Poultry. For Twenty Years Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock-breeders, Horse R. R., Travel'z Hippodromes Menageries and others with perfect success.

breeders, Horse R. R., Travel'z Hippodromes Menageries and others with perfect success.

A.A. Cures Fevers and Inflammation, Milk Fever, Spinal Meningitis, Hog Cholera, 75c, C.G. Cures Distemper, Nasal Discharges, 75c, C.G. Cherents Abortion, 75c, C.G. F.F. Cures Colic or Gripes, Bellyache, 75c, C.G. Cherents Abortion, 75c, C.H. Cures all Urinary Diseases, 75c, L.J. Cures all Urinary Diseases, Mange, &c. 75c, J.J. Cures all Diseases of Digestion, 75c, Veterinary Case (Dack walnut) with veter Medicine, and Medicator, 88,00 Medicator, 75c, Veterinary Case on every Case of the Price, or any order for Veterinary Medicine to the amount of \$5 or more Humphrey's Veterinary Manual (30 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

Far Pamphlets sent free on application, HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO. 109 Fulton Street, New York.

### CELLULOID MINNOW.



This Minnow is practically indestructible.

Mounted in the most substantial manner on hooss particularly adapted to AMERICAN WATERS. This cut shows the exact size a No. 7. We keep the following sizes in stock: Nos. 4 5 6 7 8 9

Inches long 2 24 3 34 4 44

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

ABBEY IMBRIE, de Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle, 48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

### SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 35 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

### YNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells, MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pilable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to eithe Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admi of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimper not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.



L. C. SMITH, Maker. Syracuse, N. Y.

This boot will give better satisfaction for all-round work than any covering yet invented for the feet. Double uppers, water-tight tongue at instep, snug adjustment at top, giving symmetrical application to conformation of foot, ankle and calf, and contributing thorough comfort, protection and warmth. Will not chaft the heel or ankle. The seams are rubber cemented before being stitched; the tongue is thoroughly waterproofed; bottoms put on with welt and handsewed; no screw-nails used as in the cheap imitations. Thorough work and fit guaranteed. ved, no Street hand a retrieved and canvas sportsmen's goods to send for catalogue of leather and canvas sportsmen's goods to

### YERRINGTON & QUIMBY,

SUCCESSORS TO

THOMSON & SONS.

301 Broadway (P. O. Box 1016), NEW YORK.

Also Agents in New York for

Lefever's Hammerless Guns.

### AND

Unequalled for a Sporting Arm. The Improved Auxiliary or Inserted Rifle.



FOR

### Breech-Loading Shotguns.

ADJUSTED INSTANTLY. NO SCREWS OR NUTS.

No alteration of the shotgun. Every owner of a breech-loading shotgun should have one. The barrel works with the extractor of the shotgun or not as desired, and the cartridge is ejected by an automatic extractor attached to the rifle barrel.

Ask your gun dealer for it, or send to the

### STRONG FIREARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Descriptive Circulars Furnished.

TARNHAM,S PATENT AUTOMATIC

TROMBONE WHISTLE.

No strings or pockets. Tone changeable from soft to loud. Full nickel. Endorsed by Forest and Stream and sportsmen generally. Ask your dealer for them, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cts. Circulars free. Address F. G. FARNHAM, White Mills, Pa.





GOOD NEWS

corsted Toilet Set. For full particulars address
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA. CO.
P. O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vescy St., New York

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's

	List of Sports	sman's Books
,	We will forward any of these Books	by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
	NO DOOKS SENT UNIESS MOI	ney accompanies the order.
	American Angler's Book, Norris 5 50	HUNTING—SHOOTING. Across Country Wanderer. 5 0
	Angler's Note Book         24 degrees           Angling.         60           Angling Talks, Dawson         50           Angling A Book on, Francis         7 50           Angling A Book on, Francis         1 25           Black Bass Fishing. Henshall         3 00           Black Bass Fishing. Henshall         3 00	Across Country Wanderer. 5 0 American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long. 2 0 American Sportsman, The Lewis. 2 5 Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan. 1 0 Crack Shot.
	Angling, a Book on, Francis. 7 50 Angling Literature in England. 1 25	Field Cover and Tren Shooting
	British Angling Flies. 2 00	Frank Forester's rugilive Sketches, 2 V., cloth 4 00
I	Fish and Fishing, Manly 5.25 Fishing, Bottom or Float 5.05 Fishing In American Waters, Scott 5.50 Fishing Tourist, Hallock, 2.00 Fishing Tourist, Hallock, 2.50 Fishing With the Fly, Orvis 2.50 Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes 1.25 Fly and Worm Fishing 5.50	Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen 2 00 Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper 170 How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow 170 How I Became a Sportsman 2 2 40
	Fishing in American Waters, Scott. 3 50 Fishing Tourist, Hallock. 200	How I Became a Sportsman 24 Hunting, Shooting and Fishing 25 Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost 15 Hurlingham Gun Club Rules 3
5	Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes. 1 25 Fly and Worm Fishing. 50	modern breech-Loaders, Greener 2 50
	Fly and Worm Fishing. 50 Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing. 25 Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne. 100	Rifle Practice, Wingate. 1 56 Rod and Gun in California. 1 56 Shooting
ł	Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium 50	Add and Gulf in Cantornia. 1 55 Shooting, Dougall 8 06 Shooting, Dougall 8 07 Shooting on the Wing. 7 Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth 10 07 Embossed leather 15 Sporting Adventures in the Far West. 1 55 Sporting Adventures in the Far West. 1 55 Still Hinner Van Diek
ĺ	Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt	Embossed leather 15 00 Sporting Adventures in the Far West 1 50
		1   1   2   2   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3
	Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc. 200	Stephens' Young Moose Hunters 156 The Gun and Its Development, Greener 256
	Trolling . 50 The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces . 200	GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.
	British Provinces. 2 00 Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe. 1 50 Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition. 3 75	Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard
	BIRDS.	Lake
	American Bird Fancier	Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake 50 Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region 50
	Bird Notes	Guide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard. 28 Map of Androscoggin Region. 50 Map of Northern Maine, Steele. 1 00
1	Birds of Eastern North America 18 00 Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania 4 00 Birds of the Northwest 4 00	Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley Lake. 5 Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake 5 Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region 6 Guide book and Map of the Dend River Region 6 Guide book and Map of the Dend River Region 6 Guide book and Map of the Dend River Region 6 Map of Androscogrin Region. Stoddard 2 Map of Northern Maine, Steele. 10 Map of Northern Maine, Steele. 10 Map of the Thousand Islands 5 Tourists' Map of Maiue 10
1	Decision   Chamber and Cage Birds   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	SPORTS AND GAMES.
	Coues' Check List     3 00       Coues' Field Ornithology     2 50       Coues' Key to North American Birds     15 00	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games 2 00 Athletic Sports for Boys, bds.75c.; cloth 1 00 Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc 2 00 Cornelly Bosh of the Boy of Sports and Pastimes, etc 2 00 Cornelly Bosh of the B
I	Roosevelt 200	Croquet 20
	Holden's Book of Birds, pa. 25c.; cloth	Easy Whist. 50 Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements 3 50 Hands at Whist. 50
	Naturalists' Guide, Maynard	Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise 25
	Notes on Cage Birds, Green.         1 80           Samuel's Birds of New Engiand.         4 00           Shore Birds.         15	Quoits and Bowls. 25 Skating. 25 Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports. 7 50
1	Shore Birds. of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and 8 Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and 10 Ridgway, plain edition, \$12: hand colored. 90 00 Wilson's American Ornithology, 8 vols. 18 00 Wood's Natural History of Birds. 6 00	Whist for Beginners 50
	Wison's American Ornithology, 3 vols	American Kennel, Burges 8 00
	BOATING AND YACHTING; Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam 3 00	Dog, Burler on.   2 00
1	Boat Racing, Brickwood. 2 50 Boating Trips on New England Rivers 1 25	Dog Breaking, by Holabird. 25 Dog Breaking, Butchinson. 3 76 Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson. 3 60
-	Canoeing in Kanuckia. 1 25 Canoe and Camera. 1 50 Canoe. Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's. 2 50	
	Around the World in the Yacett Sunbeam 3 00 Boat Racing, Brickwood. 2 50 Boating Trips on New England Rivers 1 25 Canoeing in Kanuckia 1 25 Canoe and Camera 1 50 Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's 2 50 Cruises in Small Yachts 2 50 Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing 1 00 Hints on Yachting, Buying and Building, Biddle 1 50	Dogs of Great Britain, America and other Countries. 200
	Model Vachts and Roats Grosvenov 9 00	Countries   200
I	Paddle and Portage	Dogs and Their Ways, Williams 125 Dogs and the Public 75 English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I 5 00
1	Practical Boat Building, Kemp. 1 00 The Sailing Boat 50 Vacation Cruising, Rothrick 1 50	English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each. 4 50 Our Friend the Dog. 8 00
	The Sailing Boat	Setter Dog, the, Laverack
	CAMPING AND TRAPPING.	English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each. 4  Our Friend the Dog. 8  Practical Kennel Guide, Stables. 1  Setter Dog, the, Laverack. 3  Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands. 7  The Dog, by Idstone. 1  Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; morocco. 1  Young The Company of the Company
	Adventures in the Wilderness	Youatt on the Dog
-	Three in Norway, or Rile, Rod and Ghi in Norway. 1 Camps in the Rockies, Grohman. 1 Camp Life in the Wilderness. 30 Camping and Cruising in Florida, Hensball. 1 Camping Out. 75 Complete American Trapper, Gibson. 1 00	MISCELLANEOUS.  Adventures of a Young Naturalist 1 75
١	Camping and Cruising in Florida, Hensball. 1 50 Camping Out. 75 Complete American Trapper, Glisson. 1 00	Amateur Photographer 1 00 Animal Piagues, Fleming 4 80 Antelope and Deer of America 2 50
-	Complete American Trapper, Gibson	Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson 1 50
	Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher	Adventures of a Young Naturalist 175 Amateur Photographer 100 Animal Plagues, Fleming 480 Antelope and Deer of America 250 Archer, Modern 250 Archer, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson 150 Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth, Government Report 250 Common Objects of the Seashore 50 Eastward Hol 150 Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jersey Coast. 600
	Rustlings in the Rockies	Eastward Hol
н	HORSE.	sey Coast. 5 00 How to Make Photographs 1 00 Humorous Sketches, Seymour. 5 00 Insects Injurious to Vegetation. 5 50
	Bits and Bearing Reins	Insects Injurious to Vegetation
	Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. 2 50 Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo. 1 50	per vol
1	Dwyer's Horse Book. 1 25 Horseback Riding, Durant. 1 25	Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher 50 Natural History Quadruped
-	Horses and Hounds	North American Insects
	Horses, Famous American Trotting. 75 Horses, Famous, of America. 150	Photography for Amateurs. 60 Practical Forestry, by Fuller. 1 50
	Manual of the Horse	Packard's Half-Hours With Insects.   150
-	Mayhew's Horse Management. 3 00 McClure's Stable Guide 100 Repressional 100 McClure's Horse Tamer 100 McClure's Horse McClure's	Practical Poultry Keeping. 2 00 Randall's Practical Shepherd. 2 00 Sportsman's Gazetter. Hallock. 2 00
1	Riding and Driving 20 Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's 3 00	Studies in Animal Life, Lewis 1 00 The Cream of Leicestershire 3 50
1	Stable Management, Meyrick	The Forester, by Brown
-	American Roadsters and Trotting Horses	The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols. 12 00 The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols. 10 00
1	Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, 12mo.         2 00           The Book of the Horse.         12 50           The Saddle Horse.         1 00           The Horse Owner's Safeguard         2 00           Veterinary Dictionary, Going         2 00           Wallace's American Stud Book         10 00           Wallace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols.         20 00           Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America         2 50           Youatt and Spooner on the Horse         1 50	Batty 1 50 Practical Orange Culture 1 00 Practical Poultury Keeping. 2 00 Randall's Practical Bliepherd. 2 00 Spottage 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
-	Veterinary Dictionary, Going 2 00 Wallace's American Stud Book 10 00	Woods and Lakes of Maine 3 00
1	Wanace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols. 20 00 Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America	Yellowstone Park, Ludlow, quarto, clot's, Government Report. 2 50 Youatt on Sheep. 1 00
1	A CO. CONTROL TO A TO	TOURIST TO THE TOUR ON

### AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

THE NICHOLS Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excel ence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods. Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 18. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York,

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen.

Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. respectfully invited. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, England.

lect street, London, Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co. NEW YORK CITY.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

CONTENTS.

ATTEAL HISTORY.
The Amedba.

LAME BAG AND GUN,
Grouse Shooting on the Upper
Mississippi.—n.
A Louisiana Deer Drive.
That Question of Numbers.
Bears, Moose and Caribou.
The Choice of Weapons.
Lucus a Non Lucendo.
Montana Game.
An Unexpected Bear Hunt.
The Maine Deer Season.
EA AND RIVER FISHING.
EA Choes from the Tournament.
Vitality of Black Bass.

EDITORIAL.

The Wolf in Europe and America
The Army Reports.
Amateur Photography.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
A Prairie Picture.
Down the Musquagumagum.
Up the Cupsupture.
NATURAL HISTORY.
The Amceba.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Grouse Shootling on the Upper
Mississippi.—In.
A Louisiana Deer Drive,
That Question of Numbers.
That Question of Numbers.
The Best Bore for "Clays."

The Best Bore for "Clays."
CANOEING.
A Steam Canoe.
The Log Book.
A Cruise Down Sugar Creek.
Yachting.
An Apology.
Yachting on Burlington Bay.
Iron Lighthouses.
List of Races Sailed 1884.
Answers to Correspondents.

With its compact type and in its permanently enlarged form of twenty-eight pages this journal furnishes each week a larger amount of first-class matter relating to angling, shooting, the kennel, yachting, canoeing, and kindred subjects, than is con tained in all other American publications put together.

### THE ARMY REPORTS.

THE period for the usual annual reports from the several chiefs in the regular army service has come around and already brief statements of progress made during the past twelve months have been coming in from division, department and post commanders. Much of these documents is taken up with special and technical matters which it is not within our province to discuss, but there is one feature of every report we have thus far seen to which we would call Rifle shooting in the army is now a recognized branch of work, and each commander by his comment and suggestion shows that he has paid special attention to it and has watched the doings of the men and the drift of the present system with a desire to secure a better year of practice if it were possible.

Everywhere crops up this burden of red-tape which is laid so heavily upon the instructors and the men as well, that little beyond blank filling is done at many points. Comparisons are compelled where there are really none fairly possible. The army sets to work by the almanac upon season of out-door practice. At one post down on the Mexican frontier, the men have had an abundance of preliminary fine weather in which to take practice if they had so desired, and they start in on the season of record making in the finest form, on the same day, according to the calendar, the soldier along the northern frontier begins his season's work, but it is the height of nonsense to suppose that he is not handicapped by the lingering winter which still keeps the snow piled about in great drifts, and the gusty winds rushing down from the adjoining mountain ranges Still the records are made according to a very pretty system of blanks prepared by an office-soldier in Washington. returns come in and the grand total figures of merit are made up, but without one word of comment upon the conditions which surrounded the men while the scores were making. The army is not so very large but that something approaching the exactitude of a general record of each man

might be made and then delinquency might be quickly noted and as promptly corrected.

however, outgrown the period of mere target practice at fixed objects over known distances. This is, after all mere schoolroom work for the real task of an army which is found in skirmish firing. Each man must be able to go across lots often at a pretty lively gait, fire as he goes, estimating the distance of the object fired at, and making the necessary allowances at each end of his rifle; if he cannot do this, then he has stopped short in his shooting course, and is not fairly entitled to the title marksman. or sharpshooter. This sort of practice is the next most urgent demand of the service in a shooting point of view. Notwithstanding all the hindrances of the system of perpetual blank filling, to which the real working arm officery has been subjected, he has carried forward the art of rifle shoot ing very far. The army, as a whole, has made wonderful advances, but a dry rot will soon settle over this part of the system if the work is not pushed on. Once have skirmish drill recognized as a part of the regular work, and there will be such a perpetual variety that the men will never tire of taking their rifles and tramping out for a day's official sport. It should be understood that practice at the known distances is only a preparation for the more difficult and more important skirmish drill, and that in this latter the full requirements of a soldier's duty are to be found.

Of course it will be more difficult to put down in pretty rows of figures what may be done in this line of work. This, no doubt, will be a fatal objection in the eyes of the desk soldier at Washington, but the army officer in the field knows when his men are in good working order, and an efficient system of inspection ought to determine whether there is any shirking of duty and where. Large garrisons and posts, toward which the policy of the army is now properly tending, will make it easier to have complete and thorough drill on those points, and in place of the petty rivalries which now exist between a number of picayune posts, there will be large gatherings of troops and the better marksman will soon shame the "duffers" into something like fair work.

There is talk about changes in the rifle, and one form of encouragement proposed is that the better sbots shall have issued to them a finer shooting weapon than the ordinary army rifle. It is not long before a man who visits the ranges much becomes out of patience with the ordinary contract weapon. He detects its short comings and feels that much of his work is thrown away with such an unreliable bit of mechanism. One of the first results of an intelligent system of rifle firing will be an improvement of the service arm, and such sharp criticism of the ammunition that its improvement will quickly follow. So long as there was no real use of the rifle it mattered little whether the barrels were straight, the breech mechanism in order or the sights at all trustworthy. So long as ammunition was made only to be stored away in muster magazines, dirty, caking powder was as serviceable as clean bright charges.

All this is changing, and with twenty thousand or more critics in sharp observation, it will not be long before the factories will be told that the work turned out is not satis-Already there is a demand for a manual of rifle practice better than those now in existence, and several very competent officers are busy on such a book. Yet after all, we are of opinion that a sharp system of inspection, which shall carry with it encouragement for those inclined to try while it promptly compels work by those who would shirk and then shall have the right to make suggestions which are to be carried out, would do more than any other agency in bringing our regular force up to the highest efficiency as a body of marksmen.

### THE WOLF IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

CABLE from Vienna reports a tragic incident from Eastern Hungary, by which a whole family perished within an hour. A clergyman, with his wife and child, were driving in a sledge from Krasnisora to the neighboring village of Kis-Lonka. A pack of ravenous wolves pursued The mother was terror-stricken and let the child fall from her arms. At that the father leaped from the sledge to save the child. Father and child were at once flercely attacked by the wolves. The father fought desperately and killed two of the wolves, but he was at last overcome and both he and his child were devoured. Meanwhile the horses had rushed onward with the sledge, still bearing the agonized mother who died of fright before the sledge reached Kis-Lonka. The story is a shocking one and reminds the reader of the nursery tales about these animals in the forests

Assuming, as we must do, that such storics as these are true, the wolf of the old world is widely different from those of the new. The latter is notorious for his timidity, and under ordinary circumstances a child could put to ffight the largest pack of them. There is no apparent radical difference between the wolf of Europe and the American large wolf, though naturalists do not regard them as the same Why are they so destructive in one hemisphere, and so mild and harmless in the other? There are narrated in the old histories of America and in some works on natural history, two or three cases handed down by tradition, in which wolves are said to have attacked men, but these reported cases are so rare that they are to be received with a very great deal of allowance.

There appears to be a good reason why wolves in America should not equal their European cousins in ferocity. In all cases where human beings are said to have been attacked by these brutes, hunger is the motive of the assault, but in the New World this motive seldom exists. Here the wolves themselves are exterminated before the ground-dwelling birds and the small mammals upon which they principally depend for sustenance are all destroyed, and so we find that the wolf retains his natural timidity to the erd. In Europe on the other hand, the great uninhabited tracts frequented by the wolves are without wild animals in numbers sufficient to provide food for these carnivora, and hence they prey upon domestic animals, and even upon human beings.

That these animals are a real scourge in certain portions of Europe is undeniable. Statistics published some years since showed that during the year 1873, in forty-five provinces of Russia the wolves devoured 179,000 head of large domestic animals, and 662,900 sheep and pigs, a loss which represented in money 7,573,000 roubles, or \$5,700,000. Besides this an enormous amount of poultry and a great number of dogs were destroyed. To us who know the wolf only as a most timid beast, desiring only to be allowed to run away, these figures seem very curious, but still more strange is the fact that the wolves do not appear to diminish in numbers, and that no effective measures are taken to destroy them by the wholesale.

THE CHASE OF THE MENHADEN. - Usually by this time of the year the steamers employed in catching menhaden are hauled up for the winter. The fish are given a little rest from pursuit, and the oil works are stopped and cleaned out. This year it is not so. It is reported from Tiverton that two of the largest steamers have just left for menhaden fishing in Southern waters, and they intend to follow the fish wherever they may go. It is believed by the fishermen that at the approach of cold weather the fish move toward the Gulf Strcam, and they evidently think that by keeping close to schools they can capture them all before spring. Fishermen are thus, it is seen, very like hunters. One class wants all the fish, the other all the game, and between the two, the indigenous fish, flesh and fowl have a rather hard It would be a waste of argument to endeavor to show the fishermen that they are killing their business by this wholesale destruction of fish. They would reply to any such attempts, "Well, if we don't get them, some one else will." And so the work of extermination goes on, and the public grumbles because birds and fish are scarce. Oh, stupid public, how long will it take you to learn that this matter is in your own hands? You are responsible for the slaughter, and you will be the sufferers after it shall have been completed. If you want to make fish and game plenty again, you must try to make your fellows realize that it is for the the interest of all that certain times and seasons shall be observed, and that the laws of nature shall not be continually violated. In one State of our Union the public sentiment has been aroused on this point, but elsewhere there is a lamentable want of appreciation of the needs of the case.

THE TRIALS AT HIGH POINT. -Our report of the Eastern Field Trials Club meeting at High Point is concluded this week. Last week Forest and Stream was the only paper to publish a full report of the running up to the day of publication, and the only news the public has had outside of our columns, is comprised in a few lines, giving the results in a few disconnected heats. One point, which will be noticed by every one who is familiar with the working of a dog, is that frequently the hunting sense of the dog, and the ideas of handlers and judges were in conflict, and further, that when such a difference arose, the dogs were usually in the There is a vast amount of instruction in our report of the trials, especially when it is read in the light of one's own experience

#### AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

A TONING BATH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A few months ago you published an article on "Amateur Photo graphy," and gave your readers therein a formula for a developer which I have tried and found to answer admirably. Will you please give us one for a toning bath with particulars as to manipulation.

MONTREAL, NOV. 16, 1884.

To tone prints successfully the first essential point is to have the prints to be toned properly printed. They should be carried beyond the reddish color to a dark brown, and after printing should be kept free from the effect of light. To tone prints three trays and three baths are required. The preparations to be used are as follows: (1) Put 1 ounce of bicarbonate of soda and 8 ounces of water into a bottle and Call this A. (2) Dissolve in a bottle 7½ graius of chloride of gold in 71 ounce of waters and cork. Call this B. (3) One bottle of French azotate. All of these can be bought prepared.

The first bath is made up of 6 ounces of water aud } ounce

For the toning bath put into another tray six ounces of water, one ounce of French azotate and then add-always last-one ounce of chloride of gold solution from bottle B. Mix this by pouring into the graduated glass and back to trav two or three times.

The last or fixing bath is made by dissolving one ounce of hypo-sulphite of soda in eight ounces of water. All of these baths should be made with tepid water in winter.

Put the prints into the first bath face down, and be sure to have each one wet before putting in another. Continue this until from 20 to 25 or less are in the tray. Let them soak about ten minutes and then pour all the liquid off, and rinse the prints in one or two changes of water, or until the water loses its milky appearance. Then add more water to the tray so as to partly fill it. Lift the prints out one by one and Then add more water to the put into the toning bath.

In this bath the prints will turn finally to a rich blue, and should be separated and turned over, so that the solution will come in contact with the whole face of the print. As fast as they become of the right color take them out and place in a basin of clean water and rinse. Now, fill the basin again with water and place them one by one in the last or fixing bath, where they will change first to a reddish brown, but keep them here until they return to the original or a trifle lighter color than when in the toning bath. After this they can be taken out and put into a basin of clean water, and there thoroughly washed. If the hypo is not all washed off, the prints will become yellow and fade out. The prints should now be hung up to dry slowly, but be sure that all the moisture is allowed to run off.

### The Sportsman Tourist.

### A PRAIRIE PICTURE.

A PRAIRIE PICTURE.

NE slim horn of the crescent moon showed its pale, silvery tip above the western horizon; in the east the olive of the over-arching sky was faintly mellowing to an asliver of the over-arching sky was faintly mellowing to an asliver of the over-arching sky was faintly mellowing to an asliver of the control of the control of the cand climbed to a front seat, while two more fur-clad shapes and climbed to a front seat, while two more fur-clad shapes occupied the rear, and over the soundless dirt of a prairie road we left Carrelton behind, and were swallowed up in the vague carkness. Somewhere ahead of us in the marsh lands of the north or west the mallard and the teal awaited our coming, perhaps even Wawa, the wild goose, and Wenockbish, the brant, might welcome us with vibrant clang of "haleyon vociferation." Forty pounds of dog meat wrapped up in a mangy hide, snoozed and blinked, gurgled and yelped at our fect; eight holes with iron around them, like so many round-cyed owls, gazed vacantly up to heaven, as if meditating the propriety of sending half a pound of chilled shot through the milky way, and three prophetic souls, projecting themselves into the future, were wondering how, on the morrow, they could transport homeward the immense crowd of lanellirostrate natalores which would insist upon accompanying them.

"At Buffalo, up leaped, of a sudden, the sun,

"At Buffalo, up leaped, of a sudden, the sun, And against him the houses stood black, every one."

Like a whirlwind of wrath we descended upon the one

Like a whirlwind of wrath we descended upon the one friend we had in the place—patient, long-suffering, and full of kindness—and smote him with the besom of destruction. Magnanimously he yielded himself to the inevitable, and offered up, on the sacrificial altar of friendship, gum boots, thick clothing, cigars, candy, pocket compass, cheese, all he had and was, to hurry us on our way. Leaving him denuded and spoiled, we wheel northward, and soon leave behind us the thin line of iron that links the east to the west.

But the atmosphere is growing hazy, the blue sky is turning gray, a creosotic odor replaces the tang of morning ozone, and a blur of smoke on the northern and western horizon tell us the prairies are on fire. Who cares? Are we not salamanders? Let us proceed! The road has long since dwindled to a gopher track and run down a hole, so bear off for that break in the line of smoke yonder, and we'll see if we can't win through. But on that ridge to the left see the fire flash over the top, and come down upon us with the speed of a racer. Out! and set back-fires if you don't want to be roasted before your time! Hurry, you've no time to lose! Up into the wagon again, turn your backs on the foe that is leaping toward you with ravening jaws, and follow closely the wall of flame that sweeps eastward in your rear. Lash your frightened horses into a run, it's a race for life or death! Never mind the smoke that blinds and chokes, keep your eyes and mouth shut, cover the cartridges, that a flying spark may not blow you skyward; turn up your coat collars and pull down your hats tightly over your head, so that the fierce heat may not bake your braiu; keep the horses on the jump, and bar gopher holes, we'll beat the fire yet! And so

we do; and pulling up on the burnt, bare sward, we watch the riotous flames go roaring past on either side, as though maddened at losing their expected prey. (As the grass was fully two inches high, the experienced plainsman will see at once how terrible was the fate we so narrowly escaped.) And now stand up in the wagon and look around. What do you see? 2,356 miles (be the same more or less) of burned and blackened prairie. Any chance for ducks in that waste of charred stubble and gray ashes? Drive on, coacheel we came a hunting and are not going to turn back merely because there's nothing to hunt.

Methinks I see, on the dim horizon bar, the square outliue of human habitation. There will be rest, till to-morrow's sun lights us on our homeward way. Hullo! it's a school house! Drive up, and let's interview the school ma'am, Hullo again, it's filled with wheat up to the level of the windows. Education and agriculture hand in hand. But from where, in this flat expanse of vacancy, can come the children which shall, or the wheat which doth, fill this temple of learning? Ahl here be wagon tracks, them let us follow, and mayhap the mystery shall be solved. And so, in good time, it is, for here at last, run to earth, is our solitary wheat and children raiser, with his 7x9 house, and his 70x90 barn and stable. "Settled here three years ago, organized a school district, twelve miles long by six wide (two families therein—his and Dutch Charlie's—latter consisting of Charlie and dog), votes tax, issues bonds, builds a five hundred dollar school house, and, while his babies are growing up, utilizes it (thrifty mant) as a wheat granary." Such his simple story. But his hospitality is as large as his school district, and just now includes more hungry mouths within its bounds. Supper over, let us listen to his epic of Pluck and Poverty.

Four years ago he was standing on the railroad platform at

district, and just now includes more hungry mounts when district, and just now includes more hungry mounts to bounds. Supper over, let us listen to his epic of Pluck and Poverty.

Four years ago he was standing on the railroad platform at Valley City, watching the train that had bornehim thither fade away in the west. Assets, a fair stock of clothing and bedding, an axe, a wife, three babies, and fifteen dollars in cash. Hires out to work and wife takes in washing. During winter carries mail on horseback to Page, thirty miles away; up one day and back the next. Only freezes his nose, ears, fingers and feet once a week on an average. In spring takes up claim, uearest neighbor sixteen miles, builds shack, and on Nov. 15, after paying off debts, finds himself ready to face a Dakota winter with twenty pounds of flour, no meat, no sugar, no coffee, no fuel but dried sod. Spends his only five-dollar bill for steel traps; traps mink, traps badger, traps muskrat, shoots and traps geese and brant, carries them twenty miles to market, and in spring has over a hundred dollars in pocket. At present has comfortable house, good barn, four horses, ten head of cattle, twenty pigs, a hundred head of poultry, two farm wagons, two reapers, a thresher, six hundred bushels of wheat, forty tons of hay, fuel and provision for winter, and owes no man anything.

This Hiad being sung, we spread our blankets on freshthrashed wheaten straw, and fall asleep. Next day's "slow-descending sun" witnesses our re-entrance into Casselton.

"How many ducks did we kill?" What is that to thee, O inquisitive one? Ask Charlie or Fred; as for the writer, he scorns to degrade the record of a two-days' "outing" into the mercenary catalogue of a poultcrer's bill.

### DOWN THE MUSQUAGUMAGUM.

To this day the Northern Peninsula of Michigan is a wilderness. Scttlements more or less extensive lic upon its borders, but their influence on the back country is unfelt, There it lies, a vast region, covered with pine forests and seamed with iron, dotted with lakes and netted with rivers. Camps of the lumbermen are beside some of the greater streams, and iron mines are in internittent operation in the north and along that portion known as the "Menominee Range." But by far the greater part of the country is absolutely unsettled, and uninhabited save by a few of the Chippewa and Menominee Indians—

"Whom our gentle Uncle Samuel Is improving very smartly In the face of all creation, Off the face of all creation

as Punch eloquently remarked years ago.

The Menominec River forms a part of its southwestern boundary. This river receives from the north two principal tributaries, the Michigamie and the Paint; beyond the mouth of the Paint the river changes its name and becomes the Bralé, and as such receives another tributary stream, the Iron River. All these rivers may be investigated with profit. The hunting and fishing thereabouts might be described as the Irishman described with the Iron bear of the Bralé, and as who was the Hishman described with the interest of the stream of the Irishman described with profit. The hunting and fishing thereabouts might be described as the Irishman described with profit. The hunting and shinkly." So of these rivers; they are all good. We, however, decided to explore the Paint, because nobody seemed to know anything about that stream, and whoever was questioned seemed to consider it not a privilege, but a duty, to lie most solemnly concerning the same. Thereby was our interest excited.

nobody seemed to know anything about that stream, and whoever was questioned seemed to consider it not a privilege, but a duty, to lie most solemnly concerning the same. Thereby was our interest excited.

The Paint River, also called the Musquagumagum, is formed by the union of two streams, which meet at a point about thirteen miles N. N. W. of the town of Iron River, whence it flows in a general southeasterly direction, and moets the Menominee about two miles north of Florence. From the north the Paint receives the Hemlock and the Net rivers, which latter is upon some maps marked as the main stream, and from the south the Chicagon River, the outlet of Chicagon and Trout lakes. Other affluents there are, both north and south, but generally too shallow for even the lightest draft canoe.

There were four of us in the party, three hailing from Chi-

of Chicagon and Trout lakes. Other amuchts there are, both north and south, but generally too shallow for even the lightest draft canoe.

There were four of us in the party, three halling from Chicago, and one from Milwaukec, and we subsequently engaged a guide at Iron River, making, all told, five souls imperiled in the expedition. Our plan of action, which is hereby recommended to others, was to take the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and go to the town of Iron River, and intrust our lives and fortunes to the care of Captain Boyington, who keeps the Boyington House at that place, and whose hospitality, courtesy, and good will toward all men, has deservedly made his place a rendezvous for sportsmen from the cities. Then, with the Captain's aid, to transport our boats and impedimenta by wagon to the nearest point on the Paint, descend the stream by easy stages to Crystal Falls, take the railroad there, and return to our several places of abode.

By section line, Crystal Falls is about sixteen miles east of Iron River, but the Paint is a sinuous stream, and we estimated that by the winding and bending thereof, our pad dles would measure some fifty niles before we reached the Hemlock River, which we had passed without observing it

end of our voyage. The estimate proved substantially correct.

rect.

Accordingly on the 17th of July we left Iron River, two wagons carrying our boats (two clinker skiffs and a bark cance) and the other "duffle," the amount of which would have struck terror to the heart of "Nessmuk." A fourteen mile march through a dense forest of pine, and in a rain of more than ordinary wetness brought us to the log buildings of Frazier's lumber camp, on the south branch of the Paint, about two miles above the forks of the river. Here we pitched our tent and slid our boats into the stream.

The rain continued, and we lay in camp the remainder of that and all of the following day, fishing the river as faithfully as the intermittent drizzle permitted and meeting with small success.

At this point the Paint is less than twonty-five varies in

pitched our tent and slid our beats into the stream.

The rain continued, and we lay in camp the remainder of that and all of the following day, fishing the river as faitifully as the intermittent drizzle permitted and meeting with small success.

At this point the Paint is less than twenty-five yards in breadth, and is rather shallow. The water would hardly average more than a foot or eighteen inches in depth, sufficient indeed for cance navigation, but vexatious because of the irregularity of the bed, which abounded in shouls and banks. They extended up the river, and across the river, sometimes a mere ridge, and again as flat as a table and twenty rods long, with perhaps a channel on one side, and perhaps not, but if so, invariably on the wrong side. Frequently these broad banks lay entirely out of water, their roomy beaches giving excellent standing room to girantic causes and myriads of sipe. The current of the river was swift and broken by frequent rapids which varied in dignity from mere riflies to cataracts. Most of these are easily run, at a few the water is too shoal to float a cance, but only one compels a portage around it, and this one is the last of the Hemlock Rapids.

It was in coming down the river the next day that we partly learned its character. Not anticipating the mountful contingency of having to wade the stream and drag our boat over shoals, I and my companion, "Hobomok," had retained our usual leg gear. When, however, our boat grated gently on a gravelyly beach completely bridging the stream, and we saw the water shead still shallower by many iaches, betokening that poling was a vain anusement, we sorrowfully bared our legs and went overboard. Ugh! but the water was cold, and, ouch! the stones were shape. Such, omitting the more of the poling was a vain anusement, we sorrowfully bared our legs and went overboard. Ugh! but the water was cold, and, ouch! the stones were shape. Such, omitting the house of the morning. The stones cut of the stream, and dragged the boat over into deeper wate

"We were the first that ever burst Into that silent sea.

The appreciation of which fact frequently induced me to drop my paddle and light my pipe. And Hobomok did likewise. Occasionally (that is once) we saw a deer drinking in mid-stream. Enormous cranes were continually starting up before our hoats, generally flying in pairs, but we rarely got a shot at them; ducks, too, frequently flew up, and were less frequently bagged. This last remark, however, is not intended as an insinuation against myself.

In that morning's run we passed the mouth of the Net River. We had projected a camp at that point and a week's stay for exploring the stream and the country round about, but our guide (he afterward swore, may God forgive him, that we never apprised him of our wishes) kept on a mile ahead, and as he had all the provisions, we were fain to follow him in hope of arresting his flight. It was a hopeless chase. Before we caught up with that son of the forest, the Net was four miles behind and several rapids lay between. To return was out of the question and we therefore advanced, and at four o'clock landed and wcnt into camp for the night. When morning came, however, there was manifest reluctance to proceed, it amounted to actual mutiny, infecting all hands, the guide and secretary of war. Hobomok swore that his feet were so lamed by dragging those boats the specified the kind) that it would be sure death to go on.

or rather mistaking it for a slough. We ought to have made a camp there, for we afterward learned that the Hemlock and dam on the point is one of the best trout grounds in that region. Let future explorers profit by our blunders.

grounds in that region. Let future explorers profit by our blunders.

Carrying our boats over the high embankment of the dam, and taking lunch we started afresh, and after an hour's paddle came upon the first of the Hemlock rapids. We had heard of these famous rapids, and in many mysterious warnings had been apprised of the dangers thereof. But all our information was of the vaguest kind; nobody seemed to know exactly where they were, or exactly what were the perils attending them. Indeed, that whole country seemed a terra incognitu to the few men whom we ran across.

We therefore nerved our hearts for war when we heard the water thundering ahead, and paddled with caution. Vain was our fear. A mass of black water was coiling like a corkscrew in our front, but plunged unbroken between the breakers on either side. The descent was sharp but short. We steered into the black water, and avoiding one or two rocks obstructing the entrance, our boat darted down the incline and shot out into the smooth water below without shipping a drop. Encouraged by this success, we advanced upon the second rapid, which lay three-quarters of a mile beyond. As we drew near I saw the birch cance drawn up on the beach, and the guide walking along the shore reconsitering the ground. Hobomok hailed him and interrogated him respecting his opinions in this wise:

"Portage, John?"

And he answering, replied: "Easier than t'other."

Whereat we proceeded, the current caught us, and the trouble began.

And here, for the benefit of posterity, will I describe the

Intolibe began.

And here, or the benefit of posterity, will I describe the And here, or the benefit of posterity, will I describe the And here, or the rever and consequently created the control of the

was a quarter of a mile, no less, that we had to march over the rocks, windfalls and bogs aforesaid, but we made it eventually, and returned for the boats. These were rigged with poles projecting over bow and stern like bowsprits, which poles were then placed on the collar bones of two unhappy wretches (the writer being one) who with woe depicted on their countenances and profanity escaping from their lips, stuggered off and fell into the first bog. Fortunately a berry patch was close at hand and the miserable men were soon revived and proceeded. But this is a painful theme, and I forbear. Suffice it that we made the portage.

There is a lumber camp at the head of that rapid and another a couple of miles below it, and for the benefit of whoever may be inclined to visit that region, I would remark in passing, that he may pitch his tent to advantage at either place. After leaving the rapid we paddled to the lower camp. A party of hunters, however, were already in possession, and as a cursory inspection of their camp disclosed a package of alleged tobacco labelled "Miner's and Puddler's Best," we incontinently fled and weut into camp some eighty rods to windward.

On the river bank overhanging the water at the great where

Best," we incontinently fled and weut iuto camp some eighty rods to windward.

On the river bank overhanging the water at the spot where our boats were beached stood a blazed cedar, and in the blaze written with pencil were the words: "Section Line between Sections 25 and 26." As the Paint is a meandered stream we had frequently found such witness trees, but the inscription upon this one enabled us to locate our position with mathematical certainty, for reference to our map instantly showed that the only sections of those numbers on the Paint River were in township 44 north of range 34 west.

As to the fishing at that point I will not speak, for my rod remained untroubled in its case, and its owner divided his time equally between suncking and sleeping in the comfortable bend of that same overhanging cedar. To a Chicago mau such glorious rest and indolence is far better fishing than is offered by the stream.

While in camp there a large pool was discovered a mile or so back in the woods, and two of the party one frosty morning formed an ambuscade for deer. They killed none, but brought back several ducks and a large quantity of raspberries. "We cannot shoot deer in the close season," says one, and truly, after I had witnessed several ineffectual attempts to do so, I began to think there was reason in him.

Eastward of our camp lay a lake which, for reasons observed.

berries. "We cannot shoot deer in the close season," says one, and truly, after I had witnessed several ineffectual attempts to do so, I began to think there was reason in him.

Eastward of our camp lay a lake which, for reasons obseure, is called Lost Lake, and near it is a store and semi-hotel belonging to a lumber company. We learned this from a wild Milesian who visited our camp on a prospecting four for whisky. He was a man to whom every event of life was a new source of mclancholy, but he was communicative withal, and having boned a handful of tobacco from Hobomok, he poured forth the full tale of his woes. We condoned with him and then turned his attention to the country round about. Of that he knew but little, but according to his hearsay testimony, the number of deer about Lost Lake was something wonderful. Somebody (a Crystal Falls man zealous for the enforcement of the game laws) had killed three deer there last Sunday, and why shouldn't we? Thus reasoned Paddy. But we were not after deer out of season. We had tried it and seen the folly of our ways. Had they not crossed the muzzles of our guns daily, and yet returned to their fawns unharmed? Truly, why should we tramp six miles to Lost Lake for deer. But we availed ourselves of Mickey's information to visit the Lake Honse, \(\text{\text{r}}\) s the store is called, and get a supply of pitch for our boats.

Our next camp was some eight miles below the Hemlock Rapids, and opposite the mouth of the Chicagon River. The water between the two points was deep and tranquil, with hardly a shoal or rapid breaking the smooth quiet reaches of the river, a fact which our late experience had taught us to appreciate profoundly.

The spot chosen by us had evidently been but lately abandoned by some other party, for we found there a bower of birch trees carefully set in a square about the place where their tent had been, and tent poles and pegs ready made to our lands. There, too, was a well-built inteplace, the sparks of a recent fire still living in the ashes. The

the Paint, but I question if it be navigable for anything but a muskrat.

On the third day we struck our tent and resumed our paddles. A small rapid and a little shoal water encountered at the outset, were the only breaks in the deep water of the river for three miles. We passed a log slide on the bank where men were working, and five minutes after came in sight of a log bridge and a logging camp which we knew to be but three miles above the fall. We hove to and consulted. It was not our desire to end our journey that day, so we made for shore and pitched our tent, and spent the next twenty-fours in refreshing idleness.

A brief spell at the pandles the next day brought our boats as near Crystal Falls as the eataract from which the village takes its name would allow. Here ended our voyage. We shipped our baggage and the birch canne to Chicago, and gave the other boats to the guide, who instantly converted them into coin of the realm, and—but I will not relate the subsequent performances of that thirsty soul. In the woods, no man could direct his course more truly; what matters it then if in town he had recourse to triangulation in getting about?

getting about?

If I have made little or no reference in the above to our exploits with rod or rifle, the omission is not accident, it is design. Not that I would have it supposed that there is no game in the country, or that we lacked skill to procure it. It were grievous error to indulge in any such supposition. I purposely omitted such details for the reason that the river

and the nature thereof were the part I wished to make prom and the nature thereof were the part I whose to follow our inent, to the end that whoever may desire to follow our tracks may do so with better knowledge of the country than H. C. T.

### UP THE CUPSUPTUC.

THE Parmachenee-Cupsuptic (Cupsuptuc, 1 prefer to spell it, as it is on Dill's map) record, in Forest and stream of Nov. 13, is good. The carry is certainly six miles, many call it eight. I did it in August, 1882, and it took two hours and forty-five minutes. We were delayed, however, the last half of the way by a heavy shower. What rendered the carry hard then was not so much rocks and roots of trees as slipperiness, from the fact that the path was not much worn. But difficult or not, it is well worth the cost of walking, both from the interest and beauty of approach, and the delectableness of Lake Parmachenee and John Dauforth's camp at the other end. To my mind, of all the boarding camps in the Rangeley region, John Danforth's at Parmachenee, and Capt. Barker's at Bemis, on Mooselucmeguntie—called Camps Bemis because there are some ten or a dozen separate cabins—bear the palm. I know nothing of the kind more delightful than to arrive at Bemis by the captain's little steamer in the edge of evening, and

nothing of the kind more delightful than to arrive at Benis by the captain's little steamer in the edge of evening, and be inshered into one of his cabins so defly made of logs and birch bark, with a bright blazing fire in the open fire place, and a comfortable bed behind a partition, the whole cabin to yourself, or yourself and your companion, and all as neat as a pin; or to reach Camp Caribou, John Danforth's, after the toils and delights of the trip up the Cupsupture, over the carry and up the lake to the island on which the camp is situated, and he welcomed by Lewis Ficket and his wife to good fare and one of the most unique and delightfully situated camps in the world.

John Danforth is a genius in architecture as well as a first-elass hunter and guide. His cottage, as it deserves to be called, is a triple building, in one part two stories, for the keeper and his wife, the others one story, one part a good-sitting room for his guests, warned by a large, open stove, and one divided into leeping rooms with comfortable beds, and all ingeniously put together by axe and auger and perhapt and an advance of the carry record rominded meof my trip over the same ground in August, 1882, and I sat down to write some of the recollections of it for the Forest and Stream.

We were three, of whom Monatiquot was the elder and the disherman, and the other two, a young Unitarian minister, of Boston, and a Harvard student, his parishioner, were along for the health and pleasure of the jaunt. We came down from Kennebago to Haines's on the 16th, and by arrangement Capt. Barker's little yawl steamer, with Elmer Thomas in charge, was on hand the next morning at 8. As we were going light, and the two non-fishermen did not care for a man at Parmachenee, we took but one guide, Eugene Herrick, of Rangeley, it being agreed that Elmer should take the oars for us above the falls.

It was a delightful morning and our little craft, about the size of a large rowboat, steamed any town the size of a large rowboat, steamed and the next mornin

been passed, but it hasn't. You are sure to know it when you come to it.

A good lunch, Elmer dispatched to his steamer, the first-named walk over the long carry in two hours and three-quarters, with hard rain the last half, boat on the Megalloway and the lake, and we were at Camp Caribou at 5:45 P. M.

Monatiquot.

### Hatural History.

THE AMŒBA.

THE AMŒBA.

THERE is probably no one of the lower forms of life which presents as many points of interest as the Amæba. It is of especial interest to the naturalist, because, while it has the very simplest structure, it exhibits all the essential phenomena of life which are manifested by the higher animals. And it is hardly less interesting to the general reader as being one of the forms of life from which, according to the now generally accepted theory of evolution, all the higher forms have sprung.

The Amæba is a microscopic animal, but its structure is so exceedingly simple that one can get a very adequate notion of it from a description.

If some of the surface mud be collected from the bottom of a pool of still water in summer, and a little be spread out in water and placed under a glass magnifying about four hundred diameters, Amæba are pretty sure to be found. One can get a very good idea of the animal by imagining how a bit of white of egg spread out flat and having a very irregularly rounded form would look. And a notion obtained in this way would be correct, not only as to the general appearance of the animal, but also as to its chemical composition. For the Amæba is simply a bit of albuminous matter, and albumen, as is well known, is the essential constituent of white of egg. One writer has defined it as "animated protoplasm," and certainly a much worse defluition might easily be given. Protoplasm is another name for the same class of substances to which white of egg belongs.

Probably before one has looked at an Amæba half a minute a very currous change in appearance will oceur. There will be a thrusting out from the sides of its body of one or

robably before one has looked at an Anneba half a minute a very cursous change in appearance will occur. There will be a thrusting out from the sides of its body of one or more lobe-like prolongations. These prolongations are called pseudopodia, a word which means false teet. As soon as the pseudopodia have been pushed out the whole body of the animal moves by a kind of flowing motion toward them. We then see why they were called false feet, for it is in this way that the animal moves from place to place. There is no particular region of the body from which these feet are thrust out, but in whatever direction the animal may wish to go, on that side of its body it improvises a foot. Sometimes it will move in a particular direction for a considerable distance, constantly throwing out pseudopodia from what might be called for the moment the front side of its body, but in a little while it will change its direction and with the change, as we might say, assume a change of front. As the creature is moving about in this way it may by chance come in contact with some substance which it can use for food. And perhaps it is not altogether by chance that it meets with food; it may be that it has a means of knowing when food matter is near at hand and direct its movements toward it. At all events it seems to be fully conscious when in the course of its journeys it meets a particle of food, for it immediately proceeds to swallow it and in a manner that is very curious. We have already seen that it has the power of improvising a foot whenever it may need one and at whatever part of the body it may choose. It has a like power of improvising a foot whenever it may need one and at whatever part of the body it may choose. It has a like power of improvising a foot whenever it may need one and at whatever part of the body it may choose. It has a like power of improvising a foot whenever it may need one and at whatever part of the body it may choose of the contract of the body and the provision of the food and lodges it securely wit

bion. It is thought that it does this as a precaution against being dried up.

We have thus far described one of the commonest but by no means the only form of Amæbæ. There is, in fact, a very great variety of forms. There is one form which has no cell-nucleus and no vacuole. This is, perhaps, the very

simplest of all living organisms. It is often called the Protamaba. There are some forms which instead of throwing out club-shaped pseudopodia, as the common Amaba does, shoots out long, delieate, hair-like pseudopodia. There is one kind found on the scaweed off the Canary Islands which surrounds itself with a network of pseudopodia. There is still another kind called the sun-animalcule, which sends off pseudopodia in the form of rays. But all these forms agree in the essential character of being made up of undifferentiated protoplasm, that is, protoplasm which is alike throughout the entire body, no portions of it having been set apart to do special work or having acquired special characteristics.

throughout the entire body, no portions of it having been set apart to do special work or having acquired special characteristics.

The Amæba is an animal and not a plant, not because it has the power of locomotion or of contractility, but because, in the first place, it lives on organic matter—its food is other animals and plants; and in the second place, because it is not surrounded by a covering containing cellulose. Plants on the other hand generally have a cellulose covering, and are able to obtain their food from air and water in the form of simple elementary substances.

But perhaps the most interesting point about the Amæbæ is that they are almost exactly like certain bodies found in the human system. We refer to the white blood corpuseles. Everybody is familiar with the fact that the blood consists of a liquid plasma in which float corpuseles of two kinds, the red and white. Now, these white corpuseles exhibit almost all the characters of the Amæbæ. Like them they are composed of protoplasmic matter and like them they are go constant changes of form. They even possess the power of independent motion, for they are often found by the histologist wandering about alone in other tissues than the blood, strayed, as it were, from their natural habitat. But perhaps the most remarkable feature of the white corpuseles is that they will take finely divided matter into their interior the same way as true Amæbæ would. The white corpuseles of cold-blooded animals, as frogs or newts, if placed in serum and properly protected from evaporation can be kept alive for many weeks. If finely divided coloring matter, as indigo, be given them they take it into their bodies in just the same way as Amæbæ take their food. The white corpuseles have a nucleus but no vacuole.

The movements of these corpuseles are very dependent upon temperature. To be well seen they must be kept at the normal temperenture of the body. This is best effected by the courtrivance known as the hot stage. The activity of Amæbæ is also somewhat dependent

BIRD IN A MOUSE TRAP.—A new feature in frapping has just developed itself on my back pizzza. There are quite a number of chickadees, nuthatches, downy woodpeckers, white-throated sparrows, snowbirds and soug sparrows that now feed around my house. The sparrows and snowbirds have their hayseed and bread crumbs, while the others enjoy their picces of fat nailed up against the trees, and tied on the ends of their branches. But sometimes these "fat eaters" come in such numbers, that there is not a "piece a piece" for them all around, and consequently some have to wait. While this waiting is going on, they frequently fly up on the windowsills or under the caves of the house or around the piazza in search of spiders. Yesterday a poor nuthatch came to grief in his searching. The servaut had brought a Yankee mouse trap down from the garret, where it had been used for the past month, to put fresh bait on the wires. This she left on the top of a box that stood on the piazza just outside the door. Three holes were sprung, while two still remained set. Judge my surprise, when about to enter the house in the afternoon, and happening to glauce toward the box, what should I see but a nuthatch with his head in the mouse trap. He was dead, and must have been for some hours. The poor little fellow had been searching, no doubt, around the box for food, when happening to spy the cheese on the wire in the mouse hole, he pecked at it, and was at once caught and choked to death. We have seen many birds caught in steel traps and rat traps, but never in a mouse trap before.—A. H. G. (Scarborough, N. Y.).

### Game Bag and Gun.

GROUSE SHOOTING ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI-II.

MISSISPPI—II.

BY T. S. VAN DYKE.

HOW many who think they know all the varied pleasinated and ruffed grouse upon the same kind of ground, and even had them so mingled that it was impossible, before the bird rose, to tell upon which kind the dog was pointing? Yet upon these bluffs of the upper Mississippi this thing has often happened, and even Bob White too has sometimes added his charming presence to increase the doubt and the pleasure. In many places the sides of these bluffs were well covered with maple, ash, oak and birch nearly to the top. At the bottom of the hill this growth broke into thickets of hazel, groves of wild plum, erab-apple and dwarf white oak. These hillsides were the favorite haunt of the ruffed grouse. Here he lived the long year round. Here one could nearly always hear his drum and roaring wing as he darted away at one's approach. In autumn the great majority of the grouse descended to the lower edge of the hills, and some even scattered over the brushy portions of the adjoining low-lands. But in summer they ascended the bluffs and reared their young, often within one hundred feet of the highest level. Especially was this the case in the heads of the little wooded ravines through which the larger ones gradually merged into the prairie. And if, as was often the case after settlement of the bluffs began, a wheat field ran near the cage of the hill, or around the head of oue of these little ravines, the ruffed grouse would often come upon the stubble to feed in the morning or in the evening, just as did the pinnated. Until these ruffed grouse were full grown, and even afterward, the coveys remained entire; and until the time of breaking up and scattering they generally would lie to the dog almost as well, often quite as well, as the pinnated. Several times I have had my dog trail them out upon the stubble over a hundred yards from the grass, and had no idea until they rose that they were anything but prairie chickens. Instead of rising two or three at a time like young ehickens, they nearly

in the grass and lay like chickens to the dog. I have in this way shot as high as nine from a single covey, all about as

way shot as high as nine from a single covey, all about as large as the old one.

But the more common way and the one that gave the best sport, was when we found both kinds nearly together down the hillside. About 10 o'clock on very warm days, the chiekens, after feeding, often netired to the most shady slopes of the hills, and sometimes went half way down. Sometimes the dog would trail them down there, and often we descended because we could not find them above and thought they must be there. Then sometimes the dog would stop upon the very trail of the pinnated, and point a covey of the ruffed, and sometimes a covey of each was driven in the same direction along the hillside, and then, when the dog came to a point, it was often an even chance which kind would burst from the grass ahead of him. And as quail bred upon these bluffs and ran down the sides, we sometimes in September, when the young were large enough to shoot, had them mixed with the grouse.

Cocusionally we had the same intermingling on the Wiscousin side of the Mississiph. Between the Chippewa River bottom and the bluffs between which it ran lay benches or tables of land, sometimes containing hundreds of aeres. These were often as abundant as on the open prairie and chiefle the properties of the distinction of the distin

stubble, and the other disappearing. It is impossible to imagine any reason for this remarkable fact.

This sharp-tailed grouse did not, in general, lie so well to the dog as the common variety. And the whole of a young covey was much more apt to rise at once, instead of two or three at a time, as is generally the ease with the common chicken. They were also less shy about showing themselves, and could be sometimes seen walking on the stubble or even in the grass, which was very rarely the case with the others. They also seemed quicker on the wing and better eating than the others, though at this distance of time it is impossible to say how much of this was youthful fancy. In nearly all other respects their habits seemed identical with those of the other grouse, though there was no evidence of the varieties interbreeding. But there were times, when on certain kinds of ground, this sharp-tailed grouse would lie to the dog as well as the others, and the finest bit of concentrated shooting, as well as the finest work I ever saw done by a dog, was upon these birds. My friend, O. D. Ford, of Mazeppa, Wabasha country, and myself, drove out one morning from Plainview, in that county, to hunt chickens. It was in September, when the coveys were beginning to unite in large packs, and when the best place to look for them is in the middle of the large wheat stubbles. A young setter of the Bismarck stock, that I had taken much pains in breaking, was suddenly missing, though but a minute before he was ranging the stubble ahead of us. While looking around for him we several grouse sitting upon a fence, some five hundred yards away, and in a moment more saw the top of the dog's head above the stubble some two hundred yards to the

leeward of them. He was lying down and looking alternately toward the birds and toward us, taking his case while we came up. The birds rose from the fence too far to shoot, carrying with them about two dozon more that were in the stabble around them in a grand display of snowy underwear. The stable around them in a grand display of snowy underwear that they in corner of the control of the cont

stantial pleasures that the sportsman ever enjoys.

No bird has lent such a charm to the prairie as the pinnated grouse. He has been to it more than Bob White has been to the harvest field or the frosty stubble, or the woodcock to the tangled swamp. He has impressed his individuality upon it in so many ways that without him it seems no more a prairie but only a blank waste. No sound ever woke more tender feelings in the human breast than his weird, penetrating "boom, boom, boom," "rising and swelling in its farreaching intensity from the distant knoll where he was strutting on the first warm mornings of the opening year. And many a one it has hulled into another nap to dream of springtime and love. No bird has ever so thrilled the novice as the full grown grouse soaring out of the long grass almost at his feet, and none has ever caused him such infinite amazement when he so confidently pulled the trigger. None has ever so extracted the conceit from the blockhead who has made a

few lucky shots at robins or rabbits, and fancies that so big a bird and so straight a flyer will be easy for him to hit. And late in autumn when ducks have left the slough, when the honk of the goose is heard no more on high, and the sand-hill crane stands no more upon the prairic, then the grouse is about the only companion left us. And whether sweeping in large flocks across the plain, now with whiffling stroke of wing, now sailing, or on frosty or snowy mornings sitting quietly upon the fence or corn shocks, or in colder weather feeding upon the buds of the trees along the edge of the timber, he was always the brightest light in the great solitude of the prairie. Our children's children shall hear the whistle of the woodcock's wing as he whirls upward through the sapling grove, over the harvest field shall hear the mellow call of Bob White, and in the tangled brake shall see the ruffed grouse outspread his banded tail as he soars upward into the sunlight. But few of them shall see the pinnated grouse, except as rare specimens. For it is a bird that increases with the first stage of civilization, pauses at the second and departs forever with the third.

### A LOUISIANA DEER DRIVE.

A LOUISIANA DEER DRIVE.

BY COL. GEO. D. ALEXANDER.

FRIDAY afternoon, the 7th of November, 1884, I left.

Minden to go out as far as the John Chaffe plantation on the Bossier and Webster line, in order to have a deer drive the next morning. The night was spent with a Mr. John Henry, a gentleman devoted to hunting, who entertained me at his bachelor residence most hospitably. Unfortunately for my expectations, the next day was the usual grinding day at Chaffe's grist mill. Mr. Henry was the superintendent, consequently he could not accompany me, but he did the next best thing he could do, which was to inform all the parties who had bounds to meet the next norning at his mill and give me a benefit of a good deer hunt.

His two or three nearest white neighbors had sundry excuses to make because they could not come, while a dozen freedmen responded to the invitation, and were promptly on hand with a motely group of dogs, some being the very best of biack tau deer dogs.

It was as lovely a morning for a deer chase as I could have desired. A very heavy frost covered the ground and vegetation, which, when melted, left a deposit of moisture similar to a nie shower of min. No wind was sighing through the pines that towered their great straight trunks to some hundred feet high. No breezes to waft the scent of a human being to the delicate nose of a wary deer, and turn it from the stand when one was certain of getting a shot. There was nothing to taint the air with human odor and make a hunter muter with vexation low and deep because a fine buck that was almost near enough to shoot suddenly vecred its course, turning back into the drive, or passing out of gunshot distance from the distrusted spot.

The buck in the love eason follows the trail of the doe as unerringly as the fleet hound follows the cold scent of a fox—and I fully believe he can scent the hunter as far as the best deer hound. He is ever on the watch, his large ears are thrown forward on the slightest sound being heard, with his head thrown back he turns hi

Wilson was to assist him. Jones, a large, fine-looking mulatto, the manager of the Chaffe plantation, undertook to have the standers properly placed. He was well mounted, had a good gun, and was reputed to be a good shot. Then there were Harrison Thompson, a gruff negro, of pleasant countenance, polite as a colored barber, a hard ruder and a good shot, who knew all the best stands, and could do good work in heading the dogs. Mayfield, almost white in color, young and athletic; Paul Turner, a yellow man of some lifty years old, mounted on a splendid mule, shouldered an old breechloader that I would not have taken up if found in the woods. Paul was a negro of good hard common sense; what one might appropriately term horse sense. He was an carnest advocate of education, and no colored man in the parish took more interest in schools and having his children taught by competent teachers. He was quite communicative, telling me as we rode along that he had not killed a deer in two years, but he never missed one, for he would not shoot unless he was certain of "getting meat." When I looked at the old gun, I doubted whether he ever got close enough to a deer to be that certain of killing it. One often makes slight or grand mistakes, as I did in this instance, as the sequel will prove.

The next stander was Applewhite. Porte Crayon, of Harper's Magazine, previous to the war, could have made his fortune by taking a perfect picture of Applewhite and his mule. I must confess that I never saw just such a sight. The trousers came to a standstill about ten inches above his ankles. One foot had on a rough broganed shoe—the left I believe, while the right was incased in a short top boot, garnished by a spur that would have taken the prize in a Mexican cow ranche for length, size and dullness of rowels, Applewhite was not less than six feet four inches high, was uniform in girth—like a barber's pole. His head was cov-

ered with a raccoon cap with many serious rents in it, while the remains of an old Federal uniform coat hung loose around his barber pole body, minus one of the tails, the shoulders in rags, worn out by the wear of the gun on them, and the sleeves came just below the elbows.

There was a fitting correspondence between himself and his Rosinante—a deer-colored mule—the like of which was never seen before. It was not less than sixteen hands high, with the longest legs and the sparest body that ever greeted the eyes of a horse trader. The tail stood on a horizontal line with the backbone; there was no downward movement or position to it; but at each bound of the legs it rose at an angle of 45°. A pin of some eight inches length, if pierced behind the shoulders, would have had the point to appear on the opposite side. It seemed as if a good square meal had never been given the poor animal, yet one must not suppose there was no life in it. The eyes were vicious as a hyena's, the hoofs were ready to shoot out in every direction, and had a handy way of showing the entire bottoms, when the bucking commenced. A fearful dragoon bit garnished its mouth, and the blood was running down both sides, where the rank curb had cut the lips. It was a sight as good as a circus show to see Applewhite mount his mule. As he gathered the reins and caught hold of the born of the saddle, the mule commenced bucking. With considerable difficulty he seated himself, and at once drove his right heel into the flank of his steed. The vicious animal bounded forward, with bead nearly touching the ground, the heels flying high in the air, and the tail shooting out at an angle considerably elevated above a horizontal line. The old saddle was tightly girted, so there was not much probability of its slipping over the withers and ejecting Applewhite some twenty feet in advance, to make of him an ornamental column, having his head stuck two feet in the ground, with both legs gracefully poised and slightly arched to support anything—say the air. Finding

without being wounded. His fleet horse would enable him to beat the deer to the Ivey plantation, where it would cross the wire road, and if he did not kill it he could stop the dogs."

The next stand was one I selected, for I knew what a good one it was, but this time I calculated wrong. Harrison, who was directed to place the remaining standers, wanted me to go to what was known as the Wilherson stand, and had I taken his advice I should have had the pleasure of killing the large buck that was killed there. Paul was directed to take that stand, Mayfield the next, Applewhite the next, and the last was taken by Harrison. I had not been at my stand a minute before I heard the loud mouth of an old dog behind me, in another drive. He was opening very slowly, as if on a cold trail. Five minutes more and bung went one barrel from Paul's gun at the Wilherson stand; then was heard the report of another, higher up in the drive, when the mongrel pack broke into full cry. Several half curs took the lead; next came the genuine black and tans, and two young hound puppies of Jack Thomas brought up the tail end of the chase.

For half an hour I have not often heard a prettier chase. The deer doubled so often, at times coming almost in shooting distance of Jones, and then of myself, that I felt as if I would certainly get a shot. My splendid Greener hammer less gun was ready for the occasion, and I doubt not had it come in one hundred yards of me it would have been killed. I was extremely anxious to get a shot, not only to have had the pleasure of killing a deer, but also to test the shooting of my gun with buckshot. Alas! I was doomed to disappointment. The deer turned away from us, bore north, and then took a southeast course, until not a note of a dog could be heard. Soon after this the horns of Jones and both drivers could be heard blowing back their dogs. Three long blasts from Paul's horn called us to his stand. Mounting my pony I rode to where he was blowing, and saw a magnificent fourpoint buck stretched dead on the gr

him a broauside shot, and over a standard and back.

"How far was he from you when you shot?" I asked Paul.

"About forty yards, sir," he replied.

Discovering a buckshot in a large pine proved that the deer was between the pine and the oak. I stepped the distance and found Paul's forty yards to be only nineteen steps. This is always the case with the man that kills a deer; his distance, if measured, falls short at least one-half of the estimate.

Two more freedmen by this time came dashing up, a Dick

estimate.

Two more freedmen by this time came dashing up, a Dick Durden and a Joe Wilson, who were driving the same drive that we were in. Dick reported that it was his gun that we heard soon after Paul shot, and he had killed a nice fat young doc. By this time, Jack Thomas, Jones, and Pete made their appearance with all the dogs.

Jones was trying to pacify Jack, who wanted to "knock Pcte in the head," who, he said, "was always getting in his way when he wanted to head a deer. He told Pcte to go to one glade and he would go to another, but when he got there whom should hesee but Pcte ahead of him, and the fact was,

if Pete had obeyed orders, he could have killed one of the largest buck in the point." Jack was very angry, not getting into a good humor until later in the day, when he killed a very fine two-point buck.

As I had never shot my Greener gun with buckshot, I thought this was the best time for testing it. Seventy-five yards were stepped off from a blaze on a white oak, at which I fired. The shell was loaded with eleven small 0 shot. Nine shot struck the tree, clustering in three shot, near each other, with one cluster in the blaze. I was delighted, a better shot that distance I never saw made. Should a deer come within a hundred yards, I felt assured of being able to kill it. I was glad that Dick Durder had joined us, for Mr. Henry had spoken of bim as not only the surest shot at deer in the neighborhood, but one of the best drivers he ever saw. He was a yelu in riding, and could dash through the woods equal to a Texas eowboy on the prairie.

The standers were directed to go to auother drive, which was a sure one, to get shots, and to start a great many deer. Dick told Harrison to put me at the stand where the big buck ran out on the last Saturday. All the freedmen were auxious for me to get a shot. We had not been at our stands but a short time before two heavy guns were heard on the extreme right, quickly followed by two more coming nearer to me. Then was heard the pack of dogs in full cry. They seemed to be coming direct to my stand. I was not in the least excited. With my back to a large pine I waited the coming of the dogs, without the least excitement, or the quivering of a nerve. I could see the birds flying from the deer and dogs. Just when I felt doubly sure of the shot, the leading dog turned on a parallel with me, about two hundred yards distant, bearing for the prairies. It was then I felt a little touch of the "buck ague," which caused my bad luck. While in this state Harrison and Dick came by me at full speed, heading for the prairies. In twenty minutes came back the report of two guns in quiek succ

lowed by a "whooping up" to the dogs and an increase of cry on their part.

Mounting my pony I rode to find them. When I joined them, I found they had a fat doe, that Harrison had wounded and which the dogs caught.

Another drive was made as soon as all had assembled. I was sent to the best stand, but as my ill luck would have it, I had barely tied my pony and takeu my position, before a gun was fired on the extreme left, followed by three blasts of the horn. I knew the deer was killed. It was time to return home. Minden was distant fourteen miles, and the sun was not an hour high. The drivers and standers came together, and I learned a fine buck was killed by Jack Thomas. The hunt was ended, the deer skinned, cut up and divided. and divided.

and divided.

As I returned home, I could not but reflect upon the eager desire of each freedman to have me get a shot; their repeated remarks, "that I had brought them the best luck they ever had on a drive," and their kind and earnest invitation for me to join them again. "Only let us know when you can come out," said Jones and Dick, "and we will get up all the dogs and hunters, and give you the best sport in our power."

It was true I had not an opportunity to try my new little Greener, yet I had enjoyed the hunt, by far the most successful of any I ever had in this part of the State, and I returned home resolved to go again to the same neighborhood in a week or two, with a hope of having better luck.

Minden, La,

MINDEN, La,

### THAT QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

THAT QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I like the letter of your correspondent, "C. M. S.," Dunbarton, N. H., because, to my mind, he talks common sense. Shooters throughout the country ought to be grateful to our friend in Western New York, because he has gone a step further than a bost of others who have written upon the same subject, and has informed us of the number of grouse that ought to satisfy a true sportsman for a season's shooting. Now, if he would go through the list of game and fish, and give us the "proper number of the various kinds" that ought to satisfy for a season's sport, also the number that would be permitted for a single day, then we should know just what we could do without forfeiting our right to the title of sportsman. Hitherto when one of the fraternity has forwarded to the FOREST AND STREAM an account of a "big day" with the rod or gun, he has frequently been assailed by some one in the next number and branded as a "pottomer" or "trout hog." These accounts of brother sportsmen from different sections are to me very instructive, and I only wish there were more of them, but if they are to be thus branded they can hardly be expected to tell us of their exploits. "C. M. S." is a gentleman whom any true sportsman would be glad to nect. I have only a slight acquaintance with him, but many of my personal friends know him intimately. I bonor him for the kindness and generosity that have enabled many of his friends to enjoy the luxury of a game dinner, and congratulate him on his success. I only wish I had his opportunities and skill that I might do likewise.

But what we want is more light on what constitutes a true sportsman. Must there of necessity be a property qualification? A few years ago I was shooting with a friend on a delightful autumn day about a dozen miles from Boston. We had excellent success. I cannot now give the number, but was a fine bag of birds. There was another party in the same cover, and they did a great deal of shooting. About the same of the affect of

grouse. Now comes the test. He shoots for the sport just as much as though he were a millionaire, but being a poor man he cannot afford to give these birds to his friends, and he has sold them. There never has been a whisper of suspicion that he ever killed a bird out of season. Now, the question is, has this man forfeited his claim to the title of sportsman? I say no, but I do not claim to be authority on the subject. There is an old saying that "It's a poor time to go home when the fish bite well," and I am inclined to think it will hold good awhile longer. I have never had a shooting companion—not even one of the "kid glove" kind—who suggested going home while the shells held out and we were starting plenty of birds.

Workester, Mass., Nov. 20, 1884.

BEARS, MOOSE AND CARIBOU.

NOW the bears begin to den or hibernate, young bears going in a little earlier than the old ones, and much depends on the season for nuts and berries—even more than on the storms of snow, about the time of going into winter quarters.

To successfully hunt the bear at this season, one should have a good dog—not a buildog, but a cur with a mixture of hound—such a dog will often discover a den while traveling through the woods. Yet snow is essential to a successful

hunt.

When following a bear, he will lead you through the raggedest pucker brush and fallen timber possible, and will go for weeks without food, and never den while followed. Don't think because he is ahead of you and a foot or more of snow on the ground that you are sure of him. The bear has the greatest staying qualities of any animal.

At this season of the year moose feed principally on the tender buds of the maple, birch and moose wood, only occasionally gnawing the bark from the same trees. They can now be followed up to their winter yarding by their feeding signs.

only in June, when the bark will strip easily from the Only in June, when the bark will strip easily from the trees, do the moose eat bark in the summer; but in winter their chief diet is frozen bark of various kinds, which they gnaw high up the tree and nearly around it (seldom is a tree girdled entirely for then it would die), and by the side pecled you can tell the direction he is traveling.

A moose is more sensitive to smell than to sound, so in stalking or still-hunting the hunter must eudeavor to keep to leeward of them. The sound of a gun even may not frighten them, but one sniff of a man may send them ten miles away.

righten them, but one sniff of a man may send unemplies away.

It is almost useless to traverse the woods for caribou in Maine before snow falls. But as soon as the lakes and ponds are frozen over, they seem as anxious to try the ice as our boys do to skate. Go to some isolated pond in the deep forest, soon as it freezes, and you will no doubt have some fun. If you see a herd on the ice go boldly on toward them and when fairly away from the shore, lie down and stick your gun up, and wave it back and forth until some curious oue among them discovers it, then look out, they will come fast toward you, and you will think they mean to run you down, but when near enough rise up gently and get in your shot; now is your time, after which the herd will probably leave the pond, and you have only to follow their trail quietly to succeed in securing a set of handsome antlers.

J. G. Rich.

BETHEL, Me., November, 1884.

Here are some extracts from the note-book of the Oquossoc Club, Camp Kennebago, Rangeley, Maine:
"While fishing at the Jam, in Kennebago River, Sept. 12, a deer came out of the woods, swam the river, and entering the woods on the other side, left for the mountains. The great club fisherman, J. E. Miller, who had a revolver, fired five shots at him, but the deer merely shook his head in token of adieu and left.

"P. S.—The deer stood still and heard the shooting with equanimity, but on Miller's starting to make a speech fied in affright."

affright."

"Aug. 28, 1884.—While on Cupsuptuc Bay, at 5 P. M., saw a deer on Phillip's Island, which they drove off into the big lake and finally let go ashore at Pine Point.—H. Stadlmair and Adam Smith, New York."

"A large herd of deer came up the Kennebago River one night this fall, while we were on the bank, with a Ballard rife in our hands, listening to the howling of a wolf not far down river. The deer made a hard run and a tremendous splashing, making the hair to loosen the hat on our head, and for a few moments creating a doubt whether we ought to stand there or step into the camp and shut the door."

### THE CHOICE OF WEAPONS.

THE CHOICE OF WEAPONS.

WHICH is the best hunting gun? The answer to this conundrum is, as every old woodsman knows, that no such weapon as "the best hunting gun" has ever been or ever can be made. The best gun for chipmunks and red squirrels might be a light, ,22-caliber rifle, or a .40-caliber light shotgua. But if I had lost a grizzly, and was looking for him, I would prefer a heavy steel-barreled rifle of .16 caliber, carrying a long bullet weighing 2½ ounces, and nearly cylindrical, say ½ of an ineh narrower at peak than at the butt, and sharply dished at the peak. Such a bullet is simply murderous. The rifle should be as heavy as I could bold off-hand, and I would load as heavy with powder as I dared. But such a gun for the quiet camper-out and woodsman, would be ridiculous. As well take out a 4-pounder cannon. For the professional "duck-butcher," a far-killing Greener may be the "beet gun." And for the skin-butchers (the back of my hand, the sole of my foot, and an old woodsman's bitterest curse, rest on the heads of the entire wolfish tribe) a business Sharps, or a heavy Winchester, or a Hotch-kiss, will be found "the best." For a deceut white man, a lover of nature, and a fair sportsman, the "mongrel gun," rifle and shot, will be quite satisfactory; the gun described in Forbet and Strream, Sept. 25. I am led up to these remarks by an article from the pen of "J. J. M.," in Forbest AND Stream for Nov. 13, 1884.

The article is candid, sensible, and is evidently written by one who has no occasion to come to me for knowledge on woodcraft. It would be arrogance on my part to assume any superiority over the woodsman who has passed many seasons in the jungles of India, and has also had large experience in the woods and waters of North America.

"J. J. M." may depend on it, that what I have written about light canoes is sound to the core. A canoe twenty-two to twenty-four pounds weight is all sufficient for an ordinary canoeist. Has be ever read the cruise of the Sairy Gamp? She was a cedar canoe weighing just

dack wilderness, cruised her back, brought her home in a baggage car without protection, sent her back to her maker (Rushton), 300 miles, he sent her down to Forser and Stream office, where she was on exhibition for months, and now she has gone down to the New Orleans Exposition, to come back to Washington, and hang up permanently in the Department of Agriculture. When Rushton sent me the cance he said, "I expect she will drown you. But, if you pull through, don't ask me to make anything lighter."

All the same, I have ordered something lighter, i. e., he is to build me, this winter, a cedar canoe 9 feet in length, 6 inches risc at center, 22 inches beam, and to weigh, as nearly as may be, 9 pounds. I can cruise her across Lake Ontario. My finest canoe, the Bucktail, is large enough for any ordinary canoeist under 180 pounds, I advise nothing smaller. The remarks of "1, J. M." concerning elothing, are sound. I have nothing to add, But, I will recommend, as I have always said, the finest, softest woolen clothes you can buy, for outing, and the lightest possible rig all around. Comfort, instead of discomfort. Rest versus fatigue.

"J. J. M." thinks eighty round balls to the pound rather too light, and gives reason therefor. Let me explain, Say the conical bullet is 40 to the pound. Let the top of the bullet be \( \frac{1}{2} \) of an inch narrower than the butt. Now, holowout the tip and bore into it with a bradawl, making it what is now called a "spatter ball." That is what I did, though I had never then heard of spatter or express balls. It was very effective, and thew blood freely from the start. I hunted in Eaton county, Mich., that fall. My pard was Adney Smith, the crack hunter of that region, a muscular Christian, who could carry me and my load. He handled a two-pound steel barrel, earrying forty round balls to the pound. On the day before Christmas I decided to quit. I had contracted that fiend of the West, ague. I had killed fixeen. He begged of me to stay one more day in eamp, and give him a chance to "

### LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with absorbingly thrilling interest the few articles on "Choice of Hunting Rifles," which have from time to time, during the past century, appeared in the Forest AND STREAM, and although I have no use for a rifle, and perhaps never shall have, excepting to shoot rats, still, like the authors of many of the aforesaid articles, I can imagine what kind of a rifle I should want in the presence of a trumpeting elephant, charging grizzly, nimble deer, or zigging snipe, and so as these articles appear to be "runnin' to emptins," before the polls close I should like to show you what kind of rifle I choose. Modesty and some ignorance have prevented me from appearing before, but now I suppress the former, and having the combined ideas of the said articles aforesaid, I can form some idea of my own as to what I want.

The perfect hunting rifle has not yet been produced. We have had attempts on paper and at different armories and gun works, but good as some of the weapons have been, there has arisen some objector or other who shows convincingly that the gun won't do, and so all that labor is lost. We don't seem to get any nearer perfection, and it is just possible as long as people differ, we never sball. Now, it would be supposed that a gun that will kill one deer will kill any other deer of the same kind if hit similarly, but we find it is not so. It is a curious and inexplicable fact, as witness the total disagreement of Western doer hunters as to the perfect deer gun. One wants a .45-125-860 double-detachable—reversible pin-fire repeater, and the next one must have a .40-26-341 multiplex-extractor, combined safety bolt and lineh-pin single fire—nothing else will do to kill a deer with. One man never went out with a repeater and got anything but tired out, and he has heard time and again bow some of the bunter in a critical moment, when an angry grizzly was rushing at him with open arms and mouth, had the carrier pin get foul of the breech-hammer, whereby the t

Such experiences as these naturally cause a man to ask what

Such experiences as these naturally cause a man to ask what he can depend on

Now as to accuracy, it makes a vast difference in my estimation whether the point blank of a rifle is in inverse ratio to the drop of stock. A crescent-shaped buts with bottle nosed cartridge, 450 to the peck, will make a fearful hole in an animal if the stock is properly checked. The checking of the animal depends largely on this latter. But after all it is the shock that kills. Ask any man who has had current from a Brush machine sent through him. The coming gun is the one having the greatest amount of shock in it. A sort of paralytic or apoplectic shock. We all know how this acts on humanity, why should it not act similarly on animals. True they (the animals) might run some after being hit, but it would be an erratic, short-lived flight.

In the center-fire cartridges the bearing surface of the ball when impinging out the tvist naturally suffer an appreciable loss of motion caused by the fulminate being placed too far back of the magazine, consequently the upset is reached before the breech-block can escape. Such being the case it would seem highly important that the butt-plate which interferes with the promptaction of the "neek" should be narrowed to a point where the groove will barely miss the shoulder. Otherwise derangement of sight will ensue and the approximate curve of the bullet will be sufficiently variable to cause trouble. There is no necessity of defining this. "Bengal Sepoy's" pessimistic view of the disproportion existing between the cost of cartridges and weight of bullet will deceive no one. The fact is, the striking energy is to the muzzle valority as the pull is to the trigger. At 385 yards I have rarely done better than 7 bullets into 6 long by 8 wide by 5 high, 104 bullets into 4 wide by 8 long by 9 high, and 9 bullets into 74 round. This with elongated swedge, Skimmerhorn tube and loop hole, is a beautiful weapon because harmless in the hands of the didn't-know-it-was-loaded idiot. A J. & W. Folly is hardly so

Such are my ideas on the "Choice of Hunting Rifles." If they help any one in his dilemma caused by so many conflicting views published in Forest and Stream, I shall feel that they have accomplished wonders. S.

### MONTANA GAME.

MONTANA GAME.

SUPPOSED I was coming into a panalise of a game country, but what changes a few years bring about. Only a control of the contr

is gone, you can have plenty of sport in killing rattlesnakes, which seem to be more abundant here than anywhere I have yet been in the West. I believe I told you what Dr. Price saw one day in this line, and that he killed fourteen one day (Oct. 14) and fifteen the next. Another party I learn has killed 123 in the same vicinity, having to pass in the neighborhood daily. The latter number have all been killed since Oct. 15. One was killed as late as Nov. 8. What she was doing out as late as that puzzles me. If I do not find it too much work I am going to investigate one of their dens this winter and see what it looks like. There is no question in my mind that this particular place is the gathering point of nearly all the rattlesnakes in the neighborhood to hibernate. Strange to say a species of ballsnake seems to live in the same holes with the rattlesnake, at least it would appear so, finding four right among them. I have two of these now in alcohol.

For Custer, Montana.

FORT CUSTER, Montana

#### AN UNEXPECTED BEAR HUNT.

AN UNEXPECTED BEAR HUNT.

O'NE morning, after a breakfast of venison broiled and fried, potatoes white and flaky, fried trout and erisp toast, with flapjacks and maple syrup as a 'finisher,' Will and I were discussing various plans for spending the day. George, the guide, suggested going down to the lake and trying the trout at Brandy Brook. Will thought the fragrant bed of boughs and some eool lemonade more to his laste, while I proposed a trip to Baldfaee or Graves' Mountain and a climb to the summit, from which could be had a magnificent view. To this Will entered a most plaintive objection, as he said he had tumbles and bruisses enough following trails, without endangering his bones and his two hundred pounds of flesh climbing any mountains; so we made a compromise. After an early dinner we were to go from our eamp to John Pond and catch enough trout for supper, then carry up to Gull Pond, where I was to watch for a daylight shot at a deer, and if no deer were to be seen, to float there that night, for it was my first year in the woods and I was not above a jacklight and the murderous buckshot.

The next morning I was to make the ascent with George, for Gull Pond, lying as it does on the very side of the mountain, the climb would be from there a comparatively short one, while Will would watch for a morning shot during our absence.

After putting the camp in shape and hanging everything as high as possible in the way of boots, shoes, hunting eases

for Gull Pond, lying as it does on the very side of the mountain, the climb would be from there a comparatively short one, while Will would watch for a morning shot during our absence.

After putting the camp in shape and hanging everything as high as possible in the way of boots, shoes, hunting eases and other delicacies the predatory hedge hog delights in, we started for John Pond, taking with us but one gun, Will's three-barrel Baker, for I had never shot at a deer with a rifle, and I felt with that gun if I missed with ball I would have the "seatter" to fall back on. Will earried no gun, as we took turns in hunting, and this was my day. Reaching the pond we paddled a raft out to a stake near the middle of the pond, the raft being formed of two logs with slabs nailed crosswise. The guide carried the boat up to Gull Pond, while we were fishing with very indifferent success, for it is very rare that the trout will rise to a fly there, except early in the season, and they are very capricious regarding bait also, and after some two hours we had but four trout to show for our labor, but as these would average near a pound each we felt very well satisfied, and made our way to the landing at the trail leading to the other pond.

We had to cross Gull Pond to reach the usual camping place. and when we found the camp, to perpetrate a bull, there was no camp there, it having been destroyed by some of the miscreants who are to be occasionally found in the woods as well as elsewhere, ready to destroy that which is of no longer use to them.

As it was late in August the bark would not peel, so we set to work to make a pole and brush shelter, and with the aid of a rubber blauket thought we 'could endure a very respectable rain storm should it be our fortune to have one, as the gathering clouds and distant rumbling of the thunder seemed to indicate. The guide's hound, Belle, was tied to a stake, and we had driven the crotched poles and put up the cross pole that was to act as a support to the poles and brush, when we heard

knees when a warning yell and a crash near me caused me to turn my eyes to the right, and there not thirty feet away was the bear charging for me with every hair on end, her jaws half open, while her eyes fairly glinted with rage. A log lay between us, and I had just time to grab the gun as she reached it, and as she raised herself to clear it I took a quick aim full in her breast and fired, the muzzle of the gun not over eight feet from her breast. With a convulsive spring she tumbled over the log and laid almost at my feet where I emptied my last shell in her side, and then gave a whoop of delight that convinced Will, who was still at the landing a most anxious listener to the pursuit, that I had received a fatal embrace. fatal embrace

fatal embrace.

George was at my side in a moment ready to defend me if need be with his club, but when he saw the successful end, we executed a war dance that would rival a Sioux pow-wow, while our yells set all the echoes ringing, and a voice floated up from below, "Are you all right?"

George deseended the mountain and brought Will up to view our trophy. The next thing was to get the old lady down to the landing, and this we found a job of no small dimensions, but after removing his "inner half" we dragged and slid her for the greater part of the way, and then George got under her with his tremendous shoulders, and staggering along, made the landing, where he dropped his burden, exhausted.

By this time the shades of right we found

ing along, made the landing, where he dropped his burden, exhausted.

By this time the shades of night were falling, and the rain which had been pattering on the leaves began with a regular down pour, and we made all speed to rig up some protection, but it was a poor apology that we offered as a guard against the torrents, for the rubber blanket was but six feet long by four and a half wide, and with two two hundred pounders and myself, there was not a superabundance of room, but a big fire warmed us, although from our knees down there was no protection from the pelting rain, but I was so filled with elation that I could have endured a couch in a snow-bank, for I lived that afternoon over fifty times that night, and a dozen times under pretext of keeping up the fire. I stole to the oak under which we had left our game, and there in the rain I stood and gloated with barbarie joy over the stiffening forms.

stole to the oak under which we had leth our game, such there in the rain I stood and gloated with barbaric joy over the stiffening forms.

I felt as though I had grown a foot. On skinning the old bear we found that several buckshot had struck her in the fattest part of the ham, but whether the result of George's aim or my own we could not tell. It was owing to this wound, coupled with the loss of her cub, that probably made her so savage; for, eminent authorities to the contrary on the black bear's feroeity, she certainly had "fire in her eye," if she meant nothing by it; and when a bear is on the charge at a distance of ten feet it certainly looks as if it meant business. To say that I was a proud boy when showing the hide of the old bear and the cub entire to the admiring crowd at the hotel, but feebly expresses my feelings, and even now the sight of the cub mounting guard at the entrance to the hall, with a silver card receiver between his paws, and the skin of his mother, with open jaws and mounted head, stretching her length on the library floor, sends a thrill of pleasure and pleasant remembrance through me.

ONONDAGA,

### THE MAINE DEER SEASON.

THE MAINE DEER SEASON.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am reading with much interest the articles upon game protection, especially when they relate to Maine, as they appear in Forest and Stream. In the issue of Nov. 13, Mr. Wells has made out a strong case for the visiting sportsman and jack-hunter, but I cannot allow that all his assertions are correct, those relating to the natural habits of the deer in particular. As the question of open season for all kinds of game depends upon natural laws, it is important that we fully understand them, and not rush blindly to change a law that is doing so much to restock our forests as our present Maine fish and game laws. We all have our ideas, and it is not impossible that selfishness may warp them. Some men may desire an early vacation, and being law-abiding gentlemen, a law to suit their convenience, the Rangeley guides also may desire jacking to please their city friends. I think in winter of 1882-'3 jacking had a champion from that quarter.

lug gentlemen, a law to suit their convenience, the Rangeley guides also may desire jacking to please their city friends. I think in winter of 1882.'3 jacking had a champion from that quarter.

For years I have spent my vacation in the woods of Maine, and my experience is this: I have repeatedly seen fawn in their spotted coats in October, and does in their blue. The largest and poorest doe I ever saw killed was shot Oct. 15, 1882, and she had not weaned her fawn. I shot two does the last week in October, and both had milk in their udders. Oct. 5, 1882, I started for the woods, and on the way, for camp use, a friend gave me a fawn still in his spotted coat. I saw tiny tracks while with ex-Gov. Connor's party the last week in October. Warden Hill heard several fawn bleating for their mothers, and Frank Foss saw one in his spotted coat too small to kill, last week. The does are just beginning to leave their retreats at this time, Nov. 18. I am certain that in Eastern Maine the greater number of fawn are born in June, a few in May, and a much greater in July, the young does bringing forth their young later, and the older ones earlier in the season. I know that does usually leave their hiding places the last of November and first of December, which shows that April and May are too early by two months for the completion of gestation. I have taken much interest in this question, for thas always seemed desirable to have the open season commence as soon as the safety of the young will admit. I think the open season for all kinds of game should open and close at the same time. Can we safely allow filteen days in Sej tember? I fear not. I did at one time think we might add September? I fear not. I did at one time think we might add September? I fear not. I did at one time think we might add September? I fear not. I did at one time think we might add September? I fear not. I did at one time think we might add September? I fear not. I did at one time think we might add September? I fear not. I did at one time think we migh

demands that we legislate for the visiting sportsman regardless of natural laws, that we should feel a little ruffled is perfectly natural, I think.

We are proud of our Fish and Game Commissioners, and we have aided them in our feeble way and have the satisfaction of seeing our forests again being restocked, but they are not "teening," nor are they one-fiftieth restocked to their full eapacity. Mainc has an army of sportsmen residing in her cities and large towns who are ready to pay for the privilege of spending their vacations in the woods with their friends residents of these favored regions, and more, pay taxes to protect the same. It is the residents who protect and see that the Commissioners are aided.

We understand perfectly the obstacles to protection—market-hunting, dogging, crust-hunting, jacking and summer poaching by visiting sportsmen and senseless guides.

We fully agree with Mr. Wells that the surplus of our game should not be killed by the market-hunters, but that the visiting sportsmen should have it—that the profit to the State would be much greater, but we do feel that they should not undertake to advocate for us illegitimate methods of hunting it. Jacking we cannot tolerate. Let us use caution in our legislation.

OLD Tug.

Machias, Me., Nov. 18.

in our legislation.

Machas, Me., Nov. 18.

Editor Forest and Stream:

No law that I am acquainted with, either in the United States or in Canada, according to my views of protective legislation, is sufficiently stringent in its provisions, even were its provisions enforced. A buck with velvet on his horns, a fawn with white spots, or a doe giving milk, and as poor as a crow, ought not to be killed in September, and in September such can generally be found. Fawns are searcely independent of their mothers even on the first of October. Bucks are at their best then, although does which have reared fawns are still thin. My opinion of the correct legal season, would be from the 15th of October until the 15th of December, and much heavier penalties than exist in any law in the States or in Canada. The most deadly mode of legitimate deer hunting is that pursued by the still-hunter. I have known a single still-hunter with an old-fashioned rifle to kill a greater number of deer than were killed during the same season on the same river—the Madawaska—by several parties aggregating twenty men with forty hounds. Crust hunting is diabolical and contemptible, and what is called fire or jack-hunting, is simply atrocious. Both modes should be discountenanced and frowned down. Jack-hunting is the principles of the scientific mode of hunting with a light, a deer can easily be approached close enough for the man seated in the bow of the canoe to touch the animal with his hand. In such a case, what chance would the unfortunate animal have to escape even from a charge of No. 10 shot? I abhor fire-hunting so thoroughly as a brutal mode of killing deer, that I shall not describe the most scientific and refined plan of prosecuting a system so utterly barbarous.

What we want here, and with you on the other side of the

iffice and refined plan of prosecuting a system so utterly barbarous.

What we want here, and with you on the other side of the St. Lawrence, is more stringent legislation, a shortening of the open sea on for deer hunting, and discriminative and heavier penalties against crust-hunters, skin-hunters, head-hunters and fire-hunters. I include the head-hunters because many so-called sportsmen kill such noble animals as the wapiti, the moose and the caribou, cut off their heads and leave the carcases to the wolves and the foxes.

It is time also that the deer killing by Indians was brought more fully under the influence of conservative protective legislation. Their ignorance, improvidence and laziness should no longer protect them in their continued and destructive breaches of the game laws. I have it on the best and most reliable authority that during the month of March last two Indians, on the Gasineau River, within 120 miles of the city of Ottawa, in three days killed twenty-eight moose, halt of the number no doubt having been cows with young, and merely carried off the skins and left the carcasses in the woods. I am credibly informed that a couple of pot-hunting Frenchmen killed seventeen Virginian deer in two days, within twenty miles of this city, on the crust, in the same mouth. Let us have solid, rational protection, and no side issues.

Ottawa, Can., Nov. 18, 1884.

OTTAWA, Can., Nov. 18, 1884.

Cottawa, Can., Nov. 18, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I hive in a district in which are some of the most extensive summer hotel interests in the interior of Maine, and 1 can see how their interests might be benefited for a brief period at least, if we could have two or four weeks of decrand caribou shooting at the same time that we can lawfully catch trout. But if this change would materially affect the supply of deer, they would not in the end be the gainers but would lose by the measure.

Many of the hunters and woodsmen here claim that the young deer are weaned and are away from the does by Sept. 7. I have repeatedly heard this theory advanced by men who ought to know, but yet their views might have been influenced by selfish motives.

There is also another feature of the present deer laws which is being criticised very much, and that is the fact that as they now are a person who lawfully kills a deer cannot transport it to his own home. I have never heard any remedy suggested except one that would again open the doors to market and pot hunters. Any change of this kind would be viegrously opposed by all who have advanced ideas in relation to protection in our State.

I realize that we in Maine have overcome a great many obstacles within the past few years and are now increasing our game. Yet there are some very good sportsmen who are opposed to some features of the law.

Gulf City Gun Club — Mobile, Ala.—The annual sidehunt will take place on the 7th and 8th days of December,
1834, and the day's hunt will be from daylight until dark.
The members may choose either day for their hunt, but must
nominate the day at the time they give their name to the
secretary. Any member may change I is day of hunting by
notifying the game receiver prior to 10 P. M. of Saturday
night before the hunt. The count will be as follows: Bear
1,000 points, wildcat 150, deer 300, rabbit 12, squirrel 7,
goose 100, turkey 300, chicken hawk 25, sparrow hawk 10,
owl 25; foxes when caught in a sportsman-like manner 100;
when killed in any other manner 25; woodcock 2, curlew 20,
quail 15, wild pigeon 10, Wilson snipe 10, plover 10, dove 5,
robin 2, lark 3, rail 2, Pouled'eau 1, king rail 5; gallinule 5,
canvasback 25, black mallard 25, mallard 20, gadnall 20,
pintail 10, widgeon 10, redhead 10, Teal 7, all other ducks
5. The captain of teams are: L. C. Fry and F. S. Ward.—
John F. Summersell, Secretary.

Michigan Sportsmen's Association.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 10.—A meeting of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association will be held at Jackson, Dec. 9, for the transaction of very important business, not only in the interest of sportsmen, but of the people of the whole commonwealth. All who are interested in a wise conservation of the public property of Michigan represented in the wild, finned, furred and feathered animals of the State, are especially invited to be present at this meeting. Particular attention will be called to renewed efforts to seeme the appointment of a State fish and game warden or wardens. Some more efficient means of seeming obedience to our fish and game laws must be adopted, or the property of the people here referred to will disappear in a few years more. We want to get the benefit of the views of those who have given this subject attention from all parts of the State.—E. S. Holmes (Pres. Mich. Sportsmen's Association).

"How Some People Do It,"—The Salida (Col.) News, Nov. 12, reports: "The German Gunning Club, of Denver, made a trip into the San Luis Valley this week and passed through this city last evening on their return. Dr. W. Wyl, editor and proprietor of the Denver Journal, made the News a pleasant visit. Dr. Wyl said the party was composed of thirty-three gentlemen. The Doctor reported a most magnificent time, the weather having been perfect and the game abundant. The party killed over 1,500 rabbits. They hunted from Villa Grove down the valley for a distance of eight or ten miles. They spoke in the highest terms of praise of the hospitality of the ranchmen in the valley, who extended every courtesy to the hunters. The party brought twenty kegs of lager and several cases of champagne. The party express themselves as having had a splendid time."

Pennsylvania.—Centralia, Pa., Nov. 22.—I have been greatly disappointed in finding so few quail when there seemed early in the season a promise of good shooting this fall. I have found a number of coveys, but none of them numbering more than a dozen birds. Grouse are in fair numbers, and a good many turkeys on the mountains. While in the woods the other day I came across a number of woodcock, a rare bird with us. I have shot a good many of these birds, but never saw a finer lot. It seems to me they got far astray when they ventured up among these hills. Hunters report a good many deer on the North Mountain.—Spicewood.

LOUISIANA.—Abbeville, La., Nov. 10.—The game in Vermilion Parish this fall has not been altogether plentiful. Deer and partridges (Bob White) have been good, however, and the flight of plover in August and September past was large. Prairie chickens are rather scarce, approaching extinction, I fear. Ducks and geese are beginning to arrive in numbers. Bob White is our stand-by, however, and always comes to time, but whether he stays or not depends on the gunner.—W. W. E.

Lockwood, Tioga County, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Ruffed grouse are more plentiful here this season than before in ten years, and as the number of sportsmen have increased in that time it shows plainly their scarcity was due to disease. Rabbits are also very plenty. Hares are scarce. No foxes killed yet, and appear to be scarce.—J. H. A.

A Large Owl.—Boylston, Mass., Nov. 20.—Mr. George Brigham, a farmer, had the good luck to-day to shoot an owl that measured five feet from tip to tip and weighed six pounds. It was a Northern hooter, and said to be the largest ever killed in Worcester county.

WILD GEESE were heard honking over Hartford, last week Wednesday, apparently flying around in a circle as if attracted by the electric lights.

### Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN NOVEMBER.

species.
Striped bass or rockfish (Roccus lineatus).
Weakfish or salt-water trout (Cymosciron).
Bluefish or taylor (Pomatomus califotis)

cakfish or satisfaction (Cynosciron), melish or taylor (Pomatomus satisfatrix), medish or frost fish (Microgadus tomcodus), tike (Esox lucius), ickerel (Esox reticulatus), channel bass, spet, or red fish (Scianops occellatus),

bass (Micropterus), two es.
bass or rockfish (Roccus tus).
sh or salt-water trout sociron).
h or taylor (Pomatomus tus).
Cappie (Pornoxys migromacutus).

Cappie (Pornoxys migromacutus).

Cappie (Pornoxys migromacutus).

### ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

THE London Fishing Gazette, after giving the distances of the winners in the late New York tournament, says:

"We have little patience with those anglers who affect to see no good in these tournaments, and say that they afford no test as to whether a man is a skillful angler or not. No one pretends that they do; for a man may be able to cast a splendid line, and yet not know how to catch fish. The way they do good—and very great good—is this: they bring amateurs, professionals, and tacklemakers together for the purpose of seeing the best results that can be attaised with the best rods, reels and tackle in the market. This creates competition, and leads to improvements by which the whole angling community benefits, just as shooting matches benefit all who shoot from the improvement the rivalry they cause creates in the manufacture of guns. Apart from this, these tournaments bring anglers from different districts together to see practical demonstrations of methods of fishing which may prove, and do prove, invaluable."

It seems that there are a few persous both in England and America, who seem to be troubled with doubts about the desirability of holding their tournaments and trouble themselves to print their doubts. As they have failed to show that any evil results follow the tournaments it is not clear why they do not content themselves with remaining away from them and allow those who enjoy them to pursue their pleasure without carping at them. We agree with the Fishing Gazette, in the paragraph above quoted, and while we do not consider it worth while to go into a defense of angling tournaments, which commend themselves to such a large body of intelligent and enthusiastic anglers, we will say:

It is not expected that the art of angling can be learned at tournaments, any more than the art of deer hunting with the knowledge of woodcraft needed in still-hunting can be acquired at Creedmoor or Wimbledon, but the different

modes of handling the tools are seen, and the novice can pick up many points if he is observant. We think if this was well understood there would be none to object to tournaments except those who pretend to great excellence with the rod but do not care to risk a friendly contest in public. A man of this class naturally sneers at tournaments, but as he is not obliged to either attend them or contribute to their support he has no need to cry out against them.

One great good obtained by these exhibitions of skill is that it awakens an interest in fly-fishing among a class who eome to see what it is all about, and who never saw a fly thrown before and whose idea of fishing has been to go down on a steamer to the "Fishing Banks" and with a clam for bait haul in porgies and toad-fish. The tournaments are so arranged that the amateur classes are eneouraged beyond all others, and each year finds new men entering them. They are conducted so that the rivalry is a friendly one and does not excite jcalousy or ill-feeling, each contestant does his best and the decision of the experts, who are selected as judges, is accepted as final, the defeated ones looking forward to a better record another year.

It was through the tournaments that the effective rolling cast was first publicly made known in America by Harry Prichard, whose cast of ninety-one feet, made in this manner, has not been exceeded. The use of this cust will yet become popular when it is known that a fly can be sent out a great distance and delicately dropped without danger of hooking trees in the rear. We say that often a long cast is of the greatest advantage in trout and salmon angling and that although the rolling cast makes a light disturbance in the water at the angler's feet it lifts the fly, already sixty feet away, and gracefully lays it out ten feet, or more, beyond. We are assured that Mr. Prichard is a most successful angler and that he uses this cast mainly. Several of our friends have acquired the sleight of the rolling cast, among them Mr. In the

what Byron said of the "solitary vice."

"And angling, too, that solitary vice."

No matter what old Walton sings, or says:
That quaint old cruel coxcomb, in his guilet,
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it."

We do not accept Byron's view of anglers; and each year
we look forward to meeting old friends and making new
ones, to meeting men long known through correspondence
only, and to grasping hands that have touched before on
lake, in forest, and on stream.

### VITALITY OF BLACK BASS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I have just read in the Forest and Stream of Nov. 13, the article on "The Vitality of the Black Bass." During the past summer I carried bass eight miles in a wagon, forty-five miles on the cars, and one mile in a street car. At the end of this journey several of the fish were alive. The fish were taken from a "live box" and packed in a basket with ice.

end of this joining "live box" and packed in a basket win ice.

On another occasion I put several bass in a paper flour bag, rolled them up and tied the package with string; after the above journey, two of the fish were found to be alive.

I think it would be more humane to kill the fish by bleeding them. In the above instances I was in a hurry to catch the train.

I do not enter my fish to beat the record made by the fish spoken of in your issue of the 13th. That fish has the "record" for staying power and distance. My fish, however, were somewhat handicapped by not being wrapped in a copy of the Forest and Stream. I believe that by making frequent applications of Forest and Stream, a fish could be kept alive indefinitely.

As a life-preserving agent, the Forest and Stream is all that is claimed for it. I have used it for years, and can recommend it to all who wish to lead a long and happy life. You may send me one more copy.

Chicago, Nov. 20.

### Hishculture.

### FISHCULTURE IN GEORGIA.

FISHCULTURE IN GEORGIA.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia, embracing the years 1883-84, is at hand. It contains the report of Dr. H. H. Cary, Superintendent of Fishcries, from which we learn that the amount of the annual appropriation (\$500) is too small to justify the erection of appropriation (\$500) is too small to justify the erection of appropriation (\$500) is too small to justify the erection of hatcheries, or to more than pay the actual expenses of the superintendent and the cost of distributing the quota of carp supplied by the United States Fish Commission.

After enumerating the rivers of the State, Dr. Cary says: "But most and perhaps all of these rivers have many obstructions to the passage of anadromous fishes to their spawning grounds. In this report I shall confine myself mainly, in treating of the migratory fishes, to the shad, as many years' experience has demonstrated the fact that the temperature of the wants of this fish. Further on I shall endeavor to show that the temperature of the rivers of Georgia does not suit some of the migratory fishes. And to show the absolute necessity of overcoming these obstructions, I will take this occasion also again to allude to the habits of the shad. A salt-water fish, like many species of its class, it seeks its spawning grounds in fresh water, passing up the long rivers to near their sources to seek such shoals as may be found.

"There are three varieties of fish eggs—the floating, the adhesive, and the sinking; to the last class belong the shad eggs. Shad eggs, when deposited in water, immediately subside to the solution, where ordinarily soon covered with sediment, suffocation ensues, and very few hatching. The instinct of the shad leads her to seek shoals among the highlands, that the eggs may be deposited in the pools and kept in agritation by the action of the water. Thus, it will be seen, an absolute necessity exists for allowing the shad to have a free passage

from the ocean to the headwaters of the streams. Fortunately science has pointed out a way to keep such passages open without injury to the property invested in mills or manufactures. In the Forest and Stream, Aug. 7, 1884—an exceedingly able paper published in the city of New York—is an editorial article so able and so completely covering the ground embraced in this subject, that I introduce part of it here."

After quoting from the article named, he says that Governor Colquitt appointed a committee to examine the canal dam below Augusta, and that this committee recommended a McDonald fishway to be built there.

Through aid from the United States Fish Commission, many shad have been planted, and a curious fact in regard to shad fry from the Connecticut River taking bait in Georgia, contrary to the custom of southern shad, will be found elsewhere in our columns. Carp have been widely distributed and have done well. Of brook trout Dr. Cary says: "I am satisfied that the brook trout can be successfully propagated in our mountainous counties, and it will be very desirable to do so when the means at our disposal will permit it to be done. I beg leave here to state that I have been under great obligations to Spencer F. Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, for continued courtesies, and to all the railroads of this and several of the adjoining States for their appreciative favors to the Fish Commission of Georgia."

#### ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

UNDER the head of "The Influence of Artificial Propagation upon Production Illustrated by the Salmon Work of the Sacramento River, California," Mr. Charles W. Smiley writes in the Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission as follows: It is understood that about four years are required for salmon to mature. I would therefore place the yield of 1877 opposite the planting of 1873, and so on. For four successive years the yield has been nearly double the yield of the years preceding the artificial propagation, which commenced in 1873. This appears to have resulted from annually planting about two million fry. The planting of 500,000 fry in 1873 and in 1874 appears to have increased the yield by about a million pounds each year. No record of the production in Sacramento River prior to 1875 is obtainable, but it is known to have been less than six million pounds.

YOUNG SALMON HATCHED FROM EGGS TAKEN BY THE U.S. FISH COMMISSION AND RELEASED IN THE M'CLOUD RIVER, CALIFORNIA.

Year.	Month.	Number.	Year.	Month.	Number.
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877	September September SeptOct. SeptOct. October	None, None, 500,000 500,000 850,000 1,500,000 2,200,000	1879 1880 1881	October October October October OctNov	2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 *2,250,000 4,037,000 18,337,000

ANNUAL VIELD OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVER IN SALMON TO THE CAN

Year ending—	Pounds.	Year ending-	Pounds.
Aug. 1, 1875 Aug. 1, 1876 Aug. 1, 1877 Aug. 1, 1877 Aug. 1, 1878 Aug. 1, 1879	5,311,423 6,493,563 6,520,768	Aug. 1, 1880 Aug. 1, 1881 Aug. 1, 1882 Oct. 15, 1888	10,837,400 9,600,000 9,605,280 9,585,672 67,485,137

\*The salmon were as numerous in the river this year as in any pre-lous years, but the small number taken was due to a feud between he fishermen and the canners as to the price to be paid for the fish or three weeks in the height of the season no fish were taken, ex-ept for daily consumption in San Francisco and other markets.

Making a gain per annum due to fishculture of......4,391,882
The fish are worth 50 cents apiece as they come from the water, their average weight being 7 pounds each.
Value of the 4,391,882 pounds due to fishculture...8313,706 00
Cost of hatching and planting 2,500,000 fry.....3,600 00

Fiscal year. 1877-78....

as follows:
iscal year, Amt. expended. Eggs produced.
1872-78. \$7,853 06 7,033,000
1873-79. 12,730 54 10,310,000
1879-80. 12,875 55 6,656,000
1890-81. 13,875 50 5,500,000
1891-82. 6,653 51 7,500,000 Total.....\$53,700 76 37,298,000

BLACK BASS HAVE SPAWNED IN GERMANY.—Herr Max von dem Borne, the celebrated German fishculturist, writes to Prof. Baird, as follows: "Berneuchen, June 15, 1884. You will recollect that you kindly sent to me, in the fall of 1882, by Mr. George Eckerdt, 7 large-mouthed and 75 small-mouthed black bass. In consequence of the long passage the greater part of the lot died, so that I had this spring 3 large-mouthed old fish and 10 small-mouthed two-year-old bass. To-day I had the satisfaction of finding that the three large fish had spawned, and the pond actually swarms with fry. I have caught with a small net more than 2,000 and have put them into another pond which is free from other fish. I have no doubt that next spring the small-mouthed bass will spawn, and that the experiment will be successful."

Accident will happen, whether you like to think so or not; and if you do not wish to run in debt while disabled, or have your family suffer if you die, insure in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

### The Kennel.

### FIXTURES.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary,
Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1885.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry
Association, Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shute, Secretary,
Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigcons at Madison Square
Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt street.

uartien, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cordandt Street.

Jan. 10 to 14, 1885.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans, La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary. St. Johns, N. B.

March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1855.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincimati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superiotendent.

March 18, 19 and 20, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven Kennel Club, E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.

April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club, Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Dec. 2.—Second Annual Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club at Walltown Timber, Cal. N. E. White. Secretary, Sacramento Cal.

Cal.

Dec. 8 —Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club
at Canton, Miss. D, Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss.
Mr. T. K, Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2882, New York. Number of entries already printed 1707. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.50.

### PACIFIC COAST TRIALS.

PACIFIC COAST TRIALS.

THE second annual field trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club will begin Tuesday, Dec. 1, at White Rock Station on the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad. With true California open-hearted generosity a house and a barn have been placed at the club's disposal by Mr. H. E. Barton; a caterer has been provided, and the vistors will be entertained in a manner that will do credit to the club. The judges selected are Hon. Joseph McKenna (Congressman elect), Hon. D. M. Pyle, of Santa Clara, and Henry C. Brown of Sacramento, all well-known sportsmen.

From the list of entries sent herewith, it will be seen that the sportsmen of the coast are becoming aroused to the importance of field trials, and have determined to help the club along to success. The president of the club, Thomas Bennett, of San Francisco, H. H. Briggs (chairman of the executive committee), Charles N. Post, of this city (to whose zeal and enterprise are due the organizatian of the club, Mr. N. E. White, editor of the Sacramento Sunday Capital, and the Bassford Brothers, of Solano county, have each and all taken great interest in the club and in promoting its welfare. They may well be pleased with their labors. The list of dogs entered for this year's trials embraces some that carry in their veins the blood of some of the best field dogs in the world; and we can see no reason why, in the coming years, California should not be able to boast of as well-trained and perfect working dogs as any State in the Union. The stock is here, and all that is required is for sportsmen to take an interest in the matter of breeding and handling their four-footed companions of the field.

Following is the list of entries complete, among which are several from Gircy, showing that the sportsmen of that place are becoming interested in these trials:

following is the list of entries complete, among which are reral from Gilroy, showing that the sportsmen of that place becoming interested in these trials:

### DERBY ENTRIES.

CZARINA.—H. H. Briggs, San Francisco, black and white English setter bitch Czarina, bred by D. M. Pyle, Gilroy, born April 1, 1884, by Carl (Leicester—Dart) ex Dai zette (Regent—

April 1, 1884, by Carl (Leicester—Daro) of Daisyl.

Hilda.—H. H. Briggs, black and white fleeked English setter bitch Hilda, litter sister to Czarina.

Sibyl III.—H. H. Briggs, white, black and tan English setter bitch Sibyl III.— briggs, white, black and tan English setter bitch Sibyl III.— briggs, white, black and tan English setter bitch Sibyl III.— briggs, by Thomas Bennett, San Francisco, born June 18, 1884, by Regent (Royal Duke—Gift) ex Sibyl II. (Dan—Sibyl).

Rose B.—H. H. Briggs, Solid red Irish setter bitch Rose B., bred by H. M. Briggs, San Jose, born Nov. 1, 1883, by Race, Jr. (Race—Ruby Jane) ex Fern (Don Zooler—Mollie Plunkett).

Jr. (Race—Ruby Jane) ex Fern (Don Zooler—Mollie Plunkett).

SURF.—H. H. Briggs and W. S. Kittle, white and lemon pointer bitch Surf, bred by Charles F. Hume, Galveston, Texas, born April 29, 1838, by champion Bow (champion Bang—Luna), ex King's Maid (King Phil—Sleaford's Matd).

CHICO.—John T. Baker, Chico, blue belton English setter dog Chico, bred by Thomas Hendricks, Chico, born June 28, 1838, by Duke (Belton II.—Belle), ex Fanny (Macgregor—Lulu Laverack).

YUBA B.—Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog Yuba B., bred by owner, born November, 1883, by Prince Ranger (Ranger Boy—Jessie), ex Josie Bow (King Bow—Josie).

LEMMIE B.—Jos. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, born November, 1883, litter brother to Yuba B. Sweethelbarr.—C. N. Post and G. W. Watson, Sacramento, white, black and tan English setter bitch Sweetheart, bred by D. C. Sanborn, Dowling, Mich., born Aug. 17, 1883, by Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), ex Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel).

JANET.—C. N. Post and G. W. Watson, white, black and

D. C. Sanborn, Dowling. Mich., born Aug. 17, 1883, by Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), ex Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel).

JANET.—C. N. Post and G. W. Watson, white, black and tan English setter bitch Janet, litter sister to Sweetheart.

TAFT.—W. W. Van Arsdale, Truckee, orange and white Gordon-English setter dog Taft, bred by F. A. Taft, born May 20, 1884, by Dorr (Don—Lady) ex Daisy.

PHENIX.—I. N. Aldrich, Marysville, white, black and tan English setter dog Phenix, bred by owner, by Macgregor (Rob Roy—Queen Mab) ex Posha (Druid—Pocahontas).

GALE.—P. Chatterton, Sacramento, lemon belton English (Laverack) setter dog Gale, bred by John Gale, Oroville, born July 3, 1883, by Prince Laverack (Thunder—Peeress) ex Lulu Laverack (Carlowitz—Petrel).

TERRY.—George Crocker, San Francisco, solid red Irish setter dog Jerry, bred by H. M. Briggs, San Jose, born Nov. 1, 1883, by Race, Jr. (Race—Ruby Jane) ex Fern (Don Zooler—Mollie Phunket).

TRIX.—Chris. L. Ecklon, Folsom, orange and white native setter dog Trix, bred by J. H. Corbin, Sacramento, born August, 1883, by Count (Rogue—Queen).

FLOSSY. W. J. Golcher, San Francisco, black and white English setter bitch Flossy, bred by H. M. Pyle, Gilroy, bern April 1, 1884, by Carl (Leister—Dart) ex Daizette (Regent—Daisy).

PEZ.—J. C. Nealon, San Francisco, white and lemon English setter bitch Pet, bred by owner, born April 18, 1883, by Dick (Dana Belton II.—Belle).

JACK.—John Payne, Gilroy, black and white ticked English setter dog Jack, bred by H. D. Bartilett, Gilroy, born Oct, 25, 1883, by Roh Roy (Joe—Queen) ex Rose (Brake—Queen).

Lola Montez.—E. Leavesley, Gilroy, white and orange English setter bitch Lola Montez, bred by P. E. G. Anzar, born Sept. 24, 1883, by Rob Roy (Joe-Queen) ex Ola (Count Warwick—Leah II.).

Dashing Money.—John B. Martin, San Francisco, white and lemon English setter dog Dashing Money, bred by J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenn., born May, 1883, by Dashing Monarch (Dash II. Countess Moll) ex Armida (Leicester—Pocahontas).

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.—Geo. W. Ellery, Sacramento, white and lemon English setter bitch Beautiful Snow, bred by E. L. Mayberry, Los Angeles, born April, 1883, by Dan (Prince—Dora) ex Sibyl (Leicester—Doll).

Dorsy B.—Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, liver and white pointer bitch Dotsy B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, born November, 1833, by Prince Ranger (Ranger Boy—Jessie) ex Josie Bow (King Bow—Josie).

NAPA B.—Henry A. Bassford, Vacaville, liver and white pointer dog Napa B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, litter brother to Dotsy B.

ALL-AGED STAKE ENTRIES.

### ALL-AGED STAKE ENTRIES.

ALL-AGED STAKE ENTRIES.

Belle.—E. M. Arthur, Portland, Oregon, solid red native setter bitch Belle (winner of second in All-Aged Stake, Gilroy, 1882, and third in All-Aged Stake, P. C. F. Trials, 1883), (Shorb's Dog—Nina).

DASH.—J. G. Edwards, San Francisco, white and liver English setter dog Dash (Belton II. – Belle).

SIBYL II.—Thomas Bennett, San Francisco, white and liver English setter bitch Sibyl II. (Dan—Sibyl).

LEMMIE B.—J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B. (Prince Ranger—Josie Bow).

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.—J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, liver and white pointer bitch Beautiful Queen (winner of sccond, P. C. F. Trials, 1883) (Ranger—Queen).

DORR.—Fred A. Taft, Truckee, black and tan Gordon setter dog Dorr (winner of third, Nebraska Trials, 1881, and first, P. C. F. Trials, 1883) (Don—Lady).

QUEEN.—E. H. Farmer, Gilroy, white and black English setter bitch Queen (winner of first, Gilroy, 1883) (Belton II.—Belle).

QUEEN.—E. H. Farmer, Gilroy, white and black English setter bitch Queen (winner of first, Gilroy, 1883) (Belton II.—Belle).

Bow, Jr., Chas, C., Sorosby, Sacramento, white and liver pointer dog Bow, Jr. (winner of third, Derby, P. C. F. Trials, 1883) (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow).

FANNY.—Chas, V. B. Kaeding, San Francisco, black. white and tan English setter bitch Fanny (winner of second, Derby, Gilroy, 1883) (Taylor's Fred—Locan's Gypsey).

DUKE.—Chas, V. B. Kaeding, San Francisco, solid red Irish setter dog Duke (Colgate's Pat—Howe's Gypsy).

OLA.—P. E. G. Anzar, San Juan, S., black, white and tan English setter bitch Ola (winner second, All-Aged Stake, Gilroy, 1883) (Count Warwick—Leah II.)

PEARL LAVERACK.—J. W. Orear, Downieville, black and white English [Laverack] setter bitch Pearl (Laverack Prince Laverack—Lulu Laverack).

MAUDE.—Jas. Mervyn Donahue, San Francisco, black and tan Gordon-English setter bitch Maude (Orear's Joe—Juno).

WILDFLOWER.—Crittenden Robinson, San Francisco, names John DeVuall's white and lemon English setter bitch Wildflower (Regent—Beauty).

GRACIE BOW.—Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, liver and white pointer bitch Gracie Bow (King Bow—Gracie).

BEATRICE.—H. C. Chipman, Sacramento, solid red Irish setter bitch Beatrice (Shokoe—Nellie).

BEATRICE.—H. C. Chipman, Sacramento, Vana—Sibyl).

BUTTE BOW.—Henry A. Bassford, Vacaville, liver ticked pointer dog Butte Bow (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow).

SWESTHEART.—C. N. Post and Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, black, white and tan English setter bitch Sweetheart (Count Noble—Dashing Novice).

JANET.—C. N. Post and Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, black, white and tan English setter bitch Janet, litter sister to Sweetheart.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., NOV. 13.

### THE HULL DOG SHOW.

THE Hull and East Riding exhibiting of sporting and other dogs was held in the Artillery Barracks, Hull, on Nov. 4, 5 and 6, 1884. The weather on the first day was very unfavorable, but improved on the two following days. The attendance of fanciers was quite up to the average, while the public did not turn out in such force as the committee would have wished. However, everything passed off quietly, with little or no grunbling, but during the show the bloodhound Triumph had to be removed, having shown signs of a coming attack of yellows. We understand he is improving and is doing favorable, so that we may look forward to seeing him on many more occasions at the head of his class. The black and tan toy, Sybil, we are sorry to say, was in a very critical condition upon the last day of the show, through having caught cold, and we fear we have seen her for the last time.

The black and tan toy, Sybil, we are sorry to say, was in a very critical condition upon the last day of the show, through having caught cold, and we fear we have seen her for the last time.

In bloodhounds, Mr. Nichols was second with Patti, a most typical bitch and well known.

In champion mastiffs, that grand bitch Crown Princess won first over Sibert, a well-made dog, with good body, legs and feet, but not as short in face as the majority of our present champions. First in open dog class was only a moderate one, while Goth, second prize, is long in head and weak in loins, and was shown very low in condition. Mastiff bitches, as a class, were poor.

In champion St. Bernards, Cadwallader, looking his best beat Glacier, a decision which we indorse. In the open classes the St. Bernards were not what we see, as a rule, at good shows, but no doubt the St. Bernard Club Show being held at same time accounted a good deal for the state of affairs. Storm King, well known, won first in dogs, while the equally well-known Khiva, looking well, won in bitches. In pupples, first and third prizes were ovithheld, which speaks for the quality of the lot.

Newfoundlands were one of the best collections we have seen, Courtier winning first in champion over Prince Sam Courtier winning first in champion over Prince Sam Courtier is a good typical dog, good in color and coat, and stands over the best of feet and legs. Lady Mayoress, from the same kennel, won in champion bitches. In open dogs, King Bruce, a very large, strong, powerful dog, won. He is rather large of ear and coarse in head when compared to others, but he is a larger dog, and one we consider will take a lot of beating. Cato Minor is smaller and shows quality, Leo V. is crooked in his legs. Mr. Mansfield again secured first in bitches with Sybil, who is full of quality, as were those behind her. The Landseer Newfoundland Charlemagne was entered not for competition, or no doubt he would have won. But as the first prize in this class was a cup presented by his owner, we

ters. She is well known, and although she might be better from eye to nose, she is otherwise a good bitch, and there were one or two other good, useful dogs behind her.

In curly retrievers, first, second and third were all good ones; third prize being as good a young bitch as we have seen for a long while.

In spaniels, the entries were in most classes small, while the quality was good. Only one Clumber, Tower, who is well-known, was snown. Sussex or liver-colored dogs were a poor lot. In bitches we preferred Brida II to the winner. In black dogs, Solus was an easy winner. Beverly Beau is too leggy, In bitches Busy and Solus II. were placed equal first. It is after all only a matter of opinion, for they are both good ones. In the next class the winner, Mr. Easten's Bruce, is agood one, with plenty of bone, low on the leg and typical.

Fox-terriers, rough and smooth, were of average merit, all the winners being well known, and the majority of them have been reported upon by us several times.

Champion Rutland had an easy win in champion collies. In the open dog class, Scottish Hero, reported upon at Edinburgh, won first, Dr. James coming second with a good red and white, or rather yellow and white, dog which might be better in head and harder in coat. The winners in the bitch class were pretty even, and no doubt these positions may often be altered. However the awards seemed pretty well indorsed. There were only three entries in bulldogs, and two in bull bitches, and they required very little judging. Rabagas is only an eleven months puppy, and so not finished enough to compete against aged dogs.

Bull-terriers, as a collection, were moderate, Cairo being a long way ahcad of the rest. Mistress of the Robes was also much the best in bitches.

Airefale terriers were one of the best classes we have seen of that variety, as there are so many different opinions as to the proper size, we don't feel safe in criticising the awards.

Bealingtons were a small class, and we have often reported upon the majority of the win

for themselves.

In Yorkshire terriers, those two well-known champions, Bradford Hero and Conqueror, met the latter ou this occasion winning the coveted card. They are certainly two grand specimens.

In toys, under 7 pounds, the Yorkshire, Lady Bective, and the black and tan Sibyl, were placed equal, each is a good one of its own variety.

the black and tan Shoyi, were placed equal, of its own variety.

The cup for best brace of spaniels was won by Mr. Royle's Solus and Solus II., while the cup for the best team of sporting dogs, was awarded to Mr. Easten's three spaniels, and the cup for best team of non-sporting dogs went to six Irish terriers, the property of Mr. Wm. Graham.

The following is a list of the principal

AWARDS.

WARDS. L. Royle (Triumph); 2d, E. Nichols (Pattl);

AWARDS.

BLOODHOUNDS.—1st, J. Royle (Triumph); 2d, E. Nichols (Pattl); 2d, C. E. Bott (The Wake),

MASTIFFS.—CHAMPION—J. Royle (Crown Princess).—OPEN—Dogs: 1st, D. L. Buchannan (Sparticus); 2d, E. Nichols (Goth); 3d, H. C. Bass (Egbert), Bitches: 1st, J. W. Burton (The Lady Hullinia); 2d, withheld; 3d, T. Jackson (Lady Nell Gwyn).

d, withheld; 31, T. Jackson (Lady Nell Gwyn),

ST. BERNARDS,—CLAMPRON-H. C. Joplin (champion Gadwaladet),—Open—Dogs: 1st. W. J. Orwin (Storm King); 2d, J. Wilson
Lord Nelson); 3d, Eev. G. H. Shafto (Merlin). Bitches: 1st, J. K.
kay (Khwa); 2d, J. Earmer (Lady Athol); 2d, E. Hodgson (Beautiful
Jona). Puppies; 1st and 3d, wi hheld; 2d, Rev. A. Nash (Ram)
KEWFOUNDLANDS,—OTAMMON—Dogs: 1r. E. Mansfield (Courter). Bitches; T. E. Mansfield (Lady Mayoress).—BLACK—OPEN—
Dogs: 1st, R. W. Moll (King Bruce); 2d, W. H. Astell (Cato Minor);
d, T. Mansfield (Lev V.). Bitches: 1st, T. Mansfield (Sybii), 2d, E. J.
Sird (Jisla); 3d, A. Nicholson (Lady Florence). Landsgerns—1st, J. G.
Plekering (Young Bertha); 2a, C. H. Johnson (Gyp); 3d, T. E. Mansleid (Circe).

ield (Circe).

DEERHOUNDS.—1st. H. C. Joplin (champion Chieftain); 2d and d. A. Maxwell & E. Cassel (Robin Gray and Mina).

GREYHOUNDS.—Dogs: 1st and 2d, H. P. and P. J. Charles (champion Memnon and Cassels); 3l, J. Hunt (Marquis II.). Bitches: 1st., t. E. Stringer (Swindle); 2d, W. Hallgarth (Ready Cash); 3d, H. P. and J. P. Charles (Acalia).

H.G.F., Chaires, Champion—E. C. Norrish (champion Graphic,—Open Dogys: 1st, C. H. Beck (Prior); 2d, F. Waddington (Auckland Pilot); I, Rev. W. Shield (Fluke). Bitches: 1st, C. H. Beck (Nan); 2d, C. E. orrish (Revel III.); 3d, J. L. Bulled (Devon Fan).

Norrish (Reve) III.; 3d, J. L. Bulled (Devon Fan).

SETTERS,—OPEN—Dogs; 1st, J. Shorthose (Rock); 2d, G. Raper (Rockingham). Bitches: 1st, C. H. Beck (Rhona II.); 2d, W. Foster (Rockingham). Bitches: 1st, C. H. Beck (Rhona II.); 2d, W. Foster (Ripple Daisy); 3d, C. J. Todd (Nell). BLACK AND TAN.—1st, J. Shorthose (Don I.); 2d, J. L. Bulled (Wiltshire Kate); 2d, withheld. Instr.—ist, H. M. Wilson (Nellie); 2d, W. McBryde; 3d, M. Kennedy (Lamwarth Pat. RETRIEVERS.—CURIN—1st and 2d, S. Darbey (champion Wonder and champion Doctor); 3d, S. G. Tonkin (Jossica). Wavy—1st, J. L. Bulled (Nancy); 2d, J. S. Pilling (Falcon).

SPANIELS.—CLUBERE—1st, H. H. Holmes (Tower). Sussex or Liver.—Dogs: Prizes withheld. Batches! 5t, W. R. Bryden (Easten Bec); 2d, J. Partridge (Brida II.); 3d, withheld. Black.—Dogs: 1st, J. Koyle (Solus); 2d, W. R. Bryden (Beverley Beau); 2d, A. H. Easten (Easten Bracken). Bitches: Equal 1st, A. H. Easten (Easten Bruce); 2d, V. R. Bryden (Belle of Buxton). Av. Orbern Vannery.—Dogs: 1st, A. H. Easten (Easten Bruce); 2d, A. R. Hay (Pompey). Bitches: Ist, A. H. Easten (Easten Bruce); 2d, J. S. Cowell (Clitton Ruby); 3d, A. Campy (Venus). FOX-TERRIBERS.—CHAMPION—Major R. M. Irekand (champion Cli-

Essten Bride); 2d, J. S. Cowell Cliffon Ruby); 3d, A. Canty (Venus);
FOX TERRIERS,—CHAMPION—Major R. M. Ireland (champion Clinax). Smooth:—Open:—Dogs: 1st and 3d, J. T. Stott (Fullwood Spark and Society); 2d, G. Raper (Raby Mixture). Bitches: 1st, G. Raper (Rahmond Myrtle); equal 2d, A. H. Clarke (Rosedew) and Major Ireland (Coupt, 1st Cornet 1v.). Bitches: 1st, T. Marple (Milliner); 2d, H. Bright (Westbourne); 3d, H. Sugden (Hida).
WIRE-HAIRED FOX-TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—A. Maxwell & C. Cassel (Jack Frost). Orm—Dogs: 1st and cup, P. C. Reid (Cavenish); 2d, J. Reed (Beverley Sam); 3d, J. V. Wilson (Tiger). Bitches; st, J. W. Corner & W. Marfitt (Lady Bacon); 2d, A. Maxwell & E. Assel (Tees Try); 3d, P. C. Reid (Grand Duchess). Puppies: 1st, A. faxwell & E. Cassel (Tees Drift); 2d, J. W. Corner & W. Marfitt (Eskalev Corner); 2d, A. W. Tomlinson (Ryedale Belle).
PACHSHUNDE.—Dogs: Ist and 2d, A. H. Walker (champion Max-Pach Staty).

CHSHUNDE.—Dogs: 1st and 2d, A. H. Walker (champion Maxand champion Ozone); 3d, W. A. Benson (Rebel). Bitches: 1st, Walker (champion Hagar); 2d, C. H. W. Woodroffe (champion e); 3d, W. A. Benson (Rossa). DACHSHUNDE.

nege); 3d, W. A. Benson (Rossa).

COLLIES.—Rough or Smooth—Champion—1st, H. Megsen (chamfon Rutland,—Open—Rough—Dogs: 1st, J. G. R. Hompay (Scottish ero); 2d, Dr. W. A. G. James (Clover); 3d, J. Osborne (Romulus). tiches: 1st, F. Gaskeil (Tippett); 3d, S. Boddington (Whin Blossom); 1, A. H. Easten (Frill).—Puppus—Dogs: 1st, S. Boddington (Coben); 2d, Mrs. F. E. F. Bayne (Bob VIIL); 3d, Dr. W. A. G. James landiway. Bitches: 1st, J. G. R. Homfray (Light Sable); 2d, S. oddington (Truth); 3d, W. A. G. James (Aureola). Snerp.—1st, G. aper (Hector); 2d, Dr. W. A. G. James (Gazelle); 3d, J. Young (Ferie Glew).

t, M. Ortecon Deasy.

BULL-TERRIERS.—Dogs. 1st, A. George (champion Cairo); 2d, F, agger (Marquis of Trentham); 2d, I. Battersby (Neville). Bitches: t, A. George (champion Mistress of the Robes); 2d and 8d, T. Wright (ettering Maggie and Rose Marie).

AIREDALE TERRIERS,—ist and 2d, A. Walker (Rover III. and Venus); G. F. B. Milner (Airedale Lass).

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, J. Cornforth (Scutinel); 2d, R. Ealand (Tyne); 2d, G. F. B. Milner (Tinner). Bitches: 1st, E. Woodlock (Stonehouse Rose); 2d, L. St. C. Walddy (Wass).

SCOTCH TERRIERS,—1st, J. Adamson (Skittles); 2d, J. Robinson (Mops); 3d, Miss A. Master (Max).

1998; 3d, MISS A. Master (Max). IRISH TERRIERS,—Dogs; 1st, W. Graham (Garryroan); 2d, C. H. ackhouse (Buster); 3d, H. M. Teesdale (Borris Boy). Bitches; 1st, 7. Graham (Gaily); 2d, O. E. Brierly (Burr); 3d, E. R. Dodsworth

W. Graham (Gally); 2d, C. E. BEIETY (DUIT); ou. E. E. BOSSENGE (Grace).

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Dogs; 1st, J. Royle (Burke); 2d, G. Lodge (Debonair); 3d, J. & R. R. Troughear (Prince Leopold).

Bitches; 1st, J. Royle (Florence III.); 2J, Holmes & Robertshaw (Lady Carmoyle); 3d, G. Lodge (Lustrum Lady).

PUGS.—CHABION.—Mrs. M. A. Foster (Bradford Ruby).—OPEN—Dogs; 1st, S. H. Howe (Lovat); 2d, W. Griffiths (Stingo); 3d, H. Haule (Master Tragedy). Bitches; 1st, J. H. Howe (Wild Mint); 2d, Mrs. C. S. Brittain (Little Princess); 3d, H. Maule (Lady Cloudy).

SKYAGERBIERS.—CRAMPION.—J. K. Kave (Clared).—OPEN—DROP-

. Spitch (Lattle Princess); 3d, H. Maule (Lady Cloudy).

SKYA: TERRIERS.—Champion—J. K. Kaye (Claret).—Open—Dropared—Ist, M. Gretton (Kirkella); 2d, Mrs. Burton (Edie Ochiltree); 1, M. Gretton (Lady Burleigh).—Any Opener Variety—Ist, W. Nicol hiysie); 2d, G. Sanderson (Bob); 3d, T. Bach (Sambo).

DANDLE DINMONTS.—Dogs: 1st, J. Finn (Border King); 2d, J. inchet (Charlie); 3d, J. Flinn (Percy). Bitches: 1st, W. E. Easten champion Border Queen); 2d, A. Jackson (Lomond Queen); 3d, H. Mayston (Queen of the Borders). Pupples: 1st, J. Finn (Fife); 2d, r. R. Hagyard (Physic); 3d, L. P. Tollemache (Young Hopeful).

Dr. R. Hagyard (Physic); 3d, L. P. Tollemache (Young Hopeful).

VORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—ist, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (champion Conqueror); 2d and 3d, Mrs. M. A. Foster (Bradford Hero and Effle).

TOY TERRIERS.—Equal 1st, Mrs. M. A. Foster (Lady Bective) and J. H. Kaye (Sibyl); 2d, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (champion Conqueror).

ANY OTHER VARIETY.—ist. J. K. Kaye (Scoff); 2d, T. Wilkinson (Royal); 3d, J. Peace (Bob).

PUPPLES—Sporting.—ist. A. H. Easten (Easten Beaver); 2d, J. Bulled (Devon Bob); 3d, W. R. Bryden (Belle of Buxton). Non-Srongring.—ist, G. R. Raper (Rabagas); 2d, J. and R. B. Troughear (Sir Henry); 3d, Rev. A. Nash (Rana). Litter of Sporting.—ist, H. Richardson; 2d, G. R. Askwith (Stein, Steller and Staupe); 3d, Wilhheld. Litter of Non-Sporting.—1st, T. K. Bulmer; 2d, J. G. Pickering; 3d, J. W. Burton.

SELLING CLASS,—ist, G. F. B. Milner (Zulu); 2d, T. Halmstead (Stepney Duster); 3d, T. B. Swinburne (Princess Maria).

(Stepney Duster); 3d, T, B. Swinburne (Princess Maria).

TEAMS,—THREE OR MORE SPORTING.—Ist, A. H. Easten (Easten Bracken, Busy and Bruce). Reserve, Messers. Charles (champlon Memion, champion Destructive, champion Lancaster Witch, Cassells and Acalia. THREE OR MORE NON-SPORTING.—Ist, W. Graham (Garry-roan, Garryford, Gally, Girl, Gilford and Brenda Lass).

BRACE OF SPANIELS.—Ist, J. Royle (Solus and Salus).

#### GREYHOUNDS IN THE WEST.

GREYHOUNDS IN THE WEST.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your report of the greyhound class of the non-sporting show, lately held in New York, you use language which I, as a breeder and exhibitor of greyhounds, have a right to object to. In speaking of Mother Demdike you say she is "unquestionably the best of her breed in the country." Now, after this broad assertion, you go on and give her faults. With the faults you mention she is very far from being the best greyhound in this country. You may not be aware that California and Colorado have thousands of these noble dogs. The town of Denver contains more greyhounds in three wards than all the States east of the Mississipi River. Many Englishmen come to Colorado and bring numbers of the very best bred dogs in England with them to use in catching the jack rabbit, antelope, coyote, wolves and swifts on our prairie. We also have dogs brought from Australia. San Francisco has five prominent coursing clubs, several of them wealthy; and these often send to England and import fresh blood into their kennels. It is also a well-known fact that a dog bred or run in the altitude of Colorado develops more lung surface, and hence a larger chest than those from the sea level. I have no doubt that this State has between two and three thousand pure bred greyhounds in it.

The report of the Forest and Stream on the last Chicago show stated that my dog Twilight was "good all over." Now if she is good all over (and I claim that she is), how can Mother Demdike be the best of the breed in this country, and still be full of faults? Twilight's eye is good and dark, her neck is long, well-shaped and clean; her ear is small and fine, rightly put on; her cleet, forearm and feet are perfection, and she is very fast after the jack rabbit on our prairies, and game enough to run through cactus without linching. When I speak of the arch in her back, sloping shoulders and hocks, have just the proper slope; her gad is perfection, and she is very fast after the jack rabbit on our prairies, and game

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

Denver, Colo.

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In Mr. Elliot Smith's letter which appeared in your issue of the 18th inst., he states that Mr. Stevenson's entries "were properly made in dog and bitch puppy classes, but through clerical error improperly entered in the catalogue." This is intended as a general reply to three distinct questions, each of which called for a separate answer. It is not a direct reply to any of them.

The statement is that the entries were "properly made," which expression may be construed in several ways according to the varied opinions of different persons as to what constitutes a proper entery, e. g., one man argues that the entries would have been properly made if the exhibitor paid five dollars and entered his litter in Class 5 with the intention of dividing it between Classes 5 and 6 when the time for judging should arrive. My idea is different, viz., that if a litter of pups is entered as such, it should only be allowed to compete against other litters; but if on the other hand it is intended that the pups should compete separately as against each other and against outside pups, each one should be separately entered in the manner provided by Rule 21 and a fee of \$3 paid for each and every pup so entered. May I now ask Mr. Smith for eategorical answers to the following questions:

First—Was each of Mr. Stevenson's puppies separately entered in the manner prescribed by Rule 21.

Second—How many separate entries did Mr. Stevenson make, and what names or designations were used to distinguish the pups?

Third—Did Mr. Stevenson pay a fee of \$3 for each and every pup entered by him?

Fifth—Were the entries made and fees paid on or before Oct, 6 last?

Fifth—Were the entries made and fees paid on or before oct, 6 last?

Fifth—Were the entries made and fees paid on or, especially with Mr. Charles Lincoln acting as superintendent.

Why was the matter not fully explained in the reply to my

protest, instead of giving an evasive answer? There is an air of mystery about the whole transaction from first to last. When Class 6 was called the exhibitors were kept waiting for about half an bour, the judge in the interim being sometimes in the ring and sometimes out of it. So unaccountable was the delay that a bystander called out to know the cause, and Mr. Stevenson replied that there was some mistake about the entry of his pupples, and added "they had gone to fix it," or something to that effect. The answer struck me as peculiar, for whether rightly or wrongly, I thought it referred to the judge and the gentleman who was assisting him. If so, I do not see why the judge should have been required to assist in correcting a "clerical error" which was certainly not made by him. The statement, however, and the fact of his being absent from the ring, supplied a foundation for unpleasant surmises as to the "fixing" of the matter then sub judice. On Mr. Mortimer's return we found that the entry had been fixed to some purpose, the process of multiplying by four having apparently been successfully accomplished.

I hope Mr. Smith will furnish a sufficiently explicit statement of facts to remove this matter from the region of doubt, for certainly the "fixing" of the entry, the judge's absence from the ring, the evasive answer to the protest, Mr. Smith's vague reply to my questions, and the peculiarity of the award of first and second prizes to pups that were small in stature, heavy in ears and domed in skull, have not done much to establish a feeling of confidence in the management.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, my attention has been called to Mr. Stevenson's letter in your issue of this day. His admission that his pup's head was unshapely at the time of the show goes to support the theory that even on the merits—apart from the question as to the legitimacy of its entry—the pup was not entitled to the prize awarded to it. I always supposed a prize was awarded to a dog in respect of existing qualifications, and

### ROBINS ISLAND TRIALS.

ine might or might not be at some future time.

FORDIAM. Nov. 20, 1884.

ROBINS ISLAND TRIALS.

The time announced for the running of the Third Annual Trials of this club, was November 21 and 22. In accordance with the selected day, a jolly party of club members left Brooklyn for the island Wednesday evening Among these were Messrs. Harry Polhemus, Dr. S. Fleet Speir and Geo. W. Wingate. Thursday brought a still larger representation, all enthusiastic and eager for a contest big with the fate of dogs and men. Among these were Messrs. N. D. Putumm, A. T. Plummer, Chauncey Marshall, L. Waterbury, W. B. Dickerman and C. Smith.

Alittle contretemps occurred to the first mentioned party, which at first promising unpleasant results, only tended at the end to give an exciting and changeful episode to what is usually a long and uneventful ride. The gentlemen spoken of met at the Flatbush avenue depot of the L. I. R. R. Nothing marred the start. Everything was correct. Engine, cars, dogs, guns and men. Arriving at Januaica the politic conductor sang out, "Everybody change cars." With that doelity of disposition which characterizes Americans, everybody got out. Hardly had the cars been emptied when a train came in on the main track. With no sign of placard or servant to the contrary, everybody naturally took the eastward bound train. Comfortably seated in the parlor car, and with many a jest at sportsmen and about sporting events time was rapidly passing, when the quick, sharp appeal of the conductor, "Tickets, please," broke up the conversation, and as well broke up the party. We were whirling on at the rate of thirty miles an hour on the South Side road and diverging from our destination at the same speed. Volumes are spoken. Energetic words, expressed in good, sound, emphatic Saxon, smote the ear and air. Fire and fury, however, gave place to the most commendable resignation when it was found the party could be left at Quogue, from which a twenty-five mile ride across country would bring it to New Suffolk, where boats

It assisted a manuscript winner.

In the Derby, which did not fill up as was expected, the prize selected was a solid silver dog collar.

The Brace Stake award was to be selected by the winner, as the whole amount of entrance was to be put in a single prize. Secretary Plummer then announced he was ready to receive entries, which were received as follows:

ALL-AGED STAKES.

ALL-AGED STAKES.

BERKELY II.—Setter (Chief—Gussie), N. D. Putnam,
BLADE OF GRASS.—Setter (St. Elmo IV.—Countess Louise),
"H. Bullard.
BRIGHTON.—Setter (Gypsum—Wrag), L. B. Duryea.
DOCTOR.—Setter (Sid—Fan), W. H. Force.
MOKE.—Setter (St. Elmo—Prairie Rose), A. T. Plummer.
PRIDE OF ROBINS ISLAND.—Setter (grandson of Pride of the lorder), C. Marshall.
PRINCE HAL.—Setter (St. Elmo—Maida), I. B. McCue.
ST. ELMO V.—Setter (St. Elmo—Maida), L. Waterbury.
GENERAL ARTHUR.—Setter (Emperor Fred—Wanda), S. Fleet ippeir.

Speir.
Speir.
RUBY.—Pointer (pedigree not given), H. Polhemus.
Ion.—Pointer (Carney's Van—Meredith's bitch), W. B. Dick-

DERBY STAKES.

FORCE.—Pointer, L. Waterbury.
DAVE.—Setter (pedigree not given), H. Polhemus.
DAN T.—Setter, S. Fleet Speir.
BRACE STAKES.

DAVE AND RUBY.—Entered by H. Polhemus. St. IVES AND DOCTOR.—Entered by L. Waterbury, GENERAL ARTHUR AND ST. ELMO V.—Entered by S. Fleet

Speir.
BERKELY II. AND PRIDE OF ROBINS ISLAND.—Entered by Chauncy Marshall.
ROMEO AND DON,—Entered by W. B. Dickerman.

The judges acting for the trials were Messrs. Gen. George Wingste, Jacob Pentz and S. F. Lewis. The preliminaries having thus been all settled, the balance of the evening till bed time was called, was as enjoyable as only a gathering of sportsmen can make such events. Pillows had seemed hardly dented when a gong aroused all to the duties of the coming day. A 7 o'clock breakfast found no laggards either in time or appetite, so that in half an hour, the trials of 1884 were "under way." No lovelier November morning was ever seen. A heavy white frost lay bright upon twig and blade, which quickly dissolved under the warm breath of a southwest wind and a shining sun. The Derby was first run and the first brace called was

guickly dissolved under the warm breath of a southwest wind and a shining sun. The Derby was first run and the first brace called was

DAVE AND DAN T.

were cast off to west of club house and ranging westward to the shore failed to strike birds. A turn was made to southward where, in the sedge which marks the dividing line between tide and land, Dan T. made a capital point. The bird flushed wild, starting as he whirled a large bevy which all made over the hill and for the cover of the well-known brier thicket at its foot. Rising the hill Dave false pointed stiflly, walked on, located again, roaded forward a yard or so, gave up scent and quartered away once more. Dan T. backed seathfully. Dan T. shortly after located another bird, when Dave, not taking kindly to his new owner, had almost withcrawn from the heat, so engaged was he in looking for a face he know. After consultation the judges, under the rules, gave the heat to Dan T., as Dave hadn't the slightest chance to win. The next heat was between Force and Romeo. According to the rules of the club, there were no byes, the odd dog having to run against an outside dog, leaving no heat to be won by what a sailor would call "a fluke." At 8:50

ROMEO AND FORCE

were cast off in the open to compare style and speed and then worked into the oak woods at west side of kennels. Here Romeo soon found and located. Force, called up to back, failed to do so, failed also to "nose" the birds, which were then flushed to order. Mr. Waterbury withdrew Force, who, by the way, is scant seven months old, leaving the winner of the Derby of 1884, Dr. S. Fleet Speir's Dan T., a handsomely marked black, white and tan, with a lovely head and most intelligent face.

At 9:10 the first brace of the All-Aged Stakes was called and cast off in woods where the last brace was taken up. These were

At 9:10 the first brace of the All-Aged Stakes was called and cast off in woods where the last brace was taken up. These were

RUBY AND BLADE OF GRASS.

Working eastwardly through woods to kennel lot, and across roadway to buckwheat stubble. Here Ruby did some first-rate roading, almost an eighth of a mile till coming to a patch of wire grass, the birds flushed away ahead of her. Blade, speedy as a ghost, of excessive action and capital style, was yet under no control and showed like a puppy, and had evidently not been handled for some time. It took but few moments to convince the judges of her incapacity to earn a place and the dogs were ordered up at 9:40. The next brace were close at hand and turned off promptly at 9:45. These, GENERAL ARRHUR AND BRIGHTON, worked eastward through scrub oak thicket to eastern shore, then through brier patches so well known to all who have visited the island to the little patch of good-sized oaks on North beach. Here birds were found, Arthur getting in some capital work and creeping away ahead of Brighton in scoring points of merit. A turn was made southward, and at upper end of buckwheat patch, adjoining woodland, the scent was struck, roaded into woods, located by both dogs, Arthur getting there first. Birds flushed, two killed, and a nice retrieve made by both dogs. But little consultation was had among the judges before the next brace was ordered up.

Turned off at 10:15, hunted southeastwardly and to the right of cart path that separates the island into east and west divisions. Berkeley was away off, and was evidently suffering from the effects of cold and fever. His eyes were running; coat was staring and gait contracted. Prince Hal was scoring a record quickly under such conditions, made a succession of points; was fairly backed and backed but fairly himself. Berkeley II, flushed a couple of birds, one soon after the other; and so the brace was ordered up at 10.45; and the next brace, and so the brace was ordered up at 10.45; and the next brace, called for and turned of

nicely when ordered, and both dogs taken up at 11:20. The next brace,

ST. ELMO V. AND ST. IVES,
were promptly turned off. Hunted through scrub thicket northwardly, it seemed impossible to find birds. A tedious hunt followed, until the most northerly wood land was reached. Here a bevy of birds flushed wild. Flying westwardly, they were marked down. Following them up, both dogs did some good worh, roading, pointing and backing. Pace good, and style also. Ordered up at 12:15, and the next brace turned off immediately.

DOCTOR AND MOKE.

These were turned out in open, to view style, pace and quartering, then worked through scrub in a southeasterly direction without locating birds. The dividing wagon road reached, where Doctor made a bad false point, which was backed well by Moke. Moving on eastwardly, a long walk was had till Moke located scent, roaded up and made a good point. Dogs ordered up at 12:50; and so ended the running for the third annual All-Aged Stakes of the Robins Island Club.

SUMMARY-ALL-AGED STAKES.

NAME OF POG.	e Pointing.	S Pace.	- Backing.	a Style.	9 Staunchness.	o Ranging.	σ Quartering.	P Obedience and disposition.	5 Retrieving.	Total merits.	False pomts,	Total,
Gen. Arthur Pride of R'b's I'd Prince Hul St. Elmo V. St. Ives Moke Brighton Doctor. Ruby Berkeley II Don Blade of Grass	30 27 25 25 25 23 20 20 20 17 20 0	20 17 15 15 15 20 15 15 15 15 20 20 20	7 6 8 4 5 4 4 4 4 8 5 0 0	5 5 5 4 4 3 8 4 5 4	5055544405565	5 4 4 4 4 5 8 4 4 4 5 2	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 0	44044044014	9 8 10 8 7 5 8 8 0 9 *	90 80 74 73 78 68 64 67 59 64 59 33	1 2 2 4 4	89 78 72 69 69 68 64 64 59 57 33

DERBY STAKES.												
Dan T	20 0 No 1	15 20 ecord	0 0 l giv	a gen.	0	5 6	5	4 0	0	56		56 34

An adjournment was had for lunch, the rest being much needed and thoroughly enjoyed when the club house was

reached. After luncheon but few moments were allowed for the repose of weary limbs, for the judges ordered up the first pair contesting for the prize of the Brace Stakes at 2:30.

pair contesting for the prize of the Brace Stakes at 2:30.

St. ELMO V. AND GENERAL ARTHUR.

Cast off on west side, the open fields were gone over, then the thick brier cover with little success. A turn was made eastwardly through woods, then back again northward where birds were found, but extremely wild. Good work was done by both dogs. That on a crippled bird by "Cinq" backed elegantly by General Arthur, being especially commendable. Dogs taken up at 3:40.

PRIDE OF ROBINS ISLAND AND BERKELEY II.

PRIDE OF ROBINS ISLAND AND BERKELEY II.

were immediately cast off and worked in a southerly direction. A few birds were found in the salt sedge just below the bluff on the south side, and lying between the outlet of Black Duck Pond and the bay. A single bird was pointed superbly by Pride, backed up well by Berkeley. Bird put up, shot at, and retrieved by Pride. A bevy soon located and flushed, both dogs doing well, with Berkeley away better than earlier in the day. The flushed bevy marked down and followed, and some capital work was had on the scattered birds. Dogs taken up at 4:10. At 4:15 the next brace was cast off.

up at 4:10. At 4:15 the next brace was cast off.

RUBY AND DAVE.

Hunting along the west side northerly, birds were soon found. Dave heving the most speed pointed first, backed gallantly by the bitch. The birds rose wild, were shot at and missed. A single one marked down and followed. Ruby pointed, Dave roaded past her, getting seent himself. Quali finshed, shot at and killed. Ruby ordered "to fetch," made a mess of both bird and retrieving. Ordered up immediately.

DOCTOR AND ST. IVES.

Still on West Rupf hunting northwayedly and through the

DOCTOR AND ST. IVES.

Still on West Bluff hunting northwardly and through the worst cover for dogs and men on the whole island. Thick bayberry bushes, high blackberry canes with running vines and "bitter sweet" matting all together. Dogs cast off at 4:40 with evening shadows coming on apace. Hunting toward the edge of bluff, it was scant ten minutes before dogs were missed, first one then the other, and no amount of calling whether by whistle or voice brought them. Fifteen minutes grace was allowed when they not turning up, the next and last brace, DON AND ROMEO, were cast off at 4:45. The quality of each was well known, so that little was there to observe, save their running as a brace. This was more than fair, Don of the two being the faster. At the buckwheat stubble lying between the clay pits and the big thicket, Don nosed the scent. Roading quickly, he soon got on his birds, backed in the best style by old Romeo. Bird was flushed and dog ordered on. He soon got another point and was again most handsomely backed by the older dog. It was now so dark the dogs were ordered up and running finished.

SUMMARY-BRACE STAKES.

Name of Dog.	E Pointing.	% Pace.	Backing.	9 Style.	a Staunchness.	e Ranging.	o Quartering.	Obedience and Disposition:	6 Retrieving.	Total Merits.	False points,	Total,
Gen. Arthur! St. Elmo V	25	18	6	5	5	5	5	4	8	81	2	79
Pride of R'b's I'd   Berkeley II	20	15	5	4	4	4	4	4	7	67		67
Romeo	23	17	6	4	5	4	4	3	*	66		66
Dave	25	14	5	4	5	3	3	3	0	62		62
St. Ives	No	reco	ord.									

\*No opportunity.

Thus ended the Robins Island Trials of 1884. An unqualified success in everything. The only mairing occurrence was the unfortunate getting away from command of Doctor and St. Ives. One of those annoying events for which there is no compensation. A chance lost which cannot be afterward recompensed. The owner had the hearty sympathy of all, judges, members and spectators. As they are a good brace when working together, there is but little doubt that they would have worked well to the front before the finish.

### THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS.

The sixth annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club commenced at High Point, N. C., on Thursday, the 18th, with the Members' Stake, which was run before the advertised time of the regular meeting in order to expedite matters. We gave last week a full account of the running. On Monday, the 18th, the All-Aged Pointer Stake was commenced, with sixteen starters out of the twenty nominations. The Members' Stake had been run on the grounds preserved by the club, and birds were not found nearly so plenby as last year, except in a few localities. We cannot account for their scarcity, unless they were shot or trapped last winter, as birds are very abundant all around High Point, and capital shooting could be found in every direction. Good ground, that was well stocked with birds, was found five or six miles east of the town, and the owners kindly consenting that the club should use the grounds, the trials were commenced there. We found birds reasonably plenty, and the country much more favorable for running the trials than that formerly used. Owing to the extremely hot and dry weather the running in the pointer stake was not equal to that of last year. After the finish of the pointer stake we were favored with a day's rain, and the work was of a better character. The judging all through was the most satisfactory that we have ever seen, and with one or two exceptions we heard none of the issual grumbling.

On the evening of the 17th Mr. W. T. Mitchell handed to the

and with one or two exceptions we heard none of the usual grumbling.

On the evening of the 17th Mr. W. T. Mitchell handed to the secretary of the club the following protest: "I hereby protest the entry of Bridgeport, as he was hunted south of the R. and D. Railroad, in violation of the club rules."

The committee immediately convened and called upon Mr. Mitchell for his proofs. Being first interrogated as to whom he represented in offering the protest, he said that he did so in behalf of Messirs. J. C. Higgins, Chas. Heath and Chas. J. Osborne. Mr. Heath being present was asked as to whether he authorized action of the trainer, and said he did. Testimony pro and con was then taken, and the committee unanimously agreed that Mr. Mitchell was mistaken in his charge and refused to entertain the protest.

### ALL-AGED POINTER STAKES.

### JIM AND TAMMANY.

JIM AND TAMMANY.

This was the first brace in the Pointer Stake. Jim, owned by Mr. James P. Swain, and handled by Mr. Alonzo Kolb, of Yonkers, N. Y., is a medium-sized lemon and white dog, said to be a good fielder, but like many others, he did not know what to make of the crowd, and did not show up to advantage. He moves well, and occasionally went for a short distance at a fair rate of speed. Tammany is a nice up-headed dog, a little above the medium size. He has plenty of bone, and shows lots of quality. He is a little light behind, but may fill out when mature. He is owned by Mr. F. R. Hitchcock, and was handled by Mr. John White, of Bridgeport, Conn. He had but a trifle the best of Jim in speed, but was much more stylish. They were cast off in a large stubble field at 8;50

and worked through to the lower side, and then we turned up a hill, when one of the spectators walked into a bevy, and part of them rose and settled in a thicket. Both dogs challenged and roaded where the birds had been, and Jim flushed a brace that he should have pointed. Working out the thicket, Tammany half pointed, and Jim came up in front of him and put up the bird. After a turn through the thicket, Tammany made a beautiful point, and Jim was brought up to back, but he went on and stole the point instead, and then jumped in and put up the bird and broke shot when White fired, but at once dropped to order. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Tammany at 9:22. Down thirty two minutes. This was a very unsatisfactory heat.

DRAKE AND LALLA ROOKH.

Both of these dogs ran last year. Drake has greatly improved in form, and went at a better rate of speed. He was drawn fine and we thought him a bit stale from overwork. He went well, however, and ran a good race. He was handled by Mr. Philip Thurtle. Lalla Rookh was looking well, and went at a chipping gait, ranging wide and well; but she was all off in nose and could not locate her birds nearly so well as Drake, whose nose appeared to be first-class. She was handled by Mr. Luke White. They were put down in the stubble and worked down to a branch, where Rookh, after a wide cast, swung back and challenged, and commenced working up the trail of a bevy. Drake caught the scent on the right, and roading too close flushed a bird, and the bevy then got up. He partly dropped to wing, and Rookh backed him nicely. We then followed the birds into some woods, where one flushed behind Rookh, and as she dropped to wing she canght scent of another and pointed. The bird flushed itself as we stood looking at her, and White missed it. Drake then half-pointed, but moved on a step and one got up near her. Drake then made a point, and Rookh backed him nicely. We then followed their sind, which flushed to order and killed, and Drake retrieved well. Meantime Rookh socred

### LUCIA AND JOY.

LUCIA AND JOY.

These dogs ran a heat that was only remarkable for the inferior quality of the work performed. Lucia was handled by Mr. E. H. Haight, but he did not succeed in getting any better work out of her than she did in the Members' Stake, although she ranged wider. She has the reputation of doing good work but appeared to be all off in nose. Joy, handled by her owner, also is said to be a very fine performer, but the crowd was too much for her, and she did not let out. Lucia cut out all the work and flushed right and left. They were finally ordered up to go down again if, in the opinion of the judges, they stood a chance to win a place. Down one hour and two minutes.

BANG BANG AND SCOUT.

### BANG BANG AND SCOUT.

stood a chance to win a place. Down one hour and two minutes.

BANG BANG AND SCOUT.

These dogs ran together last year when Bang Bang won after a close heat. He was handled by Mr. Luke White, and came out in better form than he showed last year. He has improved in speed and dash, and ran a good race. Scout has also greatly improved, and clearly had the best of his competitor except in style. He was handled by Mr. Haight. They were cast off in some sedge, both moving well, Bang Bang in an easy graceful way that is very taking; and Scout with a long, low stride, that took him over a lot of ground. Working into a thicket, Bang made a stylish point, and White went in to flush; but the bird had run, and Bang moved on, and as White followed he flushed and killed a bird which may have been the one that Bang had pointed, although it was a little to one side of the place. Bang retrieved it nicely. We then took quite a turn without result except that both dogs challenged and pointed two or three times, but soon went on. We then swung round to a likely-looking thicket, where Bang got in a capital point to a bevy, which White flushed to order and missed. Bang was a trifle unsteady, but at once dropped to order. Bang then pointed in some thick briers, but was not seen until White walked up the birds. Of course he got no credit for this, as the judges could not see him. We then went into some pines after a brace of birds, but White walked them up. Working up a run, Scout made a point, and the bird flushed behind him as his handler came up; he then went on and again pointed, just as he was steadied by Haight, who flushed and killed the bird, Scout retrieving it nicely. A little further on Scout struck scent and pointed a lang intended to back him, but just as he straightened he caught scent and pointed instead. The birds were in some wicked looking briers, and as both dogs drew in they passed along the edge by the birds, but swung round and went into the briers, both pointing at nearly the same instant, with Scout ah laft len

RUE AND LUCK'S BABY

went to lunch.

RUE AND LUCK'S BABY

were the next brace, Rue being handled by T. M. Aldrich and Luck's Baby by R. T. Vandevort. They were cast off in a sedge field at 1:45. Luck's Baby is a liver and white pointer, and this is her first experience in field trial work. She went off at a good pace and outspeeded Rue, but she lacks experience and did nothing in the heat. They were worked down a drain in some stubble, which was drawn blank. We then swung around the hill, when Rue pointed a bevy in some pines. The birds were flushed to order and Aldrich killed one, which was promptly retrieved by Rue. We then went on over the hill, where Baby pointed false. Moving on, both dogs challenged, but moved on. We then swung round the hill and Rue pointed a single bird. Going on down the branch Baby pointed and was backed by Rue, but discovering her error she moved on. Soon after Rue pointed in some thick bushes. We then swung round the hill to where some birds had been marked down, where Rue in a short time scored three flushes. We went on through the woods, where a large hery was flushed by the spectators. The dogs were sent in

the brush, but failed to get a point, and were ordered up and the heat was awarded to Rue at 3. Down one hour and fif-teen minutes.

JILT AND MAINSPRING

were the next brace. Mainspring, handled by Capt. McMurdo, and Jitt, handled by Philip Thurtle. They were cast off in a sedge field at 3:03. Both dogs went off well. Mainspring, a recent importation, is a liver and white dog of fine style and speed, and cut out his work well. Jitt, who ran in the Derby last year, is a good bitch. This heat was the best of the series so far, and was watched with a great deal of interest by every one present, both dogs did fine work and were handled well. They were worked up the hill when Mainspring pointed and was nicely backed by Jitt. The birds flushed wild, and one was killed by Thurtle and retrieved by Jitt. Moving on Mainspring scored a false point. Jit then pointed a single bird in a bunch of plum bushes, and was nicely backed by Mainspring. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Thurtle and very handsomely retrieved by Mainspring. We then moved on to the edge of the woods, where Mainspring made a splendid point on a single bird in the brush. Next Jit pointed a single bird, and was backed nicely by Mainspring. Thurtle to order put up a brace. We then moved out into the open field where Mainspring scored a false point. We now went down to a branch and across a hill of sedge and pines, when a large bevy was flushed by the handlers, and marked down in an adjoining field. We had crossed over the fence into the field when Mainspring, challenged but moved on. Both dogs then pointed a bird each, the birds were flushed to order, and one killed by Capt. McMurdo. Moving on Jilt flushed a single bird and broke in, but stopped to order. After some roading and challenging by both dogs, they were ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Mainspring, at 4:10. Down one hour and ten minutes.

#### VISION AND ICICLE

were the next brace. Vision was handled by John White and Icicle by R. T. Vandevort. They were cast off in the pines at 4:12. Vision ran in the Derby of 1883, and has been heretofore described. Icicle is a large lemon and white pointer of good style and speed, and appeared in public for the first time. They were worked around through the pines, when both dogs flushed a few scattered birds, the rest of the pines being drawn blank. They were then worked over into a piece of woods, when Icicle made a grand point on a single bird in the leaves, and was backed by Vision. Passing over the hill into a field of rag weed, Vision pointed and a large bevy was flushed. Moving on, Vision pointed and was indifferently backed by Icicle. The bird was flushed and was that and missed by White with both barrels. Moving on, Icicle pointed where the birds had just been put up. Both dogs then pointed a single bird cach. The birds were flushed and one killed by Vandevort, and handsomely retrieved by Icicle, who brought the bird in, holding it by the head. Moving on, Icicle pointed a single bird. We then worked into a piece of pines, where Vision pointed in nice style. The bird was flushed and killed by White and retrieved by Vision, it being a winged bird and was still alive when delivered to the judge. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Vision at 4:50. Down thirty-eight minutes.

#### LADY ROMP II. AND DONALD II.

LADY ROMP II. AND DONALD II.

This was the last brace in the first series. Donald was haudled by Wm. Tallman, and Lady Romp by E. S. Wanmaker. They were east off at 4:52. Lady Romp ran in Iss3. Donald II. is a liver and white ticked dog of fine size and style. He made his appearance now for the first time, and will, when properly broken, make a fine fielder. It being very late a large tract of ground was drawn blank, when Donald caught the scent of a running bevy, and pointed, and was backed by Lady Romp. Ordered on they roaded up the hill, when the birds were flushed by the handler and marked down near by. A bird was killed by Wanmaker and retrieved by Lady Romp. Moving on up the hill, Lady Romp pointed, and Donald coming up, took the point also, and the bird was fushed by Tallman and killed, and retrieved by Donald. Donald now flushed a single bird, then Lady Romp flushed. Both dogs soon challenged, but moved on. Donald then pointed a single bird which flushed at the moment he took the point. Next Lady Romp pointed a single bird, and Donald being brought up, refused to back, and going in flushed the bird. Soon afterward Donald pointed beautifully and was backed by Lady Romp. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Lady Romp at 5:25. Down thirty minutes. This was the last heat of the first series, and also the last for the day. Birôs were plenty, and notwithstanding the dry condition of the ground good progress was made, although the quality of the work was not nearly so good as we should probably have seen under better weather conditions. Following is the summary:

First Ser
Tammany beat Jim.
Drake beat Lalla Rookh.
Lucia and Joy ordered up.
Scout beat Bang Bang.
Rue beat Luck's Baby.
Mainspring beat Jilt.
Vision beat Lcicle.
Lady Roinp II, beat Donald II.

Second Series.

Second Series.

TAMMANY AND DRAKE

were the first brace of the second scries. On Tuesday morning we left town about 8 o'clock and drove to the grounds that we had worked the previous day. The sky was partly overcast with hazy clouds and a heavy dew had fallen, making better weather conditions than we had yet been favored with. The dogs were cast off in a large stubble field, and worked to where we found birds the day before. Coming to the top of the hill, Drake made a cast along the feuce and was followed by Tammany. Both went past a bevy, which was flushed by White, who walked into them. Following them down a gully, both dogs got in a nice point on separate birds, some thirty yards apart. Each handler flushed his bird to order, Thurtle missing, and White also missing his chance to shoot. The rest of the bevy flushed at the report of the gun, and the dogs were sent on. Tammany took the lead, and made a capital point, which Drake backed nicely. White, to order, put up a large bevy and made a double. One of them was retrieved by Tammany fairly well. Drake then half pointed but went on, and soon after dropped on point in some sedge, but nothing was found and he scored a false point. We then went on, Tammany going much better than in his first heat, he carried his head high, and went at a fair rate of speed. We now worked through some pines without result, except that two or three of the birds were walked up by the handlers and spectators. Beating up a run to the upper end, Drake pointed and commenced roading, Tammany came round behind him, and sniffing the trail, threw up his head and made a short cast down wind, and then turning back he made a beautiful point with his head as high as he could get it. Some thought that he was backing Drake who was carefully roading the back trail and left it. We then went into some pines where one flushed close by both dogs and they dropped to wing. Drake then made a nice point to a bird that flushed wild, but the judges did not see this. A little further on he pinned another, and

the judges came up, and Thurtle missed it. The judges then flushed once or twice and two got up suspiciously near Tammany, although he did not have the wind. We then turned back and beat out some likely looking places without result until one of the judges put up a bird from a scattered bevy that some one had flushed. The dogs were brought round and another one got upnear Tammany and a minute later he flushed, but as he did not have the wind and the birds were lying close, we did not think him much to blame. Drake then flushed the first bird that had been marked down, but the ground was bare and we thought him excusable. After could even on a short distance and then commenced roading. Tammany came round and made a cast, but instead of repeating his former good performance, he went right into the middle of the bevy and sent them flying in all directions. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Drake at 10:30. Down one hour and forty-five minutes.

#### SCOUT AND RUE.

This brace were at once cast off in some stubble. Scout started at a rattling gait and was all over the field, taking wide gulleys and ditches like a steeple-chaser. Rue, although still quite stiff, ran a game race through briers and thickets, but she was in no condition to compete with a flyer like Scout. After a spin in the open they were worked into the woods, where the last bevy had been marked down. Scout went into a thicket, and a bird got up near him and he dropped to wing, but soon got up and straightened on point, but was ordered on, when two birds got up near both dogs. They were then worked toward a bird that settled a short distance ahead, but Scout got too close and the bird got up just as he pointed. We then took a turn through a narrow strip of woods, and beat out a stubble field without a find. As we turned back into the woods Scout got in a good point and Rue backed him. Haight was ordered to flush, but as there was a team coming along just beyond, he waited until it passed by, Scout remaining staunch. Rue had caught the scent and broke from her back and commenced roading carefully where they had been. After the team had got by, Haight went to his dog to put up the birds, but they had run, and Scout drew on and again located them very nicely. Haight then flushed them and killed one, which Scout retrieved in very good style. This was a capital piece of work. We then crossed the road into the woods, where Rue made a nice point and was backed by Scout. Aldrich flushed the bird to order, and scored a miss. A little further on Scout put up one, but it was down wind. Rue then made a point just a ravine, where Scout challenged to the seent of a running bevy, which he roaded along the fence, jumping over and back several times. Once he stiffened in the air and struck the ground on a point. Rue then joined him and both challenged, and then backed each other. Scout was again sent over the fence into the woods and roaded them out very nicely, but the bevy flushed will before he could locate them. Followin

### MAINSPRING AND VISION.

o'clock. Down one hour and tweuty-eight minutes.

MAINSPRING AND VISION.

This brace were at once put down and given a turn in the open and then worked through the patch of woods, but no more birds were found. We then crossed the creek and worked out a thicket where the judges rode into a bevy, which settled along a ditch with steep banks, that were grown up with briers, where Vision made a point, but soon went on. Mainspring then made an elegant point on top of the bank, but after some time, no bird being found, he was ordered on, and a minute or two later a bird was flushed within two feet of where he had pointed; but the bird was behind him, having probably struck on top of the bank and run down. A little further on he put up one in the ditch, and soon after he pointed false and Vision backed him. Vision them made a point, but soon went on. She again pointed in the stubble and was handsomely backed by Mainspring. She soon went on again, and roaded a short distauce and lost it. Both dogs were careful and challenged and half-pointed several times, and Mainspring roaded false for some distance. We then worked up along the creek and Mainspring got in a stylish point, which Vision backed nicely. Capt. McMurdo was ordered to flush, but could find no birds in front of his dog and gave it up; but as the dogs went on the handlers flushed a bevy just behind the place, showing that he had the birds, but had worked the trail up wind and the wrong way. While trying to flush these birds a small owl flew out of the thicket, when a well-known sportsman exclaimed, "See that woodcock; it is the largest one I ever saw." If is perhaps unnecessary to say that this caused a smile, and that another was also indulged in when we reached the hotel. We then the worked on the way. After lunch they were again cast off at 1:45 in a stubble field to finish the heat. A bevy was very soon flushed by the spectators, and marked down. Following them up, Vision flushed a single bird, and soon after pointed; the bird was flushed to order and sho

Second Series.

Drake beat Tammany.
Scout beat Rue.
Mainspring beat Vision.
Lady Romp II. a bye.
Third Series.

DRAKE AND SCOUT.

This brace were cast off at 2:23 in the sedge where the last brace were taken up and worked around the hill and across a millpond to the point where the bevy had been marked down. Both dogs roaded around the thicket and Drake pointed nicely. The birds flushed wild, and were marked down in the woods near by, where Drake pointed a single bird and was backed by Scout. Moving on down the ravine, Drake pointed, and discovering his error moved on. We then worked over the feuce, where Scout took the trail of a bevy and roaded them to a nice point. They were flushed, and one killed by Haight and retrieved by Scout, who brought it through the water, it having fallen acoss the creek. We then worked on up into the pines, where Drake pointed a single bird and was backed by Scout, who afterward broke shot, but dropped to order. The bird was flushed and killed by Thurtle. Drake, sent on to retrieve, drew to another point on a single bird, which was killed and retrieved by Drake. Soon afterward both dogs pointed, and the bird was flushed and killed by Thurtle. They

were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Drake at \$:05. Down forty-two minutes.

MAINSPRING AND LADY ROMP.

MAINSPRING AND LADY ROMP.

This brace was east off in a field of high weeds at 3:08. The field was drawn blank, both does roading and challenging where birds had been running. We then swung round into a piece of pines, where Mainspring pointed a large bevy. Lady Romp and her handler together working on in front of Mainspring, flushed the bevy. Moving on, Romp pointed a single bird. Mainspring then pointed in the edge of the pines, the bird was flushed to order and killed by Capt. McMurdo, and handsomely retrieved by Mainspring. Passing on around the hill Lady Romp flushed a single bird. After a lot of roading and challenging by both dogs, they were ordered up and the heat was awarded to Mainspring at 3:40. Down thirty-two minutes. Lady Romp was very fat and in no condition to run, moving slowly and without any style. This finished the third series, leaving only Drake and Mainspring in for first money. Following is the summary:

Drake beat Scout.

Mainspring beat Lady Romp II.

Final Tie for First Prize.
DRAKE AND MAINSPRING.

DRAKE AND MAINSPRING.

This brace were cast off at 3:45 in the pines, where the last brace were taken up. This being the final contest for first money, it was watched with great interest by a large number of spectators. The dogs moved off well, Mainspring having the legs of Drake, but he was badly handicapped by his continually stopping on false points. A good piece of ground was drawn blank, and we swung round over a cornfield into a large stubble field, where Mainspring pointed a bevy, and the birds were shot at and missed by Thurtle. Soon afterward a large bety rose wild, and were marked down over the hill. We then worked on up into a sedge field, where the first birds had been seen to settle, but they were flushed by the spectators. We then worked back into the stubble over the hill to a branch, where the birds were supposed to have gone. Moving up the branch, Drake pointed a part of the bevy which were flushed, and being ordered on he pointed the rest of the bevy. Going over the fence Drake again pointed in the brush. We then moved on up the branch, when after a nice piece of roading in tall swamp grass, Drake again pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up and the heat and first prize awarded to Drake at 4:55. Down one hour and ten minutes.

SCOUT AND MAINSPRING.

The judges selected Scout as the best dog beaten by Drake to run for second prize, and they were called, but the handlers announced that they had agreed to divide and it was so declared. Following is a complete summary:

First Series.

Tammany beat Jim.
Drake beat Lalla Rookh.
Lucia and Joy were ordered up,
Scout beat Bang Bang.
Rue beat Luck's Baby.
Mainspring beat Jilt.
Vision beat Icicle.
Lady Romp II, beat Donald II.

Second Series.

Drake beat Tammany.
Scout beat Rue.
Mainspring beat Vision.
Lady Romp II., a bye.

Third Series.

Third Series.

Drake beat Scout.

Mainspring beat Lady Romp II.

Final Tie for First Prize.

Drake beat Mainspring and won first prize.

Final Tie for Second Prize.

Scout and Mainspring divide second prize. This ended the Pointer Stake.

### THE ALL-AGED SETTER STAKE.

We published last week the drawing for the All-Aged Setter Stake. Many of the entries in all of the stakes failed to put in an appearance. This was owing to the want of time in which to prepare them. The weather had been so hot and the ground so dry and hard that but little work could be done and it was the general complaint that the dogs were footsore and off in nose. The work done in the Members' and Pointers' Stake was not nearly so satisfactory as it would have been had the weather conditions been favorable. It was a good dog indeed that could point and hold his bird among the dry leaves, and many of the false points and flushes that were scored were unavoidable, as the birds could hear every step for a long distance and with heads up they took an early leave. This, too, tended to make the degs over-cautious, and in estimating the quality of the work done, all of these untoward circumstances must be taken into consideration. After the rain the work was of a better character, although there were no brilliant performers like those of last year. The meeting inancially and socially was the most successful of any yet held, and we have no doubt that next year we shall be called upon to chronicle a still greater success.

JIM AND BELLE OF THE BALL.

This was the first brace to run in the All-Aged Setter Stake.

JIM AND BELLE OF THE BALL.

This was the first brace to run in the All-Aged Setter Stake. They were put down immediately after the finish of the pointer stake. Jim is a red and white setter and was handled by T. M. Aldrich, and Belle of the Ball, a black, white and tan setter bitch who ran in the Members' Stake, by W. T. Mitchell. Jim appeared for the first time in this trial. They were cast off in a stubble field at 4:30, and both moved off well, Belle of the Ball having more style, in speed they were about equal. Both dogs soon commenced making game, and roaded for some distance, when the judges, thinking the birds had gone, ordered the handlers to work the dogs into the next field. Aldrich then ordered his dog on and a large bevy was flushed, Aldrich and his dogs being in the midst of them. Ordered on Jim pointed in the edge of the brown sedge and then moved on and flushed a bird, which was shot at and missed. Jim soon again scored a flush. Belle of the Ball then pointed a single bird, which was flushed to order and killed by Mitchell and retrieved by Belle of the Ball. Following along the swamp Belle flushed a single bird. Jim then made an indifferent point at a bevy in some rag weed. They were flushed by Aldrich, who killed one which was restreved by Jim. We then worked over a fence, through an orchard to a small patch of sedge and briers, where the birds had been seen to settle, when Belle of the Ball. Down twenty-five minutes. This finished the work for the Ball. Down twenty-five minutes. This finished the work for the day.

REX AND SMUT II.

It commenced raining Tuesday evening, and the hearts of all were made glad. On Wednesday it rained nearly all day,

REX AND SMUT II.

It commenced raining Tuesday evening, and the hearts of all were made glad. On Wednesday it rained nearly all day, although at noon there were signs of a let up, and the horses were ordered out, but it soon commenced raining again, and they were sent back to the stable and no work was done on that day. It cleared during the night, and Thursday morning was bright and fair, with a gentle breeze from the northwest, giving promise of a glorious day. Leaving the hotel at 7:40 we went east about three miles to the farm of Mr. Holton, where, after a wait of fifteen minutes for Smut, they were quit down on a field of sedge. Rex, a fairly well favored animal of great speed, but entirely unbroken, was handled by E. H. Haight, who had only received him a day or two previ-

ous, and knew almost nothing about him. Smut II., who ran last year. was handled by T. M. Aldrich. She is said to be a capital fielder, but in this heat Rex broke her heart by his conduct and she had no chance at the birds. Rex started off as fast as he could go, and had lots of fun. He did no hunting, but just ran wild. starting a hare, he went for him, but did not increase his speed, for the reason that he was already at his best pace. He ran-by the hare, we thought; at all events, he lost him, and then he sailed over the lots for whatever might turn up. He ran into a beyy of birds, but did not appear to know what they were, as he did not pay them much attention; but when he got in the woods, where they settled, he went for them with a will, and soon had them all in the air. Haight reported one point, and said that he appeared to have a good nose. Should this prove to be the case, and he receives proper handling, he would make it very interesting for some of the cracks, as he appears to have lots of endurance. Working over a hill toward a bevy that had been flushed and marked down, Rex put up several of them, and finally one rose in front of Smut and her handler, and they were ordered up, to go down again if in the opinion of the judges either had a chance to win. Down fifty-three minutes.

NELLIE H. AND GLADSTONE'S BOY.

Nellie is a good-looking blue belton, with a very nice, level way of going. She is also auits stirlight an points.

Nellie is a good-looking blue belton, with a very nice, level way of going. She is also quite stylish on points. She was mondied by Afr. Charles and the property of the prope

to order flushed and scored a kill, but the bird fell across a ditch, and was not retrieved. Swinzing round in the pines, Di scored a flush and Bridgeport soon followed suit, and at once pointed another, which flushed as the judges came up. We then crossed a branch to a knoll, where Bridgeport ran up one and Di soon followed suit and dropped to wing. Bridgeport went toward her, and backed or pointed, we could not tell which, as several more flushed as the handlers came up, and Tallman killed one that Bridgeport retrieved fairly well. After beating out the ground and flushing two or three birds, we crossed a brook after some that had been marked down. Mitchell flushed a bird, which he winged, and it fell just in front of Bridgeport, who broke in and retrieved it. The bird was then thrown and Di retrieved it well. We then went over the hill, but Bridgeport had become unsteady, and went back and ran up a bird near the edge of the woods, and Tallman had some trouble to get him steady. The judges were out of sight when this occurred, and it was not scored against him. Di then pointed one in a fallen treetop, and Bridgeport backed her nicely. Mitchell, to order, flushed the bird. We then recrossed the brook to a thicket, where Di got in another good point, which Bridgeport at once honored. The bird flushed as the judges came up, and they ordered up the dogs, and awarded the heat to Diana II. at 1:03. Down fifty-four minutes. We then went to lunch.

DASHING ROVER AND PAUL GLADSTONE

tour minutes. We then went to lunch.

DASHING ROVER AND PAUL GLADSTONE

were the next brace. Both have run in public before. Dashing Rover ran at High Point two years ago and Paul Gladstone at Grand Junction last year. Rover was handled by Mitchell and Paul by Tucker. They were cast off in a stuble field at 1:38, and worked up a rayine. Both were fast and moved well. Paul is a very graceful, easy-moving dog, and quite stylish when ou game. Rover also has style and speed. After beating out some likely looking places we turned back to a piece of stubble betweeu some woods, where Paul took to right hand side and Rover the left, where he soon found a bevy which he pointed in good style. Mitchell, to order, put up the bevy, but had no shells in his gun. Part of them settled close by, and Rover soon had one fast. Paul took a few steps and also pointed. A bird then got up, and then they all rose, Mitchell missing three times in succession. Paul then pointed where one had flown from and Rover refused to back. A little further ou one went from under the fence just as Paul made game; he then pointed and drew on. Rover then put up one and Paul followed suit, and then another one got up near Rover. Paul then made a nice point at the edge of some woods and Rover instantly stopped and backed him. Tucker, to order, flushed the bird and missed it. One then got up near Rover, and Mitchell cut loose at it but the bird went ou, hard hit. Mitchell then flushed one which he killed, and Rover retrieved it nicely. We then turned back and Rover scored a false point, and soon after, in a cornfield, he flushed a beyt that settled in some sedge on top of a knoll, where Paul made a nice point to a bird which flushed as his handler came up. He soon had another one which Tucker, to order, killed and Paul retrieved it very well. We then went down to the creek where several flushed wild, but Paul pinned one of them in fine style. It was flushed to order and they were ordered up and the heat was awarded to Paul Gladstone at 2:33. Down fifty-fi

fifty-five minutes.

Foreman is well-known to our readers; he was in good form and got in his work in short order. He was handled by Tallman. Pixie is a nice little bitch, with a fair amount of speed, and considerable style; she also moves light and easy. They were put down in a field of weeds, and worked down across a branch, where Foreman made a point to part of a bevy, which flushed wild as we came up, and then the rest got up. Following them into some woods, Pixie made a false point, and was backed by Foreman. A little further on Foreman nade a nice point, which Pixie honored, but was not quite rigid. We then went on, and one got up near Pixie, and one or two near Foreman, and soou after another one. These birds were wild and would not lie. We then crossed to some woods, where Pixic made a nice point to a single, that Mitchell, to order, flushed and missed, and Pixie was a triffe unsteady. Meantime Foreman got in a nice point, and Tallman, to order, put up the bird, but did not shoot. A bird was then thrown, and Foreman retrieved it well after some little search. The judges then compared notes, and awarded the heat to Foreman at 2:57.

### TILFORD AND PLANTAGENET

meat to Foreman at 2:57.

TILFORD AND PLANTAGENET

were the next brace. Tilford is a nice little dog, and makes quite a stylish point. He is not fast and has not had much experience. He was handled by Haight. Plantagenet ran at the trials on Robins Island three years ago, and is well known to our readers, he has lost some of his speed, but still retains his magnificent style and easy way of going. We beat out considerable ground without a find, but finally Plantagenet jumped into one of his beautiful points, and as Tallman came up he roaded a short distance in magnificent style, and again froze. Tallman went ahead but did not find the birds which had run down wind a few feet, and Tilford happened that way and getting the scent made a very pretty point to the bevy, which Haight flushed to order, killing one and crippling another. Tilford retrieved the dead bird nicely and Plantagenet captured the cripple and brought it in good form. We then crossed a fence and Tilford dropped very nicely to a single, which Haight flushed to order. We then turned back, and crossed the creek and went down to where the birds settled. Tilford half pointed on the bank, but moved on, and Plantagenet came up and pointed, but broke his point, and backing out, was going round the birds, which were just below the bank in some tall grass, but Tallman called him back and sent him on. He made a jump down the bank right among them, and they went in every direction, Tallman killing one. Both then pointed where the birds had been. We then crossed a road, where Tilford made a point, and Plantagenet backed him grandly for an instant and then went on and stole the point, but soon moved on and was a little unsteady, but dropped to order. The judges then consulted, and they were ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Tilford at 4:13. Down one hour and twelve minutes. Plantagenet has been in Tallman's benot appear to have been well handled.

BELLY FLINT AND ST. ELMO IV.

hands but a short time, and was not under control. He does not appear to have been well handled.

BILLY FLINT AND ST. ELMO IV.

were the next brace. Both have rum in the Eastern Trials before. We expected great things from St. Elmo after his grand performance last year, but he had no nose and could not smell them, and after a short heat of eighteen minutes, during which flushes were the rule, Billy, who had a couple of points to his credit, was declared the winner. Billy was handled by Mitchell and St. Elmo by Haight.

SAM DICK AND PRINCESS HELEN.

This was the last brace in the first series. Sam, handled by Mitchell, is a fair looking animal, and said to do good work, but Helen had the legs of him, and did not give him much chance. She ran in the Members' Stakes, but not being accustomed to her handler, she did not then show at her best. She was handled by John E. Lewis. She was the first to find, and made a very stylish point to a bevy, which flushed as Lewis came up. Following them up Helen got in another up-headed point, and drew up to a single bird and established her point in beautiful style. Lewis, to order, flushed the point in beautiful style. Lewis, to order, and one shaded by Glad, both standing in and established her point in beautiful style. Lewis, to order, and one being accustomed to her handler, since the point in beautiful style. Lewis, to order and established her point in beautiful style. Lewis, to order and leaded a single bird. A little later Diana, as she crossed in mander up-headed point, and drew up to a single bird and stilled it, and Helen retrieved it nicely. Sam then flushed one, and soon after another one got up near him. We then crossed a branch to a knoll, where Helen made a gamy point to a single bird that flushed as Lewis came up. San backed her nicely, but was a little unsteady to wing.

They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to the point in a proposed the proposed pr

Princess Helen at 5:07. Down thirty minutes. last heat in the first series, Flash having a bye. a summary: This was the Following is

First Series.

First Series.

Belle of the Ball beat Jim.
Rex and Smut II. ordered up.
Gladstone's Boy beat Nellie II.
Dr. Duer beat Rebel Wind'em.
Diana II. beat Bridgeport.
Paul Gladstone beat Dashing Rover.
Foreman beat Pixie.
Tilford beat Plantagenet.
Billy Flint beat St. Elmo IV.
Princess Helen beat Sam Dick.
Flash, a bye.

Second Series.

Second Series.

BELLE OF THE BALL AND GLADSTONE'S BOY

BELLE OF THE BALL AND GLADSTONE'S BOY
were put down in a field near town at 8:05. The field was
drawn blank, and we worked into an adjoining piece of woods
where Gladstone Boy pointed a bevy. Belle refused to back
and flushed the birds, one of which was killed by Tucker
and nicely retrieved by Glad. Moving into an adjoining field
Glad pointed a bevy and was backed by Belle. Mitchell shot
and killed a bird which Bell retrieved. Glad then pointed
false and was backed by Belle. Working on into the woods
Belle pointed a large bevy which were shot at and missed by
Mitchell. Ordered on Belle again pointed and was backed by
Glad, but they were not under judgment, and she was not
credited with the point. Belle soon after scored a false point.
We then swung round out of the woods into a field of sedge
and pines where Glad pointed a large bevy. They were the
ordered up and the heat was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at
9:10. Down one hour and five minutes.

DR. DUER AND DIANA IL.

ordered up and the heat was awarded to Gladstoue's Boy at 9:10. Down one hour and five minutes.

DR. DUER AND DIANA II.

This brace were then called and cast off in a sedge field at 9:15, where Dr. Duer scored a false point. Working into the woods, Dr. Duer again false pointed and was backed by Diana. Ordered on, Dr. Duer pointed a bevy, which were flushed to order and one killed by Capt. McMurdo and retrieved by Dr. Duer. Then the Doctor scored two false points and Diana pointed a single. We then passed out into the open field, where Diana pointed a bevy, which were flushed to order and two killed by Mitchell. Diana then scored a false point. We next worked on across the field, down the hill into a sedge field, weere Diana pointed. Dr. Duer, being some distance to the left, should have been worked around and scored a back, which he could have easily done. Capt. McMurdo, however, sent him on down wind, and he ran into the burds and he scored a bad flush. Moving down to the branch where the birds had been marked down, Diana soon pointed a bird and was backed by Dr. Duer. They were then ordered up at 10:15 and the heat was awarded to Diana II. Down one hour. PAUL GLADSTONE AND FOREMAN

were next called, and cast off in a sedge field at 10:20. Both dogs weut off at a rattling gate. Foreman soon came to a point and was backed by Paul, but no birds were found. Soon after Paul pointed and the birds were flushed behind him. We then went on over the fence, where Paul pointed and was backed by Foreman, and the birds were flushed to order. Further down the branch Paul false pointed and soon after Paul pointed as single bird, and soon after he scored a false point. We then worked over a good bit of ground, when Foreman pointed a bevy which were flushed to order, and one killed by Tallman and retrieved by Foreman. Moving into the woods, Paul pointed a single bird, and soon after ward he scored an inceptance of the point. We then worked over a large field without finding birds, and the dogs were ordered up and put down in a

TILFORD AND BILLY FLINT.

minutes.

TILFORD AND BILLY FLINT.

This brace was cast off in stubble at 1:35, and Tilford soon scored a false point, and was nicely backed by Billy. Very soon Tilford again scored a false point, and was backed by Billy. A little further on Tilford flushed a single bird. We now beat over considerable ground when Billy pointed on the side of a ditch in thick briers and alders. The birds were flushed on the opposite side of the ditch, and marked down, We then worked up into the pines, when Tilford flushed a bird and Billy scored a point. They were now ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Billy Flint at 2:40. Down one hour and five minutes.

PRINCESS HELEN AND FLASH

were cast off at 2:45, and worked over a hill into a stubble field, where Princess Helen, after a nice bit of roading, found and pointed a bovy and was backed by Flash. Going in up a branch Helen pointed for a moment, but her handler walked in front of her, when she broke her point and he put up the bird. We now swung round the hill, when, in a stubble field, Flash pointed a bevy and Helen backed to order. The birds were flushed, and Mitchell killed two, which were retrieved by Flash in handsome style. Moving on into the woods Helen scored a false point and was backed by Flash. Ordered on Flash scored two points in rapid succession. A bird was killed and Helen, to order, retrieved it. We then worked over into a piece of pine, where Flash soon scored two points. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Flash at 3:40. Down lifty-five minutes. This finished the second series with the following result:

Second Series.

Gladstone's Boy beat Belle of the Ball.

Diana II, beat Dr. Duer.

ordered up, and the heat awarded to Diana II. at 4:25. Down forty minutes.

FOREMAN AND FLASH

Were then east off on the branch in the pines and sedge at 4:26. Working through the pines, Foreman scored a false point, and was backed by Flash. Ordered on, Foreman pointed a single bird, which was flushed to order and killed by Tallman and retrieved by Foreman. Flash then flushed a bird and broke in, but dropped to order. Ordered on, he again flushed. They were then taken up, and the heat was awarded to Foreman at 4:43. Down seventeen minutes. This finished the third series. Following is the summary:

Third Series.

Diana II. beat Gladstone Boy Foreman beat Flash. Billy Fliut a bye.

Fourth Series.

Fourth Series.

FOREMAN AND BILLY FLINT

were cast off at 4:45 in the pines, where Foreman pointed a bird, which was flushed to order. Soon after, Billy Fliut flushed a single bird. We then turned and crossed the creek, and beat over a stubble field to some pines; Billy scored a false point. Moving on up through the pines, Foreman pointed a large bevy on the edge of a pine thicket. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Foreman at 5:15 Down thirty minutes. There were now but two in for first place, and we returned to town.

Final Tie for First Prize.

Final Tie for First Prize.

FOREMAN AND DIANA II.

were put down at \$3.35\$ the next morning. A large field was drawn blank, and near a fence Foreman pointed. Tallman ordered him on over the fence, when he cast off to the right, and before he got the scent again Tallman walked up the birds and shot and killed one. They were ordered on, when Diana pointed a nice bevy and was backed by Foreman. The birds were flushed to order and Mitchell killed two. Foreman next pointed and was backed by Diana. The bird was shot at and killed by Tallman. Foreman soon after this scored a false point. Moving on down the hill, Foreman pointed a nice bevy on the branch. We then went up in the woods where Diana flushed. Passing out into the open field Diana scored a false point, and soon after down the hill she scored another one. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Foreman, and he was declared the winner of first prize, at \$1.50. Down one hour and fifteen minutes.

Final Tie for Second Prize.

Final Tie for Second Prize,

Paul Gladstone was then selected by the judges to run against Diana II. for second money, when it was announced that the haudlers of the two dogs had agreed to divided honors and second money, which ended the free for all setter stake. Following is a complete summary:

First Series.

First Series.

Belle of the Ball beat Jim.

Rex and Smut II. ordered up.
Gladstone Boy beat Nellie II.
Dr. Duer beat Rebel Wind'em.
Diana II. beat Bridgeport.
Paul Gladstone beat Dashing Rover.
Foreman beat Pixie.
Tilford beat Plantagenet.
Billy Flint beat St. Elmo IV.
Princess Helen beat Sam Dick,
Flash a bye.

Second Series. Second Séries

Gladstone's Boy beat Belle of the Ball. Diana II. beat Dr. Duer. Foreman beat Paul Gladstone. Billy Flint beat Tilford. Flash beat Princess Helen.

Third Series.

Diana II, beat Gladstone's Boy. Foreman beat Flash. Billy Flint a bye.

Fourth Series.

Foreman beat Billy Flint. Diana II., a bye.

Final Tie for First Prize.

Foreman beat Diana II. and won first prize

Final Tie for Second Prize.

Diana II. and Paul Gladstone divided second prize.

### THE DERBY.

The drawing for the Derby took place on Thursday evening.
Only ten of the seventy-one nominations filled their entries.
Of these five were setters and five pointers. They were drawn to run as follows:

CLIFFORD,—J. Otto Donner, New York, black, white and English setter dog, July 22, 1883 (Emperor Fred—Fair

MADSTONE.—Westminster Kenuel Club, Babylon, L. I., liver and white pointer bitch, Aug. 24, 1883 (Tory—Moonstone).

PENDRAGON.—T. S. Dumout, New York, black, white and tan English setter dog, June 11, 1883 (Count Noble—Floy),

against

Pocahontas.—Luke White. Bridgeport, Conn., lemon and white pointer bitch, Aug. 19, 1883 (Tramp—Grace).

Drab.—A. R. Heyward, Rock Hill, S. C., lemon and white pointer bitch, March 31, 1883 (Dan—Arrow), against Blue Lilly.—Chas. Heath, Newark, N. J., blue belton Eng-lish setter bitch, June 24, 1883 (Blue Drake—Gypsy Queen).

GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn., black white and tan English setter dog, Jan. 10, 1883 (Gladstone—Sue).

PRINCE HAMLET.—F. R. Hitchcock, New York, lemon and white pointer dog, Sept. 11, 1883 (Sensation—Lass).

BELLE OF PIEDMONT.—Edward Dexter, Boston, Mass., black, white and tan English setter bitch, age not stated (Dashing Rover—Raunee),

against
TAMMANY.—F. R. Hitchcock, New York, liver and white pointer dog, Aug. 24, 1883 (Tory—Moonstone).

Immediately after the finish of the All-Aged Setter Stake the Derby was commenced, and the first brace was put down

### MADSTONE AND CLIFFORD.

Madstone is a liver and white pointer, and was handled by Luke White. Clifford, a black, white and tan setter dog of good form, was handled by John Lewis. They were east off at 10 o'clock in some scattering pines, and moved off easily, but it was soon evident that Clifford had the advantage of his antagonist in speed and style. Clifford soon flushed a single bird in a few minutes, and dropped to a point on another,

which was finshed and killed by Lewis, and retrieved by Clifford. Ordered on, Clifford scored a false point. We then worked on over the hill, where Madstone flushed a large bevy. Very soon Clifford scored another point. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Lewis. They were then ordered up, and the heat awarded to Clifford at 10:20. Down twenty winter. minutes.

PENDRAGON AND POCAHONTAS

PENDRAGON AND POCAHONTAS.

Pendragon, a black, white and tan setter dog, handled by Mr. Tallman, and Pocahontas, a lemon and white pointer bitch, handled by Luke White, were cast off in sedge field at 10:25. Pendragon is a stylish, easy-going dog and appeared in public for the first time. He will, when properly broken, make a good one. He was badly handicapped by not being a retriever. Pocahontas is a nice-going little bitch, but has had very little experience, this being her first appearance in public. She showed a good nose, but refused to point, and, after several flushes by Pocahontas, and one point and back by Pendragon, they were ordered up and the heat awarded to Pendragon at 11:20. Down fifty-five minutes.

#### DRAB AND BLUE LILLY.

Drab, a lemon and white pointer bitch, handled by Vandevort, and Blue Lilly, a blue belton setter, handled by W. T. Mitchell, were put down in a field of stubble at 11:25. Drab is a nice-going bitch, decidedly the best pointer in the Derby. She made her debut in these trials. In speed and style she was behind her antagonist, who is a fine, stylish mover and cuts out her work well. She now appeared in public for the first time. They were worked over to a piece of woods, where Drab flushed. Further on Blue Lilly pointed a single bird. Then both dogs pointed in some brush. We then swung around the field, when Drab began to warm up and got the legs on Blue Lilly. Some birds were seen to rise out of tall weeds, and upon coming up Drab was found on a point. Working down to where the birds were marked down, Blue Lilly pointed. Moving on she again scored a point, backed by Drab. A bird was now thrown into weeds and was neatly retrieved by Blue Lilly, and they were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Blue Lilly at 12:12. Down forty-seven minutes.

#### GLADSTONE'S BOY AND PRINCE HAMLET.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND PRINCE HAMLET.

Gladstone's Boy, handled by Treher, and Prince Hamlet, handled by Mr. White, were cast off in open field at 12:15. Gladstone's Boy ran in the free for all. Prince Hamlet, a liver and white pointer dog, appeared in public for the first time, and soon showed by his gait that he was no match for Gladstone's Boy. We first worked down hill, where on the side of the hill, Gladstone's Boy drew to a nice point and was indifferently backed by Prince Hamlet. Moving on over the hill, Gladstone's Boy soon secured another point on a large bevy, which were flushed to order, and one killed by Treher and retrieved by Gladstone's Boy. They were then ordered up, and heat awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 12:37. Down twenty-two minutes.

### TAMMANY AND BELLE OF PIEDMONT.

minutes.

TAMMANY AND BELLE OF PIEDMONT.

Tammany, who ran in the All-Aged Stake, handled by John White, and Belle of Piedmont, a black, white and tan setter bttch, who appears in public for the first time, handled by Capt. McMurdo, were cast off at 1:08 in stubble field. Belle of Piedmont is a nice, easy-going, reay-looking bitch, and went off well. Tammany was suffering from a large swelling on his lip, and was evidently not himself. They were worked on down a ravine in a stubble field, when Belle of Piedmont, going down wind, whirled on a nice point. She moved a little, and put up a bird before her handler reached her, but remained in a staunch pointtill the rest of the bevy got up. Capt. McMurdo shot and killed one, which she retrieved nicely. We then swung round over the hill to where birds had been marked down when both dogs, working in a ditch, flushed several birds. Moving on Belle of Piedmont flushed a single bird, which was shot at and missed. Ordered on, Belle of Piedmont scored a false point. We then moved over into the woods, where Belle of Piedmont flushed a bird in a patch of weeds and briers. She soon afterward dropped on a nice point near same place. Next Tammany flushed a single bird. Moving on Belle of Piedmont flushed a bird in the edge of the woods. Working on in the woods Tammany scored a point and Belle of Piedmont two. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Belle of Piedmont at 1:50. Down forty-two minutes. Following is the summary:

Clifford beat Madstone.

Pendragon beat Procahontas.

Bue Lilly beat Drab.

Gecond Series.

CLIFFORD AND PENDRAGON

#### Second Series. CLIFFORD AND PENDRAGON

CLIFFORD AND PENDRAGON were cast off at 1:53. Both worked indifferently, and we beat over a great dealof ground without finding game. At length in a field of stubble Clifford pointed, backed by Pendragon. The birds were flushed to order and two killed, one of which Clifford retrieved. We then worked on up the creek into a field of stubble when some birds were flushed by spectators, and were marked down in wood. Here Pendragon flushed a bird. Around into the pines, both dogs scored a false point. We next worked out into the stubble where Clifford pointed and while he was roading carefully in the trail Pendragon came up and flushed the bird. They were then ordered up and heat awarded to Clifford at 3:07. Down one hour and twelve minutes.

### GLADSTONE'S BOY AND BLUE LILLY

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND BLUE LILLY

were cast off, at 3:10, in an open stubble, where Gladstone's Boy pointed a large bevy at the edge of the pines. The birds flushed and were marked down. Going into the pines Gladstone's Boy flushed a single bird. He stopped to wing and was backed by flushed a single bird. He stopped to wing and was backed by flushed as ingle bird, which was retrieved by Lilly. On her way to get the first bird she wheeled on a beautiful point. Soon after Gladstone's Boy pointed a single bird, which was flushed but not shot at, and a little later Gladstone's Boy scored a false point. Ordered on, Glad pointed, backed by Lilly. The bird was flushed to order and retrieved by Glad. They were then ordered up and heat awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 3:30. Down twenty minutes.

Summary as follows:
Chifford beat Pendragon. Gladstone's Boy beat Blue Lilly.

Belle of Piedmont, a bye.

Third Series.

### Third Series. BELLE OF PIEDMONT AND CLIFFORD

were then called, and after waiting twenty minutes and Belle of Piedmont not making her appearance, Clifford was awarded the heat. Summary:

Clifford beat Belle of Piedmont.

Gladstone's Boy, a bye.

Fourth Series.

Fourth Series.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND CLIFFORD

were then cast off at 3:50 ou open plowed field, and worked across a branch into pines, down the brush for a short distance and back into the pines, where the last brace was taken up, when Clifford made game but moved on. Gladstone's Boy soon afterward scored a false point, and later, pointed. In a gully he again pointed, and was backed by Clifford. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Tucker, and retrieved by Gladstone's Boy. Going down the hill and across the creek, one of the handlers walked up a bevy, and further on in the pines Glad pointed a single bird, They were then ordered up

and the heat and first money was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 4:30. Down one hour.

Fifth Series.

Fifth Series.

CLIFFORD AND BLUE LILLY.

Blue Lilly being selected to run with Clifford for second money, they were cast off at 4:40 in a stubble field, and worked over the hill, where a large bevy was flushed by the judges, and marked down. We then worked the dogs on down to the pines, where Lily pointed a single. Further on she again pointed a single bird, which Mitchell killed. Moving on, Lilly again pointed. The bird was flushed to order, and killed by Mitchell. Ordered on down to the branch, Lilly wheeled and made a handsome point on a single bird, which was flushed, but not shot at. They were then ordered up, and the heat and second money awarded to Blue Lilly at 4:36. Down fifteen minutes. Summary:

Blue Lilly beat Clifford.

Sixth Series.

DRAB AND CLIFFORD.

Drab having been selected to run for third place against Clifford, the brace were called, when the owners of the two dogs announced that they had agreed to divide the honors and money between Clifford and Drab, and this ended the heat and the Eastern Field Trials for 1884.

SUMMARY.

First Series.

Clifford beat Madstone, Pendragon beat Pocahontas. Blue Lilly beat Drab, Gladstone's Boy beat Prince Hamlet, Belle of Piedmont beat Tammany. Second Series

Clifford beat Pendragon, Gladstone's Boy beat Blue Lilly, Belle of Piedmont a bye.

Third Series.

Clifford beat Belle of Piedmont.
Gladstone's Boy a bye.

Fourth Series.

Gladstone's Boy beat Clifford and won first money.

Second Money.

Blue Lilly beat Clifford and won second money.

Third Money.

Drab and Clifford divided.

### THE CHAMPION STAKE.

The Champion Stake did not fill. Mr. Vandevort brought Dou with the intention of starting him should there be enough entries to fill the stake; but a few days previous to the trials he sprained his shoulder, and of course could not

SWEEPSTAKE CHAMPION PRIZES.—Editor Forest and Stream: The managers of the New Haven Beach Show would like very much to hear from the owners of champion dogs and exhibitors in regard to the sweepstake plan for champion classes. For instance, if an entry fee of tive dollars was charged for champion dogs, the club would take from this the ordinary entry fee of two dollars and place the remaining three dollars in the stake and add the club's champion medal. In case there was only one entry in the class the three dollars would be refunded and the medal given, provided, of course, that the award was not withheld for want of merit. The amount of money won by the successful exhibitor would of necessity be small from the low entry fee, but it would at least help toward defraying the costs of transportation.—Ed. S. PORTER, Secretary N. H. K. C.

DISTEMPER.—Editor Forest and Stream: My Eclipse puppy Ben Nevis, that won first and two specials in open class of collies at the National Breeders' dog show, was taken sick with distemper soon after his return home. The remedy that was highly recommended to me, and which has carried my dog through safely, and left him none the worse for his sickness, is known as "Jester's relief." I gave a teaspoonful twice a day; it seemed to have an excellent effect upon the bowels and kidneys, thus carrying off the poison from the system. I also gave eight grains of quinine a day for several days, and during the second week a tablespoonful of cod liver oil daily. His appetite kept good. I fed him on bread soaked in beef soup, mush and milk, or any kind of soft food, with some lean chopped raw beef. He is now looking as well as ever.—J. D. Shotwell (Rahway, N. J.).

BULL-TERRIER IMPORTATION.—Mr. T. R. Varick, of Cambridge, has recently imported the bull-terrier dog Dutch, Jr., bred by Mr. Frederick Hinks, of Birmingham, England. Dutch, Jr., was whelped in August, 1883, and is by Dutch (Old Victor—champion Countess) out of Nell (Young Spring—Old Rose). Mr. Hinks, in writing of the dog, speaks of him in very high terms, and regards him as a most promising animal. He arrived Nov. 31 last by Inman line steamer City of Chester.

NEW ORLEANS DOG SHOW.—Arrangements have been made for excellent care of dogs at the New Orleans dog show, Jan, 10 to 18, 1885. The dogs may be exercised every day from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M. The prize winners will be recorded in the archives of the exposition, and will receive diplomas. The judges already selected are Major J. M. Taylor and Mr. James Mortimer. The superintendent's address, Chas. Lincoln, New Orleans, La.

### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

### No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

A. C. J., Mechanicville, N. Y.—A week ago I went ducking and my setter bitch got very wet and cold, owing to rough weather and rain. Since then she has been unwell. She acts as though she was very much afraid of me, crawling to my feet when I sneak to her and whining. She can't stand the cold at all, lying by the fire constantly. She keeps her nose on her stomach and licks it all the time. She eats but little and it seems to pain her. She sometimes sweats so her hair will be all wet. Her nose is hot and burning. She is growing poor every day. Ans. Your dog seems to be suffering from peritonitis, commonly called inflammation of the bowels. Get your druggist to make you six powders, each containing one grain of powered optime and ten grains of subnitzate of bismuth. Give the dog one powder three times daily in water until relief is obtained. You may also apply steaming hot flamnel cloths over the belly, you may add a few drops of oil of turpentiue to the flannel each time you apply it. Keep the dog quiet in a room with fresh air, and let milk and broths be the only food at present. Three or four tablesponnsful of brandy or whisky a day should be given if the dog is very weak.

Worms in Docs, one dose a cure. "Cross Keys, Newport, Mon., April 1, 1878.—A very valuable retriever of mine has been losing his coat and looking very thin, and although treated by a veterinary and dog fancier, he did not in any way improve, so I gave him one-half of a Naldire's Powder, and in twenty-five minutes he evacuated 27 feet of a very broad tapeworm. My dog is new dong well on one-half of the food he had before, and I say with others that no one possessing dogs should be without Naldire's Powders. C. Lewis, "Naldire's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 01 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1. Manufacturers; Wright & Holdsworth, 8 Spur street, London, England, addy,

### Bifle and Tray Shooting.

### RANGE AND GALLERY.

R, Mass., Nov. 20.—Last week the Leominster Rifle Club ckmatack Range, in this town, the guests of the Gardner To-day the Gardner Club went over to Leominster. Toe can decimal target was used. The distance was 200 yards. I hand, with a possible 100 for each string of ten shots. there were two strings, with a possible 200. The totals were 331, Leominster 1,254. The Gardner Club were again There were three strings of ten, with a possible 300. The coores were as follows:

A Mathews85	84	84 - 253	E M Rockwell 87	78	61-226
I N Dodge79	83	90 - 252	B M Potts,59		
G F Ellswortb83	80	88 - 251	G W Foster82		64 - 216
W C Loveland 80	83	86-249	F A Whitney65		69 - 212
L Walker 85	79	80-244	C C Foster70		
H A Nemo73	77	81-231	W H Wood70		
Chester Hinds69	82	79-230	J W Ellwell60		
G C Goodale71	72	76-219	R F Walker 63		
H C Knowlton 68	78	71-217	A G Rugg42		
G W H Heynor38	59	77-174	J Symonde43	47	55-145

C E Berry	4554545555—47	A M	oody				- 52	144	1445	544-42
Albert Miller	5554445554-46	MA	pple	ton.			4!	544	4532	144-41
	4455554445-45	JNie	chols				3.	135	144	155-41
	Mil).4544445455-44	CW	Hoe	lekir	18		. 44	123	488	534-35
E C Best	4444545545-44	ED	Stic	knes			45	344	1329	344-34
JE Stinson	-, .4534455454-48									
Ureedmoor Prize Match, W Charles										
W Charles		5	- 5	5 5	4	5	4	5	5	5-48
	Decimal	Mato	eh.		_		_			
W Charles		8	6 1	0 10	10	9	9	5	9	10-86
CAdama		n		6 7	8	10	10	10	8	9-84
T Henry	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	9	6 4	8	9	7	8	6	10-72
E B Soutber		5	9 1	8 01	7	4	8	6	4	9-70
F Stark		7	4	8 5	6	7	8	8	6	8-67
S E Baker		2	5	8 10	- 5	- 8	2	10	7	966
A C Andrews	* * * * * * *	3	6		5	9		5	8	4 - 62
B Morse				4 6	9	9	7	6	5	7 - 51
Ci manta a	Best I									
S Wilder		10	10 1	0 8	10	10	10	9	10	10-97
J Francis		10	9 1	0 10	9	10	10	10	10	8-96
F Jacques		1 9	10	9 10	10	9	8	10	8	10-94
w King		10	9	0 9	10	10	10	10	9	8-94
C P Unapman		8	10	8 8	10	10	9	9	8	10-90

Drake's Team.	William's Team.					
M Wadleigh4544454—80	J Mawrence4544344—28					
J Hodge4554444—30	W Graham 4454434_98					
FJ Drake4445444—29—89	T C William4455442—28—84					
Second Match.						
William's Team.	Drake's Team.					

RICHMOND, Ind., is to have a new rifle club. From present prospects there will be fifty non to start with. They propose to lease a bleec of ground and purp an elegant club house. The plans will see of ground and purp an elegant club house. The plans will specifie the plans will specifie to the plans will specifie to the plans will specifie to the plans will be proved to the pro

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB.—The following officers but elected for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Dunlap, President, Trautmann, Vice-President; A. J. Howlett, Captain; J. Duant, G. S. Blampey, Financial Secretary; N. O'Donnell, Tre M. Herrington, Secretary; L. V. Sone and J. B. Blydenburg, tees.—J. D.

### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

### THE BEST BORE FOR "CLAYS."

blaze away after each bird liushed with good chances of hringing it to bag.

I may be wroug in my opinion of the 12-bore, but nothing short of a good trial will convince me. I do think, however, that the cannons with their heavy charges should be barred from the trap. Let the 10-bores still be used, but limit both weight of gun and amount of powder.

C. M. S.

Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 22, 1884.

KNOXVILLE GUN CLUBCla	v-pigeon match, Nov. 18:
John M Ross111111111111111111111111111111111	J C Duncan 001110000011110- 7
T C Eldridge1111111011111101-13	T N Hodge 1111111000000010- 7
F Armstrong11111111101011111-13	J W Slocum 100011011001100- 7
Wm Jenkins11111111111110011-13	A Mead111100001001000- 6
M O French1111001011011111-11	C C Hebbard 101110100100000- 6
Jacques1011000111111111—11	C Woodhury101001010000010- 5
M G McClung 110011100111111-11	J E Ross000100101110000- 5
G Woods0101111111100111-11	S B Newman 0000001000000000 1
D Deaderick110010110010011-8	
Champion Medal Match-Nat'l F	lying Target Co.'s blackbirds:
Wm Jenkins1111111111110011-13	M O French ,000111011101110-9
G Woods1111011111110011-12	Dr Deaderick011010110100100-7
F Armstrong111110111101101-12	Al Hebbard10011111000100)-7

J	Townsend0101111-5 Geo Pearsall1101111-5					
80	In shooting off the two ties at 26yds., R, Harris won first, Pearsall econd, and Pickering third.					
Second Class.						
J	Worden1110101-5 W J Bell0010110-3					
C	Rogers					
P	Wakefield0110101-4 W Smith1101101-4					
	In shooting off the ties of 98rds Worden mon finet William					

### Canoeing.

CANORISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about eanoeable waters, and other communications of interest.

#### A STEAM CANOE.

summer on the upper part of the Passaic River may inferest y readers.

Length 13ft., beam 22in., depth, gunwale to keel 8in. Boiler m of copper 8x12in. secured to a large double-burner oil store, placed securely in forward part of well. Steam taken through a pipe fastened along gunwale on starboard side to engine, which i the oscillating type, and is placed in stern 1ft. from stern-post; a two-bladed hrass screw 6in. diameter. Water taken direct firever. Throttle, whistle and stearing gear placed in easy resteam pressure 15 to 20 lbs. Speed 3 to 4 miles per hour. A sh iron hood inclosed boiler and lamp and terminating in a sm stack served to carry off the heat.

[The dimensions of the cylinder should be 2x3in., not feet.]

### THE LOG BOOK.

### A CRUISE DOWN SUGAR CREEK,

THE LOG BOOK.

A CRUISE DOWN SUGAR CREEK,

A CREW of three had long talked of a cruise down some nice stream. Considerable ink and paper were wasted in the selection of if, but finally the Sugar Creekers had the floor and carried the day. Sugar Creek runs through Western Indiana and empties into the Wahash River. It is not celebrated for its large trout, the big black bass, nor the les which fish and game lunatics get up over picturesque scenery and hice camping grounds, with plenty of clear and cold springs. This stream will cause a great amount of trouble and work if a cruise is undertaken during a dry spell as was our misfortune. Our crew possessed a cance and rowboat, and when, they were arothing less than of the following familiar articles: Two blankets for each man, three hammocks, a liberal supply of prope, twine, nails and tacks, saw and hatchet, and several waterproof coverings. The rations were: Hard tack eight pounds, a small ham, two quaris dried beans, one peck peatous, six pounds sugar, two pounds ground coffee, three quarks cormaeal, three cause sech of pepper and vinegar completed this, park of the cargo. Next came a large-sized oilstore and lantern, with a good supply of kerosene oil. The time-honored coffee pot, stewpan and skillet, thoroughly black-ened by many a camp-fire, were not forgotten, and when guns, fishing tackle and the indispensable camera were added, we had, to say the beat, a big round man and rad gour craft over rocks, rifles and sandbares.

Toward the close of day the channel became deeper and the crew and the control of the control of the control of the control of the crew for the crew for the control of the crew for the control of the crew for t

### Wachting.

### AN APOLOGY.

Forest and Stream: the last two or three years or more you have been waging bitarfare against pretty much all styles of yachting craft save one, ave, in your own estimation, routed the advocates of all other of an adversary, nor even as an advocate. I come as an apolor I am not, I think, afflicted with either anglo-mania or anglo-a. I see a great deal to admire in England, but am quite concremain an American. I know that Englishmen frequently e Americans of both sexes, but it is not for imitating them, but ing distinctly, not obtrusively, national, pping then the question whether it is worth while to strive for onal type of yachts, or hetter, to save ourselves the trouble by ting our tastes and ideas direct and complete, ready for use, t me to ask why you speak of a "Chinese wall of prejudice" in d to keels on our part. Is it that no keel yachts had been tried is country; that until you called atteution to it we were unacted with the fact that centerboards did not grow naturally in , and were an outgrowth, not as we supposed of the experience any years, but of the crotchety brain of some Yankee shingle-ler.

### LIST OF RACES SAILED IN 1884.

LIST OF RACES SAILED IN 1884.

EVERAL errors appeared in the list printed last week, of which we give the following corrections. The abbrevations, P. A., Perth Amboy, and Mil., Milwaukce, were omitted from the list. The races on Burlington Bay were received after the list was printed. The corrected paragraphs are reprinted entire:

June 11. New York.—H.R.Y.C. Sloops, first class, 3 starters: Lottle 1. Second class, 2 starters; Clara S. 1. Third class, 5 starters; Selena C. 1. Fourth class, 5 starters: Willie 1. Cats, 4 starters; B Flat 1.

16. Newark.—Newark Y.C. First class, 3 starters; Vixen 1. Second class, 4 starters; Cryguet 1. Fifth class, 4 starters; Cyguet 1. Fifth class, 4 starters; Cyguet 1. Fifth class, 4 starters; Cyguet 1. Second class, 9 starters; Floral, Third class, 5 starters; Teaser 1. Second class, 9 starters; Floral, Third class, 5 starters; Starders 1. Second class, 9 starters; Floral, Third class, 5 starters; Starder 1. Second class, 3 starters; Floral, Third class, 5 starters; Starder 1. Fourth class, 7 starters; Emille 1. Second class, 3 starters; English Starders; Floral, Third class, 4 starters; Henry Gray 1. Fourth class, 4 starters; Henry Fisher 1. Second class, 5 starters; Floral, Third class, 4 starters; Henry Gray 1. Fourth class, 4 starters; Henry Fisher 1. Second class, Fanchon 1. Latters and 5 starters; Mattle and pendant, File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 2. Sloops and second class cats, no starters, 5 second File 1.

quette 1.
wampsout.—B.Y.C. 88tb Race, Second Championship.
First class, 6 starters: Atalania 1, Countess 2 and pennant, teling Thialfi. Second class, 4 starters: Rita 1 and
pennant, tieing Witch, Spider 2. Third class, 2 starters:
Bluebell 1 and pennant, tieing Mirage.
surfington Bay.—Champiouship Matches, 6 starters: Coauctic 1.

26. Burlington Bay.—Champiouship machas, quette 1.

2. Burlington Bay.—Championship Matches, 5 starters; Cacique 1.

2. Burlington Bay.—Championship Matches, 5 starters; Cacique 1.

2. Kingsion.—King. Y.C. Open Race. First class, 4 starters; a Kingsion.—King. Y.C. Open Race. First class, 4 starters; a Kingsion.—King. Y.C. 2; Alleen R.C.Y.C. Katie.

ananoque 3. rlington Bay.—Championship Matches, 4 starters; Co quette 1.

YACHTING ON BURLINGTON BAY.

\*\*ACHTING at Hamilton has been rather slack this sear
only a lauguid merest has been taken in the sport. To
portant races were those sailed in the series for the cham
nnant of Burlington Bay. This series began on Saturday,
d continued every succeeding Saturday until Aug. 30. T
ting boats were the Frunctte, Coquette, Cacique. Mantlius
d Mystery. The first race resulted m an easy victory for the C

### IRON LIGHTHOUSES.

IRON LIGHTHOUSES.

THERE are now being completed at the Russell Car Wheel Found at the antrance of the Petrot River, one destined for Sand Beach, target and the contrained the contrained at a threat stands in they are defined the structure, and as it now stands in they are defined to the general plan of the structure, and as it now stands in they are defined to the general plan of the structure, and as it now stands in they are defined to the petrot River per and the beat on the petrot River per and the beat on the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse for the Detrot lighthouse is an impact of the beat of the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse where the contrained to the beat of the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse where the beat of the beat of the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse where the beat of the structure, and the sand Tall. Bight. On this is the lautern deck and the lantern and Tall. Bight. On this is the lautern deck and the lautern and Tall. Bight. On this is the lautern deck and the lautern and Tall. Bight. On the last of the sand the lautern deck and the lautern cover in the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse where the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse of the floor place of the sand Tall. Bight. On this is the lautern deck and the lautern deck is a circular which to have a structure to the sand the lautern deck is a circular which to the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse deck is a circular water to the petrot River and Sand Beach Lighthouse and sand the neat root and cow link of the sand sand the neat root and cow linking the sand sand the neat root and cow linking the sand sand the neat root and cow linking the sand sand the

three square and four round windows, and the hand-railing around the lantern deck, give relief to the general plan of the structure, and as it now stands in the yard of the works it presents a very picturesque and unique appearance. The tower will be fastened to heavy oak timbers in the crib by 2m. bolts. The weight of this tower is 25 tons. This large from house will be taken apart and erected on the pier by the constructors, according to contract.

The plans for the Detroit River and Sand Beach lighthouse were prepared in the office of the toundry, under the direction of Charles E. L. B. Davis, captain of engineers, and engineer for the Tenth and Eleventh Lighthouse districts.—The pron Age, Nov. 20.

A HANDSOME MODEL YACHT.—Mr. Gustave Grahn, of New York, has lately completed a model of the Fortuna for Mr. H. S. Hovey, who who will present it to the Eastern Y. C. The model is

AMERICAN Y. C.—On Saturday evening of last week this club took possession of their new club rooms at No. 574 Fifth avenue, where they have fitted up very comfortable quarters.

GREAT EASTERN.—It is reported that this famous ship has been eased to be used as a hotel at New Orleans during the Exposition.

### Answers to Correspondents.

H. J. P.—See the Forest and Stream table of open game and fish

J. B. H., Louisville, Ky.—Write to J. Everson, Williamsburg Brooklyn, N. Y. We cannot give the address of builders.

Brooklyn, N. Y. We cannot give the address of builders.

M. J. H. Jr., Clinton, N. Y.—There is no manufacturer of steam cances in this country. We know of none who build such engines.

AMATEUR.—I. The term "partridge" is in some parts of the country applied to the quail, elsewhere to the ruffed grouse. 2. Pixe may be taken in the manner described.

H. A. H.—Cance would cost about \$115 with paddle and fittings, but without sails. See Forest and Stream for Sept. 27 and Oct. 4, 1838, for lines and sail plan of 16-ft, cance.

E. H. B., Hamilton, Can.—I am axious to secure a good mastiff or St. Bernard, and I would like to know the address of some breeder whom I can depend upon. Ans. For mastiff apply to Shaw & Bates or W. Wade, Pittsburg, Pa.; for St. Bernards to Chequassett Kennets or Forest City Kennels. All addresses will be found in our advertising columns.

W. S. W. St. Paul's School.—Could Lexwesses and several states.

columns,
W. S. W., St. Paul's School,—Could I express a dog from this place to Newark, N. J., with perfect safety, or would it be best to take it with me in the cars? It is a young Irish setter not full grown. Ans. Either way will do, but if the dog is timid the last named way is better if practicable. Most railroads will not permit dogs to ride in passenger cars.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—Leather Keep Dry. Advertised in another column under the head of "No Rubbers Needed," is having a large sale on its merits, which are many. It not only makes boots and shoes waterproof but keep, the leather soft and pilable, thus preventing its cracking and adding much to its wearing capacity. A much better polish can be made over boots and shoes that have been treated with it. Its many merits place it at the head of all the waterproofs on the market. No one can afford to be without it. Can be had of all leading dealers in sportsman's goods.—Adv.

Any of our readers who have a dog afflicted with mange, should try the new mange cure advertised in this issue. A cure is guaranteed for \$1, and if it does not cure the money will be refunded.—Adv.

# FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs & Poultry, For Twenty Years Humphrey: Veterinary Specifics have been used by Formers, Stock-breeders, Horse R.R., Travel E, Hippodromes Menageries and others with perfect success.

Preeders, Horse R. E., Travel's Hopodromes Henageries and others with perfect success.

Henageries and others with perfect success.

LIST OF SPECIFICS.
A.A. Cures Reversant Henaum and Milk Pever, Spinal Meninglis, Honoromes, 75c. B.B. Cures Founder, Sparin, Stiffness, 75c. C.C. Cures Distemper, Nasal Discharges, 75c. D.D. Cures Bots or Grubs, Worms, 75c. E.E. Cures Cough, Heaves, Pneumonia, 75c. E.E. Cures Colle or Gripes, Bellyache, 75c. G.G. Prevents Abortion, 75c. H. Cures all Urinary Diseases, 75c. H. Cures all Urinary Diseases, 32c. 75c. H. Cures Eruptive Diseases, 32c. 75c. H. Cures Bruptive Diseases, 32c. 75c. H. Cures Brupti

Pamphlets sent free on application.
UMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.
109 Fulton Street. New York

### MINNOW.



This Minnow is practically indestructible.

Mounted in the most substantial manner on hooks particularly adapted to AMERICAN WATERS. This cut shows the exact size a No. 7. We keep the following sizes in stock:

Nos. 4 5 6 7 8 9

Inches long 2 24 3 34 4 44

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

### ABBEY & IMBRIE, Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle. 48 & 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

### SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,
Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to line, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

### KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either vinchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost nly about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit f a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load me as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually rimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also tes as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample nells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the tradenly. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers of less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.



L. C. SMITH, Maker. Syracuse, N. Y.

### HUNTING

This boot will give better satisfaction for all-round work than any covering yet invented for the feet. Double uppers, water-tight tongue at instep, snug adjustment at top. giving symmetrical application to conformation of foot, ankle and calf, and contributing thorough comfort, protection and warmth. Will not chafe the heel or ankle. The seams are rubber cemented before being stitched; the tongue is thoroughly waterproofed; bottoms put on with welt and handsewed; no screw-nails used as in the cheap imitations. Thorough work and fit guaranteed.

Send for catalogue of leather and canvas sportsmen's goods to

### YERRINGTON & QUIMBY,

SUCCESSORS TO

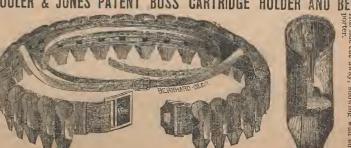
THOMSON & SONS,

301 Broadway (P. O. Box 1016), NEW YORK.

Also Agents in New York for

Lefever's Hammerless Guns.

### POOLER & JONES PATENT BOSS CARTRIDGE HOLDER AND BELTS.



The only practical cartridge holder in use. Will carry brass cartridges and positively prevent wads from starting on shot. Suitable for either paper or brass shells. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Manufactured by R. H. POOLER, Serena, LaSalle Co., III. Send ten cents in silver or currency for catalogue and sample cartridge holder, also a colored lithoraph card of grouse shooting on the prairies.

### FURS.

### C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

184 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

Cloth Coats lined and trimmed fur, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$185, etc.

Seal Skin Coats at \$225, \$275, \$300, etc.

" Gloves at \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18. " Hats and Caps, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20.

Black Bear Robes at \$35, \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125.

Black Japan Goat Robes at \$15.

Beaver, Buffalo, 'Coon and all other Fur Robes and Rugs. Ladies' Seal Skin Sacques and Cloaks.

Muffs, Collars and Trimmings of all sorts.

Orders by mail or information desired will receive special and prompt attention. Price lists sent on application. When customers are known to the house, or satisfactory references are furnished, goods will be sent on approval.

### Breech and Muzzle-Loading Cannon

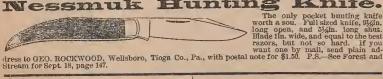


#### FOR ALL: GUNS



We offer a better spread in guns this year than ever before, consisting in part of the Parker Trap Guns (for which we are sole agents), the Colt Club and other Colt Guns, Harrington & Richardson's Guns and Revolvers, Enos James & Co.'s Invincible, Triumph, Trap, Never Miss and other grades, and the Great American Single Gun, called the Field, with top lever and all improvements. The Field Gun costs but a trifle, and is designed for boys or men who cannot afford to buy fine double guns. Besides the above we have a small job lot of guns of Webley, Hollis and other makes which we offer at less than half price. Send stamp for catalogue. H. & D. FOLSOM, 15 Murray Street (P. O. Box 1114), New York.

### Nessmuk Hunting



JOSEPH PLUNKETT, (Successor to R. SHEPHERD,) importer and Manufacturer of Eng in Brass and Iron Bed-eads, Adjustable Folding

112 West 14th Street, New York.

STONEHENGE ON THE DOG.

Price \$3.50.

For sale by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

ACME TARGET BALL TRAP.

Constructed on entirely new principles.

Has five angles of flight, equal to the new 5-trap system. Throws any keight or distance desired. Our new target ball entirely obviates the objections to the composition ball. It is Trap and bhl. (250) of balls \$5.00 per 1000, \$2.50 per bhl. r. TARGET, BALL AND BALL mitted), Lockport, N. Y.

PARNHAM, S PATENT AUTOMATIC
TROMBONE WHISTLE.
No strings or pockets. Tone chaugeable from
soft to loud. Full nickel. Endorsed by Forest and
Stream and sportsmen generally. Ask your dealer
for them, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cts.
Circulars free. Address F. G. FARNHAM, White
Mills, Pa.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

## List of Sportsman's

LIST OF POL	923	TARES
We will forward any of these I	Books l	by mail, post
No books sent unless	mon	ey accon
ANGLING.		н
merican Angler's Book, Norris	5 50	Across Coun
merican Angler's Book, Norrisngler's Note Book	5 50 2 40 50	Across Coun- American Wi American Sp Breech Load
ngling Talks, Dawson.	50	Breech Load
ngling, a Book on, Francis	7 50	Crack Shot Field, Cover Frank Forest
lack Bass Fishing, Henshall	1 25	Frank Forest
ish Hatching and Fish Catching	3 00 2 00 1 50 5 25	Frank Forest Frauk Forest
ish and Fishing, Manly	5 25	Frauk Forest How I Becam How I Becam
ishing in American Waters, Scott	50 3 50	Hunting, Sho
ishing with the Fly, Orvis	2 50	Hunting, Sho Hunting and Hurlingham
ly Fishing in Maine Lakesly and Worm Fishing.	2 00 2 50 1 25 50	Modern Breed Rifte Practice
rank Forester's Fish and Fishing	2 50 25 1 00	
ingler's Note Book  ngling,  ngling Talks, Dawson,  ngling, a Book on, Francis,  ngling, a Book on, Francis,  ngling Literature in England,  lack Bass Fishing, Henshall,  ritish Angling Flies,  ish Hatching and Fish Catching  ish and Fishing, Manly  ishing, Bottom or Float  ishing ish marerican Waters, Scott  ishing rourist, Hallock,  ishing rourist, Hallock,  ishing with the Fly, Orvis  ly Fishing in Maine Lakes  ly and Worm Fishing,  rank Forester's Fish and Fishing  rank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line  yashe and Fysshyne,  resh and Satt Water Aquarium,  oldfish and its Culture, Mulertt,  oldfish and its Culture, Mulertt,	1 00	Shooting Shooting Dor Shooting on t Sport With G Embossed 1
resn and salt water Aduarum. oldish and its Culture, Mulertt. odern Practical Angler, Pennell ractical Trout Culture ractical Fisherman. rime's I Go a-Hishing. cientific Angler uperfor Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc.	50 1 00 2 00	Sport With G
odern Practical Angler, Pennell	2 00	
ractical Fisherman	1 00 4 20 2 50 1 50	Still Hunter, Stephens' Ly Stephens' Fo Stephens' You
cientific Angler	1 50	Stephens' Fo
etc	2 00	The Gun and
rolling	50	
roung he Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces. rout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe Valton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	2 00	Adirondacks.
alton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	1 50 3 75	Farrar's Guid
BIRDS.		Farrar's Gui Lake
	-50	Lake Farrar's Poc Farrar's Pocl
merican Bird Fancieraurd's Birds of North Americaechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds	80 00 1 50	Guide Book a
ird Notes	75	Map of Andr
irds Nestingirds of Eastern North America	1 25 18 00	Map of North
irds of Eastern Pennsylvania	4 00 4 50 3 00	Guide Book a Guide to Adir Map of Andr Map of North Map of the T Tourists' Map
irds and Their Haunts	3 00	SI
and a phrasof world America.  Ird Notes.  Ird Notes.  Ird Sotes.  Irds of Eastern North America.  Irds of Eastern Pennsylvania.  Irds of the Northwest Irds and Their Haunts.  age and Singing Birds, Adams.  Joues' Cheek List.  Joues' Cheek List.  Joues' Key to North American Birds.  Joues' Birds Guide.  Joues' Key Tolks of North Emission Birds.  Joues' Birds of Now England.  Joues Birds.  Joues' Bird	3 00	American Bo Athletic Spor
oucs' Field Ornithology	2 50 15 00	Athletic Spor Boy's Treasu
ame Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast,	2 00	Boy's Treasu Cassell's Boo Croquet
oldeu's Book of Birds, pa. 25c.; cloth	50	Easy Whist.
inot's Land and Game Birds	3 00	Easy Whist. Every Boy's Hands at Wh
aturalists' Guide, Maynard	2 00 3 00 1 80 4 00	Instruction in Laws and Pri Quoits and B
otes on Cage Birds, Green	1 80	Quoits and B
amuel's Birds of New Engiandhore Birds	4 00	Skating Stonehenge, Whist for Be
Vater Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and	30 00	Whist for Be
unred Brids of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Fater Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, \$12; hand colored. 'Ilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols 'ood's Natural History of Birds	18 00	
	6 00	American Ke
BOATING AND YACHTING:		Dog, Butler of Dog, Disease Dog, Disease Dog Breakin Dog Breakin Dog Training Dogs.
round the World in the Yacht Sunbeam oat Racing, Brickwood. oating Trips on New England Rivers anoemg in Kanuckia anoe and Camera	3 00 2 50	Dog Breakin
oating Trips on New England Rivers	1 25	Dog, the Din
anoe and Camera	1 25 1 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 1 00	Dog Training
anoe and Camera. anoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's. ruises in Small Yachts razar's Practical Boat Sailing. fints on Yachting, Buying and Building, Biddle	2 50 2 50	Dogs of Gre
razar's Practical Boat Sailing		Dogs, Manag Dogs, Points Dogs, Richar Dogs and The Dogs and the English Kenn English K. C. Our Friend ti Practical Ken
Biddle	1 50	Dogs, Points Dogs, Richar
	1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 00 50	Dogs and The
addle and Portage. ractical Boat Sailing, Davies. ractical Boat Building, Kemp.	2 00	English Kenn
he Sailing Boat	50 1 50	Our Friend t
he Sailing Boat acation Cruising, Rothrick. achts and Boat Sailing, Kemp acht Designing, Kemp	10 00	Practical Ker Setter Dog, t
acht Designing, Kemp	25 00	Stonehenge,
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.		Stonehenge, The Dog, by Vero Shaw's
dventures in the Wilderness mateur Trapper—paper, 50c; bds. hree in Norway, or Rille, Rod and Gun in Norway. amps in the Rockles, Grohman. amp Life in the Wilderness. amping and Cruising in Florida. Henshall.	1 25	Youatt on th
hree in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in	1 75	
amps in the Rockles, Grohman	1 75 1 75 30	Adventures
amp Life in the Wilderness. amping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall. amping Out. complete American Trapper, Gibson ints on Camping. low to Camp Out, Gould ow to Hunt and Trap, Batty's funter and Trapper, Thrasher mestings in the Rockies. he Adirondacks, Headley.	1 50	Amateur Pho
amping Out	75 1 00 1 25	Animal Piago Antelope and
lints on Camping.	1 25	Archer, Mod Archery, Wit Black Hills o
low to Hunt and Trap, Batty's	1 00 1 50 75	(Jovernmer
unter and Trapper, Thrasher	1 00	Common Obj
he Adirondacks, Headley	2 00	Common Obj Eastward Ho Historical an
HORSE.		How to Make
merican Roadsters and Trotting Horses	5 00	
coucher's Method of Horsemanship	50 1 00 30 00 2 50 1 50	Insects Injur Keeping One Life and Wri
add's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.	2 50	per vol
add's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	1 50	per vol Maynard's M Manton's Tax Natural Hist
Iorseback Riding, Durant	1 25	Natural Hist
Iorses and Hounds	80	North Ameri Packard's Hardis Pistol, The
Iorses, Famous American Race	75	Photography
Iorses, Famous, of America	1 50 1 25	Photography Practical For Practical Ta
fanual of the Horse.	25	Batty
laynew's Horse Doctor	3 00 3 00 1 00	Batty Practical Ora Practical Por Randall's Pr
IcClure's Stable Guide	1 00 50	Randall's Pr. Sportsman's
Riding and Driving.	20 3 00	Sportsman's Studies in An
INORSE.  Incrican Roadsters and Trotting Horses.  Its and Bearing Reins.  oucher's Method of Horsemanship.  ruce's Stud Book, 3 vols.  add's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo.  add's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo.  wyer's Horse Book.  Iorseback Riding, Durant.  Iorseback Riding, Durant.  Iorses, Famous American Race.  Iorses, Famous American Trotting.  Iorses, Famous American Trotting.  Iorses, Famous of America.  eming's Horse Training.  Ianual of the Horse.  Iayhew's Horse Doctor.  Iayhew's Horse Doctor.  Iayhew's Horse Ductor.  Iayhew's Horse Management.  IcClure's Stable Guide.  Iarry's Horse Tamer.  Iding Recollections, Whyte Melville's.  Iable Management, Meyrick.  Ionchenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia.  Ionchenge on the Horse, English edition, Svotonchenge on the Horse, American edition,  Il Broo.  Il Book of the Horse.	1 00	The Cream of The Forester
stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia	3 75 3 50	The Northwe
tonehenge on the Horse, American edition,	2.00	The Botanica
Sonemenge on the Horse, The Book of the Horse The Saddle Horse The Horse Owner's Safeguard Jeterinary Dictionary, Going	12 50	The Botanics The Zoologic The Book of The Taxider
The Baddle Horse	2 00 2 00	Wild Flower Woodcraft,
Veterinary Dictionary, Going	2 00	Woodcraft,

man a book		9
y mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.		
ey accompanies the order.		
HUNTING-SHOOTING.	K	00
Across Country Wanderer. American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long. American Sportsman, The. Lewis. Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan. Crack Shot.	5 2 2 1	00
Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan.	1	50 00
Breech Loader, Modern, Gloen. Crack Shot.  Field, Cover and Trap Shooting.  Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2v., cloth Frank Forester's Hugitive Sketches, 2v., cloth Frank Forester's Hugitive S. Sketches, paper How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow. How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow. Huwing, Shooting and Fishing.  Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost.  Hurlingham Gun Club Rules.  Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener.	2	25
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen	2	00
How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow	1	75 00
Hunting, Shooting and Fishing		40 50
Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost Hurlingham Gun Club Rules	1	50 25
Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener	2	50 50
Rod and Gun in California. Shooting	1	50 50
Shooting Dougall Shooting, Dougall Shooting on the Wing. Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth. Embossed leather.	3	00 75
Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth Embossed leather	10	00
Sporting Adventures in the Far West	1 2	50
Sport with Gin and Rod, cloth Embossed leather. Sporting Adventures in the Far West. Still Hunter, Van Dyke. Stephens' Lynx Hunting. Stephens Fox Hunting. Stephens Fox Hunting. The Gun and Its Development, Greener.	1	25 25
Stephens' Young Moose Hunters The Gun and Its Development, Greener	1	50
	~	
Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard	81	00
Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley		
Lake Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake		50 50
Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region		50 50
Guide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard		25 50
Map of Northern Maine, Steele	1	00 50
Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley Lake. Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake. Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region Guide to Adriondack Region, Stoddard. Map of Androscoggin Region. Map of Northern Maine, Steels Map of the Thousand Islands. Tourists' Map of Maine.	1	00
SPORTS AND GAMES.		
American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games Athletic Sports for Boys, bds. 75c, cloth Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes Croquet	2	00 00 00
Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes	2	00
Croquet		00 20 50
Easy Whist. Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements Hands at Whist.	3	50 50
Hands at Whist. Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise. Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish Quoits and Bowls.		25 00
	~	25 25
Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports Whist for Beginners	7	50 50
		90
American Kennel, Burges.	3	00
Dog, Butler on	2	00 80
Dog, Diseases of, Hill Dog Breaking, by Holabird.	2	00
Dog Breaking, Butchinson	3	25 75 00
American Aemet, Burges. Dog, Butler on. Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel. Dog Diseases of, Dalziel. Dog Breaking, by Holahird. Dog Breaking, Hutchinson. Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson. Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond.	1	00 75
Dogs of Great Britain, America and other		00
Countries. Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo Dogs, Points for Judging. Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: eloth. Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. Dogs and the Public English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I. English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each. Our Friend the Dog. Practical Kennel Guide, Stables Setter Dog, the, Laverack.	~	75 50
Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: cloth,	1	60
Dogs and the Public	1	25 75
English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each.	4	50
Practical Kennel Guide, Stables	3	00 50
Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands	7	50
Stater Dog, the, Laverack. Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands. The Dog, by Idstone. Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50;		25
Youatt on the Dog	22	50 50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Adventures of a Young Naturalist Amateur Photographer. Animal Plagues, Fleming. Antelope and Deer of America. Archer Modern	1	75 00
Animal Plagues, Fleming	4	80
Archer, Modern		50 25
Archer, Modern Archer, Modern Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson. Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth, Government Report. Common Objects of the Seashore.	1	50
Common Objects of the Seashore.		50
Government Report. Common Objects of the Seashore. Eastward Ho! Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-	1	50
Instortea and Dographica Actas of New Ser- sey Coast.  How to Make Photographs  Humorous Stetches, Seymour.  Insects Injurious to Vegetation  Keeping One Cow.  Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,  per vol	1	00
Humorous Sketches, Seymour	6	00 00 50
Keeping One Cow Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,	- 1	00
per vol	1	50 25 50
Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher Natural History Quadruped		75
North American Insects	1	50 50 50
Pistol, The		50 60
Practical Forestry, by Fuller Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration.	1	50
Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols., per vol	1	00
Practical Poultry Keeping	2	00
Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock Studies in Animal Life, Lewis	3	-00
The Cream of Leicestershire	10	50 50
The Northwest Coast of America.	20	75
The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols	12	00 00 75 00 00
The Book of the Rabbit	5	UU
Wild Flowers of Switzerland	15	00
Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, Batty. Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, Batty. Practical Orange Culture Practical Orange Culture Practical Practical Shepherd. Stordsman's Gazetter, Hallock. Stordsman's Gazetter, Hallock. Stordsman's Gazetter, Hallock. The Porester, by Brown. The Orange Comment of Lelecstershire. The Porester, by Brown. The Northwest Coast of America. The Heart of Europe. The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols. The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols. The Book of the Rabbit. The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown. Wild Flowers of Switzerland. Woode and Lakes of Maine. Veolowstone Park, Ludlow.quarto, clot's, Government Report.	3	60
ernment Report	2	50

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

THE NICHOLS

Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods.
Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excel ence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. } SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 19. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States. Canadas and Great Britain. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, England.

Address all communications.

Forest and Stream Publishing Co New York City.

Nos. 89 and 40 Park Row.

#### CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
False Pretenses.
Importing Foreign Birds.
Canoes in the South.
This Sportsman Tourist.
Fur and Feather in Norway.
Notes of the Woods and Waters.
Acclimation of Foreign Birds.
Notes on the Capture of Sea

Deer in the Adirondacks. The Wild Swan.
Experience and Advice.
Southern Shooting Grounds.
Remarkable Shots.
Maine Deer Law.
Philadelphia Notes.
LEA AND RIVER FISHING.
LANDROKE SHORING.
LA June Trout.
Trouting on the Bigosh.
Taking Shad with the Fly.
Echoes from the Tournament.
A Light Bait-Rod.
Porpoises and Blackfish.

FISHCULTURE.
New York Fish Commission.
THE KENNEL. THE KENNEL.
Concerning Dogs and Clubs.
English Kennel Notes.—xix.
The Mastiff Puppies.
Fisher's Island Trials,
Death of Charles Lincoln.
Kennel Management.
Kennel Notes.
RIPLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
California State Rifle Association. tion.
The Trap.
The Clay Pigeon Tournament. The Clay Pigeon Tournament.
CANORING.
A Hidden Obstruction.
The Galley Fire.
Canoe and Camp Cookery.
YACHTING.
OURSelves as Others See Us.
Signals for Unattached Yachts.
Cruising on Lake Ontario.
List of Winning Yachts, 1884.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### FALSE PRETENSES.

FOR some months advertisements of \$15 guns sold by Parker & Company of Chambers street, have been appearing in a number of newspapers, and we have been flooded with questions about these arms and people. The name and the location suggested to those unfamiliar with such matters the well-known firm of Parker Brothers whose factory is at Meriden, Conn., and their place of business in this city in Chambers street. This so-called Parker & Company consisted of Charles R. Parker, of Brooklyn, and one Hayden, who has heretofore been connected with various cheap jewelry and gift enterprises and who, is alleged, at least on one occasion, to have flitted to Europe to escape the consequences of some of his business transactions. There appears to be no reason to believe that the Mr. Parker whose name appeared on the firm heading had any knowledge of the questionable use to which it was being put.

Parker & Company were attempting to trade on the name and reputation of Parker Bros., and as soon as this came to the knowledge of that firm, they took steps to put an end to the business. An injunction was obtained against Parker & Company and their business stopped until the case should come up in court on its merits, which will be to-morrow. In the meantime the firm of Parker & Company no longer exists, a dissolution notice having appeared this week in the daily papers.

Foolish people are no doubt still sending on money to this firm, each one expecting to receive in return for his \$15 one of those wonderful shotguns that kill at one hundred yards.

A cheap gun is an abomination—not only being itself a botched piece of work, but also because it is a source of constant danger to the man who carries it and to those who are near him. Where life and limb are in question, it is the very poorest economy to try to save a few dollars. It is better that the pocket should suffer a little rather than that the head should be lost. Injuries to the former are easily repaired, but no amount of hard work will put a new head on a man, or replace an arm, or a hand, or a finger that has been blown off. What we want in our arms is safety first, then good shooting qualities, and last good workmanship and some trouble if, at the outset, we had stated that we ourselves ing statutes as to make it to lock such fellows up in weapon without paying a fair price for it, and those who our communications to a certain box in the London P. O.

propose to buy guns had much better do so from some reliable house, who may not offer such marvellous bargains, but whose representations can be relied on.

We were offered the advertisement of this firm, but at once refused to give it a place in our columns on any terms.

It is very unfortunate that this whole trade in cheap guns cannot be put an end to, but we presume that there is no hope at present that this can be done. In the meantime, we can only advise our readers to shun cheap gun dealers as

### CANOES IN THE SOUTH.

T has already been told in these columns that "Ness-I muk's" famous little canoe, the Sairy Gamp, will be on exhibition at New Orleans this winter in the Cotton Centennial display; and perhaps so many of the visitors who see her graceful lines, may be captivated by them that a canoeing interest may be created in the South. It is a grand country for the canoeist. Many of the tourists who go South from the North in the winter season have found that out. Florida waters have been cruised over and over again. But it can hardly be said that the merits of the canoe are very well understood by southern people. They have magnificent op-portunities for the sport, but they have not yet learned to profit by these natural advantages.

The reason may be that they have not found out what a useful and pleasurable craft the modern light canoe really is. In this, to be sure, that can hardly be said to be behind the North, for even in that part of the country, aside from a few of the more commonly travelled routes, the canocist is a rara avis, and excites more curiosity than that wonderful combination of humanity and mechanism, the bicycler. Once introduced, however, it will not take long for the sport to become popular; and nothing will be more natural as a result of the New Orleans exhibition, than a general adoption of the light canoe as a pleasure craft, on waters where now only the clumsy skiff or the ancient dugout is seen.

### IMPORTING FOREIGN BIRDS.

THE other day attention was called to the supposed fact that of all the thousands of migratory quail imported into this country and put out in different localities, none had survived, or if they had survived none were to be found. We have since then seen in a Western Massachusetts paper a note from an anonymous writer, saying that the quail put out in one of the towns in that State had survived, and were now fulfilling the purpose for which, of course, they were imported, namely, offering themselves as targets for sports mens' guns. This is important, if true. A well authenticated record of the capture of the birds would be extremely interesting.

In another column will be found a note from a correspondent, who has evidently given the subject some thought, suggesting one possible element of failure in these attempts to introduce foreign birds. He urges that it was a mistake to put the birds out in this latitude on the presumption that upon the approach of cold weather they would migrate south, instead of liberating them in a warmer climate, whence by natural increase they would probably find their way north. The suggestion is a reasonable one. If other attempts are made to bring to America the game and song birds of foreign lands, it would be wise to give the southern liberation plan a fair trial. It is hardly to be presumed that further attempts will be made to attain success in the manner already tried and proved futile; but the subject of bird im portation is one which may well engage the attention of public-spirited individuals. To deplete and destroy is too much the spirit of the age; how to restock the game covers is a problem which will by and by surely be solved.

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES .- The curiosity which is manifested both in England and America as to the identity of "Lillibulero" is quite amusing. We understand from private sources on both sides of the water, and from the London press, that great efforts are being and have been made to learn who the author or authors of these letters is or are, and the appeals which come to this office asking the same question are really quite touching. We are obliged to return to all these anxious querists the same answer, and we are sorry to say that some of them do not appear to be satisfied with the explanation that publishers are quite without discretion when a contributor declines to have his real name Perhaps we should have saved ourselves

However, like one of our esteemed contemporaries, we "consider a lie the poorest investment possible," and so we did not take that course. The field for conjecture is a broad one, and all sorts of men, occupying all sorts of stations, been mentioned by those who are trying to solve the problem. Among these are half a dozen editors and as many clergymen, besides a great number of people in other walks of life. We do not think that any one has as yet fixed on the real authorr of the notes, and, since they evidently desire to remain unknown, we shall do what we can to preserve their incognito. We hope that nothing which we have written above will lead any one to imagine that we write these notes ourselves in this office every two weeks, gleaning the news from the English journals. A few years ago one of the burning questions in the doggy world was, Who was the sire of Croxteth's dam?" Now it appears to be, "Who is 'Lillibulero?"

ONE-MAN Power.-Once in a while there comes in the mail a plaint from some game society secretary, whose burden of sorrow is that, while the membership of his society is large, no one seems to want to do any of the work, but all try to "shove it off on to him;" and coming at last to believe himself imposed upon, his remarks are apt to be indignant as well as sad. It must be confessed that the words of encouragement we try to write in return are not always very comforting. Nothing can comfort such a man, except the awakening of activity among his fellow members. And the hard-worked secretary knows, as well as the rest do, that this activity cannot be awakened. It is not sleeping; it is In the history of game protection in this country, it is true in nine cases of every ten that, no matter how long may be the club constitutions and the roll of membership and no matter how long-winded the other members' dissertations and expatiations on what ought to be done-when it comes to actually doing anything, it is left for one man to do, or is not done at all. After a while the one man gets

ONEIDA LAKE,-From Oneida Lake in central New York, comes the record of one man who has the pluck to do what the people of the State have deputed to him. His name is William H. Lindley, and he is one of the State Game Protectors. He has been waging a war on the fishermen, who defy the law by netting in the lake. His task has not been an altogether pleasant one. Not long ago, while Mr. Lindley, with his steam launch, was taking up nets, he was surrounded by a hostile flotilla of rowboats, manned by armed ruffians, who threatened his life. On another occasion—like Adirondack tourists who kill deer in the water—the mob threw away their guns, and attacked with oars as clubs. The officer's pluck has carried him through the scrimmages, and many nets have been destroyed. Oneida Lake is some twenty-seven miles long and seven miles wide. It is a large area for one man to look after. Officer Lindley should have credit for what he has done, and ought to be provided with all needed means of prosecuting his task.

THANKSGIVING DAY SHOOTING .- The marksmen kept up the traditions of the day in good style by many a contest of skill over range and across trap. Our shooting columns tell of a few only of the scores of enjoyable events, and no doubt every one who took the sensible exercise of the open field found his aim straight and his zest the greater at the subsequent performance about the dinner table. The old style turkey shoot, where the head of the game was used as a turkey shoot, where the head of the game was used as a mark, seems to have given way to the more sensible contest where a fixed mark is used. There may be less luck, but there is ever so much more skill in a carefully measured string target. The day generally was fine, and with the crisp, sharp air made the winding up period of the summer's sport entirely satisfactory. The winter of talk and thought is now entered upon, and if appearances are not very deceitful, there is every prospect of a lively season in all kinds of marksmanship during the summer of 1885.

ONE THANKSGIVING. - This is a civilized country-except in spots. Every now and then one comes pat upon a heathen. A New Jersey correspondent tells us of a man who employed the Thanksgiving holiday in the pursuit of hares. He had no dog, he did not need one. He armed himself with a "scatter-gun" and a card of matches, set the dry grass on fire, and as the startled creatures fled from the flames, poured his shot into them. It might be well to so amend the exist-ing statutes as to make it obligatory upon the proper officials to lock such fellows up in jail from sunrise to sunset on oc-

### The Sportsman Tourist.

### FUR AND FEATHER IN NORWAY.

FUR AND FEATHER IN NORWAY.

In the juvenile years of man there is oftimes a period when he longeth most ardently for the day when he shall be sufficiently grown up to wrest from the hands of fortune his ambition of becoming "an engine driver!" The spirit thirsting for adventure and hair-breadth escapes sees here the promise of full satisfaction to its desires, and looks forward anxiously to the time when this vast field of delight be opened to it. But vaulting ambition o'erleapeth itself, and sadly to-morrow disposes what to-day proposes. Mayhap in after times that same locomotive will represent to the would-be driver so much railroad stock, of fluctuating value, warranted to wreck the peace of mind of the owner; will maim and destroy he who trusts it, like some hideous caliban cnangered at its own creation, and prove the harbinger of as much woe as weal. Yet for all that I should not care to deny that perchance the writer, when battling with the riddles of a multiplication table, secretly cast mental eyes toward the day when he might mount and ride this fiery steed of iron. Such extravagant hopes then formed and fed on fancies, have since been all to well realized. I have ridden a runaway engine from Brussels to the Danish frontier; I have careered in Mazeppa fashion over an atrociously constructed line in Sweden; I have sat in the tender with half a dozen dusky Arabs enroute from Cair to Sutt in Egypt; and finally—not to call up other dire spirits from the vasty (and nasty) deep of an engine box, remindful of dust, heat, coal, shaking and general misery—I have carried the news of a railway accident in England from the miscrable scene itself to the nearest station on a battered, mud-besplashed, and sorry specimen of my youthful dreams.

But all these have been the freaks of chanee, and hardly on a battered, n youthful dreams.

on a battered, mud-besplashed, and sorry specimen of my youthful dreams.

But all these have been the freaks of chance, and hardly of my own seeking. Putting away childish things on becoming a man, I find my wishes yet unsatisfied, though they wear a different complexion. It is not si j'etais roi—not in these piping times of dynamite and socialism at least—but I do own to the soft impeachment that I would I were a guidebook compiler. Talk of the fluent language and varied imagination of the popular novelist! Bah, the comparisons are ridiculous, for where is the novelist who can vie with the gifts of the average guide-book maker. Eloquence of diction and a rain of adjectives are his; superlatives drop from his pen with a readiness that sends the unhappy nouns trembling and shrinking into the corners of the page, abashed at their own insignificance, while his imagination is a fecund creuse of oil which requires no prophet to bless and make it exhaustless. In his mental pocket he keeps the keys of an Aladdin's cave, wherefrom he gathers whatsoever may painta moral or adorn a tale. He knows the way through winding paths and dangers (mazes which few who lean upon his reed ever succeed in passing) to the El Dorados of the land he writes about, and in glowing terms he pictures such scenes as only visit poor ordinary mortals in dreams, or that shadow land of opium smokers, where the misty sceneries are sentinelled by such shapes of grace as move in like pensive and Elysium places. Then, too, descending from the dizzy heights which his aerial spirit haunts to the level of the every day world he knows, or affects to know (which to him, with his gold-tipped quill and shield of self-confidence, is about

land of opium smokers, where the misty sceneries are sentialed by such shapes of grace as move in like pensive and Elysium places. Then, too, descending from the dizzy heights which his aerial spirit haunts to the level of the every day world he knows, or affects to know (which to him, with his gold-tipped quill and shield of self-confidence, is about the same thing) all the details of the traveler's route, and boldly creates his islands of fact in seas of words, without so much as asking if such creation is well, and worthy resting for. The personal character of hotel keepers, and whether they part their hair in the middle or at the side; the family genealogies of all kings, saints and rogues, and what things they did and left undone; the domestic bliss of the peasant, and the gloomy forebodings of the political horizon—nothing comes amiss to his net, and all is set down for he that runs to read. As Toby Belch said when Sir Andrew Aguecheck showed him by practical experiment that he had "the back fling simply better than any man in Illyria." Oh, that I had given the time to the fine arts that I have to cock-fighting and bear-balting." I suppose that I must be content to commence at the bottom of the ladder, and after establishing my reputation as a novelist, scientist, essayist and walking encyclopedia, perhaps I may strive toward that lofty goal tenanted by guide-book makers, and—but this way dreaming and madness lie.

Now, of course, my reader will easily see the connection between babies, railway engines, and guide books, with sport in Norway, the thing is so clear. Should it be a little misty, however, it will soon explain itself. I had a guide book onc, several guide books in fact, relating to things Scandinavian, and, armed, with these irresponsible effusions, be took myself to Norway for a summer outing, to fish, shoot, and see what I could see. And delightful to the degree which is called "frabjous" was that same trip. In a previous letter to Forests And STREAM I have told of the easy mode of traveling

weapons which were never called upon to leave their cases during my journey in the land of the Vikings.

Of course much of the sportsman's success will depend on the method and season in which he makes trial of his fortune. Should he be content to travel from skyds-station to skyds-station in the queer little buggy of Norway, the carriole, making rests here and there, like the light-hearted hare, to fish or wander with his gun over the hillsides, he will probably enjoy himself far more than if he were to camp out upon some bleak mountain with guides and dogs, and after growing a beard like Enoch Arden with watching, be rewarded with more or less sport. The latter course is for the ambitious, but the writer, and his brother in exile, chose the former method, and to his mind a far preferable onc, Yct it must be granted that game is hard to get at, when one's visitations to their feeding grounds are so cursory. The hills are clad in forests of fir and beech so deep and extensive that it is as hard to find birds and animals in them as the elfs and goblins with which myth has peopled their gloomy shades. Many of the tracks, showing an apparently smooth surface as seen from a distance, when entered upon present a wild, entangled labyrinth of growing and decayed vegetation, thickets of all ages matted together and interlaced overhead, the ground underneath which is littered with dead roots and fallen leaves, the accumulation of centuries, bound together into an almost impenetrable mass by struggling underwood and coarse, long-stemmed heather. To ramble in such places is like exploring the forest of primeval man. Here and there are plateaux overlooking the maze of valleys with their lakes and rivers—wild and desolate wastes of rank grasses, stunted shrubs, and gray, scattered rocks covered with the lichens on which the reindeer feed. But neither in the woodlands nor in the more open spaces is shooting possible without dogs or beaters.

We often regetted not having brought dogs with us, for

We often regretted not having brought dogs with us, for

we often regretted not having brought dogs with us, for in the deuse cover into which the gome retires it is impossible to put up the birds oneself. Many a time were we sorely tantilized by hearing the beat of retreating wings, as we painfully forced our way through the brushwood in vain pursuit of the will-o'the-wisp-like ryper. We subsequently heard, it is true, a rumor of an Englishman at Hufton who had shot twenty-two brace of grouse to his own gun, in a day, and without dogs; but it was only a rumor, and had doubtless lost nothing from being current in a Norsk atmosphere for some time. A good pair of working retrievers would be most useful in Norway, and the common bread of the country might form an excellent substitute for biscuit as their daily food. I believe that tourists generally carry their dogs, when doing long stages, in a net slung under the carriole—a primitive method, for which statement I have only the authority of a ludicrous Norwegian caricature, wherein a traveler is depicted as disposing of haff a dozen pointers after this fashiou. Certainly I never saw a native dog which displayed the least genius for hunting on anybody's account but his own, and a superb black and white wolfhound, which I purchased near Bergen, has given me an endless amount of trouble in England, where he insists upon defying the game-protection laws, and keeps a calendar the shooting dates of which are sadly at variance with those of his adopted land.

As to the right season in which to visit Norway, the summer months are undoubtedly best for traveling, fishing, and general shooting, although, of course, the scientific sportsman, whose spirit is knit to great deeds of valor against bear, wolf and reindeer, will do well to woo his fortune in the winter time, when show and ice have laid their clutches on the country. Until April, and indeed throughout May, the days and nights are still very cold. June, July and August may generally be depended on for fine weather, the thermometer in the south of the country independent o

ble descri, but (and this was added with marked emphasis amd the sulfuns) mournful be he who harms it. Sometime afterward I was capsized in my felucea, losing a favorite venge, I can impute no hatred, mailer or uncharibate wenge, I can impute no hatred, mailer or uncharibate wenge, I can impute no hatred, mailer or uncharibate wenge, I can impute no hatred, mailer or uncharibate wenge, I can impute no hatred, mailer or uncharibate in proper of the spirit of the deceased bird. Perhaps its ghost is appeared in its wing wanderings to know that its mortal remains, or rather their caterior integument and feethers, stand in a case of gless, with all the usual trapping of a superior of the properties. The company of the case of much interest to many classes of readers. Thus, to return thick, unique story about the three the sa carriage and. A pretty little red-heeded, black bodied bird. Once, it is said there was a certain peasant woman baking bread, when our Lord and some of His diseiples came near. Being hungry, He asked her for some food, and she, not knowing who He was, broke off a small piece of dough and began to roll it grew and grew under her hands until it was a harme of the case like the first. She did this several times with a similar result, until our Lord, seeing her avaried was insatiable, changed her into a bird, and said she should hunt for her hand the case of the c

rain of Norwegian manna and quails. I don't pretend that these are the only edibles provided to the hungry traveler, far from it, for the larders of skyds-stations love extremes, and either provide excellent meals, or none at all. But salmon and reindeer, in a cooked state, greet you wherever dinner is asked for. Think not to escape them, because the bountiful board is not spread with these items of the repast, for surely they will lurk in silence on some side-table ready to put in an appearance and renew their acquaintance with you. If both are not there, one of them will be, and the betting is even on the choice. Other dishes may be promised, but too frequently they are like the diet spoken of by the White Queen to Alice: "Bread to-day and jam to-morrow, and to-morrow never comes, you know."

White Queen to Alice: "Bread to day and Jam to-morrow, and to-morrow never comes, you know."

That the lakes and rivers are well stocked with salmon, I think I have sufficiently proved in my previous letter on Norwegian fishing, and there must certainly be a great number of the meek-eyed reindeer about the mountains to keep up the supply of food, and furnish the beautiful monse-colored skine which adom the walls of the skyd-stations of the interior. Many a time as you drive along in your carriole, the skyd-scarl will lean forward from his precarious perch behind to tell you how this or that mountain is famed for these animals. Onc of these reindeer haunts lives most vividly in my memory. I was passing over a bleek and lonely mountain crest, which rose from a maze of hill and dale like some stouy Thor god seated amid his vassal court of minor crags. Most of the neighboring mountains were errowned with the snows of the preceding winter, and off their heights and glacer-filled gonges came a keen wind, carrying its chill whispers over this home of stlenee and eternal snow; while far down in the valleys beneath wound the tangled meshes of river, stream, and lake. Hier in this desolate spot a native sportsman had lately killed nine reindeer in one day, and the next morning, as he was going to get the carcasses, had stumbled on the herd again, and succeeded in shooting several more. So at least Knut Haartage behind by carriole said, and I had every reason to believe his story. The place looked wild and cold enough for all the animals of a glacial period to have sought happy shelter in its fastuess. Only once did I try ny luck in search of these shear of the standard of the search of the search of the trampled blades of grass in the spoor having tillered and sent up perpendicular shoots showed.

But if the reindeer be a creation of service to the Norseman, and when domesticated form the main portion of a Laplander's wealth, not much wailing would be heard if the bears and wolves were to depart to the shadowy forests of

DUKTECH, Glengyle, Scotland, Aug. 20.

# CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

A S HOLIDAY time draws near, the annual anxiety about presents comes comes up and almost every one is cudgeling his brains to select that gift which shall afford the greatest pleasure to the recipient and so to the giver. Among the various articles suited to the wants of persons in this dilemma, there is none which is more to be recommended than a good book, and among those which we offer for sale there is a wide variety in choice as to beauty and costliness. We have a few copies left of "Sport with Gun and Rod," both in the embossed leather binding (price \$15) or in the plainer cloth (\$10), the books being identical except as to style of binding. The edition of Dougall's "Shooting," which we published a Christmas this year will no doubt use up the few remaining copies on hand. Less expensive books are: Judge Caton's great work on the "Antelope and Deer of America," Nessmuk's charming little volume on "Woodcraft," Hammond's "Dog Training," indispensable to every dog owner, and "Angling Talks," by the late George Dawson. Besides these, there is a wide range of subjects covered by the books advertised in the Sportsmen's Library, from which the book buyer can make his selection. Our series of pictures of some of the noted dogs that have won during the past few years in the field trial contests in America will no doubt be sought for by many owners of good pointers and setters.

# Hatural History.

# NOTES OF THE WOODS AND WATERS.

TIT.

THE ELDER

THE ELDER.

CAMBUCUS—Elder. (Latin, Sambuca, an ancient musical instrument said to have been made of elder wood). Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder).—Shrulby plants with a rank smell when bruised, stems scarcely woody, five to ten feet high, white pith, pinnate leaves, serrate, pointed leaflets, flowers numerous, in very large (two feet broad in Indiana) level-topped cymes, yellowish-white, with heavy odor. Rich soil, in open piaces; June.

Sambucus pubens (Red-berried Elder).—Common in hilly pastures and rocky woods. Hudson's Bay to the Carolinas. A variety having white berries was discovered by Mr. James Hogg growing on the Catskill Mountains.

According to Eliason, the flowers of the elder contain a volatile oil, acrid resin and tannin. The berries contain malic and citric acids, sugar, pectin and coloring matter. The bark, leaves and flowers are used medicinally, but only the flowers and berries are recognized as officinal in the United States Pharmacopeia. The young leaf buds are said to be a violent and unsafe purgative. Bluebirds, catbirls, robins and cedar birds feed on the berries of the elders; and the vireo or greenlet (Vireo noveboracensis) delights to build its pensile nest where grows the elder and cat brier (Smilaza), for from the silken cocoon of the Attacus it obtains much of the material with which to line and suspend its beantiful nest.



COCOON OF ATTACUS CECROPIA

The flowers, when kept in a dry state, are prepared as follows: The cytnes, after being gathered, are thrown together in a large heap and left for a few hours until they become somewhat heated, the corollas, the part especially required, then fall off from the flowers, and are afterward separated from the stalks by shaking, rubbing, and sifting, after which they are dried quickly to prevent their turning black. Well prepared flowers of the common elder bring in the New York market from eight to ten cents per pound. From the flowers a wholesome and gently excitant sudorific is prepared; also an ointment for ulcers, burns, and excoriations. A syrup is made from them, and rock candy for colds. In England, elder flower water is prepared from what is known as "picked elder flowers." The flowers are separated from their stalks, after which they are placed in layers of common salt in any well closed vessel, usually a cask, the layers of salt and flowers being pressed down as hard as possible, the water which exudes being rejected. The best elder-flower water is, however, obtained from the flowers gathered in dry, sunny weather, and distilled as soon as possible.

The berries furush a juice which, upon being dilnted with water, make a cooling and laxative drink in cases of high fever, or as a summer drink. The farmers of New Jersey manufacture a very dark-colored wine from the berries, by placing them in tubs and crushing them till all their jnices are expressed, after which the clear juice is fermented and racked off. This, when reduced with water, forms a very pleasant, healthy and harmless wine. In England both sweetmeats and jellies are made by the country people from the fruit of the elder. The Californiz Indians use large quantities of the berries of the elder as food.

The Sambucus nigra, the black elder of England, also called bore-tree and bore, from the boring out the pith, is especially frequent as a cultivated shrub near houses and in cottage gardens. With all English landscape painters it is agreat favorit

ATTACUS CECROPIA

Many years ago, while taking my first lesson in skating during an intensely cold and blustery day, becoming both tired and disgusted, I sat me down to rest and ruminate beneath a dense mass of elder, blackberry and cat briers, which afforded me a partial skelter from the driving wind. Suddenly I espied among the tangled mass of vegetation several oval and silken objects which at once attracted my attention and excited my curiosity.

A further search among the bushes in the neighborhood discovered more of these specimens, which, to my youthful mind, were objects of the greatest wonder. Having carefully

collected my new-found treasures, I started for home, and a family circle was at once assembled to debate the enestion of "what on earth" these strange objects were. Many and various were the suggestions hazarded, until my brother, who was a medical student, ruthlessly proposed to sever the Gordian knot of the difficulty by the simple process of dissecting one of the objects and thus ascertaining its contents. This proposition was denounced as barbarous, and as a last resort I took some of the specimens to a doctor in our village, who at once recognized them as the cocoons of the Attacus cerropia. A few other excursions among the elderberry binshes speedily enlarged my collection to the number of two dozen, which I placed in a closet in my bedroom, and watched through the long winter months with truly maternal solicitude.

When the return of spring brought an awakening to all the natural forces so long dormant in ice-bound sleep, the same influence exerted itself on the mysterious creatures for months imprisoned in their silken cells.

One monollight night, after having retired, I remained awake for a time planning out my Saturday's wood ramble. Happening to cast my eves toward the window, through which the moonlight was flooding the room, I was astonished at beholding what seemed to be hundreds of bats flying outside of the window. Quickly I got out of bed, determined to thoroughly investigate this curious phenomenon. Inside of the room were, what appeared to be, some ten or twelve bats, endeavoing to make their escape through the window, and outside of the window were some twenty or thirty of the same bat-like creatures dashing against the panes, as if determined to gain an entrance, and rescue their imprisoned friends.

the same bat-like creatures dashing against the panes, as if determined to gain an entrance, and rescue their imprisoned friends.

Exactly what to do I did not know. I was afraid to raise the sash, fearing that those inside would join their friends outside, and so I would lose all of them. With a scap-net, which fortunately I had hanging in my room, I captured one of the flying objects, which proved to be a specimen of the largest, most beautifully colored and marked of all the "butterflies" (for at the time I write of, I had not learned to distinguish a moth from a butterfly) that I had ever read of or expected to possess. After having captured all of those inside of the room, I boldly lowered the upper sash of the window, when in flew all those that were outside. Quickly closing the window, they were safely imprisoned. Fearing that those confined in the closet might injure themselves, I released them. Well, it was a beautiful sight, this bedroom full of "butterflies." I sat on my bed and watched them circle and float about in graceful curves and circles, and when they passed through the bright moonlight it was assuredly a fairy scene from the fairy land of nature. For an hour I remained perfectly quiet, so absorbed was I in wonderment as to how this curious event had come to pass.

At last I was aronsed from my reverie by becoming conscious that the atmosphere of the room was being charged with a very peculiar and penetrating odor; it was not absolutely disagreeable, but certainly very oppressive, and it seemed to me that, as the mysterious odor increased, the butterflies seemed to divide into pairs as they continued their merry moonlight dance. The odor becoming very oppressive, I concluded to lock my bedroom door on the inside, get out of the window, slide down the kitchen roof to the garden and take a sleep with the cows for the rest of the night. As I turned to the window again, I was surprised to find some six or cight more of these beautiful creatures charging against the glass. These, too, I adoved to

plants, and on rustic work, were fastened strings and masses of small eggs of a dull yellow color, and everywhere, limp and listless, and immovable were the moths, their nuptial dances ended.

I again consulted my friend the doctor and found that the proper way to care for these hundreds of eggs was to transfer with a feather to clean and damp sheeting, to which they speedily adhered by means of a viscous exudation. The eggs were exposed for two hours to the morning's sun, and at night were taken indoors, and were brushed over with a feather and warm water. In a few days minute black caterpillars were seen breaking through the eggs, and at once began to anxiously wander aboud, as if in search of food, which I bountifully supplied to them. This food consisted of the tenderest leaves of the common elder. Their unbounded appetites resulted in remarkably rapid growth, which necessitated a frequent casting of the skin, until they attained their greatest development (as caterpillars), being large, fat, and of a beautiful light green color. I then transferred them to the canes of elderherry bushes that grew along a neighboring stone wall. In a few days they began descending the canes and began to spin their cocoons preparatory to entering npon their long winter sleep.

The Attaeus cerropia is the largest and handsomest of this noble group of native moths, which includes Attaeus cerropia, A. huna, A. polyphemus, A. prometheus. A. cynthia, a Japanese variety, which was introduced into this country some twenty-four years ago, by the Agricultural Department of Washington, has become so thoroughly acclimated that it is now spreading through all the large cities of the Union. "The wings of the Attaeus secropia, when expanded, measure from five to six and a half inches. The hind wings are rounded and not tailed. The ground color of the wings is a grizzled dusky brown, with the hinder margins clay-colored, near the middle of each of the wings there is an opaque kidney-shaped dull red spot, having a white center, and a narrow

at the top. The outer coat is more or less wrinkled and is suggestive of strong brown paper both in color and texture, When this tough outer coat is cut open the inside will be found to be lined with a quantity of loose, yellowish-brown strong silk, surrounding an inner oval cocoon, composed of the same kind of material, but more compactly woven like that of the silk worm. The moth would not be able to pierce the inner cocoon were it not for a fluid provided for the purpose, which softens the hundreds of silken threads, and thereby allowing the moth to easily force itself through the small end of the outer cocoon, which is more loosly woven than elsewhere, and the threads of which converge again by their own elasticity, so as almost to close the opening after the insect has escaped.

In Habersham county, Georgia, a German disposed of eighty-five pounds of A. cecropia at two dollars per pound. These were raised on willow trees. There is a lady living in Philadelphia who is advertising for coeoons of the Attacus cecropia in all the leading papers of the South, and for which she offers two dollars a pound. Such being the case, why cannot some of our enterprising young sportsmen malte a point to collect these cocoons, which are so easily discovered, uow that the elders are bare of all foliage, and not only raise the exquisite silk-bearing insect for pleasure and instruction, but also for profit, and at the same time take a lesson in silk culture, a subject which is attracting so much attention at the present time. I am of the opinion, that by careful cultivation and selection, our native silk-producing moths will eventually be found to be of great value. In Japan and China they utilize the silk of the Attacus for the manufacture of fabrics; then why not here? In all silk-spinning caterpillars the operation is the same, though the length, quality and quantity of silk differs greatly. Along each side of the body, and closely presendle the barrels of a double-barreled pistol. Through these tubes ends in a very slender

### ACCLIMATION OF FOREIGN BIRDS

ACCLIMATION OF FOREIGN BIRDS.

In Forest and Stream for Nov. 6 there is reference to the failure of the attempts that have been made to introduce the European migratory quall into this country. Thousands, it is said, have been imported and distributed in various parts of the Eastern and Middle States, but they have disappeared, and the clubs aud individuals who brought over these birds "have given up all hope of ever seeing or hearing of the game again. Has any one recently seen any of these birds? Intelligence of them would be welcome."

Equally unsuccessful efforts have been made to introduce foreign migratory song birds. Skylarks have been turned loose on Long Island, but either they were killed by the pothunters, or they did not survive our cold winters. Certain it is they have not established themselves as summer visitors. Why have these attempts failed? Our climate agrees well with many of our importations. Have we not baby elephants, German carp, Norway rats, camels, ostriches? Where has not the imported sparrow gone? Many of our worst weeds as well as most useful grains came to us from abroad. These instances of successful acclimation render untenable the assumption that the conditions as to the quait and song bird alone are unfavorable. The fault, therefore, must lie in the methods heretofore adopted. What have these been? We have turned the strangers loose in our fields in spring or summer, where the conditions for their existence were favorable so long as warm weather lasted, but when cold weather came, and with it the loss of their food supply—what then? Instinct, it may be said, should have caused them to fly south, but the naturalists tell us that instinct is only inherited memory. The imported birds were strangers in a strange land, and had no memory, inherited or acquired, of an attainable warm southern winter home. In their Old World life their migrations were not caused by a spirit of unrest, were not mere flights to the south or to the north, but were wanderings in search of food and better c

man after Palmen, Contemporary Review, XXIV., February 1879.)

They carried with them the memory of their warm winter home, and on the approach of the European winter, when their food supply failed, returned to it with their young.

If this explanation is the correct one it is evident that we have failed in our efforts to introduce these migratory birds because we have attempted to reverse the process by which the habit of migration was acquired, and, in order to succeed, instead of turning them loose in the north, we must give the strangers, skylarks, nightingales, quail, etc., a suitable southern winter habitat (Florida, Louisiana, Mexico), from which in spring, food failing or driven by an inherent tendency (as asserted by Prof. Baird) they may wander to some other locality suitable for raising their young, and to which, by virtue of memory thus acquired and finally inherited, they may return when food fails them in their summer home. If they wander in all directions from the winter home those that go to the most favorable localities will most certainly survive and multiply, while none of them will be in such unfavorable conditions as those that may be turned loose in our Northern States. They will then, so far as we can arrange it for them, be best prepared for the struggle for existence in this country, over the whole of which, if they find favorable conditions, we may expect them soon to spread and thus repay us for our expenditure of effort and money.

By imitating the processes of nature we shall make haste slowly but we shall finally have our reward.

The writer is not aware that this solution of the difficulty has been proposed by any one else. The only previous publication of it has been in the New York Times, of March 3, 1884, at his suggestion, where, among other things, it is intimated by the writer of the paragraph that a Chinese lark, "a famous singer" and a very hardy bird, "might be exactly the singing bird adapted to our climate, for Canton has the most varied of elimates, being intensely hot in summer and very cold in winter." It is not stated whether this lark is migratory in its habits or not.

J. S. Prout.

Brookdyn, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1894.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1884.

# NOTES ON THE CAPTURE OF SEA BIRDS

BY CAPT. J. W. COLLINS.

From the annual report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

From the annual report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.]

For many years after the introduction of trawl-line fishing in New England, birds were extensively used for bait to eke out the supply obtained from other sources, and even prior to the time when trawls came into use old fishermen say that they caught birds on the banks with which they baited their hand-lines. Several varieties of birds were obtained for bait, principal among which may be mentioned the hagdons (Puffinus major and P. fuliginosus); the jægers, of several species; fulmars, gulls, and petrels or Mother Carey chickens.

Birds were used much more extensively before 1875 than they have been since, as of late years it has generally been found more profitable to depend on other sources for a bait supply. They have never been used for bait in any great numbers, except by trawling schooners on the Grand Bank, and these vessels were said to be engaged in "shaek-fishing."

The term "shaek-fishing," it may be explained, owes its origin to the kind of material used as bait, the word "shack' being applied to refuse or offal. The vessels procuring fares in this manner were called "shack-fishermen." They usually resorted to the Banks in early spring, earrying a limited amount of salt clams, salt squid, or menhaden slivers, which were intended to be used in commencing the fishing season, and to eke out any deficiency which might occur in the bait supply. The fishing being well under way, the crews depended upon such bait as they could procure on the Banks, such as birds, small halibut, porpoises, and sometimes codfish; all of which, together with the contents of the stomachs of the cod, which often consisted largely of bank clams and occasionally young squid and capelin, were !ealled "shack," or "shack-bait,"

A fisherman preparing a bird for shack-bait, cuts off the feet, tail, and neck; then making a eut across the breast, he

of the cod, which often consisted largely of bank clams and occasionally young squid and capelin, were tealled "shack," or "shack-bait,"

A fisherman preparing a bird for shack-bait, cuts off the feet, tail, and neck; then making a cut across the breast, he strips off the skin and throws it overboard. Having removed the skins and viscera (the latter makes an excellent bait) from as many birds as he has at hand, he pounds the bodies with the back of a beavy knife or stick, breaking the bones, or, as he would term it, "mummies them up." This beaten and bruised mass of flesh and bones is then cut up into small pieces of suitable sizes to be used as bait. At this point the fisherman is influenced by the number of birds he has on hand. Should the supply be bountiful, he divides the bodies into comparatively large sections, while on the other hand, if the birds are searce, he must exercise the strictest ecouomy, and subdivides the material into correspondingly small pieces, large enough only to "point the hooks," while an inferior and less desirable bait may be used on the shanks.

On some parts of the Grand Bank cod arc found in great abundance, and the clams takeu from the "pokes" (stomachs), often furnish a considerable percentage of the requisite amount of bait for the trip. The roes of the cod, when partially developed, are also used as bait, since they make a fairly attractive lure, and if properly attached to the books cannot be easily pulled off by the fish. Wheu this bait is used the "pea" is cut into strips in such a manner that they may be turned inside out; the hook is then passed through and through the membraneous covering in several places, a turn being made around the shank each time.

Shack-fishing remains on the Bank until she has secured her fare, and, as before stated, depends solely upon getting her bait on the ground instead of—as is the custom of other vessels—leaving the Bank and running into the harbors of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to obtain a "baiting" of herring, capelin, or squid.

The

herring, capelin, or squid.

The method of shack-fishing has its advantages and disadvantages. One of the advantages, and a very important one, is that no time is lost in seeking bait, and the vessel is enabled to prosecute her fishing on the bank whenever favorable days occur. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that the kind of bait employed by the shack-fishermen is eemparatively unattractive to the fish, and the supply oftentimes has of late years been inadequate; consequently, it has generally been found more profitable for our bankers to obtain supplies of fresh bait in the provincial ports. At the present shack-fishing is rarely undertaken. It may be worthy of mention, however, to state that fine fares of cod have been obtained by this method as late as 1874–75, and, indeed, this mode of capture has, since then, sometimes been preferred by the most experienced fishermen, especially when cod have been extremely abundant on the Banks; for when a large school of fish is around a vessel a fisherman is very reluctant to heave in cable and fill away, even for a "fresh baiting."

As birds were considered as good or better than any other kind of shack bait, and as they could often be taken in large numbers, it will readily be understood their presence on the fishing banks often was of material aid to the fishermen in securing their fares of cod.

In these notes the writer expects to do nothing more than to give, in an off-hand and, perhaps, rather disconnected manner, the result of his study of the habits and methods of capture of these sea birds, which were for many years his almost daily companions; the chief object being, of course, to convey some idea of the importance of several species as a source of bait supply to fishermen.

THE GREAT SHEARWATER (Puffinus major).\*

THE GREAT SHEARWATER (Puffinus major).\*

This species, the "hagdon." or "hag," of the fishermen is, perhaps, one of the most interesting which is to be found on the outer fishing grounds; it is used for bait more than any

\*It is altogether possible, perhaps probable, that there may be other species of Puffinus which frequent the fishing banks, besides the two I have named in these notes. On several occasions I have seen birds of this genus which were much smaller than P. major, and which I then thought were the young of that species, but I now believe they were a smaller variety. My object, however, is not to define the species, but simply to give some idea of the habits of the birds.

other bird, and has many peculiarities essentially its own. It has a wide distribution in the western Atlantic, and I have myself observed it all the way from latitude 39° 50′ N., longitude 71° 25′ W., to north of the Grand Bank in latitude 47°, longitude 50°.† The place of its greatest abundance, however, is probably from near Le Have Bank to and including the Grand Bank, the latter locality seemingly being its favorite resort during the summer scason. There it occurs in remarkable numbers for several months of the year; indeed, so abundant is the species that, in many cases, as will be shown further on, it has become of considerable importance as a source of bait supply for the cod fishermen on that bank. It appears on the fishing ground usually in the latter part of May or about the 1st of June. In a daily journal kept by myself I find the following note, under date of May 28, 1879: "I saw a hag this morning, the first I have seen this spring." This bird was probably a straggler from the large flocks, and very likely it reached the fishing ground sooner than its companions. Three days later, however, on May 29, when in latitude 48° 35′ N. and longitude 59° 47′ W., I saw several large flocks of these birds, and shot one individual. The birds were at that time sitting on the water, and had apparently just reached the locality. Their stay on the Banks continues until about the middle or last of October (occasionally later), when they gather in flocks, sitting around on the water for a few days before taking their departure.

Occasionally, in midsummer, they seem to be scarce, but

around on the water for a few days before taking their departure.

Occasionally, in midsummer, they seem to be scarce, but what the eause of this searcity is I am unable to say. Under date of Aug. 1, 1879, I find the following note: "Shot three hags, but they are very scarce." I am somewhat inclined to the opinion that they find abundance of squid at that season, and therefore do not come about the vessels so much as when hungry. When or where the hagdon breeds is unknown to me. My opinion is that it breeds in where. I have opened many hundreds of these binds, but have never found their sexual organs in a condition that would indicate the work of the same than the same they have come under my observation. When the birds reach their destination in the spring for a few days after their arrival, they do not seem to make any special effort for the purpose of securing food, but pass most of their time sitting in large numbers on the water, and at this period it is somewhat difficult to catch them on hook and line. Occasionally a flock will make a short flight and again settle down, but there appears to be a strong inelination, at this time, to huddle together and keep up the organization which has probably existed during their migration from distant regions. The same thing in regard to going in flocks is noticeable in the fall, when they collect for their autumnal migration from the fishing banks. At such times they show the same disinclination to bite at hook and line that they exhibit when first arriving on the shifting grounds. This apparent indifference to food at such times is all the more remarkable, since only a few days elapse after the flocks have reached the fishing grounds in the spring before they break up; and in a little while after the arrival of the hagdou it may be seen stimming the surface of the water on a threless wing, totally unmindful of the presence or absence of its companios, unless, indeed, their appears to the proper surface of the season, the contract of the water of the presence of abse

+Mr. Ridgway tells me that P. major is found as far south as Cape Horn or vicinity. ‡Our position at that time was latitude 43° 10'; longitude 62° 23',



under water, and when in pursuit of food passes rapidly from

under water, and when in pursuit of food passes rapidly from one object to another, provided it cannot eat the first thing which attracts its attention. When the hagdon finds food agreeable to its taste, it immediately rises to the surface and hastily swallows the morsel, if it is not too large. This maner of eating is necessary as a matter of self-protection, for if the bird delays swallowing its food, it will soon have to dispute its right of possession with its companions.

It is a common occurrence for a number of these birds to chase a boat for half an hour or more at a time, diving like a flash, cvery few minutes, after the bubbles made by the oars, which these winged rangers seem to imagine some sind of food beneath the surface of the water. Nor will repeated failures discourage them in making these attempts. They will also persistently follow a dory from which a traw is being set, and diving in the wake of the boat, after the sinking goar, make desperate endeavors to tear the bait from the hooks. In these attempts they are often successful, much to the chagrin of the fishermen whose chances for eatching, fish are thus materially diminished by these daring robbers. The voracity and fearlessness which are thus so strikingly displayed by the bagdon offers the fishermen an opportunity to administer what they consider retributive justice, since the capture of these birds is thus made a comparatively easy acknessively carried on by the Grand Bank codfishermen, great numbers of Putfans were caught for bait with hook and line. Before proceeding to describe the methods of capture I shall refer to the food of these birds. From my observations I am of the opinion that the hag subsists chiefly on squid, which, of course, it eatches at or near the surface of the water. I have opened many hundreds of them, and have never, to my recollection, failed to find in their stomaches either portions of the squid, or, at least, squids' bills. It may be interesting also to mention the fact that in the fall of 1875, when the gai

\* My brother, Capt, D. E. Collins, tells me that on several occase distinctly recollects that hagdons were caught on trawl-lines onging to his vessel, the hooks having fastened in the beak or the the greedy birds, which had swallowed the bait before they orn it from the sinking gear.

minutes elapse before other birds—hagdons, jægers, and other species, perhaps—may be seen coming from all points of the compass, and in a short time a large flock collect about the boat. If the weather is thick the programme is slightly varied. The birds are then attracted by the fishermen imitating their cries, and also, perhaps, by their seenting the oily liver floating on the waves. I am assured by an excellent authority—Dr. Elliottt Coues—that all the birds of this family are provided with very imperfect organs of smell; but, nevertheless, both the hag and the Mother Carey chicken exhibit some peculiarties which so strongly resemble those of a dogworking up a scent that it may not be out of place to call attention to the subject here. On many ocasions, during the prevalence of a dense fog, when not a bird of any kind had been seen for hours, I have thrown out, as an experiment, pieces of liver to saccrtain if any birds could be attracted to the side of the vessel. As the particles of liver floated away, going slowly astern of the schooner, only a short time would pass before either a Mother Carey chicken or a hag, generally the former, could be seen coming up from the leeward out of the fog, flying backward and forward across the vessel's wake, seemingly working up the scent until the floating pieces of liver were reached. If the first bird to arrive should be a Mother Carey chicken, and the liver too large for it to attack alone, which was generally the case, the petrel would at once fly away, and in a few minutes three or four could be seen returning. This surgests a question as to whether the petrel went to seek assistance or not in order that he might share with his coadjutors the feast which he could not well obtain unassisted; but should the first one to appear be a hag, he does not seek companionship, but with a greedy yell he pounces upon the pieces of liver and swallows them with the voracity characteristic of the species, and no sooner has he devoured the morsel than he is off on the wing seeking

that within the liver there is concealed something which, for their own good, they should avoid. With a wonderful instinct that almost approaches reason, they cautiously approach and take hold of the bait with the tips of their bills, and by flapping their wings, endeavor to tear it to pieces. In this maneuver the birds are often successful, and as a reward for their enterprise they secure a good lunch, which they hasten to devour, as the disappointed and disgruntled fisherman rebaits his hook with the hope of decoying some less wary individuals. It frequently happens, however, that a skillful "bait stealer" renders abortive all the attempts of the fishermen to effect its capture, while at the same time it will fight desperately with its intruding companions, to keep them away until it has filled itself to repletion. Having satisfied itself until scarcely able to clear the water, it quietly drifts to leeward at a safe distance from the boat, floating upon the waves to await the digestion of its food, and apparently to take in the situation, So greedy, however, are many of these birds, that oftentimes they seem to leave, with great refuctance, the place where food is plentiful, even though they may be gorged to such an extent that they can eat no more. I have often, on such occasions, seen them lingering near the boats, looking upon a tempting piece of liver apparently with an expression indicative of regret that they could not find room for it. Frequently these greedy and garrulous birds also quarrel with their companions and attempt to drive them away from the food which they desire, but cannot accommodate. Of course their endeavors are futile, for, while they are opposing one, others rush in and devour the liver.

When hags are abundant recruits are constantly arriving, and congregate in great numbers wherever food can be obtained. Eager to secure a share in the feast, the newcomers rush ravenously forward and swallow the picces of liver, and are quickly pulled in by the fishermen, who, after killing them in

\*It may be stated here that the capture of hagdons may occur any time of the day and under different circumstances from the above mentioned; but the description given represents the most comon method adopted. The birds are often caught toward evenifafter the trawls have been set for the night, or from a dory pastern of the schooner. In the former case, the men, after settin their gear, make their boat that to the outer buoy of the trawl, an having enticed a flock of birds around their boat, they proceed catch as many of the hagdons as is possible in the manner describe Ordinarily these birds are not caught to any great extent from ve sels, except when the roughness of the weather renders it undesirab to go out in the dories, or when an unusually large and hungry floc has been collected alongside, attracted by the offal thrown out whi dressing fish. At such times the men usually stand on both sid of the quarter deck and catch the birds in the manner that h already been mentioned, except that wooden floats are occasional attached to the lines a foot or two above the hook.

of eating the hagdon for many years, acquired such a taste for the peculiar flavor of the bird, that they actually preferred it to the domestic fowl; and when no longer able to engage in the bank-fisheries, would look to the younger men for their supplies of hags, which were brought home in the manner just referred to, on the Grand Bank vessels.

manner just referred to, on the Grand Bank vessels.

The black hagdon, or sooth shearwater. (Puffinus fuliginosus).

The sooty shearwater, or the "black hagdon" of the fishermen, is invariably found with Puffinus major, and, doubtless, occurs over very nearly the same area. It is less plentiful on the fishing banks, however, and, as a rough estimate, I should say that it does not exceed in abundance more than one per cent. of the numbers of the great shearwater. Its habits are very similar to those which I have mentioned as being peculiar to the common hagdon, and with the exception that possibly it is a little less noisy, the description of the habits of one species may be applied to the other. As the two species miugle freely together, the black hagdon is often captured with its less sooty companions, and is, of course, also used for bait by the "shaek" fishermen.

The fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis).

THE FULMAR (Fulmarus glacialis).

The fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis).

This species, known by a variety of names to the New England fishermen, such as ''noddy," "marbleheader," and ''oil bird'—called a "stinker" on the west coast—is found on the fishing banks north of Cape Cod in winter, and also occurs in greater or less abundance from Sable Island northwardly, during the summer months, though it is most numerous in this region during cold weather. The following notes from my journal, which were made while near the northwest part of the Grand Bank, may prove of interest in this connection: this connection:

this connection:
Feb. 7, 1879.—On western edge of the Grand Bank, latitude 44° 25′ N., longitude 52° 58′ W., ''I saw several noddies this morning, but for some reason they would not come alongside of the vessel. I have seen one or more every day (since Jan. 30), but have had no chance to get any."
Feb. 8, 1879.—Same place as above. "Saw some noddies this morning and shot one but did not get him."

(since 3an. 30), but have and no chance to get any."

Feb. 8, 1879.—Same place as above. "Saw some noddics this morning and shot one, but did not get him."

March 11, 1879.—In latitude 45° 9', lougitude 54° 58', I shot four noddies, and the following entry is made in my journal under date of March 12: "There have been great numbers of noddies to-day. I shot two; but when the vessel swung into the trough of the sea I could not shoot any more."

sel swung into the trough of the sea I could not shoot any more."

"March 14.—Have seen large numbers of noddies this trip, and almost every day since we have been here some of the burgomaster gulls—a large white species. I shot several of the noddies to-day, but the gulls are shy, and it is difficult to approach them near enough to obtain a shot."

I will add that the weather during the above-mentioned time was extremely cold. On April 13 of the same year I made the following note: "I have not seeu a noddy this trip." We had then been at sea about one week. On April 18, 1879, we were on Green Bank, when the following entry was made: "I saw a noddy to-day for the first time this trip."

June 5, 1879.—Eastern part of Banquereau. "I have not be the strip and the part three days but have

trip."
June 5, 1879.—Eastern part of Banquereau. "I have noticed a noddy now and then for the last three days, but have not seen any before for some time."
Under date of July 29, 1879, the following entry is made: "I have seen no noddies this trip."
The plumage of this species varies in color; that of some of the birds is of a uniform smoky gray, and of others white, with black wings, and some of the other feathers bluish.

The pluming of this species varies in color; that of some of the birds is of a uniform smoky gray, and of others white, with black wings, and some of the other feathers bluish.

The fulmars are probably more abundant on the Grand Bank than on any other of the fishing grounds commonly resorted to by American vessels, with the exception, perhaps, of the halibut grounds in Davis Straits, or the Flemish Cap to the eastward of Grand Bank, which are not visited by many fishing schooners.

The marbleheader is quite as greedy as the hagdon, and quite as bold when in pursuit of food; but unlike the latter, which is always quarrelsome and noisy, the fulmar confines itself to a sort of chuckling sound, somewhat resembling a low grunt. It will swallow a piece of cod liver with even as great voracity as the hag, but it rarely, if ever, seems to exercise the cunning or caution of the latter in trying to avoid the hook, and, as a consequence, it is more easily captured. It is caught in the same manner as the hag, but owing to its comparatively small numbers on the fishing grounds, the fishermen do not depend upon it so much as a source of bait supply as upon Puffinus major, since one would be likely to catch twenty, or perhaps many more, of the latter, to one noddy. When caught on a line and hauled into a boat it frequently emits quantities of oily matter from its nostrils, and often disgorges its food. This peculiarity of the species which is not common to the hagdon, has been remarked by others. The hagdon will occasionally throw up the contents of its stomach when caught, but not as a rule, so far as I have been able to observe.

The fulmar subsists chiefly on small fishes, and, doubtless, participates with the hagdon in the pursuit of the squid; but I have no recollection of noticing in its stomach, as I have in that of the hag, the presence of pieces of squid or the beaks of that animal. I have, however, frequently observed that the contents of the stomachs of many of this species consisted almost entirely of small fish.

with grease. They have a rank, pungent smell, which is exceedingly disagreeable. Notwithstanding its boldness when in pursuit of food, and its apparent indifference to the presence of man, frequently coming within a few feet of the side of a boat or vessel, rivaling in this respect the most daring feats of the hagdon, it is, nevertheless, entirely different from the latter so far as its pugnaeity is concerned. Although it may struggle to get the food which another bird is trying to swallow, it does not exhibit such a fierce disposition as the hag, and when caught rarely attempts to bite. This is all the more strange since this bird has a sharp and very powerful hooked beak. Its flight is similar to that of Puffinus, and its manner of alighting on the water when in pursuit of food is also much the same. The noddy, however, as has been mentioned, rarely dives for food, and, so far as I have observed, goes but a short distance beneath the water, evincing, in this respect, far less activity and enterprise than the hagdon. It is never eaten by the fishermen; its disagreeable, repulsive odor rendering it undesirable as food.

It may be added here that Capt. Henry O. Smith, of

as 1000.

It may be added here that Capt. Henry O. Smith, of Salem, Mass., tells me that the fulmar frequently occurs in considerable abundance in winter in Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, and he also says that on one occasion he killed one of these birds in that region, which had a half-swallowed herring in its beak, the fish being too large for the noddy to get down.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Domesticating Wildfowl.—Cold Sprin g Harbor, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 29.—Editor Forest and Stream: The following additions have been made to my flock: Five pairs of mallards, wild birds, purchased; two male and one female pintail duck, Dafila acuta, presented to Mr. J. L. Rooney of Spink county, Dakota. The mandarin ducks and woodducks are now in full plumage, but the solitary widgeon drake has not yet shed his summer coat.—Fred Mather.

Owls in Massachusetts.—I wonder if owls are as numerous in York State as this way. I went into Goodale's recently and there saw a small army of barred owls, besides great horned, long and short-eared, Acadian, Richardson's and the hawk owls, the two latter being very rare New England species. It is evidently owl year. Seals numerous in Salem Harbor, also old squaws (H. glacialis).—X. Y.Z. (Salem, Mass., Dec. 1).

A Horned Doe.—I received a few days ago a doe's head, with one horn or spike six inches long still in the velvet. The spike is on the right side of the head. The animal was killed on the east fork of the Sinnemahoning hy R. F. Martin, Nov. 19.—S. P. Olmsted (Coudersport, Pa., Dec. 1).

# Game Bag and Gun.

# PENNSYLVANIA DEER AND TURKEYS.

Etitor Forest and Stream:

I have just returned from a deer hunt in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Our party consisted of the four Parker brothers—Harry, Al, John and Tom—and myself. We spent five days in the mountains, but killed no deer. This was almost a foregone conclusion, as we were all tenderfeet, none of us ever having hunted deer before. We have, however, had considerable experience shooting at target, and two of us have made very fair records at all distances. The fact of our skill at the target led some of the party to hope for too much, and they are somewhat disappointed. I have read Forest and Stream for several years, and the result of our hunt was no surprise to me.

skill at the target led some of the party to hope for too much, and they are somewhat disappointed. I have read Forest AND Stream for several years, and the result of our hunt was no surprise to me.

We left Norristown Nov. 9, at 8:31 P. M., reaching Harrisburg at 12:10 A. M. Took train for Huntingdon at 3:20 A. M., reaching there at 6:25. After two hours' wait took train for Marklesburg, arriving there at 9. Marklesburg is eleven miles south of Huntingdon, in the woodcock valley, between Tussey and Terrace mountains. Leaving our trunk in care of the station agent, we started to walk to Lydia Dale, seven miles east, over a rough mountain road. We had on considerable extra clothing and carried our rifles. The weather was clear and rather warm, and some of the party were well nigh exhausted when we reached Mr. John Alexander's, where we proposed trying to get board and lodging for the week. The party filed into the front yard, guns at "right shoulder," with the determination that we would have dinner right soon and we would go no further to get it. We met George, Mr. Alexander's son, on the front porch. He invited us in, where we met Mrs. A. They could accommodate us, certainly, but did not expect us until Tuesday; and we would have no butter for dinner, but we would get plenty to eat and butter at every meal hereafter. Assuring Mrs. A. that no apologies were necessary, and calling her attention to the fact that it was now I o'clock P. M. and we had traveled two hundred miles, and it was many hours since we had caten a square meal, in a very short space of time an abundant dinner was prepared, and the way we ate was a surprise to ourselves. Our appetites were prodignous, and continued so during our stay. The good effect of our vigorous exercise on the mountains was already apparent, and was still more marked toward the close of the week. After dinner we took a stroll on Terrace Mountain, We saw gray squirrels, rabbits, ruffed grouse and turkeys. Tom Parker, the youngest member of the party, saw a turkey at about

more natural than some of the personal game during the secn.

We shot a few turkeys and other small game during the week, but spent very little time hunting for them. We wanted to kill a deer, and frequently refused good shots at other game so as not to spoil our chances of getting a deer. Our plan of hunting was by driving, and as the law is respected in this locality, no dogs were used. Our party generally consisted of seven or eight, and three would act the part of dogs, and drive the tops of the ridges, while others would be stationed on the crossings. Sometimes the driver

who was in the center would carry a cowbell, and his style of ringing would notify the men on the crossings when he had started a deer. The men who were driving were instructed by the guides to fire at every deer they saw whether the chances of hitting were good, bad or indifferent. This would have a tendency to drive the deer straight out to the men on the crossings. The best grounds for deer in this locality are what are called the "Barnes." You of our three guides called them the "Barns." Two of our three guides called them the "Barns." Two of our three guides called them the "Barns." A man in Huntingdo asked me if we were going to hunt in the Barns. I told him we had no idea of shooting chickens, we were after deer. He said "the Barns was the best place to hunt them." I then tried to apologize but am willing to wager my best turkey bone that he don't know to this day what I was apologizing about.

Mr. Johu Patterson lives one mile from Mr. Alexander's nouse and owns five thousand acres of the Barrens, He hunted with us on three different occasions and carried the cowbell. He is very obliging, a thorough gentleman, and something of a sportsman. He has two hundred bushels of apples, and some hard cider in his cellar. We sampled both on different occasions. Mr. Patterson's apple orehard every night and "work" on the apples. They also 'tend' his wheat and rye fields and "work" on the grain. An examination of these fields showed fresh tracks every morning. Four of us got up early one morning and attempted to surround the deer on their feeding grounds about daylight. After emerging from the forest and advancing fifty yards in the pasture field, we saw three deer running near the upper end of the did. Four riles were leveled at them. Some one said "Don't shoot," the riles were lowered. George, the guide, said, "I see one standing," and again threw his repeater on his face. I said "No; it is a tree." Not a shot was fired. The deer impedit he force and disappeared in the fores. The distance the deer were from us whe

have found the situation more trying than I can imagine possible in shooting deer on a runway, where your companions are out of sight or so far away that their presence is not noticed.

Three of us, Al and Tom Parker and myself, started for home Saturday morning, Nov. 15. Missed connections at Harrisburg, and obliged to stay there over night. Arrived home Sunday morning at 11.43. John and Harry Parker stayed for three days' more hunting. While I am writing this, Al Parker comes in and tells me the following: Harry went up Terrace Mountain alone on Saturday to look for turkeys. When near his blind he jumped a large buck. He did not get a shot, or rather preferred not to shoot, as he was carrying a double-barreled shotgun and charged with turkey shot. About the same time, Mr. Alexander, on his way to visit a neighbor, saw a buck cross from Broad Top to Terrace Mountain. He returned home and told the hunters. John, Harry and George lunted the mountain from end to end on the southcast side, but did not see either of the bucks. Monday was successfully spent in hunting turkeys. Tuesday snow fell to the depth of three inches. Wednesday morning they started out and found the track of five deer on Terrace Mountain. They soon came upon a doe. Harry fired at about 100 yards; a clean miss. Geo. Alexander then fired two shots from his .38-caliber Winchester, the last shot being a broadside, and going through the kidneys. The doe gave one leap and fell dead. This last shot was fired at 128 yards. The woods was full of lunters, and rilles were cracking on every side. John Parker returned home after the deer was killed, arriving at Norristown at 8 P. M. the same day. Harry Parker is still there at last accounts.

The section of country which we hunted contains game enough to satisfy a reasonable sportsman, I think. A friend informs me that there is no better place to hunt deer in this State. Turkeys are very abundant. We found them wherever we hunted deer. The ruffed grouse are found everywhere. In a mile tramp through the Bar

shot with the rifle.

The majority of rifles used are the old style muzzeloader, with hair trigger. Those who have bought rifles within the past few years have repeaters, the .38 caliber 40-grain taking the lead. Mr. W. DeV. Foulke, of Philadelphia, spent three months there last winter. He used several repeating rifles of different calibers, and the way he made doubles on grouse flying in different directions was a surprise to the natives. One day he saw two turkeys in a cornfield, within easy range of the fence. Instead of crawling up behind the fence,

<sup>\*</sup>if may be offered as an explanation here that I was collecting these birds for scientific purposes, and, therefore, preferred to shoot them instead of catching them on a line.

taking a dead rest, and waiting for them to get into position so that he could kill both with one shot, as any local gunner would have done, he jumped over the fence and grassed them with two shots from his .52-caliber rific. Mr. Foulke is one of the few who have been very successful in killing grouse on the wing with the rifle. E. A. LEOPOLD.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 20.

### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

R UFFED grouse seemed unusually plenty in this vicinity at the opening of the season, but now appear rather scarce, and the inference is that many have been shot. There is not much snaring, or shooting out of season, and if it were not for market-shooting, sportsmen would find a fair abundance of birds. Here, in Hampden county, it is a common remark that game is so scarce it does not pay to keep a gun, yct a few men find it profitable to leave other occupations and spend much, or all of their time during the season, in pursuit of the ruffed grouse, most of the game going to the Springfield market. Consequently, by the time the leaves are off, few birds are to be found by those who start out from Springfield or Holyoke for an afternoon's shooting. A dozen or twenty miles west, toward the Berkshire hills, for example, at Huntington, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, game is reported to be extremely abundant—birds, 'coons and squirrels. East from Springfield, also, there is plenty of good cover, and a recent item in the Republican gives the name of a man in Ware who shot 500 ruffed grouse last year, and is busy getting in his work this season.

Quail are never found in any great numbers about here, but were more numerous at breeding time this year than usual. One farmer near this city found a nest of fourteen eggs within a few rods of his barn while mowing. He preserved the nest with care, but in a few days all the eggs were gone, probably at the hands of boys, who destroy some hundreds of the eggs of small birds annually in pursuit of what they may imagine to be the study of natural history. I have heard of four bevies this fail, running as high as twenty-five in number. Duck shooting on the Connecticut does not amount to anything. Not nearly so many fowl go down the river now as were seen a few years ago.

At Northampton there is a spot in the river which does not freeze, and where, during the winter, ducks are shot in considerable numbers and great variety.

Nonotuck.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 24.

### DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Editor Fovest and Stream:

The "sporting season" just closed has been an unusually good one for trout and deer. I held all hands strictly within the law by not allowing venison or partridges to be cooked until the law allowed it; and from Aug. I we were not without venison on the table, and after Sept. I we had lots of partridges. I am sure every house in the Adirondacks could do the same. The law does not quite come up to my idea of what it should be for this section, but till we can do better, we must respect it as it is.

Franklin county has more real value in the wild deer than in its domestic cattle; in this way: every one is virtually sold because it is killed by a sportsman from outside the county, and leaves at least three hundred dollars in money in the hands of the county people, which would not come in for any other purpose. Many, at first thought, will regard my estimate as exaggerated, but my experience of fivelve years here, satisfies me that I am giving low rather than high value.

I have been very much interested in your articles on Maine game laws. I think the Maine people now recognize the real value in their wild game, and I have always feared the people of New York would wake up too late. There are so many different interests to satisfy. First, the July and August sportsman wants the night-hunt; then the next man wants to hound, and the still-hunter wishes to stop both the night-hunter and the hounder. My experience is that the August husting is a cruelty, as many fawns are left to die. I wish the law did not allow any hunting until Sept. 1, but I would be glad to have the time for hounding extended to Nov. 15. This would give more chance for hunting when the meat is good. The month of November very rarely gives any good still-hunting, and as hounding in not allowed, all sportsmen quit the woods, and the guides are idle. Then they are tempted to break the law, and in many cases they do, as such cases as the last three have been would tempt any one. I have eaught mys

guides. My experience is that the Adirondack guides, as a class, are as houest and trusty as any class of laboring men I ever knew. As Mr. Sherman says, "There are men who call themselves guides who might be willing to kill anything out of season." But, I would like "L." or any one else broach the subject of night hunting in June in our guide house. It was tried last June and no offer of money could get one of the boys out.

We have about two inches of snow, and to-day has been very good still-hunting. A big buck crossed the clearing about six rods from the barn some time last night, one of the guides started after him about 8 A. M. and followed him till 1 P. M. and finding he had not lain down, gave up the job. He saw two fawns but did not shoot at either, he says he started seven different deer during the day, but wanted a buck for the head. This man killed a line bear a few days ago.

ago. Since Aug. 1 twenty-six deer have been killed here, only seven does among them.

There have been very few ducks in the lake during the season, and I have not known of a single goose in the lake. Several flocks went over in October.

Small fur-bearing animals are very scarce. Very few mink, in fact the only one caught was after the boy's bantam chickens, he got three before we caught him; have not seen a sable sign yet; a few 'coons, but we are too far from cornfields to suit them.

A. R. H'ULLER.

MEACHAM LAKE, Nov. 27.

#### THE WILD SWAN.

A H, whence dost thou come, O bird of wide-spread wing?

From what remotest shore dost thou wendrous tidings bring?

'Mid the Northland's Arctic ice, what woes hast thou beheld,

Where the gales o'er shipwreck'd crews their savage requiem knell'd.

In thy century of life, o'er the drifting, whelming snows Hath the shadow of thy pinions swept o'er the grinding tioes, Where by the Pfeffer River, or King Williams Islet plain The bones of Franklin's men in ghostly rest have lain!

Perchance the flitting snade of thy hovering wings did fall On that desolate, gray cairn, where repose the dust of Hall; Perchance by Lena's flood in bleak Siberian land Thou saw'st the lost DeLong, and all his dying band!

O'er Baffin's Bay, o'er Bellot's Strait, perchance hath been thy flight Or over shores of Labrador in tempest and in night, Where the Indian lurk'd in ambush, with rifle and with spear, aux in light canoe, to stop thy swift career

Mayhap o'er Rocky Mounts, o'er the bleak Sierra's space, High up in empty air, bath been thy tireless race; Thou hast hover'd o'er Pike's Peak, whose granitic boulders rise In majesty supreme—cliffs soaring to the skies!

O'er Yosemite's green vale, where Capitan's white con O'er mountain range and mightly woods uperars its royal throne, Hath been thy flight, and thou hast paus'd where Merced's waters

pour; e sheeted ghost of snowy foam, along its garden sh

For there the wild-fowl swarm, the swan, the duck, the crane, The pelican and gray geese, that browse the grassy plain, Where rangeth bear and puma, the antelope and deer; For o'er that sportsmen's paradise, hath been thy free career.

Thy flocks we've watch'd at Barnegat, and Currituck's great Sound league-long line of gleamy plumes, like snows o'er winter ground, ow, whither dost thou tend? Perchance to southern clime, Vhere calm lagoons are girdled in with orange and the lime.

GREENPOUT, L. I.

ISAAO MCLELLAN.

# EXPERIENCE AND ADVICE.

EXPERIENCE AND ADVICE.

ON Saturday last, Nov. 22, I had my final ramble for the season; cleaned, oiled and put away my companions of many days in the field and cover, and to-day have passed an hour in looking over the record and comparing it with other seasons. Although my hair may be turning gray and the years creeping on apace, I find that I quite hold my own with the noble grouse, and this season's campaign has been one of the best of my life. Why should it not have been so? I love this world with its many sources of pleasure and happiness, and none more than that of the rod and gun, rambling over hills and through valleys, breathing God's life-giving air and stowing away vitality for the months and years to come. And moreover, where do we find pleasure and the fountain springs of health so combined, as in the sports of the fields and woods? To me they are tonic, brain and musele, better than I can find in any materia medica, and for many years have been one of my greatest joys.

But I began this article with the intention of giving an outline of my season's sport, and a few suggestions to those younger in years, and without the experience that I have had in hunting the wary grouse. For more than twenty-five years I have made it a rule to take a half day of each week during September, October and November, and with gun in hand, tramp through the woods and fields; and I feel certain, that at the age of fifty, with eye undimmed and a system I ever made. And, dear reader, this is the opinion of one whose life work has been to heal the sick so far as was in his power, and to study the wants of the human system. But to the record:

Sept. 6, 3 grouse and 1 woodcock; 6 shells.

Sept. 13, 2 grouse, 3 shells.

power, and to study the wants of the human system. But to the record:

Sept. 6, 3 grouse and 1 woodcock; 6 shells.

Sept. 13, 2 grouse, 3 shells.

Sept. 20, 1 grouse and 1 woodcock; 2 shells.

Sept. 27, 2 woodcock, 3 shells.

Oct. 47, 7 grouse; 4 shells.

Oct. 18, 1 grouse and 2 gray squirrcls; 3 shells.

Oct. 18, 1 grouse and 2 gray squirrcls; 3 shells.

Oct. 25, 3 grouse; 5 shells.

Nov. 1, a blank; 1 shell.

Nov. 8, 2 grouse; 2 shells.

Nov. 15, 5 grouse; 7 shells.

Nov. 22, 3 grouse and 2 ducks; 4 shells.

Total—27 grouse, 4 woodcock, 1 rabbit, 2 gray squirrels, 2 woodchucks and 2 ducks, in all 38, using 48 shells.

Oct. 4.—This was my red-letter day with the grouse. Seven grouse and four shells; not a bad record, surely. I made it in this way: A neighbon's boy called at my office the evening before with the word that, while driving cows to pasture in the morning he saw nine or ten grouse on the fence near a patch of second growth pines and white birches. The location was familiar to me, but 1 had not visited it the present season. The next morning found me skirmishiag carefully around the edge of the pines and birches, but not a grouse could be found. Knowing that a path led through the woods to a field beyond, I faced in that direction with the intention of visiting another small piece of woods on the further side of the field. As I cutered the path the beautiful the woods to a field beyond, I faced in that direction with the intention of visiting another small piece of woods on the further side of the field. As I entered the path the beautiful view was before me of nine grouse huddled together in apparent wonderment and fear. What did I do under the eircumstances? What would you have done, brother sportsman? "Given them a chance for their lives," I presume you will answer, "as any true sportsman would have done." I plead guilty, and confess that time, which flies very quickly on such an occasion, did not permit me to discuss the ethics of sportsmanship, but quick as thought the little gun came to my shoulder and the contents of two shells carried death and confusion into the happy family of a moment before. What a fluttering! Five beautiful grouse the result of the wicked act. Did I do right? Some will say no, others yes; who will decide? After putting the birds into my game bag I captured two of the remaining four, making the best day's shoot of the season.

Oct. 18.—A neighbor wished me to get her a woodchuck, which she said made a delicious dish, and I was fortunate enough to bag two, with a rabbit thrown in.

Nov. 1.—The only "blank" day of the season. Before going far, and after one miss shot, I was called back to visit a patient, and had to go without my weekly dish of grouse. Such has been my experience in the fields and woods the past season; and although my friends may say that the results were small, I feel that I have put on new life, and am better prepared for the climatic changes of a New England winter.

better prepared for the climatic changes of a New England winter.

A word relative to guns and ammunition; and if my young friends will allow me I will offer a few suggestions which may possibly be of some benefit to them. Experience has taught me that the best gun for the early part of the season, before the leaves have fallen, is a light 12-gauge, after this pattern: Have made to order, or take an ordinary 12-gauge, shorten the barrels to 22 or 24 inches, the left barrel bored straight, the right barrel a little larger than the shell chamber, or in other words bell shaped. This suggestion may seem to be rather wild in these days of "full chokebored" guns, but please bear in mind the fact that we are not going to break clay-pigeons at 40 or 50 yards, nor take long shots at ducks and geese. During September and early October grouse and woodcock are generally found in cool and shady cover, near brooks and runs, where the growth is small and dense, and where you will have to kill them inside of 25 yards if at all. With a close-shooting gun you will miss many birds that a very open-shooting gun would bring to bag. Have a light pull, not more than four pounds, and with shells loaded with 2½ drams of quick, strong powder and 1½ ounces No. 10 shot you will soon learn how to outwit the wary grouse.

bag. Have a light pull, not more than four pounds, and with shells loaded with 2½ drams of quick, strong powder and 1½ ounces No. 10 shot you will soon learn how to outwit the wary grouse.

Later in the season, when the leaves have fallen and the brooks are dry, the birds will wander about more, and may be found in larger and more open cover, often near the edge of small growth, such as white birch, pine, hemlock, and juniper, apple trees, barberry bushes, etc., and then you will need a closer shooting gun. My idea of such a gun is a 12-gauge, 28-inch barrels, 8 to 8½ pounds, right barrel straight, left barrel choked, a strong, close, hard shooter, suitable for ducks and geese at 50 or 60 yards, using 3½ or 4 drams of strong powder, and 1½ ounces No. 4 shot; or grouse at 40 yards, using 3 drams quick powder, and 1½ ounces No. 9 shot for right barrel, and No. 7 for left. With such a gun you will do good work if you hold right. You will find this part of the season the most difficult of all. Carry your gun with hammers up, stock under the arm, and barrels pointing straight ahead, or barrels resting across left arm, thumb of right hand resting on hammer, forefinger on trigger, with left hand grasping fore end, and you are ready for action and grouse. Commence operations by firing at the first and every bird you flush. This rule may not seem important, but it is all important. A habit of instantaneous action when your eye catches or your ear hears a bird, is the foundation of successful wing-shooting. And moreover, the first chance is generally the best chance. Don't wait for a better shot, it may never come. Do not be discouraged if the bird is near the ground, and your shot clip the leaves from the top of a tree directly over its head—try again. Be quickly as possible, and then be deliberate. See your bird in full view over the sight, and pull. You will be inclined to overshoot at first. If a cross shot, hold on with a steady, swinging movement of the gun, and you will hit your bird. No holding ahead unless your

ground.

Finally, my young friends, be very careful in handling your gun, and take no chances. Drop the hammers before elimbing a wall or fence, remove the shells before getting into a wagon or boat or entering a house, and never draw a gun from a wagon or boat muzzle first. It would seem that such caution must be unnecessary, but my experience in post mortem examinations and amputations, teaches me that the last fool is yet to die, or died very recently.

Be cautious and calm under all circumstances, tramp through the fields and woods all you can, and my word for it, you will thereby live longer, be happier, do more good in the world, and love mankind the better.

M. D.

# SOUTHERN SHOOTING GROUNDS.

SOUTHERN SHOOTING GROUNDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In regard to quail round Chattanooga, I would suggest that Chattanooga itself be the point to which you recommend your applicant, and have him find Joe Vance, D. J. Duffy, J. R. Ryan, and the Chattanooga Gun Club, which is composed of Boyd Ewing, F. I. Stone, Ed. Reed and others, who devote a great deal of time to the sport during the season, and who are well posted as to the best fields. The immediate vicinity of that city is pretty well hunted, but an hour or two's drive over into Dry Valley, or down into North Georgia, will bring you into plenty of sport; you can return in the evening and find good comfortable quarters, and be ready for another trip the next day. The arrival and departure of trains is very convenient; you can take the early morning train to some good point about two hours' run distant, and after seven or eight hours' shooting, return to the eity about 8 o'clock. The vieinity of Charleston, just forty miles from Chattanooga, is a glorious place, and is visited nearly every season by some Pittsburgh, Pa., gentlemen, who are usually very well satisfied. Or in the other direction Jasper, about equal distance down in Sequatchie Valley, is in the midst of the wheat fields, from which, it was reported to me a couple of years ago, while I, with others, was interested in the preservation of the game, that a "full flour burrel of birds were netted in two days," and that they were hardly missed.

Or down the line of the A. G. S. R. R. the birds are very plentiful. We were accustomed to go out in the morning to Trenton, Cloverdale, Wild Wood, etc., the stations being from five to seven miles apart We would get off at one and make our way to another by evening train time, with full bags.

I was treated last night and the night before to some good

and make our way to another by evening train time, with full bags.

I was treated last night and the night before to some good music—a pack of hounds trailing a skin through the streets of Wilmington, in full cry. We have had rain, the first in about six weeks, and to-day I met several men with gun and dogs going to the fields. Several attempts have been made at hunting, but the extreme drought made it almost impossible for the dogs to do anything.

I am told that woodcock are frequently seen flying through

the streets. Mr. A. A. McLane told me the other day of chasing one up the street that had flown against a telegraph wire and had fallen. He said that as he thought to pick it up he could see woodcock on toast for his supper, but the woodcock thought differently, and would not be picked up. Should you have inquiries concerning this locality, you might say that in the neighborhood of Ralcigh, Hillsboro and Wadesboro (I am informed) quail are very abundant. Haven't had opportunity of trying it yet, but hope to as soon as my dogs come.

J. C. L. as my dogs come.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 31.

### REMARKABLE SHOTS.

REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Last fall a friend of mine, who had been very ill and confined to his home for nearly a year, happily finding himself convalescent, concluded that he would "go a-hunting." So, with his dog and gun and young son George, he took the railroad cars for a lonely station a few miles out of the city. On alighting from the car he loaded his gun and sent George on ahead a little way to await his coming. The faithful dog soon began nosing about in a significant manner and flushed a pheasant (as we call the ruffed grouse in this part of the country). In an instant my friend fired at the bird as it darted away. "You killed it, papa," shouted the boy, as he ran to pick up a bird which he saw fall near him, and at the same time old dog Jack handsomely retrieved another one, the bird shot at, which dropped dead in quite another direction. My friend heard and saw only one bird, shot it, yet killed a brace of pheasants. Subsequently and within two hours' hunting he shot and bagged four more pheasants in as many single shots. Surely such a red-letter day's luck for one who is an ordinary shot ought to be recorded.

H.

One evening last week I shot a white crane with a Stevens pocket rifle, 18 inches. .32 short at 400 yards. (I guessed distance, as it was across the Missouri River from me.) It (the crane) measured 7 fect 2 inches from tip to tip of wings, and 5 feet 8 inches from tip of the bill to tips of toes, and weighed 13 pounds.

I once saw two prairie chickens, flying in opposite directions, meet with such force as to knock the life out of them. They struck the ground 30 feet apart and never moved after striking it. A hawk was chasing one of them, but I got the chickens before he got to them.

Arrago, Neb.

### MAINE DEER LAW.

chickens before he got to them.

MAINE DEER LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Against any legislation that would leagthen the open season for deer shooting in the Maine woods, too urgent a protest cannot be entered. That there are many who are in favor of adding September to the open season is true, but they are actuated, whether they know it or not, by the same motives that have destroyed the forest lands, depleted the waters, and nearly exterminated many of the noblest species of animals. When Maine was first settled deer were very plenty. After a time they became scarce, simply because they were hunted at any and every season without restraint. It is no argument to say that wolves had driven the deer away. Wolves had existed as long as the deer had. Thirty years ago there were not a tenth part as many deer in the neighborhood of the settlements as there are to-day. About wenty-five years ago, I remember that a guide in the Rangeley region took a party of us nearly a mile out of our way, to show us the tracks of a deer in the mud. These tracks were perhaps a week old, and yet appeared to be something unusual, even to a guide who was in the woods almost constantly. I have myself, something over twenty years ago, tended traps for months in the heart of the Maine woods and never seen a sign of a deer. In fact, the deer had become so scarce that no one thought of them, much less of hunting ly. Legislation has done the rest, and at present, it needs but a few minutes' walk in any of the wooded regions of this section to convince a person that deer are plenty. Indeed, there have been repeated instances the present season of their being seen as far out in the settlements as the norther part of Cumberland county, or within thirty-five miles of the city of Portland.

But with the increase of this noble game here, public attention is naturally called to it, and the insatiable minds of the greedy and thoughtless are full of every expedient for a wholesale destruction. One party asks to have January added to the open mont

A change in the law is needed, but it should be to shorten A change in the law is needed, but it should be to shorten the open season, so that it would not begin before Oct. 15, to allow the young deer to get larger and better able to look out for themselves. The open season should close by Dec. 15, to avoid the danger of deep snow driving the deer into their winter yards, before the protection of the law would prevent their being butchered like so many

sheep. If people would stop to think there is not one person in ten that would not rather it should be made an offense punishable by imprisonment, even to kill a deer at all, than to allow of their being utterly destroyed as they certainly will be, if those praying for a repeal of the game laws as already existing can have their way. It is a high tribute to the civilization of any State to say that by judicious protection its forests are stocked with these noble animals. For their extermination, vandalism is too mild a term.

Bridgerox, Maine.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I think your correspondent who says that fawns are able to take care of themselves by Sept. I is in error, as I have seen this fall fawns in spotted coat as late as the last of September. I belong to the class who can only get a little while off, and only at such a time as they can best be spared, still I am not in favor of placing the open season a month earlier. As to the proposition to place the open season a month earlier and by that means combine deer shooting and trout fishing at the same time, as it is sometimes urged, I think they both lad better be dropped, the deer as a month too early, and the trout as a month too late. I have seen trout at Sept. 15 full of spawn, and no sportsman should indulge in the sport after Sept. 1. I think that sportsmen around here and in Northwestern Maine are of the same mind.—.88-Caliber.

NASHUA, N. H.

RASHUA, N. H.

Editor Forest and Stream:
As the question whether September should be open or close time for large game is being agitated in this State, perhaps the following facts may be of service: On the 7th day of November, as Grant Fuller and Moses Scribner were hunting on Beaver Pond, near Tim Pond, they saw a flock of four caribou approaching on the ice. The men hid and let the game come up within a few rods. The flock consisted of a buck, a doe, a yearling and a fawn. The men first shot the doe, then the buck, then the young oncs. On skinning the doe they found her udder full of freeh milk, and there was every appearance that she was suckling her fawn. The same day they shot a doe deer, whose fawn was in company with her, and she was in the same condition—suckling her fawn. You have this for what it is worth. As it is not clearly understood whether or not our law permits sportsmen from out of the State, who are fortunate enough to kill large game legitimately, to take or send it home, I think it should be made clear allowing them to do so. G. L.

Eustis, Me., Nov. 24.

### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

The professional duck shooters on Barnegat Beach, N. J., have been very busy for the past three days with the wreck of the steamer that was on the outer bar, almost abreast of the inlet, and, therefore, little gunning has been done except by the mainland duckers. The geese and brant are showing themselves in greater numbers lately in both Tuckerton and Barnegat bays; very few of the first named deign to stop, however, and seem intent upon keeping up their southern flight. The brant likewise do not act as they formerly did, and very many flocks nowadays appear to use these old and once famous grounds as resting places only, and after a brief tarry wing their way toward the Virginia and North Carolina waters.

Canvasback ducks are plentiful at the flats below Havre de Grace, but very wild. There is an abundance of celery this season, and the ducks killed are in prime condition, and readily bring \$3 to \$3.50 per pair.

Notwithstanding the reports from Delaware and Maryland indicated a good season for quail, the shooting has by no means ceme up to the expectations of very many who selected their grounds in those States. The dryness of the weather prevented the birds from being readily found, and I am of the opinion that those who have postponed their trips until December will have better bags to report. Only last week a flight of woodcock settled on a wet cover a few miles below Philadelphia, on the New Jersey side of the river, and a number were killed. The season, judging from this and other indications, will not be an early cold one.

The "same old" flocks of snow geese have made their appearance in the Delaware River below Bombay Hook, and the fowl are using the identical meadows for feeding they resorted to last year. My informants, the crews of the oyster boats, tell me they intend to give these geese a rap when they go down the bay again, and have invited your correspondent to go along, which, unfortunately, I cannot as I can get no satisfaction how long the boats will be gone.

I hear f

Pennsylvania.—Athens, Pa., Dec. 1.—Nearly all the hunters here turned out on Thanksgiving Day for a hunt, and the woods for miles around in this vicinity echoed with the baying of hounds and the report of guns, and the poor cotton-tail found it anything but a Thanksgiving Day, for most of the hunters returned with all they could carry. Myself and two friends scored fourteen. Quite a few partridges were brought in. Quail shooting has been good here at times, but owing to the large territory for them to feed upon, and the shooting done at them, it is quite difficult to find a covey twice in the same field. One day found five coveys, and the next not a single bird on the same ground. A party returned from Sullivan county, Pa., last week with four deer, and another party started for Potter county, Pa., at the same time.—Park.

Vermont.—East Berkshirc.—We are having our usual number of grouse this fall, and plenty of gray squirrels thrown in, Our flight of ducks has been very small this fall, nothing to what it usually is. Our legislature has passed some new game laws this fall session, and I will send them to you as soon as I can get them in full.—Snip Snap.

The Addrondacks.—Meacham Lake, Nov. 17.—Robins and kingfishers were last seen Nov. 10, chipping sparrows, Nov. 18; goldfinches, Nov. 19. The white-winged snowbird has not been seen yet. I have been expecting to hear him, and then a big gale of snow.—A. R. Fuller.

Chear Guns Again.—The cheap gun dealer is perennial.

He springs up every year, usually in the fall and winter; makes a big splurge in such newspapers as will advertise his wares, and then disappears, more or less suddenly and mysteriously. The latest wonderful arm, given away to the shotgun philanthropist for a few paltry dollars, was styled the "Parker repeating shotgun." The arm was a clumsy contrivance—an old style rifle altered over into a no-style shotgun, by a concern which attempted to palm it off by stealing the established name and reputation of the well-known Parker shotgun, made by Parker Brothers. The latter firm, not submitting to the dishonest imposition and jealous of the fair fame of their gun, very properly brought suit against the piratical concern and have succeeded in winding it up, at least temporarily. One of the New York daily papers of Dec. 2, reports: "Two shotguns lay across Justice Duffy's desk in the examination room of the Tombs yesterday afternoon. Charles E. Parker swore that Henry A. Hayden, under a pretended partnership with Charles R. Parker, was selling cheap guns made from old Spencer rifles and calling them Parker guns. At a previous examination, Charles R. Parker swore that be had entered into copartnership with Hayden. Justice Duffy asked to see the articles of copartnership, and Parker was to produce them yesterday. Parker testified yesterday that he had given them te his counsel, Morris A. Tyng, and they had been mislaid when Tyng's office was swept. However, in view of this prosecution, witness said he had dissolved the partnership with Hayden and had published notice of that fact, Lawyer Neville produced a decision of Justice Van Hoesen, granting an injunction to restrain Parker & Hayden from advertising their Parker gun. Justice Van Hoesen, said he was satisfied that the sole object of the pretended partnership was to give Hayden a pretext for doing business for himself under the name of Parker & Co., in order to rid himself of a lot of cheap rifles altered into shot

cheap vifles altered into shotguns. Justice Duffy said he would decide the case on Friday."

The Fate of "Tom" Nichols.—Dec. 2.—Editor Forest and Stream: I inclose clipping from a local Maine paper, which was called to my attention to-day, and which constitutes all the information I have of the fate of old Tom Nicholas, or "Nichols," his letters to me are signed. If you have further particulars, would it not interest many readers of Forest and Stream to have you publish them? From the date of the paper, I should judge the "Tucsday" night to be two weeks ago to-day (Nov. 18).—A. P. Jr. The clipping reads as follows: "The details of what will perhaps prove to be the most awful tragedy in the history of Piscataquis county, are told by one of the participants, Charles Nicholas, who was arrested at Dover Saturday, while on his way home at Oldtown, and that is all that is known of the affair at this time. Thomas Nicholas and his son Charles, are two Penobscot Indians, who live at Kineo during the summer scason as guides. Last Monday they started on a hunting and trapping expedition to the head of the lake, and Tucsday met John Bridge, also a guide and teamster at the Winnegamock House, Northeast Carry. They all drank some and then went to the West Branch House, about two miles distant, where they procured more liquor. During the evening while playing cards. Bridge struck young Nicholas and knocked him down, and said: "Don't rise or I will kill you," and then struck him again with a pair of boots, rendering him senseless. When he recovered consciousness he saw the dead body of Bridge in the kitchen, where it had been dragged from the office, was being laid out by Bridge's brother, an employe at the hotel. Nicholas inquired for his father, and the brother of the dead man told him "not to worry for his father, as he was cared for." All of his father, and the brother of the dead man told him "not to worry for his father afterward, and the supposition at present is that Nicholas, Sr., shot Bridge, and was then himself sho

New York.—Binghampton, Nov. 29.—Rabbits in this section are very plenty. Partridges are quite numerous in the hills about three miles south of the city, but very wild. Few mallards have been shot on the Susquehanna as yet. Hunters report foxes as plenty. Quail are scarce; however, I found a covey of sixteen one day last week. If the sportsmen of the "Parlor City" would take measures to stop the unlawful use of ferrets in hunting rabbits, it would be something to their advantage. None but pot-hunters stoop to such unsportsmanlike ways of bagging game.—W. B. L.

New Hampshire.—Colebrook, Dec.1.—The flight of Arctic birds are with us much in advance of other seasons. There has not been snow enough to give the still-hunter a chance at his way of getting venison. Less than one inch of snow now. Hawk owls came three weeks ago in greater numbers than ever known before. Farmers' sons have been killing them all over the country. Grouse are abundant and deer very numerous. The summer and autumn hunting of large game in this State amounts to no more than five moose, no caribon and twenty deer.—Ned Norton.

THE GAME GOES TO MARKET.—Ballston, N. Y.—Most of the game in this vicinity is shot in the Saratoga season, so when the law is off we can get but few birds. Ducks are wild and hard to get. I have killed a few shelldrakes, coots and widgeons. Rabbits are reported plenty. A good rabbit snow is now falling. Wild geese are in the lakes in small numbers, but not cnough to go shooting for, however. A few foxes have been killed, and they are quite numerous.—A. C. J.

A Big Pot Shot.—Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 28.—F. B. Fisher, of this place, killed twenty-one teal duck with two barrels on St. John's River, near Sanford, on Thanksgiving Day, and he says if he had fine shot he could have doubled the number. Mr. Fisher heads the list among our champion duck shots.—Woodcock.

Lonewood, Fla., Nov. 27.—Quail are abundant. A few deer haunt the old hunting ground. Turkeys still gobble in the hammock at the proper season.—L. F.

MENOMONIE, Wis., Nov. 26.—There are yet good opportunities for deer shooting about here, and oecasionally a bear is eaught napping. Too many shooters, both hunters and trap shots; rely on the size of their gun rather than upon its balance and their ability to handle it with ease—B. A. E.

Nebraska.—Arago, Richardson County, Nov. 25.—Not many ducks and geese here this season. Quall are more plentiful than for the past few years. Rabbits are too thick; so are the wolves.—J. T. L.

# Sea and River Hishing.

# LANDLOCKED SALMON IN MAINE.

LANDLOCKED SALMON IN MAINE.

WITH the month of October, the attention of many persons was again directed to the landlocked salmon in the tributaries of Long and Sebago lakes, in Cumberland county, Maine. Before the fall season, it is safe to say, that the large fish of this species rarely leave the deep waters of the lakes. When they do take to the streams, with the exception of the feeding grounds in the spring and early summer, it seems to be wholly for the sake of depositing their spawn in shoal and running water. The salmon seem to take to the large streams first, sometimes as early as the last days of September, but in the smaller streams they have not appeared in any numbers, of late years, before Nov. 1. The water is then iey cold, and the fish, exhausted by the process of reproduction, have no possible means of protecting themselves, as the following incidents will show:

About a week ago two gentlemen, in company with the writer, went to Rodger's Brook to look for salmon. This brook, it will be remembered, is the same stream in which the monster landlocked salmon was found dead a few years ago. It is a small brook at all essens, flowing into Long Lake, one of the Sebago chain. At this time of the year all the water in it would be earried by a pipe five inches in diameter. Reaching the brook at least a mile from the lake, it was followed for some distance with no sign of fish other than a few minnows and an occasional brook trout. At length a waving of the water was noticed in a small pool which was closely seanned. No fish were seen, however, and the party were about turning away when the writer took hold of some alkler branches that dipped in the pool, and to the ends of which a small patch of ice was adhering. At the movement of these branches that dipped in the pool, and to the ends of which a small patch of ice was pushed away and showed the fish lying on a small bed of sand, in water not over eight inches deep. A few rods further down the stream another salmon, only a little smaller than the first

could not have taken out of the water in his hands without even getting his feet wet. All of them were females, as the entire absence of the hook, which is on the under jaw of the males, would indicate.

A day or two after the writer again visited the same stream and found nearly all the fish before seen, or apparently the same ones, in about the same positions. Thirteen fish in all were counted in about the same space as the eight that were seen before. One of these was a male and the only male fish seen in the whole number. It weighed about eight pounds, and was the largest specimen with one exception. This one was a fish but little short of the remarkable. It was lying on the sandy bottom of a little pool, not wide enough for the fish to turn in without doubling, and hardly deep enough to float it. The writer first measured the length of the fish and found it to be nearly twenty-nine inches. Then turning the fish upon one side the depth was measured, and found to be seven and one-third inches. There was no means of weighing it as the pocket balance could do nothing with such a weight; but by cubing the measurements and comparing with those of other fish of known weight, the weight of this one must have been about sixteen pounds. These proportions might not appear wonderful if whales were under consideration, but when it is a fish of such royal dignity and natural gaminess as the landlocked salmon, found in water not six inches deep and suffering itself to be handled without a struggle, the story seems but little short of the marvellous. The true sportsman who has had a struggle in the open season with one of these fish at the end of his line while in its full vigor, can hardly believe the transformation when he sees one of the same species placed of its own accord in such shallow water, allowing itself to be touched at pleasure.

But there is a despicable feature about the advent of the landlocked salmon in these streams. Their coming is watched for by a set of unprincipled gluttons, and only a small part of

Shortly after the communication relating to the 25-pound salmon found dead in Rodger's Brook appeared in the Boston Merald a year ago, a correspondent of a New York journal, signing himself "H. H. T.," indulged in some comments of his own in the latter publication. In these he styled the writer of the previous article "The Ananias of the Boston Merald," disputed the weight of the fish as given in the Herald," disputed the weight of the fish as given in the Herald, and especially tried to ridicule the statements made in regard to the hook upon the underjaw of that specimen, by which, being hung upon a stake, it was carried. For the benefit of "H. H. T." it may be said that the published statements in regard to that fish were strictly true, and that if he will come out from behind his initials, he can have the proof by the word of several gentlemen, to no one of whom he would care to give the epithet of "Ananias." One thing he has accomplished, however, he has shown himself to be as ignorant of the fish in question as he is of the attitude of a gentleman. He did not believe in the existence of the hooked jaw of the Salmo family at breeding time.

Yesterday two gentlemen, interested in preserving the salmon which have ascended Rodger's Brook to spawn, called upon Fish Warden Mead, of Bridgton, and got him to go with them and dip out all the land-locks they could find and carry them back to the lake from which they had come to deposit their young in safe waters. There were but two left, and these are probably all which will reach the lake this fall after spawning. The rest—all the noble fish mentioned above—have been globbled by the fish thieves, who are satisfied with a landlocked salmon or trout worn out by the labors of reproduction and too weak to return to the lake. The water has been very low this fall, a condition unfavorable to the fish, but favorable to the fish, but favorable to the fish but favorable to the fish out favorable to the fish out favorable to the fish out favorable are being enforced, it may

been at work.

Excellent work was done three years ago in bringing the robbers, who strip the spawning beds of trout in this vicinity, to justice, but we need more of it. We also need public sentiment to enforce our game and fish laws. Men and boys who will pitch such noble game fish out of the water with sticks, when they are completely exhausted from the process of spawning, should be made to look upon such a deed as a erime against the State, as well as an act of indeent cruelty. Then the people who are willing to eat the fish when in such a condition—well they are not epicures to say the least.

Brington.

# A JUNE TROUT.

A JUNE TROUT.

In many hours of wakefulness and fatigue during a busy professional life, I have found much consolation in inspecting the creels of older and better fishermen, so enticingly displayed in the pages of the Forest and Stream. I bring no ereel from swift mountain streams, but a twenty-seven-ineb basket of fresh, cool moss from the lake shore, out of which I hope to lay before you my catch of early June at the head of Lake Mollychunkamunk.

Did you ever spin with a minnow for Rangeley brook trout? Never? Well, come with me, my good friend, and I'll give you a new sensation. And please leave all your coarse tackle at home. A seven-ounce, seven-foot split bamboo, No. 3 Carlisle bend, two hundred feet of very small enamelled line, single salmon gut, six-foot leader with four small swivels in it, and a first-class multiplier with a drag, and we'll furnish the rest. Flies? No. Minnows? No. Nothing more, nothing less than a shiner two inches in length should be your lure. Put your hook twice through his jaws to keep your snell from slipping. Once diagonally through his shoulders and then down along his spine, bringing the point out with the bend well displayed just in front of his tail. Draw enough on the snell to curve his quivering body just a little, and let him into the water; he'll live and spin just below the surface, six inches is enough; sealed is his fate and that finny trout near by; both are yours.

"Come, Rob, we might as well be on the water as on shore, and as I never eaught anything from the porch, let's put out again."

Rob shook his head. It was nearly noon, the wind, blow-

spin just below the surface, six inches is enough; sealed is his fate and that finny trout near by; both are yours. "Come, Rob, we might as well be on the water as on shore, and as I never eaught anything from the porch, let's put out again."

Rob shock his head. It was nearly noon, the wind, blowing a half gale up the lake, with a sweep of five miles, had raised a lumpy, trying water to row in, but Rob never turned a deaf ear when fish were in fine prospect. So he rolled up his sleeves, launched the boat, and soon, clear from the float, I had sixty feet of line astern, and we pulled across the point within stone's throw of Birch Lodge. Quickly there eame a jar of the rod as if bottem had been made fast to, and a whizzing reel and a rod well nigh doubled, denied the inanimate and made positive the fish.

"See him go!" Eighty feet—a hundred feet—and with his eye on the fast-running reel, Rob twitehed the boat about and pulled furiously in the direction marked by the slender line. Only after more than one hundred and twenty feet had run out did the boat gain headway enough for me to take up the needful slaek. Then eame the tug, first across in a long circle, the line, whistling and cutting the waves with a swish, then toward us, now shaking his wicked head high in air, and again plunging deep into the lake, too well "struck" to gain freedon, this noontide, unexpected Salmo fontinalis fought his fight for liberty.

Ten, twenty, thirty minutes went by. Rob, master of boatcraft in the rapids or in a sea-way, never spoke, but held the nose of his Indian-rock right in the teeth of the gale. I shook, the boat shook, again and again the fish shook savagely; Rob only was steady. Like cords his veins stood out, and his hard, obedient hands played the boat like a toy to every surge and run of the fish. "He's a big one, Doctor; don't press him too hard; may tear out;" and Rob pushed the boat backward down the wind as the fish made another run, as if for the river three miles away.

Were we never to get at him? Yes, the rod

when with all the strain I dared give my rigging I gave the fish the butt, and inch by inch drew him on. When within landing distance he slowly turned on his side, his deep red belly, his silver-edged fins, his grand outline all in sight. Rob twitched nervously, and, eatching a full view of our game, stood aghast, helpless for the moment to net him, erying out, "He's a hundred years old!"

I missed him. Off he went like a frightened flash. Whiz went the reel; and then another struggle, until at last, well on his side, he took the net and was safely landed; and I slumped in the boat chair; the only part of my equipment not used up was the boat, and that was almost ashore, drifting for a place, to rest on the roeks. We put our prize in the fishear, and six days afterward, when taken out and killed, he weighed 9½ pounds on a Fairbanks scale. He was worth the fight. He was the only fish in many long days of that most successful sport with Rob as guide, that ever provoked him to open his mouth.

Enough of this, my good friend.

To summarize my eatch, (ah, but I'd like to tell you of one 5½-pound trout taken just in front of the lodge on a six-ounce rod, after a tussle of nearly an hour one sunny morning) the weights were: One of 9½ pounds, one of 6½ pounds, two of 6½ pounds, one of 5½ pounds.

I make no mention of smaller fish other than to give their name, it was legion. A 27-inch basket would not more than

pounds, one of 3½ pounds, one of 3 pounds. Total cen, weight 56½ pounds.

I make no mention of smaller fish other than to give their name, it was legion. A 27-inch basket would not more than pack the longest. The largest fish was an inch shorter than one of the 6-pound fish. These fish were mostly caught at dusk during three days, after the wind had set strong and hard up the lake the earlier part of the day.

I am already in anticipation enjoying the pleasure I shall have in steering you, with Rob Hewey, my Andover guide (and a better and truer man cannot be found there), at the oars, slowly across the head of the lake, when the south wind blows and the roughened waters mask your line.

Will you come? The tender green of the new leaves on birch and poplar will rest your eyes, and some old "mossback" a hundred years old will fill your piscatorial soul to repletion.

N. E. W.

BOSTON, NOV. 28, 1884.

# TROUTING ON THE BIGOSH.

THE START.

TROUTING ON THE BIGOSH.

THE START.

JUST why the Colonel wished me to leave New York on that evening boat, meet his son Jack and take him along in the morning, has never been clearly explained. As the Doctor would not join us on the stream for a week afterward, and the Colonel would be behind Jack and I some two days, there seemed no other reason than a desire to get Jack off in the country during his June vacation. This was the only reasonable solution arrived at after several days of hard guessing on the riddle. The canned goods and other provisions had been shipped, and with a few toilet necessities wedged into the creel among the tackle, creel on shoulder and rod in hand, I started across town through by streets, making a short cut for the steamer. Just what trains of thought were running, or whether I was in that beatific condition of Irving's old Dutch skipper who, hand on helm, was thinking of nothing in the past, the present, or the future, is now impossible to say.

It was still broad daylight and while the roar of traffic on the great avenueshad abated, there was a rush of pedestrians on all thoroughfares. It was not late enough for vice and crime to stalk abroad; and if a friend asks why they, more than others, should "stalk," he will be bidden "go-to, thou art thical." "Stalking abroad" is practical; it hath both the flavor of majesty and savors of the sneak; it is so far above the slang of "pungling down town" that no apology is necessary for its use, therefore it may be repeated that the aforesaid combination had not stalked. Right on a corner laming signs informed the wayfarer that the very largest schooners of beer could be obtained for the insignificant sum of five cents, and the placards gave a realistic sketch of a son of Tantalus, the Plurygian king, who was condemned to perpetual thirst, elimbing a ladder to get at the top of this famous "schooner," a thin small voice pleaded: "Mister, please give me a penny to fill me mother's growler.\* I had six cents and I lost one o' them down a gratin

\*Originally "growler" was applied by city tramps to the empty fruit cans into which they emptied stale beer from the kegs on the sidewalk. This act was termed "working the growler," but the word now covers, in low life, any receptacle for beer.

drop a mite to poor wretches to whom life brought no holiday, and he was taken to task for it.

The walk to the boat was occupied in reflections on the incidents narrated. Poor woman, perhaps she had once been comfortable and respected, and now her path was downward without a break. But what of the child? My dog has apparently a better future than she, and is certainly better cared for in the present. Born to an estate which no effort of hers can raise her from, and worst of all, she does not seem to be aware of her misery, the most hopeless of all conditions. She accepts the situation and looks upon it as a natural one. Perchance, some years from now, when she is prematurely old by dissipation, some little barefoot child of hers will plead with the wayfarer for a penny to fill her "growler," while the miserable mother will only regard it as a duty which she in turn had performed for her parent. The steamer's bell broke the reverie, and after depositing rods and tackle in the stateroom, a stroll forward revealed an angling friend enjoving a cigar under the awning. We blew our clouds together, and talked of fishing of all kinds and in all places that we knew of, when he asked:

"Where are you bound for now, up on the Bigosh again?"

Bigosh you've guessed it, can't you imagine that I might be going somewhere clse? Where do you drop your flies this month?"

"A little business calls me away now, but next week a friend and I will start for Mackinaw, up through the

this month?"

"A little business calls me away now, but next week a friend and I will start for Mackinaw, up through the northern peninsula of Michigan, to Ontanagon, around by Duluth, and thence by canoe down some of those small streams into the Mississippi River, fishing all the way, that is, if we find it practicable to strike the head waters of some stream like the St. Croix, and it proves to be navigable. This will be a pleasant trip and will consume two months. Some day I will write it up for FOREST AND STREAM if it proves to be as interesting as we expect. By the way, where is the Bigosh?"

"That stream," I answered, "is one of the main tributaries of the Great Jimminy, and rises near Gewhilliken, from which place we take sole-leather conveyance to the stream. If you should chance to get within a hundred miles of our camp, come and see his."

If you should chance to get within a hundred miles of our camp, come and see us."

I then unburded my mind to him concerning the misery that I had met and could not relieve, in fact, could only temporarily alleviate it, in one case with pennies which might go for bread after the growler was filled, and in the other with fuel in the probable shape of gin. He was surprised that a second thought should be given to this matter, and intimated that he thought me too case-hardened to notice so common a thing as squalid, wretched poverty in the city. "You can't help it," said he, "they are born to it, bred to it, and undoubtedly like it."

"All the worse," said I, and after bidding him good night, and between that time and morning, when I saw Jack's cheerful, boyish face light up with recognition on the dock, I heard in the half conscious condition that passes for sleep in a stateroom near the engine, a thin, plaintive voice, whining, "Please, Mister, give me a penny to fill me mother's growler, I dropped one through the grating and she'll beat me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en the me when I get home," and I said with Lear: "O, I have ta'en the me when I get home," and

# TAKING SHAD WITH THE FLY.

IN our issue of Nov. 20 we made the statement that in no other river in America besides the Connectiont has there been more than occasional, and perhaps accidental, capture of a shad with hook and line. We knew that the Connection is the river that anglers go to for shad fishing, and that we had seen many of them taking shad there. In the absence of records from other rivers we made the assertion given above, which some of our correspondents very kindly correct. It is evident that one of our correspondents has made better use of the records contained in the former volumes of Forest and Stream than we did, for we did not take the trouble to look up all that has been written on the subject.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read with some amusement the article in your paper for Nov. 20, 1884; also your editorial comments touching the same. The statements therein contained are so at variance with well-established facts, and my own experience, that I beg to call your attention to the following:

In the very first number of Forest and Stream, page 13, appears a paragraph evidently written by Mr. Hallock, then editor. He says: "Fly-fishing for shad was a favorite amusement of ours a dozen years ago in the Savannah River."

amusement of ours a dozen years ago in the Savannah River."

If you will also turn to Forest and Stream, Vol. II., page 172, you will find that the late Thaddeus Norris also speaks of their capture with bait on the Schuylkill, etc., etc. I have captured vast quantities of shad in the Potomac River, near this city, in September and October, a very small live minnow being used as bait. At one season (in the latter part of 1878, I think) enormous quantities were taken in this manner by anglers fishing from the south end of the Long Bridge, some specimens being apparently nearly full grown; the majority, however, being only about four or five inches in length. I at first doubted their identity, but upon submitting some specimens to the Smithsonian authorities, was informed that they were genuine shad.

During the summer months I devote much time to flyfishing in this vicinity, white perch and sunfish being the game sought after, and I am frequently annoyed by having the shad, not two inches in length, greedily seizing the flies. I have frequently augled with the fly for large shad, but have never been successful. This I attribute to two causes—first, the scarcity of the fish; and, second, to the fact that the natural facilities which enable them to be readily caught in this manner in the Counceticut River do not prevail here.

I could furnish other facts if necessary, but think the foregoing sufficient to upset the theory that "on uo other river in America (except the Connecticut) has there been more than an occasional, and perhaps an accidental, capture of a shad with hook and line."

Washington, D. C.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
You are mistaken regarding the Conneceicut River being the only one producing shad that will take a fly or bait. Ten years ago several friends and myself first took shad at the dam at Birmingham, on the Housatonic River, with both flics and bait. I have used worms, minnow, shrimp, and flies, and on all of these baits I have caught not one or two fish by accident, but dozens of shad from half a pound to four pounds, and it is quite a common thing for persons living in the vicinity of Eirmingham to eatch shad in the same manner.

A. J. H.

manner. Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 22

#### ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The introduction of his peculiar style of casting, by Mr.

II. L. Leonard, in the fly-casting tournament, held under the
anapcies of the State Sportsmen's Association, at Niagara
Plats, in 1882, and since geografly followed in the fly-cast
and a tendency, and I may say, has completely revolutionlaced the real objects, aims and rules of the tournament
is conducted under the rules of the tournament
se conducted under the rules of the sociation. Under
those rules, only members of sportsmens' cluts, regulary or
ganized, and amembers of the State association could participate. It was a media of the State association could participate. It was a media of the state association could participate. It was a the state of the state association could participate. It was a the state of the state association with the state of the state association and the state association that the state of the state association that the state of the state association and the state association that the state of the state association that the state of the state association that the state of the state of

pose. Rods handicapped so that any angler can enter any contest with the rod he uses when he "goes fishing." All contestants to east from a bridge or float sufficiently far from shore that they may east in any direction. And with rules under which all contestants will stand upon their merits as anglers. Then shall we interest the angling fraternity and to this end. anglers. To this end.

anglers. Then shall we interest the angling fraternity and to this end.

The laws of nearly, or quite all the States prohibit the taking of any game fish in inland waters in any manner (except for propagation or stocking depleted waters) except with hook and line. Our game constables, who are charged with the duty of seeing that the laws are obeyed, are few, far between, and human. Fishermen, who fish for meat, will often resort to illegal means to take a big 'un, rather than go without his meat. While the angler, who casts his fly for the enjoyment he obtains rather than the ponnds of fish he may take, acts as a fish warden also, and that he may now and then have added to his pleasure of easting his fly in quiet nooks, the occasional variety of hooking a fish, will do all that lies in his power to stop the illegal taking of fish; and not only that, but he will, by force of example, get others to try his method, and in a few years a host of anglers will spring up, creating a public opinion that will effectually enforce our laws, and then we may hope to see many of our now depleted streams restocked, and soon teeming again with finny denizens, where we may, of au aftennoon, without, as now, going miles by rail and buckboard, hope to cast our flies to some purpose other than that of practice.

IRA WOOD.

### A LIGHT BAIT-ROD.

A LIGHT BAIT-ROD.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your correspondent "W. G.," of Springfield, Mass., in your issue of Oct. 16, asks for the experience of any angler using light rods. I have used during the past season a split bamboo rod weighing 5½ ounces. It has a solid reel-scat, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, below the hand. With reel-bands the rod would weigh about 4½ ounces. It is 8 feet 6 inches in length and is made in two sections of equal length. Each section is made of four strips of bamboo and the rod is nearly square. The sides are not quite flat, but slightly round, having the same curve as the original stock from which they were cut. The corners are slightly rounded off.
The rod has given good satisfaction in bait-fishing for black bass. It is very strong and elastic and handles pleasantly

off.

The rod has given good satisfaction in bait-fishing for black bass. It is very strong and elastic and handles pleasantly even with a one-ounce sinker daugling at the eud of the line. It keeps its shape well, and when held horizontally does not show much of a downward curve. It is more clastic than a three-section rod, and will make a long cast with less exertion than is required with a heavier rod. For playing a two-pound black bass it is all that is required; a heavier rod could not do it better. I believe it would give the best of satisfaction in handling fish of more than twice that weight, but cannot speak from experience, not having had the pleasure of hooking any monsters the past seasan.

In very swift currents where a sinker of 1½ ounces and upward would be required, I think a heavier rod would give better satisfaction; also where the bottom is very rocky, and how yon get fast on an average nine times in ten cases, the long heavy rods will answer better, as they enable you to make hard pulls in different directions; but for the legitimate use of a bait-rod, such as casting and playing a game fish of moderate weight, I consider the above described rod preferable to the heavy one. A three-section rod must be heavier to have the same strength and elasticity.

E. A. Imopold.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 27, 1884.

# SMALL FLIES.

SMALL FLIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your article and Mr. Prime's letter to Mr. Marston in reference to small flies, in Forest and Stream of Oct. 6, recalls the following experience:
In Vermont, near where I spent last and the previous five summers' vacations, is a pond of above five aeres extent, owned by a farmer, who very kindly gave me permission to fish there, and as it contains some large trout, I have cach summer enjoyed some pleasant afternoons there fishing. The only times I fished there this summer there happened to be no wind, and in consequence the water was like glass, and, the sun being out clear and bright, I rigged my east with the finest of drawn gut leaders and flies fully as small as those Mr. Marston sent over. Mr. Harris showed them to me before he sent them to Mr. Prime.
I cast with the small flies until I became discouraged; so, just for the novelty, I put on for a tail fly one tied with a small loop at the head, a bass fly tied on a No. 4 sproat hook, and before making a cast I thought its own weight would break the leader It seemed absurd to loop so large a fly on such a leader, but I lengthened out the line, and when the fly dropped about sixty feet from the boat a trout rose, the first that afternoon, and missed; rose again, was hooked and landed, and by careful fishing I caught three more on the large fly, all of an average of 1½ pounds.
I tried the same tactics five times after that and each time with the same result, although I never caught more than four trout in an afternoon. Now, in future, when small flies fail I shall try larger, even if there is no ripple, and perhaps if a fine leader is used they may be found the most successful for some waters.

C. G. Levisox.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

# LONG-DISTANCE CASTING.

I WISH to say a word in favor of long casting, especially as some anglers speak and write so disparagingly of it, declaring it impossible to hook a fish at any very great dis-

declaring it impossible to hook a fish at any very great distance, etc.

Last spring, Mr. T. B. Mills, Mr. Harry Prichard and I, went for a day's fishing to a pond in which, Mr. Prichard told us before we started, that the trout, if any, were a great distance from shore; in fact, in the middle of the pond where the channel was.

When we prepared to fish, Mr. Prichard started his line out with the "Wye cast," for which he is so famous, and which a great many anglers who cannot cast in that way, claim must scare the fish, because the fly is the last thing to touch the water, and after five or six throws he succeeded in getting out at least eighty feet of line, and to the surprise of both Mr. M. and myself, a trout rose, and in a very short time Mr. Prichard hooked six but landed only four, two escaping while being reeled in. The four trout weighed about six pounds. I believe Mr. Prichard sent one or two of them to Dr. Fisher at the time he was so ill last spring.

Mr. Mills and I did not have a rise, for the reason that at

the time we were not able to get our flies to where the trout were. This experience convinced me that under some circumstances, to reach and catch the fish, that long casts are absolutely necessary, and are successful even if several throws are required to be made before the desired spot is reached, and that as the old adage says, "It is the longest pole that gets the persimmon."

C. G. Levison.

Brooklen, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1884.

### PORPOISES AND BLACKFISH.

PORPOISES AND BLACKFISH.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Happening up at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, on Monday, Nov. 17, I saw a sight never before witnessed by the oldest fisherman. A great school of the small whales known as "blackfish" and porpoises came in sight. Boats were manned, and almost the entire school was driven ashore, amounting to 1480 blackfish and 117 porpoises. Such a struggling mass of life was wonderful, and the town of Wellfleet was in high glee. The blackfish lay as thick as the fingers on a man's hand for a distance of over four hundred feet, and the oldest fishermen said that they never saw over 500 together before. There were nearly 100 boats of all sizes around the school before it was stranded. Each keel boat drew one share, and each dory drew half a share. A woman, Mrs. Hillyer, claimed a share because the school was landed on her premises. The catch will net the people here over \$1,800. The blubber was stripped off and taken to Provincetown, where it was steamed. One young blackfish, eighteen inches long, came into the world by the Cæsarian operation; it was red in color. The catch was a perfect windfall for this little place.

Poke-o'-Meonshine.

Large Black Bass.—Sanford, Fla., Nov. 22.—Mr. Al. Spear of this place, owner of the celebrated Spear orange grove of five acres, which yields annually from \$18,000 to \$22.000, in company with Mr. Grace, took 135 black bass between sun up and sun down on Friday the 20th, on the St. John's River, five miles above Sanford. The fish were all taken with two of Hill's baits. The said spinners I sold Mr. Spear the evening before. I saw the fish in Mr. Spear's boat on his return and weighed the largest, which tipped the scales at 14 pounds 6 ounces, the smallest weighed 1½ pounds, there must haac been 75 that would weigh from 5 to 8 pounds. Mr. S. showed me his forefingers which were cut to the bone from the line. Bass bave just begun to take the spinner and fly as the river is lowering, thus carrying the fish from the plains to the river and creeks. This may seem a big fish story, but, nevertheless, true, as the most of our town people and visitors will certify to its truth.—C.-A. Loud.

Reel-Plates and Seats.—The agitation of the question of having the cross bars on all reels of a standard size, by the National Rod and Reel Association, has done much good in the way of attracting the attention of manufacturers to the evil of having reels fit only the rods made by the same firm. Most of the city makers have adopted the standard of the Association. A new style of reel-seat has been put on the market and will be found in our advertising columns. This will hold firmly the smallest or largest reel made. We have seen it and have been greatly pleased with it. With this seat it seems impossible that any sized reel could slip off the rod, or even become loose.

# Hishculture.

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.—Caledonia, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Every fall a number of experienced employes of the State hatchery at Mumford are sent to Lake Huron and other upper lakes to gather spawn of the salmon trout from the spawning beds in those waters. The fishing for spawn is attended with much danger and hardship, owing to the violent storms of wind and snow that prevail on the upper lakes during the spawning season. Usually the fishermen return with 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 eggs, which are hatched at the Mumford ponds, and the fry distributed in the spring among the waters of the State adapted to salmon trout. This season, however, the storms were so much more violent than usual on Lake Huron that the Mumford fishermen have returned with only 1,000,000 eggs. Many nets were lost. They report that the fishermen sent out by the United States Fish Commission and the State of Michigan to gather salmon trout spawn fared badly, as they were unable to secure any spawn, and during a storm one of their boats was swamped and four of the fishermen drowned. The superintendent of the Mumford hatchery says that with the spawn of the tame salmon trout in the State ponds, and the fry the 1,000,000 wild eggs will yield, the supply of fry for State waters next year will be ample. Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In consequence of the stoppage of out-door work, the Long Island papers have stated that all work here has been suspended. On the contrary, the hatching seasonhas just begun. Preparations have been made for hatching salmon in greater quantity than last year, when half a million were turned out. Also from one to two millions of whitefish, 100,000 Rangeley trout, brook trout, German trout, etc. The salt water department is prepared for the eggs of codifish and tomcods in such quantities as may be obtainable, while any other sea fish which may be found spawning will receive attention.

SUCCESSFUL TROUT CULTURE.—General R. U. Sherman, Commissioner of Fisheries of New York, writes of the success of the Bisby Club (Adirondacks) in a private letter to a friend, from which we are permitted to extract the following: "Our success at Bisby assures me that we shall in time be able to get all the sparvn we need from the wild trout. At last accounts from there they had 100,000 brook trout eggs on the trays from trout taken within twenty rols of the hatchery, and there are many spawning beds yet untouched. Remember, this is at a lake where prior to 1877 a brook trout had never been known."

SALMON CULTURE IN MAINE.—The Belfast Republican says: "Business is brisk at the Orland Salmon Works. About fifty salmon were turned loose in the river, instead of being confined at Dead Brook, as usual, hoping they might be taken this fall for shipping purposes. Most of them have been seeured and the eggs taken. Mr. Chas. G. Atkins is giving his personal attention to this business this season. Mr. Harry Buck, who has superintended these matters for several years, has gone to Grand Lake to the salmon works there."

IMPORTATION OF FISHES.—Three cans of paradise fish (Macropodus) were recently sent from Berlin to the following addresses: Prof. S. F. Baird, Washington, D. C.; Mr. A. F. v. Braun, 362 Waper street, Brooklyn; Mr. H. Atkelon, 15 North Meridan street, Indianapolis, Ind. The cans lay on the wharf at Hoboken for nearly a week, and finally the agent of the steamship line sent them to Mr. E. G. Blackford, Futton Market. The fish were all dead except a few in the can for Prof. Baird.

BLACK BASS FOR STOCKING WATERS.—There is a constant demand for black bass delivered alive near New York eity, which no one seems to be able to supply. Occasionally Mr. Annin or Mr. Stone advertises, tiffese fish but their stock is soon exhausted. We have repeated inquiries for them, and have put some inquirers on the track of getting a few. Mr. B. G. Blackford, of Fuiton Market, tells us that he has many inquiries from persons owning private ponds who wish to buy them, and that he would engage a thousand fish at once if he knew where to get them. It seems as if some one would undertake to supply this demand, which is a constant one, and would be remunerative. At present we do not know who has a single black bass to dispose of.

CALIFORNIA TROUT IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—
Meacham Lake, N. Y., Nov. 17.—We had a quiet call from R.
U. Sherman a few weeks ago, while on his trip of investigation as to an Adirondack hatchery. I was very much pleased
to hear his sensible talk in regard to the matter, and think the
Commission has acted wisely in putting the matter in his
hands. He gave us no idea of what his decision would be in
regard to location. He was very much interested in my work
here, and was very much pleased at sight of the California
trout, fifteen months old, grown in wild waters, saying it was
larger than he expected. As my health will not allow me to
work in the water, I had nothing new to show him in the
hatching boxes.—A. R. FULLER.

# The Bennel.

# FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19,—Third Bench Shov of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1855.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry Association, Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shute, Secretary.

Feb. 1 to 11, 1855.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1855. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt street.

Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1930. Chas. Hatter, Secretary, we street.

Jan. 10 to 14, 1885.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans,
La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln. Superintendent.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick
Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary,
St. Johns, N. B.

March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superiorendent.

cinant Sportsman's Club, Cincinnatt, U. Charles Match., tendent.
March 18, 19 and 20, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven
Kennel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club,
Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street,
Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.
FIELD TRIALS.

Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Dec. 8—Sixth Annual Trials of the National American Kennel Club at Canton, Miss. D. Bryson, Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

Dec. 45.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

#### CONCERNING DOGS AND CLUBS.

Dec. 16.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Centon, Miss. Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

\*\*CONCERNING DOGS AND CLUBS.\*\*

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream;\*\*

Tempus fugit. It is more than five months since Mr. John W. Munson, in a very polite letter, informed the readers of this paper that the pointer bitch Lily was a "mongrel." There would have been a decided disturbanee in the doggy world but for one thing—Mr. Munson signed the letter. That was where he made the mistake, though it saved such men as the Messrs. Orgill, Mr. Steel and others the trouble of replying. They had the Bang Bang letters before them, and these were voted a sufficient reply to anything Mr. Munson might write or say to the public. Mr. T. B. Dorscy, the well-known Maryland enthusiast, took a different view of the question. He belongs to the legal profession, and he argues that when a man be discharging his duty faithfully had he not called on Mr. Munson to "explain" or "stand convicted of something infinitely worse than falsehood."

It now appears that Mr. Munson was, at the outset, fully aware that he did not possess one grain of evidence to support him in his sweeping charge. Mr. Dorsey appears to have known this also, for he kept firing at Mr. Munson until people began to wonder whether that worthy really did exist in the flesh or not. But notwithstanding Mr. Dorsey's repeated calls for "evidence" or "apology," Mr. Munson falled to discover within himself the manifiness to furnish either one or the other. He told us that Maxim is Maxim, and that Meteor is Meteor; all of which is condustive evidence that they are by Meteorical all of which is condustive evidence that they are by Meteorical all of which is condustive evidence that they are by Meteorical all of which is condustive evidence that they are by Meteorical all of which is condustive evidence that they are by Meteorical all of which is condustive evidence that they are by the meteorical and the same time of the proper in which the grounders to have a subject to th

little eause for it, to judge from the two animals he exhibited at the Philadelphia Kennel Chörs show, if they were his Lify asaw." Is this 'discussing our dogs pleasantly?" Is it discussing our dogs truthfully! Mr. Munson apologizes to "every cone" interested in Lify's blood, and then, with another grook, one interested in Lify's blood, and then, with another grook, Mr. Minson, is that jewel econestency? Has it left by many from or did, like the Merchantly of the Rogist of the Rogist pointer. I therefore avail grows of the Rogist pointer. I therefore avail anyself of the occasion to assure him that one of the bitches exhibited by Mr. Dorsey at the Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist pointer. I then show can beat to death any bitches with the property of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat to death any bitches of the Rogist Philadelphia show can beat of the Rogist Philadelphia show any man in the Rogist Philadelphia show any man in the Rogist Philadelphia show any man and the Rogist Philadelphia show any rise and the Rogist Philadelphia show a

the dogs at least," and will use its influence to have collies judged by collie men, mastiffs by mastiff men, and so on. That is right. What a farce to appoint a man to judge, say mastiffs or St. Bernards, or collies or fox-terriers, who has never so much as owned one, and perhaps never seen a tip-top specimen in his life. It is time somebody poured cold water on such a system, and if it is not done, where shall we drift to in a few years? But why do exhibitors not bestir themselves? They hold the remedy in their own hands. Why do they not say to the clubs, "We are not going to exhibit our dogs to be judged by any man who cannot show a record either as exhibitor, breeder, or owner." This would bring the clubs to their senses, for although they have all taken an unaccountable dislike for "filthy lucre," they pull very long faces if the entries are few and the gate poor. No man has the "moral" right to go into a ring to judge dogs unless he can produce a record (and a good one, too,) as breeder, exhibitor or owner. There are people in the world who think it anything but bonorable of a man of no experience, practical or other, when he goes into the ring and coolly undertakes to slaughter the exhibits of those who have spent years of valuable time houestly working to improve some particular breed. No! No! The business must be stopped. If anybody says anything, down upon him comes some unscrupulous writer sheltered behind a nom de plume, which not unfrequently means an office stool, an ash barrel, or an empty keg. Kep cool and call for the record, that beats them to death every time.

And how about the seven questions somebody asked a few weeks ago! Are they in the "printer's" hands? The only reply which has come under my notice has reference to an Irish terrier dog and a dead mastif bitch. With respect to the dead bitch, the Chicago editor that sit she is still barren. It would be quite unnecessary to explain to anybody but the Chicago editor that she probably is.

Again I confess to be in need of Mr. Munson's dipl

# ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

CAN hardly describe with what exultant feelings I looked forward to the St. Bernard show for the day "in town" it would give me. I planned it out long beforehand how I would fill up the day, particularly the evening thereof. I gave myself surreptitious digs in the ribs, as I mentally accused myself of being "sich a dawg, don't cher know." The weather was on my side as I emerged from the station. I resisted the military blandishments bestowed upon me by the Jehus who solicited me to "cab it." Not likely, no whirling through London streets for me when I have time to walk, to see, and to be seen. A gentleman of the name of Macgregor has expressed his proud joy when his "foot was on his native heath." I can realize his feelings when my feet are on London flagstones, and coming out of "Hatchett's, where I had taken a refresher for the sake of old times, I see before me:

"Piccadilly! Shops, palaces, bustle and breeze, The whirring of wheels, the murmur of trees; By day or by night, whether noisy or stilly, Whatever my mood is, I love Piccadilly,

"Piccadilly! Shops, palaces, bustle and breeze,
The whirting of wheels, the murmur of trees;
By day or by might, whether noisy or stilly,
Whatever my mood is, I love Piccadilly,
and all the poets of Cockaigne, Elia, Preed, poor Harry
Leigh, and him I have quoted, the cynical Lockyer.

I am soon at the Riding School and past the turnstile. No
doubt about the breed that is on exhibition here, I can see by the
humber of black coats that it is the holy breed of St. Bernard
that is once again keeping awake the neighboring burgesses.
I am glad I missed the judging day, for all the world is here
this afternoon. Royalty even, for there with courtly grace
walks the late Rev. Cumming Macdona exorting H. R. H., the
Princess Louise. He does not forget to show her Bayard, and
if he is telling her that the old champion was hardly treated,
I for one agree with him. Hulloa, who's this impetuous person running his dog up and down between the benches as if
this were a horse sale at Tattersall's—the Rev. Arthur Carter
with Plinlimmon. Well, I think his excitement is pardonable;
you don't win a 100-guinea cup every day of your life.

And what a cup it is! Half a dozen bottles of champagne
would scarcely overflow: It is the handsomest trophy of the
kind! The cup liself is copied from a similar mug in one of
the Oxford 'Varsity colleges, but the life is the chief part of it.
This was designed anne mothed by the first the analyse,
which is the same mothed by the same mug in one of
the Oxford 'Varsity onleges, but the life is the chief part of it.
This was designed anne mothed by the same mug in one of
the outside the same mothed by the same mug in one of
the oxford 'Varsity onleges, but the life is the chief part of it.
This was designed anne mothed by the same mug in one of
the oxford 'Varsity onleges, but the life is the chief part of it.
This was designed anne mothed by the same with the
execution. It represents two St. Bernards in the saw, the
depicted in dull trosted silver.

I suppose I ought not to find fault with the award

other two and thus save them for himself. The show netted a handsome commission over these three sales. By at least twenty points the bitch Lady Superior was the pick of the basket.

backet.
The cheapest dog claimed was the five-months old prodigy.
Tony, one of the good old sort. Fifty pounds seem much the control of the good of the good old sort. Fifty pounds seem much the control of the good of the good old sort. Fifty pounds seem much the control of the good old sort old s

show; but his owner (I think he deserves to be named), a Mr. G. H. Nutt, feeling that he was in debt to his understanding, conceived and carried out the smartest trick in doggy annals. He might have put in a claim for himself and bought him in at any price; but this had been done before and necessitates some auxiety and trouble. His plan was as original as it was cute. One of the show regulations permits the exhibitor to remove his dog at night on lodging a deposit of one sovereign, which is forfeited if the dog be not returned. Pulborough Jumbo did not return next morning to be sold, and his owner lost his deposit but kept his dog; a cheap get-out. Of course he also forfeits his prizes, but he can win those another time. Were I, however, one of the claimants, I should persist in my claim and invite Mr. Nutt's explanations before the committee of the Kennel Club. His action is an evasion of the spirit of the rules, and I make bold to assert that they would order Mr. Nutt to give up his dog to the Southdown Club for their disposal. The penalty for refusing to obey this mandate would be suspension from exhibiting at all shows held under Kennel Club rules.

Nov. 18, 1884. Nov. 18, 1884.

# DEATH OF CHARLES LINCOLN.

CHARLES LINCOLN died at Leggett's Hotel, in this city, last Tuesday morning, Dec. 2. On the previous Saturday he contracted a severe cold which, on Sunday, developed into pneumonia of aggravated type, and he died Tuesday. His age was about forty-five years. He leaves a wife and several children.

he contracted a severe cold which, on Sunday, developed into pneumonia of aggravated type, and he died Tuesday. His age was about forty-five years. He leaves a wife and several children.

Mr. Lincoln was a native of England, where, as the secretary of the Darlington Agricultural Society's shows, he gained that experience which proved so valuable to him after coming to this country. He was manager of the dog show at the Centennial, and the following year had charge of the initial exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club in this city. It was then that he demonstrated his executive talents, and ever since he has been facile princeps, the person to whom all show committees looked for taking the responsibility of the multitudinous details involved in the undertaking.

Charles Lincoln's name has appeared as that of the manager on the catalogues of almost every show of note held in this country. He had a peculiarly happy way of smoothing over obstacles and untangling complications, and knew how to keep his temper and his wits when besieged by a throng of anxious inquirers, exhibitors, attendants and spectators. Indeed, his genius for evolving order from disorder was so marked as to be a frequent theme of wondering comment and admiration. To his diligence, faithfulness and skill, the present development of bench shows in this country is very largely due, perhaps more than to the efforts of any other single man.

Mr. Lincoln's acquaintance was very large, and his friend-ships many and strong. He was universally known and spoken of as Charley Lincoln. Now that he is gone, it will be many a long day before any one is found to fill his place, and many a day more before a dog show manager can win the kindly regard that was entertained for Charley Lincoln.

#### FISHER'S ISLAND TRIALS.

THE first annual field trials of the Fisher's Island Club were run Nov. 17. The entries were as follows:

MEG.—Mr. Stewart entered Irish setter bitch Meg (Chief—

Beesy).
SNIPE.—Mr. Stewart entered pointer dog Snipe (Croxteth—

SNIFE.—Mr. Stewart entered pointer dog Syp).

Doc B.—Mr. Betty entered English setter dog Doc B. (Jersey Duke—Topsey).

LUI.—Mr. Betty entered English setter bitch Lui (Rhoderick Dhu—Mina).

CHIEF.—Mr. Wenzel entered Irish setter dog Chief (Berkley—Duck).

Runy.—Mr. Wenzel entered Irish setter bitch Ruby (Elcho

—Duck).

RUBY,—Mr. Wenzel entered Irish setter bitch Ruby (Elcho—Rose).

LADY MAY.—Mr. Pape entered English setter bitch Lady May (Lofty—Maud Muller).

Doe.—Mr. Ogden entered Irish setter bitch Doe (Buck—Floss)

May (Lofty—Maud Muller).

Doz.—Mr. Ogden entered Irish setter bitch Doe (Buck—Floss).

MAUD S.—Mr. Reiche entered Irish setter bitch Maud S. (Larry—Gussie II.).

NATTY BUMPO.—Mr. Schieffelin entered English setter dog Natty Bumpo (pedigree not given).

RUNNING ORDER OF BRACES.

Lady May against Chief.

Snipe against Lui.
Doe against Maud S.
Doe B. against Natty Bumpo.
Ruby against Meg. (Ruby was withdrawn and Doe B. selected to run in her place).

The weather throughout the trials was fine and the birds plentiful, ten bevies being found the first day. They were large and very strong of wing, the impenetrable thickets making the running of some of the heats quite difficult. No brace was run less than one hour, according to rule. The prizes were awarded to:

Lady May, first and special (the president's cup).

Chief, second.

Snipe, third and special pointer prize.

During the run of the third heat two European hares were pointed, which the handler of the pointing dog pronounced two yards long.

All the members and guests enjoyed themselves and expressed entire satisfaction with the result of the first season's sport. The first-class accommodations furnished by the family of Mr. Fox at their mansion was highly complimented by all.

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

# THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Mr. Gregg's "idea" as to what makes a "proper" entry does not accord with mine. The amount paid by the exhibitor is a matter of no concern to any one but the managers. They alone fix the sum. The amount charged is intended to cover cost of kennel, feeding, etc. Formerly puppies were either charged \$3 each or permitted, when so small as to occupy with their dam but one kennel, to be exhibited without charge. In the latter case the puppies were not "entered" nor allowed to compete. Finding that we were frequently imposed upon by dealers who were ready to pay \$3 for the dam on the chance of selling four or five puppies at a handsome profit, we made the amendment to Rule 20 providing that litters of puppies may be entered on payment of \$3. To answer your correspondent's questions categorically I will add:

Tirst—Mr. Stevenson's puppies were not separately entered. They were, however, combinedly entered as provided in Rule 20.

Second—This is answered above. The pups were not dis-

Second—This is answered above. The pups were not dis-

Second—This is answered above. The pups were not distinguished.
Third—No.
Fourth—Yes.
Fitth—The clerical error was made by one of the clerks employed by the managers.
And now, to save Mr. Gregg the trouble of framing any more categories, and myself the trouble of reading them, let me say that Mr. Stevenson, when about making his entries, called at the office of the show and stated he had a litter of puppies. That he desired each and all of them to compete in their proper classes. That he was prepared to pay three dollars apiece for them and enter them separately. We told him that under the rule he was entitled to enter them as a "litter" of five dollars. That they could compete in dog and bitch

classes if designated as dogs and bitches in the entry. He filled out his blank in the following words:

Classes 5 and 6.—Litter of pupples.

Finally, there was no attempt to evade Mr. Gregg's protest. It was an attempt on his part to deprive Mr. Stevenson of the right to compete through a narrow-minded technical objection. The managers gave him and his protest all the attention deserved.

tion. The managers gave min and the process tion described.

His insinuations as to the fixing of the matter are beneath contempt. The judge had nothing whatever to do with the correction of the error, nor was he consulted in the matter by the managers.

ELLIOT SMITH.

DOGS ON THE LONG ISLAND ROAD.—The Long Island Radroad Company, 115 Broadway, New York, Nov. 24.—Editor Forest and Stream: I desire to correct the statement published in last week's issue of Forest and Strram, that charges are made for transportation of dogs upon this company's railroad. As you will see by inclosed copy of circular, dated June 26, 1884, such charges were discontinued, and since that date no charges have been made to our knowledge. By noticing this correction, since there is no ground for your correspondent's complaint, you will greatly oblige, J. R. MAX-well, Vice-President. The circular reads as follows: "Long Island Railroad. Special notice to baggage masters and all concerned. From and after this date there will be no charge made for dogs when accompanied by a passenger. Only lap dogs will be allowed in the coaches. All other dogs must be carried in the baggage car. This rule must be rigidly inforced.—L. D. Barton, Gen'l Superintendent (Long Island City, June 26, 1884.)."

CROWN PRINCE FOR AMERICA.—The celebrated Crown Prince, formerly owned by Dr. Forbes Winslow, about whose pedigree so much has been said on the other side, has been sold for 180 guineas to an American gentleman, Mr. West. We believe that this gentleman resides in Massachusetts, and we are also informed that he has purchased a very fine bitch from Dr. Turner.

# KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

Names of the Clifton Kennels, Jersey City, N. J., for Icmon white pointer bitch, whelped Sept. 15, 1884, by Beaufort (A.K.R. 448).

Ce. By the Clifton Kennels, Jersey City, N. J., for liver and to ticked pointer bitch, whelped Sept. 15, 1884, by Beaufort (A.K.R. 448).

Na. By the Clifton Kennels, Jersey City, N. J., for liver and the pointer bitch, whelped Sept. 15, 1884, by Beaufort (A.K.R. 484).

The Sept. 1884 A. S. 1884 A.

the pointer offec, whelped any fo, loss, by Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394) of Rose (A.K.R. 314).

Indy Bettle: By the Clifton Kennels, Jersey City, N. J., for orange while pointer bitch, whelped June 26, 1884, by Bang Bang (A.K.R. out of Polly (A.K.R. 212).

Imuthe. By Mr. J. Bardwell, Chicago, Ill., for lemon and white h, by champion Fritz out of Lyda II.

By Kr. J. Bardwell, Chicago, Ill., for black and tan Gordon er bitch, by champion Duke out of Topsy.

aidee. By Oakdale Kennels, Hudson, N. Y., for chestnut, with the breast, cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. I, 1884, by Click L.R. 133) out of Fidget (A.K.R. 308).

Land, Jr. By Mr. T. R. Varick, Cambridge, Mass., for white, with Ill mark on tail, bull terrier dog, whelped August, 1883, by Dutch Victor—champion Countess) out of Nell (Young Spring—Old 28).

ie. By Mr. Hext M. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa., for tawny and follie bitch, whelped in 1879, imported from Scotland in 1880 by ozier, of Long Island.

By the Sans Souci Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., for white and setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter by the setter bitch, whelped January, 1884, by Temple Bar out of impact of the setter by the se

and white pointers, two dogs and one hitch, by Bang Bang out of and Rose II. By the Westminster Kennel Club, for lemon ite bitches, by Bang Bang out of Rose.

If. By the Westminster Kennel Club, for liver and white dog, sor out of Trinket.

By Mr. Wm. H. Mosley, New Haven, Conn., for black cocker bitch, whelped Oct. 7, 1884, by champion Obo (A.K.R. 432) out. ie (A.K.R. 250).

By Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., for black pointer dog, d Sept. 19, 1884, by champion Pete, Jr. (Strong's Pete—Wood-Nelho) out of Phillip's Daisey (imported Bob—Sal).

Melho) out of Phillip's Daisey (imported Bob—Sal).

Mel D. By Mr. S. S. McChen, New Orleans, La., for pug dog, d July 1, 1884, by Little Boffin out of Jennie.

By Mr. E. M. Crouch, Thomaston, Com., for liver, white ked pointer dog, whelped Sept. 22, 1884, by Sensatlon's Son out (A.K.R. 1444).

Sy, akdale Kennels, By Mr. Chas. G. McKenzie, Hudson, N. Y., for private kennel of cocker spaniels, iamond State Kennels, By Mr. G. F. Clark, St. George's, Del. onrection.—Privace Djalma. Name claimed by Mr. Charles M. yy, Shelter Island, N. Y., and not by Mr. A. C. Wilmerding, as tted in Forest and Stream, Nov. 20.

# NAMES CHANGED.

nnt, Oct. 20, tet III.—President. Mr. F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-bitch Scarlet III. (Young Royal—Scarlet III.) to Mr. Edward S. s imported President, Oct. 14.
II.—Honest Hairy. Mr. J. A. Graham's (Chester, S. C.) black, and tan setter bitch Dot II. (Rex—Dot) to Honest Hairy (Druid ene), Nov. 16.
IV.—Kit. Mr. John A. Graham's (Chester, S. C.) pointer bitch (Marshall Ney—Tallulah) to Kit (Dan—Arrow).

Mr. E. A. Austin's (Providence, R. I.) Katydid II. (Dash

III.-Katydid), Nov. 18, seven (six dogs), by Mr. John See's Cash Boy (Cashier-Flake).

place.
Shot. Pointer dog, whelped Aug. 7, 1834 (champion Fritz, A.K.R. 288—Kitty Wells, A.K.R. 1643), by the Maple Kennels, Patterson, N. Y. to Mr. F. Lee, Pawling, N. Y. Countess Modife. (Count Nohle—Spark), by Mr. P. Moeller, Nyack, N. Y., to Mr. H. M. Wilson, Baltimore, Md. Dutch, Jr. Whitc, with black mark on tail, bull-terrier dog, whelped August, 1853, by Mr. Fred. Hinks, Birminguam, Eug., to Mr. T. R. Varick. Cambridge. Mass.

idge, Mass, soss and bitch, whelped Sept. 15, by the sea winkelps. Dog and bitch, whelped Sept. 15, by the sea winkelps. Translam, Middletown, Coun., to Mr. F. v London, Coun., Mr. J. W. Translam, Middletown, Conn., to Mr. J. D. ondon, Conn.

London, Conn. Pug dog (A.K.R. 1595), by the Essex Kennels, Andover, S. S. McCuen, New Orleans, La.

Daisey whelps. Black pointers, whelped Sept. 19, 1884, Alden, Dedham, Mass., a dog to Mr. Holmes Johnson, a dog to Mr. C. H. Dole, Lynn, Mass., and a bitch to Mr. Hartford, Conn.

Bennett's Mag), by Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., to Mr. N. C. Diamond, Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped July 5, 1883 (Jake-Lady Jessica), by Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., to Mr. E. F. Dudley, Windebster, Mass.

Fan. Black pointer bitch (Strong's Pete-Belle), by Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., to Mr. E. F. Dudley, Windebster, Mass.

Fan. Black pointer bitch (Strong's Pete-Belle), by Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., to Mr. Holmes Jobnson, Macon, Ga.

Vauity Fair. Black and white English setter http., whelped May 19, 1881 (Goy Mannering-Whirlwind), by Mr. A. C. Francis, Rochester, N. Y., to Mr. L. M. Leberthon, New York city.

Miss Obo II. Imported black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped July, 1883 (Obo-Fern), by Mr. G. W. Leavitt, Boston, Mass., to Mr. J. P. Willey, Salmon Falls, N. H.

Champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 482)—Darkie (A.K.R. 250) whelp. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 7, 1884, by Mr. P. Cullen, Salmon Falls, N. H., to Mr. Win, H. Moreley, New Haven, Conn.

Blanche. English mastiff bitch, whelped April 18, 1834 (Oma-Caesar), by Mr. C. F. Wilson, Palmyra, O., to Mr. J. B. Prestou, Governeur, N. Y.

Lady Alice.

eur, N. Y.

"Ady Alice. English mastiff bitcb, whelped April 19, 1884 (Oma—
sar), by Mr. C. F. Wilson, Palmyra, O., to Mr. Frank Ardary,
tsburgh, Pa.

"Oncaster. Liver and white pointer dog (A.K.R. 563), by Mr. James
Hildebrant, Johnstown, N. Y., to Mr. Frank A. Elliott, Clinton,

# No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

Doctor, Southington, Conn.—My two-year old pointer has contantly sore and mattery eyes, the lower lids projecting out showing te inside of the eyelid red and inflamed. In the morning his eyes ill be filled with matter so as to almost blind bim. He seems well the the exception of this trouble. Ans. See answer to H. C. C., of artford.

artford.

W. S. T., Huntington, L. I.—I bave a Sensation puppy, seven boths old that has had the distemper very lightly, but has left her ask in her spine so that she falls down and drags her hind parts we her, but at fine will trot off as if nothing was the matter. Ans, and the proof of the first of in ux vonica three times lay in her food. Continue for two weeks and report.

ay in ner food. Continue for two weeks and report.

V. H. S., Ilion, N. Y.—Could you tell me in what way I could lefit the eyes of my setter dog. Of late I have noticed a film dually growing over the eye ball, and I was told that by rubbing ertain preparation on the film (the name of which I could not get) it it would stop its growth. Ans. You may get a solution of m, ten grains to the ounce of water, and a medicine dropper, and two or three drops fall into the eyes twice or three times daily, port result.

J. G. Salt Lake City, Mah.

laid there and would not notice me. He laid there about eight hours. He gave out behind. When he came to he got up and was very stiff, and remains so still. He is looking very had and weak. This summer he would always dig a hole in the ground and lay in it. What shall do for him? Ans. Difficult to say what is the matter with your dog Streugthening food and tonics are recommended. Get two onces of Donovan's solution of arsenic and give your dog five drops morning and evening in his food, and report result of treatment. This preparation is polson, and the above dose must not be exceeded, nor must it be continued more than three weeks at a time.

Worms in Does, one dose a cure. "Cross Keys, Newport, M April 1, 1873.—A very valuable retriever of mine has been losing coat and looking very thin, and although treated by a veterinary dog fancier, he did not in any way improve, so I gave him one of a Naldire's Powder, and in twenty-five minutes he evacuate feet of a very broad tapeworm. My dog is new doing well on half of the food he had before, and I say with others that no possessing dogs should be without Naldire's Powders. C. Lew Naldire's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold mcKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, New York, Price \$1. Mt facturers: Wright & Holdsworth, 3 Spur street, London, Englan Adv.

# Bifle and Tray Shooting.

# RANGE AND GALLERY.

CALIFORNIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

CALIFORNIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The fall meeting of the California Rifle
Association, which opened at Shell Mound to-day, commencing at
9 A. M., was a great success in all respects. Twenty teams were entered for the different matches, and as the scores will show, the
shooting was above the average. Although in the afternoon a very
civilly wind sprang up, on the whole the day was as good as could
have been desired. Seven team matches were shot, all the individual
matches being left for next Sunday. Major Klose was the executive
officer of the neet and conducted everything to the satisfaction of
all the competitors.
The first match which was for the trophy presented by BrigadierGeneral Dimond, was open to teams of six representatives from any
military company, field and staff, Board of Officers. Police Department or rifle club now in existence; with Springfield rifle at 200 and
500yds., 7 rounds at each distance, the trophy to become the property
of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the California Rifle Association. The scores are as follows:

Police Team.

		autyus, autyus,
	Officer Geary	554-32 5445554-32-64
	Officer A T Fields 4445	
	Sergeant Chas Nash5445	554-82 5555344-30-62
	Officer Linville	154-30 4553554-31-61
	Officer Peckinpah	
	Officer N T Fields	11 00 4055454 00 50 00
	Company C, First I	nfantry.
ı	Sergeant Klein 30 31-64 Priva	te Carson 31 29-60
ı	Private Perkins29 33-62 Private	ate Reige 27 33_60
ı	Private Cummings 28 32-60 Priva	to Marrimother 97 90 Ec
ı	1111100 Oddinings00 00-00 11110	oc dellinemetst su-10
ı	m-4-1	
ı	Total	
ı	Presidio Rifle C	
ı	Sergeant Connell 29 34-63 Corp	oral Oglivie 28 31-59
	Sergeant Brcde31 29-60 Corp	oral Hopkins 28 30_58
	1301 Oct 151 Ctto	00-00

	TOTTEST AND STITEAM.
Second Regiment Board of Officers.  Lieutenant Laufenberg. 29 29-58 Lieutenant Sime. 27 27-54 Lieutenant Mangels. 28 27-55 Captain Sprowl. 29 21-50 Captain Breen 25 29-51 Lieutenant Warren 29 22-51	Second Match, For the California Powder Works Medal.—Opeu to all members of the association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, 200 and 500gds, seven shots at each, any minitary rife under the rules entires limited to one seet to become the research
Total	and Navy. 200 and 50tyds., seven shots at each, any military rifle under the rules, entries limited to one each, to become the property of the markeman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.; competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Individual prizes, namely; \$5, \$3, \$2, entrance fee \$1. The trophy was heretotore won by Private George C. Thaxter, on October 23, 1833, score 61, and by Officer P. D. Linville, on May 11, 1884, score 65:
The individual prizes were awarded as follows: Lleutenant Klein, Officer Gearry and Private Kuhls.  Siebe Team Match.—Open to teams of six representatives from any company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of California Rifle Association matches. Rounds, seven, with Springfield rilies, at 200yds. Entrance fee. \$6. First prize, a trophy given by Captain Ludwig Siebe, retired N. G. C. Company C, Third Infantry.  Priv J M Dolan	C. Maxes, October 25, 1685, score 61, and by Officer P. D. Linville, on May 11, 1884, score 65:  200 yds. 500 yds.  Sgt Chas Nash 555554-84 555555-34-68  E Pierce 5365555-33 555455-24-67
Priv J M Dolan	Sgt A Carr
Total	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total     157     15	THOMASTON. Conn., Nov. 22.—Only a few riflemen were present on the range to-day. The weather conditions were a bright hight and light 10 o'clock wind. Following are the scores:
Total   152	THOMASTON, Conn., Nov. 22.—Only a few riflemen were present on the range to-day. The weather conditions were a bright hight and flight 10 0-folce kind. Following are the soores:  W. H. Dunbar
Captain Simmons         20         Leutenant Byrne         20           Total         149         149           Private Hoch         28         Private Locbbaum         97           Private Dries         28         Private Pembroke         20           Sergeant Baldwin         28         Private Palm         16	badge took place to-day. The weather conditions were cloudy, with the wind changing from the 3 o'clock quarter to the 10 and 11. Fol.
	W H Dunbar. 9 10 11 9 10 8 9 10 12 11 -100 t
Private Simpson	G C Gilbert. 7 10 10 9 9 11 11 11 10 7 - 95 (C F Williams. 9 12 8 10 9 7 9 8 11 - 92 1
Total	Following are some of the scores pool shooting. All ties divided money:  First Pool.  W.H. Dunbar 9 10 11 9 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 9 10 11 9 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 P.H. Dunbar 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 10 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 10 10 10 11-50 AS Hubbard 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Oct. 28, 1823, First Infantry Regiment. 577  Priv Cummings. 5554544 - 92  Priv Carson. 4554444 - 30  4545545 - 32 - 62	WH Dunbar 9 10 11 9 11-50 A SHubbard 8 10 10 9 9-46 B H Sutliff 10 8 9 12 11-50 W Kerwood 11 6 9 9 11-46 E W Bennett 10 9 12 10 8-49 G A Lemmon 11 5 10 10 9-45 C F Williams 9 9 12 18 10-48 WH Dunbar 8 9 10 12 11-50 G A Lemmon 10 8 9 9 9-45
Lieut Nicin 4440360-01 3050344-31-02 Priv Barrerre 5545444-31 44454-30-61 Priv Perkins 5544444 29 4585455-31-60 Capt Teller 444444-8 5853555-31-59 Priv Metriwether 5434455-23 3534551-31-59	W H Dunbar 8 9 10 12 11-50 G A Lemmon 10 8 9 9 9-45 A S Hubbard 11 12 9 8 10-50 R H Sutlift 11 10 8 8 5-42 F A Perkins 9 12 8 9 10-48 W Kirkwood 10 5 7 10 10-42 Third Pool.  A S Hubbard 12 7 9 10 11 49 W H Dunbar 6 10 10 12 10-48 F A Perkins 7 9 11 12 10-49 G A Lemmon 11 8 9 8 7-43
Priv Raye 444344-25 5555334-32-55 Lieut Strong 534445-29 442554-28-57 Priv Johnson 4543434-27 5525454-28-55-597 Second Regiment. Lieutenant Lauffenberg 33 29-62 Lieutenant Warren 29 28-57	A S Hubbard 12 11 12 9 9-53 FA Perkins, 9 7 7 12 7-42 W H Dnubar 11 12 11 7 9 50 A S Hubbard 12 9 9 9 9-48 W H Dunhar 19 8 10 7 9-48
Private Thierback         .29 31-60         Lieutenant Sime         .28 28-56           Private Kuhls         .30 30-60         Captain Sprowl         .52 39-54           Lieutenant Mangels         .28 81-59         Sergeant Lempke         .30 24-64           Private Robertson         .28 30-55         Captain Brewer         .30 22-52	A S Hubbard 12 9 9 9 9-48 W H Dunhar 19 8 10 7 9-43 EW Bennett 7 10 10 10 10-47 C F Williams 8 7 10 9 9-43 G A Lemmon 10 18 6 12-6 F A Perkins 6 11 9 7 7-40 G C Gilbert 7 10 10 9 9-45 Sixth Pool. W H Dunbar 11 10 11 11 9-63 G H Lemmon 11 8 8 10 10-47
Third Regiment   572	G C Canfield 9 12 9 10 10-50 C F Williams 9 7 7 8 11-44 7 G C Gilbert 11 11 11 10 7-50 F. A. Perkins 9 8 6 11 9-48 7
Sergeant Meddleton25 20—51 Sergeant E Perrin	B H Sutliff
	W H Dunbar 6 9 11 12 8-49 B H Sutiiff 10 6 10 6 11-43 6 G Camifield 9 10 10 9 11-48 F A Perkins 11 8 8 6 6-41 1 G A Lemmon 8 10 11 8 10-47 A Hubbard 6 9 7 9 9-40 E W Bennett 11 9 0 7 8-44
any regiment, battainon or company of the National Guard, army, or company of police, any military rifle under the rules, at 660yds. Rounds 7, first prize a trophy. Eutrance fee, \$5:  Police Team No. 1.  A T Fields	NINTH Pool.
Presidio Rifle Club.  Segregary Connell  30 Lieutanant Sime	W H Dunbar 11 11 9 11 10-52 B H Sutliff 12 6 10 5 9-42 1 A Hubbard 12 9 12 10 8-51 Eleventh Pool, W H Dunbar 8 11 12 11 11-53 G Canfield 9 11 8 10 10-48
Sergeant Brede	Eleventh Pool.  W H Dunhar . 8 11 12 11 11-53 G Canfield 9 11 8 10 10-48 G A Lemmon
17Dunphy Team Match.—Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, field and staff, board of officers, police department or rifle clut on ow he existence, with any military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500yds. Rounds 7 at each distance. Entrance fee §10, first prize a trophy, presented by William Dunphy, Esq., cost §75, to become the preperty of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.  Police Team, Company A.	turned out in large numbers to day in order to take a Thanksgiving
\$75, to become the preperty of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.  Police Team, Company A.  200yds.  A T Fields	"whack" at the targets. Many members went out on the early trains,
Police Team, Company A.  200vds.  A T Fields	of 21 out of 25 points. Private Shepard, of the 1st Cadets, also succeeded in winning a bronze medal. The shooting conditions proved troublesome, a bad wind blowing most of the time from 9 o'clock. The day's records are appended:  Decimal Match.
Inter-State Rifle Club. Private Kuhls 31 32-63 Private Perkins 28 30-58 Private Cummings 31 38-59 Lieutenant Klein 28 29-57 Private Barcere 20 29-55 Private Waltham 31 24-54-350 Townsend Consolation Match, Open to competitors who have	J B Fellows 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 8 10 10—83 W Gardner. 4 9 7 8 4 8 6 8 7 7—68 Decimal Rest Match.  H Severance. 10 10 10 9 10 10 8 9 8 9—93 Victory Match.
never won a prize at the meetings of the C. R. A. 200yds., 5 shots, with any military rife under the rules. 60 per ceut. of net receipts to be di ided as prizes. First prize presented by Corp. L. R. Townsend, Company E. First Infantry, N. G. C. Other prizes, 25, 15, 10 and 10 per cent. respectively of net receipt. Entries unlimited, entrance	Troublesome, a bad wind blowing most of the time from 9 o'clock. The day's records are appended:   J B Fellows
fee, 50 ceuts.         20           Sergt Bride         .45545-23         Sergt Brooks         .20           Corp H Hopkins         .4545-22         Priv Diers         .20           Priv Jonnson         .45445-22         Sergt Marcuse         .19           Priv Peadleton         .5445-22         Priv Macalpin         .19	R Reid
Capt G Teller         .41544-21         Sergt Flemining         .17           Sergt C Adams         .44544-21         Priv Sloan         .17           Scrgt Finnell         .21         Capt S O Summers         .17           Corp Hoake         .21         Priv Macmartin         .16           The directors of the Association also shot a match at 200vds         .7	E Smith
rounds each, for a gold enameled medal, presented by the Associa- tion. The following scores were made: Lieut Sime	F W Perkins (mil)5554435445—44 F C Sheppard (mil)454433448—38 A B Archer 445544444—42 E C B Euckson (mil). 5453344422—38 WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27.—The weekly meet at Pine Grove Range to day attracted only a fow of the sportsmen that were willing
Nov. 28.—The second day's meet of the fall shooting of the California Rufie Association was held at Shell Mound Park to-day, and was given up to individual scoring. The day was clear, hardly any wind blew and good scores were made. Lieutenant Kuhnle made a clean account of Girv. Jeart that has, wear before been accomplished at any	to shoot for a record. The following are the only scores obtainable:  Creedmoor Off-Hand.  A C White
company per cent. respectively, of net receipt. Entries unlimited, entrance fee, 50 ceuts.  Sergt Britle. 45345-23 Sergt Brooks. 20 Corp H Hopkins. 4546-22 Priv Diers. 20 Priv Johnson 45440-22 Priv Diers. 20 Priv Johnson 45440-22 Priv Macuben. 10 Priv Peadleton 54430-22 Priv Macuben. 10 Priv Peadleton 54430-22 Priv Macuben. 10 Priv Peadleton 54430-22 Priv Macuben. 11 Sergt C Adams. 4544-21 Sergt Plemming. 17 Sergt Filmell 21 Sergt C Adams. 4544-21 Sergt Plemming. 17 Sergt Filmell 21 Corp Honke. 17 The directors of the Association also shot a match at 200yds., 7 rounds each, for a gold enameled medal, presented by the Association. The following scores were made: Lieut Sime. 543430-32 Capit Teller. 354444-38 Sergt Nash. 554443-8 Lieut Strong 345444-38 Sergt Nash. 554443-8 Lieut Strong 345345-25 Nov. 38The second day's meet of the fall shooting of the California Rife Association was held at Shell Mound Park to-day, and was given up to individual scoring. The day was clear, hardly any wind blew and good scores were made. Lieutenant Kuhnle mode a clean screen of fifty, a feat that has never before been accomplished at any of the meetings of the association. Following are the pitze winners:  First Match—For the medal presented by Governor C. Perkins.—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, army and near the pitze winners:  First Match—For the medal presented by Governor C. Perkins.—Open to all members of the Association, the Katonal Guard of California, army and near the pitze winners:  First Match—For the medal presented by Governor C. Perkins.—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, army and near the pitze winners:  First Match—For the medal presented by Governor C. Perkins.—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, army and near the pitze winners:  First Match—For the medal presented by Governor C. Perkins.—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, army and the pitze winners:  First	A B Archer 4445544444 42 E C B Euckson (mil) 545344422-38  WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27.—The weekly meet at Prine Grove Range to day attracted only a fow of the sportsmen that were willing to shoot for a record. The following are the only scores outsinable:  C White
The country rule under the rules. And the resease prizes, namely; \$10, \$8, \$3, \$4, \$2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Entrance fee \$1. The trophy has heretofore been won as follows: Capt. J. Robertson, Nov. 21, 1880.	A C White 9 10 10 10 10 10 9 10 8 10—95 L Thomas 10 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9
sore 47; Sergement, whitens, may 23, 1081, 47; Lieut. Fred Kulmile, Oct. 16, 1881, 48; Lieut. Fred Kulmile, Oct. 23, 1882, 48. Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, May 26, 1883, 49; officer P. D. Linville, May 11, 1884, 49. Lieutenant Kulmile having won it for the third tame it becomes his property.	GARDNER, Mass., Nov. 27.—There was an interesting meet of members of the Gardner Rife Olub to-day at Hackmatack Range. The American decimal target was used, shooting off-band, distance 200hds., with a possible 100. The result was as follows:  G Tellsworth. 92 F Nichols 81 G Fordyce. 91 WC Loveland 77 C Emery 87 G N Edgell. 70 A Mathews 82 F Parker 85
the tard time it becomes ins property. Lieut F Kuhnle	A Mathews
<u>н</u> Сатт,	[ Trumpul to-day, Scores at zwyds; Fort Trumpul Team (possible 35) ]

Second Match. For the California Powder Works Medal.—Open to all members of the association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, 200 and 500yds, seven shots at each, any military rifle under the rules, entries limited to one each, to become the property of the markeman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.; competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Individual prizes, namely; \$5, \$3, \$2, entrance fee \$1. The trophy was heretotore won by Private George C. Thaxter, on October 28, 1833, socre 61, and by Officer P. D. Linville, on May 11, 1884, score 65:
of the markeman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.; competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Individual prizes, namely: \$5, \$3, \$2, entrance fee \$1. The trophy was heretotore won by Private George
entrance fee \$1. The trophy was heretotore won by Private George (C. Thaxter, on October 28, 1833, score 61, and by Officer P. D. Linville, on May 11, 1884, score 65:  200yds.  Sgt Chas Nash.  5555554-84  5454555-34-65  Sgt Chas Nash.  5555555-33  56445-31  4555555-34-65  A Johnson.  545445-31  5555546-34-65  Third Match. Short Range Match.—Open to all comers, 200yds, seven shots with millitary rifle under the rules, at a ring target; entres unlimited. Entrance fee \$1. Six cash prizes: \$15, \$10, \$7, \$3, \$2, \$1. Lt F kuhnle.  11 10 10 8 16 12 2 8 11 10 12 64  H Carr  7 10 6 10 10 8 11—22  J E Klein  12 5 8 11 9 7 10—63
Sgt Chas Nash         5555554         34         554555         34         555555         38         555555         38         555555         38         555555         38         555555         38         5555454         34         35         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         34         35         36 <t< td=""></t<>
Third Match. Short Range Match.—Open to all comers, 200yds, seven shots with military rife under the rules, at a ring target; entries milimited. Entrance fee \$1. Six cash prizes; \$15, \$10, \$7, \$5, \$2, \$1.
Barrere
Chas Carr
THOMASTON. Conn., Nov. 22.—Only a few riflemen were present on the range to-day. The weather conditions were a bright hight and light 10 o'clock wind. Following are the scores:  W. H. Dunbar
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fred A Perkins
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
B H Sulliff
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hirst Pool
W H Dunbar 9 10 11 9 11—50 A S Hubbard 8 10 10 9 9—46 B H Sutliff 10 8 9 12 11—50 W Kerwood 11 6 9 9 11—46 E W Bennett 10 9 12 10 8—49 G A Lemmon 11 5 10 10 9—45
WH Dunbar 8 9 10 12 11—10 Second Pool.  WH Dunbar 8 9 10 12 11—50 GA Lemmon 10 8 9 9 9—45  A S Hubbard 11 12 9 8 10—50 B H Sudlift 11 10 8 8 5—42  F A Perkins 9 12 8 9 10—43 W Kirkwood 10 5 7 10 10—42  Third Pool.
A S Hubbard 12 7 9 10 11 49 W H Dunbar 6 10 10 12 10-48 F A Perkins 7 9 11 12 10-49 G A Lemmon 11 8 9 8 7-48
A S Hubbard12 11 12 9 9 5-58 F A Perkins 9 7 7 12 7-42 W H Dnubar11 12 11 7 9 50
A S Hubbard 12 9 9 9 9 9 48 W H Dunhar 19 8 10 7 9 48 E W Bennett 7 10 10 10 10 47 C F Williams 8 7 10 9 9 43 G A Lemmon 10 18 6 12 -46 F A Perkins 6 11 9 7 7 40 G C Gilbert 7 10 10 9 9 45
G C Gilbert,11 11 11 10 7-50 F. A. Perkins 9 8 6 11 9-48 B H Sutliff 10 7 12 8 11-18 W Kerwood 8 8 11 4 9-49
A Hubbard 12 10 11 8 10-51 G CGilbert 6 8 8 9 8-42 W H Dunbar 10 10 11 8 10-49 B H Sutliff 7 9 8 7 10-41 G Canfield 9 8 8 9 11-45 F A Perkins 8 8 7 10 7-40 E W Bennett 10 9 11 9 8-45
Eighth Pool. W H Dunbar. 6 9 11 12 8-49 B H Sutliff 10 6 10 6 11-43 G Canfield 9 10 10 9 11-48 F A Perkins 11 8 8 8 6-41 G A Lenmon. 8 10 11 8 10-47 A Hubbard 6 9 7 9 9-40 E W Bennett 11 9 0 7 8-44
E W Bennett11 9 0 7 8-44 Ninth Pool
W H Dunbar12 11 12 8 8—51 G Canfield 6 10 9 11 8—46 E W Bennett 8 9 12 10 9—48 B H Sutlift 9 10 6 11 6—42 A Hubbard 7 8 10 12 11—48 C F Williams 9 9 11 11 2—42 Tenth Pool.  G Canfield 11 11 10 9 11—52 E W Bennett 10 9 11 7 10—47 W H Dunbar 11 11 9 11 10—52 B H Sutlift 12 6 10 5 9—42
A Hubbard12 9 12 10 0-91 Eleventh Pool
W H Dunhar 8 11 12 11 11 -53 G Canfield 9 11 8 10 10 -48 G A Lemmon 11 8 11 10 10 -50 B H Sutliff 11 0 10 8 8 -46 C F Williams 11 10 12 9 7 -49 E W Bennett 10 10 10 4 9 -43 Twelfth Pool 10 10 10 4 9 -43
C F Williams 8 10 11 10 Welfth Pool.  C F Williams 8 10 11 10 -49 G A Lemmon 10 9 8 11 9-47  E W Bennett 11 9 8 6 10-47 B H Sutifif 11 7 9 0 10-45  This closes up the out-of-door shooting of the Empire Rife Club for the season. There is some talk of having a shooting gallery in town during the winter.  F. A. P.
town during the winter.  BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association turned out in large numbers to-day in order to take a Thanksgiving twicked at the forests. Many members went out on the cardy wins.
and managed to get some good practice during the chilly morning hours, returning to early dimers at their homes. During the day there were several military men present, shooting for the military
town during the winter.  BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association turned out in large numbers to-day in order to take a Thanksgiving "whack" at the targets. Many members went out on the early trains, and managed to get some good practice during the chilly morning hours, returning to early dinners at their homes. During the day there were several military men present, shooting for the military medals, and a member of the 8th Infantry worked up the fine record of 21 out of 25 points. Private Shepard, of the 1st Cadets, also succeeded in winning a bronze medal. The shooting conditions proved troublesome, a bad wind blowing most of the time from 9 o'clock. The day's records are appended:  Decimal Match.
The day's records are appended:  J B Fellows
Decimal Rest Match, H Severance
R Reid
R Reid 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 6 4—14  J Hurd 10 8 10 9 7 8 7 9 7 4—85
J Stuart 6 10 10 7 6 9 9 7 9 8-81 H J Pingree 10 4 10 5 7 4 7 5 8 5-65 E Smith 6 5 7 2 6 9 5 5 8 5-68
C E Berry 45545545555-47 J E Darmody (mil). 344544444-40 W (aardner 5454554555-47 R S Winsby (mil). 34544444-40 D Kirkwood. 555554545-47 R S W J Meadows 355554345-47 W J Meadows 355543454-47 W J Meadows 355543454-48 W J Meadows 355543454-48 W J Meadows 355543454-48 W J Meadows 355543454-48 W J Meadows 355443454-48 W J Meadows 355443454-48 W J Meadows 355443454-48 W J Meadows 3554435454-48 W J Meadows 35544354-48 W J Meadows 3554434-48 W J Meadows 3554444-48 W J Meadows 3554444-48 W J Meadows 3554444-48 W J Meadows 3554444-48
A B Archer
to shoot for a record. The following are the only scores obtainable: Creedmoor Off-Hand.  A C White
Stedman Clark         5 4 5 5 4 5 4 - 32         5 4 5 4 5 4 - 31           C A Allen         4 5 4 4 5 5 4 - 31         4 4 5 4 4 5 4 - 31           L Thomas         5 5 4 4 5 4 2 - 29         4 4 4 4 5 4 4 - 38
A C White
Decided of the winning a broaze medal. The shooting conditions proved troublesome, a bad wind blowing most of the time from 0 o'clock. The day's records are appended:   J. B. Fellows
American decimal target was used, shooting off-hand, distance 200hds, with a possible 100. The result was as follows:  [6] T Ellsworth
G Fordyce

- Sergt. Reise 28, Sergt. Parker 27, Sergt. Lowry 29, Corp. Silvey 14, Musician Gurran 30, Priv. Crist 28, Priv. Phillips 23, Priv. Fay 28, Sergt. Idayes 19, Sergt. Anderson 27, Sergt. Friedman 21, Corp. Stamford 28, Ocal 307. New Haven Team.—O'Brien 29, Landers 29, O'Connor 31, Murphy 27, Purcell 28, Henahan 25, P. O'Connell 28, Henahan 27, P. O'Connor 18, Price 29, Parker 21, Louderson 39, Priedman 10, Stamford 35, Otal 282. New Haven Team. O'Charles 30, Landers 27, O'Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 20, Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 20, Exp. 21, Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 21, Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 21, Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 21, Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 21, Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 21, Connor 21, Murphy 15, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Exp. 22, Purcell 29, Henahan 20, Purcell 20, Henahan 20, Purcell 20, Purcel

data. The 500yds. range is from the fort to Powder Island, and the sun's rays upon the water bothered the visitors. A strong wind prevailed.

PISTOL MARKSMEN.—The novelty which Mr. Conlin has lately introduced into his National Gallery, in the shape of the French target, from the famous shooting gallery of Gastine Renetté, of Paris, is attracting a great deal of attention, and a large number of the crack and faucy shooters congregate nightly, to try their hands, eyes and nerves at this novel bullseye. The contest between Mr. R. V. R. Schuyler and Mr. John Blydenburgh, has been very interesting; both gentlemen making full scores. The ten shots of each of these distinguished marksmen could be covered with a ten-cent piece. The shooting of Mr. Bird, which was done with plain open sights, was very fine. Mr. Griffin, who shoots at the word, has proved himself a very expert rifleman. Mr. Chase made 10 bullseyes out of 20 shots, which is very fine work.

In rifle shooting the leading scores are, possible 70; J. B. Rlydenourgh, full score; R. V. R. Schuyler, full score; R. V.

195

NEWARK, N. J. Nov. 25.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Newark Rifle Association, held this evening, it was decided to hold a structure tournament, the date to be settled at next meeting. The sectority was instructed to invite all clubs interested in gallery shooting, ither in or out of the city, to participate. The Association invites lithes from Elizabeth, Paterson, Jersey City, Roseville, Orange and Drange Valley, to send two delegates each to make arrangements. BULLSHEAD RIFLE CLUB, Thursday, Nov. 20.—12-ring target, 2008ible 120; G. Zimmermann 117, M. Dorrler 117, W. A. Ross 117, C. Rem 116, E. Holzmann 115, B. Walter 106, G. Wendelken 96, J. Sherdan 96, D. Holland 95, J. Shaw 94, D. Louitzki 91.

### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-uested to write on one side of the paper only.

### THE CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.

THE CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following letter will prove of special interest to those expecting to attend the tournament, viz:

"The Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon Co., Cincinnati, O.—Gents: As to board, the boys' need not feur \$\$\text{S}\$ rates for locard; leave it to me, and have them address me some time in advance, and twill engage rooms for a great deal less, viz., \$1 to 2.5 per day with board. But so as to assure them and to be sure themselves, let them advise me awhile before coming. Certainly, if they wish to put up at the \$\$\text{S}\$\$. Claudes there will be no doubt about their paying \$\$\text{S}\$\$, this is the only place where they will. I would advise them to engage rooms at least two weeks in advance for their own safety. I will attend to it for any one writing to me in time. Assure them that I will do all I can to make every one comfortable who comes to the shoot. And if any desire to come awhile in advance and make some good hunts, have them call ou me, and I assure them plenty of birds, good dogs and lots of fun. Very truly yours, A. Cahdona, Jr., Men. Excc. Com., 126 Euterpe St., New Orleans, La."

H. W. Eager, of Marlboro, Mass., writes: "I thiuk we shall have a nice little delegation to go to New Orleans this winter. I know of quite an umber that have promised to go."

C. M. Stark, of North Dumbarton, N. H., writes: "Tho Exeters," I understand, will go to New Orleans, although I think we shall not have our original team of five."

The Boston, Mass., Gun Club has entered.

Clubs are requested to remit entrance fees at an early date, and thus secure choice of position in being called to the score.

Ligowsky C. P. Co.

PARKVILLE, L. I.. Nov. 28.—At a glass ball match shot at this blace yesterday between the Flatbush and Parkville Guu clubs, the Carkville boys came out on top. The score of the Parkville Club is very good, as the majority of the boys never shot before from a revolving trap such as was used yesterday. The Flatbush men took heir defeat with good grace, and promise to out-shoot the others on Caristmas Day. Score:

Parkville.

98
MONTGOMERY SHOOTING CLUB.—Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 26.—
Match for diamond badge, 25yds., one barrel:
Morton ... 1 1 1 1 1 0 - 5 Jones ... 1 1 1 0 - 2
Marks ... 1 1 1 1 0 - 4 Ledyard ... 0 1 0 0 - 2
Hutchings ... 1 1 1 1 0 - 4 Long ... 1 0 w w-1
Randolph ... 0 1 0 1 1 - 8

fied this claim.]

OLEVELAND, O.-The badges were shot for by the East End
Gun Club of Cleveland, O., Thursday, Nov. 20. First badge, won by
H. Beahlan, score 18 out of a possible 20-10 glass balls and 10 claypigeons. Second by C. H. Kilby, score 17. Our club was organized
March 13, 1884. We now have thirty-rix members and all in a prosperous condition. Our regular shoots are on the first and second
Thursday of each month.—C. H. K.

How would you Like it to have your wife and children in want of the necessaries of life? Many families have suffered this from the death of a projector who expected it as little as you. Moral: Insure in the Travelers, of Hautford, Conn.—Adv.

# Answerg to Correspondents.

# Canoeing.

# A HIDDEN OBSTRUCTION.

# Pachting.

# CRUISING ON LAKE ONTARIO.

# OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

Name.

1st Prize

W. L.

Rig.

Club or Port.

Prize
Prize

# LIST OF WINNING YACHTS, 1884.

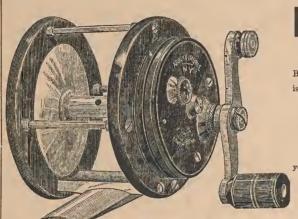
\* EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS, Etc.

TN column of lengths, the waterline is given when known; lengths marked with an \* ar& N. E. Y. R. Ass. length, w. l. + one-fifth overlang aft. "ist C.," "2d C.," etc., indicates first or second class. "T." indicates tons. Two figures connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by the connected by a short dash (-) indicate that the length is somewhere the connected by the connected

	gths, the waterline is give v. 1, + one-fifth overlang a s. Two figures connected L. and "o." under or over t the boat winning two or m shows the Beverly Y. O championships of the Beve onship abbreviations are o h and fifth prizes. "Bu" sh		1		6	1	l. 1.		Hornet Hornet Howland, Ray Huron Hypatia	H. L. Harding Chas. Wilson.  Wm. Gray, Jr. Jas. Weir, Jr. Wm. Gerlach.	C. A. Y. C. J. C. Y. C. J. C. Y. C. B. Y. C. N. H. Y. C. V. Y. R. Ass E. Y. C. Clev. Y. Ass.	. Cat	20.00 2 18.11 12 1 53.09 5 26.07 1	1 1 1	
Name.	Owner.  Geo. Grieve	Club or Port.	Clat	W. L. Length	taces ailed	1st Prize.		Sd 1	Ida Idun Heen Imogen Inez	Arthur Padelford B. T. Wendell	MH. Y. C N. Y. Y. C H. Y. C	Sloop Cutter Cat	26.00 2 65.03 8 19.07 7 18.06 1	1 1	i i 5th
Adele		Mil V C		60.09 38.00 71.00	1 4 4 1 3	Bo. Bo.	i	i	Inez. Iolanthe	W. H. Biggar D. Lewis, Jr. Guilford Bros E. Thorp C. H. Lockhardt	B. Q. Y. C. Tor. Y. C. L. Y. C. Mich Y. C.	Schr.	30.06 6 18.06 4 17.00 1 1st. C 2 14.11 7	T.Y.C.J .	i
Alice L	E I wooh	TIT T TT C	Cat	55.03 55.00 *19.08 17.03 *25.03	2 5 1 3 2	 8  1	·; ·	2	Jessie	El Trumbos	I. of H. Y. C	J.& M.	24.04 1 28.09 6 2 30.00 3 *19.08 1	L.	2
Amanda C		South Y. C. A. Y. C. Bridgeport Q. Y. C. Pac. Y. C.	Sloop J.& M. Cat Sloop	25.05 4th. 25.10 20.00 20.06 45.06	1 5 1 12 4	1 8 1 1 2	:: :		Joker. Judith Juno. Just Woke Up. Keegan, Mary Kismet	Thos. Mott. Geo. Coffin E. T. Pigeon F. A. Woodbury J. B. Phillips	J. C	Cat Sloop	19,07 13 22,09 8 2d, 1 21,11 4 24,04 1	J. C	i
Anuie. Annie. Annie S. Atalanta Atalanta	F. Beames. H. Masterson. E. W. Baxter. Philip Cadue. H. H. Robinson. Henry Titt I. R. Thomas. Jay Gould.	P. O. Y. C. Mystic. Mich. Y. C. B. Y. C. Am. Y. C.	J.& M. Sioop	18.06  26.06 233.03	1 1 1 7	*BYC2			Kittie Kitty B L. Her B Lady Ida	H. N. Curtis Wilcox & Rich E. H. Tarbell E. Burrell	Tol. V.C	Cat Cat Sloop Cat	17.11 9 18.06 1 22.08 10 20.01 4 u. 23 1	H. 1 HYC4	2
Atalanta Athlon Au Revoir Au Revoir Awilda Banneret	Jay Gould A. Cuthbert J. C. Barron J. F. Brown Archibald Rogers J. S. Macquett	B. Q. Y. C. N. Y. Y. C. Q. C. Y. C. Car. Y. C. Mon. Beach D. Y. C.		64 00 51.02 23.04  25.09	3 13 1 1 1 1 12	2 i 4. H.	i		Laura	T. Mc K. Robertson	Minnetonka	Cutter Sloop Cat	35.06 3 32.00 4 16.00 6 26.03 1	Q. 2 1	1 3 1 2
Benton, Chas Bessie Bessie	C. P. Curtis.	South Y. O B. Y. C	Schr.	70.06 30.00 3d, 27,02	9 2 1 5	4. H. 8 1 1 2	ï		Lillie. Lily R. Little Dean Lively Lizzie R. Lone Star.	W. T. Onderdonk	San Francisco K. Y. C.	Sloop Sloop Cat Cat Sloop	36.02 10 27.05 1 16.05 3 *28.06 5 18.04 2	2 H 1 2 1 3	
Blanch Bloodstone	blown & wheeler	W. L. Y. C	Cat	22.00 ist. 16.06	6 2 1 1 1	WLYC 1 1 B.	i	4th	Louis Lulu Lurline Mabel	H. Gerlach O. D. Spreckels. G. R. Howe	St. Croix Y. C Clev. Y. Ass S. F. Y. C H. Y. C Ganonoque	Sloop Schr. Cat	29.08 3 72.03 5 19.04 2	2 .	i ::
Caprice	C H W Foston	B. Y. C	Sloop	2d. 18.00  17:05 20.00	5 6 5 1	Bu 1 Bu 1			Madeline. Maggie Maggie Maggie P Magic. Mamie	Geo. H. Warren A. Wagner	B. Y. C.	J.& M.	44.03 5 18.01 5 18.02 5	1 3	i i i ii
Carmita Charlotte G Charon Chemaun Clara Clara B	Herman Clauser W. J. Van Wart	Tol. Y. C Larch. Y. C Americus Y. C.	Cat	17.03 40.00 24.10 18.09	9 3 2 1 1	2 1 1	1 4&:	5th	Mamie H Margaret Jane. Margaretti Mattie Mary	Howard Stockton	Pt. Clear	Cat	21.11 4 4th 1 2d 1 25.10 7	S. Bay	i i
Claude. Cleopatra Chio Comet Comet.	E. E. Chase. V. Vuillaume G. W. Mansfeld.	P. O. Y. C S. Bay Y. C	Cot	33.00 68.00 18.00 15.02 18.06	2 4 5 1 1	S. Bay			Maud F. Maude. Mayotta. Mediator	J. Foulks J. K. Rosenquist Walter Gilbert	E. R. Y. C	Cat	1st 19.09 3 24.04 3 1	1 . 1 . 1 . 1	
Conway, M. W	James Conway	E. R. Y. C Lake George	J.& M. Cat Sloop Sloop	32.08 30.11  52.10	1 1 1 1 6 1	SBy Y C	: :	- 1	Merlin. Meteor. Middy. Minerva. Minnie.	Wm. Parkinson J. H. Vondy Engelhart, et al	D. Y. C J. C. Y. C	Cat	16.02 37.07 32.09 21.09	1 1 1 1 1 1 B,Y,C,	
Corinna K Countess Crescent Crest Cricket	H. F. Griswold E. Rogers Geo. B. Chase T. M. Alley C. B. Gordon Geo. C. Adams	Eclipse Y. C B. Y. C W. L. Y. C L. Y. C B. Y. C	J.& M.	23.09 29.04 16.07 18.06 29.04	2 6 5 5	B,Y.C. 1.WLYC 1 B,	3 4t)		Mirage	L. M. Clark	N. Y. Y. C T. Y. C St. Croix Y. C.	Sloop Sloop	17.00 16 61.00 6 21.00 5	H.Y.C8 Q.Y.C.	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Crocodile. Cruiser. Curlew Cygnet. Cygnet.	Geo. B. Chase. T. M. Alley. C. B. Gordon. Geo. C. Adams. J. H. Putham. J. G. Prague. A. Bryan Alley. T. W. Robinson. E. B. Rogers. H. Rush. M. Van Ranssalaer, Jr. C. F. Ulrich.	A. Y. C. Larch. & B.Y. C. B. Y. C. S. Bay Y. C. Newark Y. C.	Sloop J.& M. Sloop Sloop	20 03 39.11 20.06 28.06 34.06 19 1116	3 13 3 4	9 B. *BYC3 SByYC	i sti	h	Mona	E. M. Padelford H. Parker S. R. Platt Randolph Cruger French R. C. Poor	N V V C	Cutter Cutter Schr.	36.06 1 18.07 3 94.08 6 2d 1 24.08 3 22.00 3	1 1	
Daisy	M. Van Ranssalaer, Jr C. F. Ulrich J. G. Golding Geo. Parish. W. D. Wooldridge W. H. Dilworth.	K. Y. C.	J & M.	25.00 32 09 19.09 25.07 18.06	2 7 1 4	8	1 :		Muriel Myrtle Myrtle Nahma Nancy Narrioch	J. P. Grosse	Q. C. Y. C.	Cat	18.06 9 24.03 2 27–32 2 17.00 2 21.05½ 5	ï	i i i
Delle	P. M. Gifford A. H. Hardy	J. C. B. Y. C.	Sloop Cat Sloop	27.04 u. 22 19.06 20.00 *21.10	1 2 5 1	1 1 2 1	1 3		Nautilus Nellie Nellie G. Nellie G. Nellie R. Nettle.	King Uptou. J. M. Donahue.  W. H. Martin. A. M. Fowler. T. Sargent.	S. F. Y. C. Southern Y. C. P. Y. C. K. Y. C.	Sloop Schr. Schr. Cat Schr.	45.00 2 56.09 5 28.00 2 43.00 1 28.03 5 25.08 2	2 1 1 3	1 i
Eddie Eddie Edna Eleanor Elephant	R. Uedrich	Newark Y. C Bo. Y. C	Sloop Cat Cutter	50.02 16.05 26.06 20.11 34.00	5 2 .1 4	*BYC 8			Nettie	B. Jenney, Jr F. L. Dunne	Mobile Y. C	Schr. Sloop Cat	1st 2 36.00 2 33.03 4 19.06 16 u.23 1	; i	2 1 4 2 4th
Elf. Ella May Elmer, J. W Elsie Elwell	Geo. H. Tyler	Q. Y. C. Bo. Y. C. Southern Y. C. Q. Y. C. Q. C. Y. C	Cat Cutter Cat Cat J.& M. Sloop	30.00 16.04 24-27	4 2 1 11 4	1 H. 2 1	i 4th	14'h	Nokomis. Nonpareil. Norah. Oberon O'Brien, Peter	Louis Willis E. Lanning R. J. Bell L. Mathias. H. C. Tufts	D. Y C. B. Q. Y. C. Tol. Y. C.	Yawl Cat Sloop Sloop J.& M.	16.03 5 57.06 8 19.10 3	3 . i .	2 :: 4th
Emina Emina W Eminie C Enid	D Hardwick Graecen & Varley J. Cooper, Jr. Cameron Bros. J Cooley John Cavanagh	Tor. Y. C	Sloop J.& M. Sloop Sloop Sloop	26.10 22.00 31.03 27.08 29.06 26.00	2 1 1 3 4	; ; ; ; ;	i	i	Only Son	C. S. Lee B. Sherwood J. Smith	Mobile Y. C	Cat	50.00 7 24.01 2 27.04 1 15.09 2 22.04 8	4 2 1 2 1 L.	:   ::
Ethel Eva Eva Fairne Fanchon	Daniel Sargent	B. Y. C Pac. Y. C	Sloop	1st. 25.04 21.09 f.1	1 2 2 2 2	  2 1	2 1 	i	Peerless Peri. Pert. Pet	Henry Parkman. L. S. Coffin J. W. McFarlane. E. A. Stevens	Yale Y. C B. Y. C New. Y. C Q. Y. C	Cat Sloop Cat Sloop	18.06 3 15.09 1 18.07 9 28.01 2	S. Bay Q. i	1 5th
Patinitza	M Charde	N. J. Y. C	Sloon	45.05 65.05 18.00 20.03 24.01 31.02	3 2 1 2	3 3 1 1		:	Petrel. Phones, O. R. Pierson, F. K. Pirate. Phrate. Pally	G. Crie	N. Y. Lake Geneva	Cat	29.11 2 27.08 3 26.05 4 1 2d 2	2 -	i ::
Cearless. Fisher, Henry. Flash Fleur de Lis Flirt	F. G. Cooley.  Martin Nicholas. C. D. Barker. H. C. White. Geo. H. Lyman	S. E. Y. C	Cat J.& M. Sloop Schr. Cat	20.11 19.04 *33.00 59.10 22.09	1 2 3 4 6	1 2 1	· 4th	i l	Polly. Poyen, J. S., Jr Pratt, T. J. Progress. Psyche.	Pierce & Bowen, T. B. Carpenter B. D. Sears Burwell & Litchfield.	Q. C. Y. C	J.& M. Cat	22.05 24-27 17.00 21.06 13	1 H. Ý.C.	. 4th
FloraFloam FollyFlorsyth. Alex	F. J. Hildreth A. C. Perkins Patterson J. F. Sheppard Alex Forsyth	S. B. Y. C	Sloop Sloop	15.06 33.06 26.04 29.03	1 1 1 8 1	i  i	i	i 1	Queen Mab Rajah Rambler Rambler Rambler	J. G. Beecher A. F. Adams. C. M. Cole J. J. Henry.	N. H. Y. C Newark Y. C S. F. Y. C	Cutter J.& M. Schr. Cat	82.00 2 24.02 6 37.00 1 26.00 2	1 1 1 1. H.Y.C.	: ::
Fortuna Freddie	H. S. Hovey	J. C. Y. C	Schr. Sloop	17.08 97.00 28.10 25.02	1 8 1 1 4 8	1 2 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Rattlesnake Raven Raven Ray Restless.	W. H. Alley Geo. H. Williams. F. Steinbeck. W. W. Tompkins.	B. Y. C. B. Y. C. W. L. Y. C. S. Y. C. San Francisco K. Y. C		26.00 1 24.10 2 18.01 3 50.00 1 19.04½ 1	W. L	: ::
demdeorgiedeorgiedeorgie de	S. A. Bigelow, F. W. Martin Geo. Seaman A. M. Phillips	L. Y. C	Cat Cat J.& M. Cat	17.05 17.06 24.01½ *22.03 69.09	1 6 2 1 5	L.Y.C. 2 1 1		i	Rex. Richmond. Rita Rival Roamer. Rocket	H. B. Richardson J. M. Seymour J. W. Cooper B. F. Bass	M. Y. C	J.& M. Cat S. S.	23 11 3 18.09 5 87.08 1 48.10 2 15.10 6	1 B.	: 1 3
Fracie Fracie Fraham, Katie Fray, Henry	J. P. Earle. W. R. Moore. R. W. Roy. Jas. Mallory.  Andrew Marshall.	K. Y. C. B. Q. Y. C. N. H. Y. C. Tol. Y. C.	Sloop Sloop	24.03 26.00 23-35 26.00	10 4 1 2	Mott. 6	i i		Romeyn	W. R. Vermilyea. G. W. Linnell	B. H. Y. C. Clev, Y. Ass Mobile	Sloop	32.10 3 22.08 1 2 22.00 2 23.06 1 16 10 4	2	4th
Pray, Katie Prayling Preta Pretchen Prey Eagle	W. B. Phelps, Jr. L. A. Fish J. W. Hill Fred. Knappe Skeelinger & O'Brien	Os. Y. C	Sloop	28.00 84.04 22.07 20.04 28.07 17.071/2	2 7 4 1 2 6	4  1	i		Samaria	J. C. Remon. Jr. John E. Peatody. Geo. R. Hobby W. P. Fowle. B. Griffin Frank Gray. A. Mouroe.	E. 1. C.  K. Y. C.  Bo. Y. C.  C. A. Y. C.  D. Y. C.  Larch, Y. C.	Cat Sloop Cutter Sloop Cat Sloop	80.05 8 22.00 8 16.03 3 17.10 7 36.04 2	1	i 2
Huenn Halcyon Happy Thought Harbinger Hard Times	G. M. Graves	N. H. Y. C	Schr. Sloop Schr.	79.08 83.08 65.08 18.06 14.0816	3 4 4 6	J. C.	19.		Scud	Geo. S. Forbush. H. J. Walters. Borden & Temple.	Bo. Y. C	Sloop	23-35 1 23.02 11 23.10 2 19.06 1	Bo. 4 H.Y.C.	1 4th

													_				-
Name.	Owner.	Club or Port.	Rig.	W. L.	No. of Races Sailed.	1st Prize.	2d Prize.	3d Prize.	Name.	Owner.	Club or Port.	Rig.	W. L.	No. of . Races Sailed.	1st Prize.	2d Prize.	3d Prize.
Tidal Wave Torpedo. Tough Transit Trio. Trio. Triton. Triton. Truant Tulip Twilight Una. Uncas	Thes. Kells. C. H. Osgood C. E. Korff. Walter Abbott. H. M. Faxon G. F. Putnam. J. N. Macauley. E. Ringer. T. C. Zerega. J. M. Codman. Jas. Richardson D. Beattle J. M. Codman. J. Relyea.  Amos Cotting. S. A. Freeman S. A. Free	Ganonoque. H. Y. C. Penn, Y. C. Penn, Y. C. E. R. Y. C. Am. Y. C. B. Y. C. B. Y. C. B. Y. C. C. Y. C. L. Y. C.	Cat Cat Cat Cat S. S. J.& M. Cat Cat Cat Cat Cat Cat Cat Sloop Cutter Cat	\$3.06 \$0.02\frac{1}{2} 17.08 \$7.02 101.00 21.10 17.08 17.07 14.00 25.35 51.04 27.10 35.04 24.00 21.11 18.01 36.00 20.05 30.06 24.06\frac{1}{2} 24.10 19.07 28.00 26.03 15.25 64.00 18.10\frac{1}{2} 28.11 11.04 28.01 28.01 28.03 28.	517713111152266410031114911226642661	HYC 3  HYC 3  HYC 4  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  2  3  3  1  1  1  1  2  3  3  1  1  1  2  3  3  1  1  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  3  3  3  1  1  2  2  2  3  3  3  2  3  3  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4  4	22 2		Undine Unknown Vadde VanVoorhis, Carrie Varuna. Varuna. Veruna. Veruns. Vere Vere Vere Vesper Viking Violet. Violet. Virginia. Viva. Vixen. Vixen. Vixen. Warner, Lizzie Wasp. Weller, Sam Wenonah Whiff Whimbral. Whisper White Wing. Wid Pigeon Wildfire Willie. Zephyr Zetta Zig Zag. Zillah. Zinga. Zoe. Zulu	S. Pinekney G. H. B. Hill. E. H. Turton. H. G. Peabody. Wm. McKenzie Everett Paine B. Cochrane Sever. Benner Bros. L. D. Shepherd. E. C. Smith. Geo, H. Richards. G. N. Roberts. Hutchings & Pryor. F. C. Lawrence, Jr. E. W. Grover. T. Luttard. John Frindeville Hannum Jas. Stillman. F. J. Bullard. Frank Winne Edw. Burfield. F. W. Sargent. N. K. Fairbank S. W. Allertin F. Wheeler. H. A. Kieth. R. Shilling Atwood. James Willis B. B. Crowninshield. F. Fowle Bros. Henry Goodwin. J. Jenney.	J. C. Mil. Y. C. Mil. Y. C. Mil. Y. C. N. Y. Y. C. Larch. Y. C. A. Y. C. B. Y. C. C. A. Y. C. B. Y. C. B. Y. C. Mon. Y. C. L. Y. C. Mon. Y. C. Molie Y. C. S. B. Y. C. N. Y. Y. C. N. Warrier, Y. C. N. Y. Y. C. Marion. I. of H. Y. C. L. Marion. I. of H. Y. C.	Sloop Cat Cat Sloop Schr. Sloop Sloop Cutter Cutter Cutter Sloop Cat Cat Sloop Cat Cat Sloop Cat Cat Sloop Cat Cat Sloop Cat Sloop Sloop J.& M. Cate Sloop S	48.06 15.06 34.08 86.05 25.00 23.06 *20.02 42.00 41.00 18.06 42.01 24.05 40.00 18.06 44.01 24.05 40.00 18.06 44.01 18.10 24.05 24.04 21.00 18.10 24.05 24.04 22.00 18.10 22.00 18.09 23.05	1 4 4 2 2 4 2 2 1 3 5 2 2 5 1 5 5 5 1 2 2 1 6 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 4 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	W. L. 3  *Bi 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2

rfect success,
phreys' Veterinary Manual, (339 pp.)
e by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.
'amphiets sent free on application,
HREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED.CO.
109 Fulton Street, New York.



FAC-SIMILE OF No. 4.

"THE IMBRIE"

# BLACK BASS REEL.

By which more than one-half the friction (necessary to all other reels) is obviated. Multiplies twice and has adjustable click.

WE MAKE FOUR SIZES OF THIS REEL: 

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for n, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

None Genuine without the name of

"ABBEY & IMBRIE, N. Y.," Stamped on Disc.

SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

# KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

LEFEVER ARMS CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

# CELEBRATED LEFEVER HAMMERLESS GUNS.



conly gun in the world with compensated action to take up wear in any direction. Used by the up shots in America. Winner of the Pierce Diamond Badge three times at the New York State men's Convention. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

YERRINGTON & QUIMBY, AGENTS FOR NEW YORK CITY.

LEFEVER ARMS CO., 78 E. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

# FURS.

# C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS.

184 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW YORK.

Cloth Coats lined and trimmed fur, \$85, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$185, etc.

Seal Skin Coats at \$225, \$275, \$300, etc.

"Gloves at \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18.

"Hats and Caps, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20.

Black Bear Robes at \$35, \$45, \$55, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$100, \$125.

Black Japan Goat Robes at \$15.

Beaver, Buffalo, 'Coon and all other Fur Robes and Rugs. Ladies' Seal Skin Sacques and Cloaks.

Muffs, Collars and Trimmings of all sorts.

Orders by mail or information desired will receive special and prompt attention. Price lists sent on application. When customers are known to the house, or satisfactory references are furnished, goods will be sent on approval.

# WASSERSPORT.

# Rowing and Yachting.

APPEARS WEEKLY ON THURSDAY.

Price: 4.50 Marks (\$1.06) per quarter; 17 Marks (\$4) per year, postage prepaid.

To avoid errors, the amount of subscription should be enclosed by letter in American postage stamps, postal orders or by draft on German bank. Publication office of WASSERSPORT,

CARL OTTO.

Berlin, S. W., 12, Zimmerstrasse 34, Germany.



Greatest inducements ever cfered, Now's your time to ret orders for our celebrusted Tes and Coffees, and scenre a beau ful Gold Band of Moss Rose Chir Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT A MERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 239. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

# HILL ON THE DOG.

THE STANDARD WORK ON THEIR

MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES. Price \$2.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

1873.

of a Virgil and the roll of Latin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms are shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage. bestrides the burro, and doubles up like a jacknife in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He does for game—if the fates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish—if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to his worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish, fun always, fresh air, ozone, quicker pulse beat, brighter eye, more elastic step—all the multitudinous rewards, which after all outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is is not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways.

You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that, after all, is better than if it were put into verse between book covers.

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—the man with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it is not so. Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields and the woods and the lakes and the streams themselves never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis.

The FOREST AND STREAM is in the best sense of the term

# A Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the Forest and Stream is different from the diversion of other papers. Why? Because (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way. And now

# A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the FOREST AND STREAM, and to fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers before it.

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a continent or only across the pasture lot into the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign countries, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of FOREST AND STREAM are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particularly such as may come under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the Forest and Stream we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-museum sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse and fine-spun lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting excursions and fishing trips, with luck, good, bad or indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the beginning.

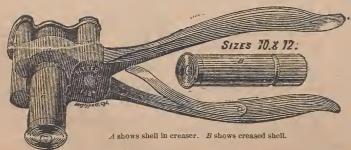
The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the FOREST AND STREAM in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance of anything else published in this country.

Though the Canoeing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the Forest and Stream fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which—but is it not known and read of all canoeists? Equal pains will be taken to maintain the high position of the paper with respect to its Yachting columns, now recognized-not only in this country, but abroad as well-as the leading department of the kind in the world.

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest AND STREAM will be newsy, bright, wholesome-a journal of out-door recreation

Terms:-\$4 per year, \$2 six mos., Jocts, per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders pay-

Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y



The Cheapest, the Simplest, the Handiest, the Easiest to Operate.

Every opinion is that **THE NYE CREASER** is the hest implement ever made for fastening loads in paper shells. Ask your dealer for it. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Copper finish, \$1.00; Full nickel, \$1.50. Circular free.

THE NYE CREASER CO., Monmouth, Ill.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# oportsman's List of Sportsman's

We will forward any of these Books	by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
	ney accompanies the order.
ANGLING. American Angler's Book, Norris	HUNTING—SHOOTING.
Angler's Note Book. 2 40 Angling. 50 Angling Talks, Dawson. 50 Angling Talks, Dawson. 50 Angling, a Book on, Francis. 7 55 Angling, Iderature in England. 1 25 Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. 3 00 British Angling Files. 9 00	American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long 2 00 American Sportsman, The Lewis 2 50
Angling Talks, Dawson 50 Angling, a Book on, Francis. 7 50	
Angling Literature in England 1 25 Black Bass Fishing, Henshall 3 00 British Angling Flice	Field, Cover and Trap Shooting
Black Bass Fishing, Henshall.   3 00	1 25   Field, Cover and Trap Shooting   2 00
Fishing, Bottom or Float. 50 Fishing in American Waters, Scott 3 50	How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow 1 00 How I Became a Sportsman 2 40 Hunting, Shooting and Fishing 2 50
Fishing in American Waters, Scott. 3 50 Flshing Tourist, Hallock. 2 00 Fishing with the Fly, Orvis 2 50	Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost 1 50 Hurlingham Gun Cluh Rules 25
Fly Fishing in Malne Lakes 1 25 Fly and Worm Fishing. 50	Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener 2 50 Rifle Practice, Wingate 1 50
Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing	Rod and Gun in California. 1 50 Shooting
Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium 50	Rod and Gun in California.   1 50
Modern Practical Angler, Pennell 2 00	Embossed leather
Practical Trout Culture         1 00           Practical Fisherman         4 20           Prime's I Go a-Fisning         5 50           Scientific Angler         1 50	Still Hunter, Van Dyke. 2 00 Stephens' Lynx Hunting. 1 25
Practical Fisherman. 4 20 Prime's I Go a-Fishing. 2 55 Scientific Angler 1 55 Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc. 20 Troiling 56	Stephens' Lynx Hunting.         1 25           Stephens' Fox Hunting         1 25           Stephens' Young Moose Hunters         1 50           The Gun and Its Development, Greener         2 50
Trolling. 50 The Game Fish of the Northern States and	
British Provinces. 2 00 Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe. 1 50 Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition. 3 75	Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard
	rairar's Guide to Richardson and Rangelev
BIRDS.  American Bird Fancier	Lake. 50 Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake 50 Farrar's Pocket Map of Repusaley Lake 200
American Bird Fancier	Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake
Bird Notes	Map of Androscoggin Region. 50 Map of Northern Maine, Steele, 100
Birds of Eastern North America. 18 00 Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. 4 00	Map of Androscoggin Reg on   50
Birds of the Northwest 4 50 Birds and Their Haunts 3 00	SPORTS AND GAMES.
Bird Notes	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games 2 00 Athletic Sports for Boys, hds. 75c.; cloth 1 00 Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc. 2 00
Coues' Key to North American Birds 15 00 Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast,	Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc. 2 00 Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes 3 00
Roosevelt	Croquet 20 Easy Whlst. 50
Roosevelt.   20	Easy Whist. 50 Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements 3 50 Hands at Whist. 50 Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise. 25
Naturalists' Guide, Maynard. 2 00 Natural History of Birds. 3 00 Notes on Cage Birds, Green. 1 80	Laws and Principles of Whist Committee and
Shora Birds 15	Skating. 25 Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports 7 50
Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each;	Whist for Beginners 50
Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; hand colored edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols	American Kennel, Burges 3 00
Wood's Natural History of Birds 0 00	Dog, Butler on 2 00 Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel 80
Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam 3 00	Dog, Diseases of, Hill.2 00Dog Breaking, by Holabird25Dog Breaking, Hutchinson3 75
Boat Racing, Brickwood. 2 50 Boating Trips on New England Rivers 1 25 Canceung in Kanuckia 1 25	Dog Breaking, Hutchinson
Conce and Camera 1 50	Dogs of Great Britain, America and other
Canoc. Voyage of the Paper. Bishop's 2 50 Cruises in Small Yachts 2 50 Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing 1 00 Hints on Yachting, Buying and Building,	Countries
Bladie 1 50	Dogs, Points for Judging. 50 Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: cloth. 60
Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor. 2 00 Paddle and Portage. 1 50 Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. 2 00	Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. 1 25 Dogs and the Public
Practical Boat Building, Kemp 1 00	English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each. 4 50 Our Friend the Dog. 3 00
The Sailing Boat 50 Vacation Cruising. Rothrick 1 50 Yachts and Boat Sailing, Kemp 10 00	Practical Kennel Guide, Stables
Yacht Designing, Kemp 25 00	Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands. 7 50 The Dog, by Idstone. 1 25 Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50;
Adventures in the Wilderness	morocco
Adventures in the Wilderness	BUTCOUNT A MUNICIPAL
Camps in the Rockies Grohman 175	Adventures of a Young Naturalist
Contract of Continue of the William of Themphall 1 50	Animal Plagues, Fleming 4 80 Antelone and Deer of America 9 50
Complete American Trapper, Gibson. 1 00 Hints on Campiug. 1 25 How to Camp Out, Gould 1 00	
How to Camp Out, Gould 1 00 How to frunt and Trap, Batty's 1 50 Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher 75	Government Report 2 50
Camping and Crussing in Florida, Heisiaali         70           Camping Out.         75           Complete American Trapper, Gibson.         10           Hints on Camping.         125           How to Camp Out, Gould         10           How to Chiunt and Trap, Batty's         15           Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher         75           Rustlings in the Rockies         10           The Adirondacks, Headley         200	Common Objects of the Seashore. 50 Eastward Ho! 150 Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-
HORSE.	
American Roadsters and Trotting Horses 5 00 Bits and Bearing Reins 50	Humorous Sketches, Seymour. 6 00 Insects Injurious to Vegetation 6 50
Bits and Bearing Reins. 50 Boucher's Method of Horsemanship. 1 00 Bruce's Stud Book, 8 vols 90 Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. 2 50 Dadd's Alexen Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. 1 100 Dadd's Alexen Reformed Horse Book	Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. 2 50 Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo. 1 50 Dwyer's Horse Book 1 25	
25   Dwyer's Horse Book	North American Insects
Horses and Hounds 80 Horses, Famous American Race 75	Packard's Half-Hours With Insects. 1 50 Pistol, The. 50
Horses, Famous of America 1 50	Practical Forestry, by Fuller 1 50
Jenning's Horse Training. 1 25 Manual of the Horse. 25 Mayhew's Horse Doctor 3 00	Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, Batty
Mayhew's Horse Doctor 3 00 Mayhew's Horse Management 3 00 McClure's Stable Guide 1 90	Practical Poultry Keeping. 2 00 Randall's Practical Shepherd. 2 00
Rarey's Horse Tamer 50 Riding and Drlving 20	Sportsmau's Gazetter, Hallock 3 00 Studies in Animal Life, Lewis 1 00
Rarey's Horse Tamer. 56 Riding and Driving. 30 Riding Recollections, Whyte Meiville's. 30 Stable Management. Meyrick. 100 Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia. 37 Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo	The Cream of Leicestershire 350 The Forester, by Brown 10 00 The Appt by the Creat of America
Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia 3 75 Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo 3 50	The Heart of Europe. 3 75 The Rotanical Atlas, 2 vols 12 00
Stoffenenge on the Horse, Hinerican caraci,	The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols. 10 00 The Book of the Rahbit 5 00
The Saddle Horse 1 00 The Horse Owner's Safeguard 2 00	Batty
Veterinary Dictionary, Going 2 00 Wallace's American Stud Book 10 00	Woodcraft, "Nessmuk". 100 Woods and Lakes of Maine 3 00 Wollystone Park Lidder avanta alaka Con
2000   200	ernment Report 2 00
2 Oddiev data Operator to Time	SHERIES EXHIBITION
AT THE LUNDON FI	DILITION DELICION

THE NICHOLS

Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excelence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 11, 1884.

YOL. XXIII.—No. 20.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are Anonymous communications will not be re respectfully invited. garded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent

in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States Canadas and Great Britain. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, England. lect street, London, Engrand.
Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

New York City.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

# CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Netting Ducks on Long Island.
The Rifle Year.
National Field Trials Club.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
CAROLINA Quall Shooting.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Notes of the Woods and Waters.
Notes on the Capture of Sea birds.

ird Notes.

he Migratory Quait.

ME Bae And Gus.

Thanksgiving Day Excursion.

dirondack Deer Hounding.

Vire Cartridges.

Jakota Game. Dakota Game.
Kentucky Game Law.
Kentucky Game Law.
Remarkable Shots.
Small-Bore Shotguns.
A Call for a Creed.
SEA AND RIVER FISSING.
On the Grand Mesa.
Wilmurt Lake.
Expired Reel Patents,
Kill Fish When Caught.
The Attack at Dawn.

ENTS.
FISHCULTURE.
The Adirondack Hatchery.
The KENNEL.
American Kennel Register.
The First Time Afield.
A Proposed Lincoln Fund.
Judging Collies.
Runaways.
Food for Dogs.
The Mastiff Pupples.
National Field Trials.
Dogs for Foreign Shooting.
English Kennel Notes.—XIX.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
RENGE and Gallery.
The Best Gun for Clay-Pigeons.
CANCEING.

ANOEING.
New York C. C.
Royal C. C.
More Coals for Newcastle.
Canoeing in 1884.

YACHTING.
A Steam Yacht in a Gale on I.ake Ontario. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

# THE RIFLE YEAR.

THOUGH the present month thus far has given us mag nificent shooting weather, which has afforded opportunity for much capital practice on the ranges, yet the season may be considered as fairly closed with the Thanksgiving Day matches. Here and there on ranges where there are inclosed shooting houses, trials of skill over the off-hand ranges up to 200 yards may be kept up even through the entire but formal practice on the part of organizations and clubsmilitary as well as civilian-has been generally suspended for the year 1884, and it is time to cast up the account and see where we stand and what the record of the year may be. On the whole, it has been a satisfactory season; quiet, in deed, without any such rush of excitement as is brought on by an international match; but in almost every State of the Union the crack of the rifle has been heard on a score or more of ranges. The way is gradually clearing up to a point where it will be generally discovered how much we do not know in the matter of close marksmanship. Just what certain makes of rifles will do over certain ranges, and the rela tive merit of many of the contrivances now relied upon to bring about good scores, are questions which are being worked out here and there by many observant workers. Men who study the science and practice the art of marks manship without any preconceived notions of how things must come out, are becoming more frequent on our ranges and once they grow into an important body in the shooting world, then will the many faults of the present arms be done away with. There is too much respect for old-fashioned ways of doing things now hampering those who make, as well as those who use, rifles. The military habit has had much to do with this, and many who shoot with non-mili-tary clubs are really soldiers out of uniform and inclined to the military habit of respecting precedent and observing

The National Rifle Association has carried out its work on the most modest basis. The fall meeting called out a generous show of competition in answer to the efforts made by the directors in putting up a liberal prize list. It is pretty certain that if anything is to be done in a general meeting where a popular support is looked for, it must be

sible for a small club of enthusiastic shooters to carry on matches for a long time, and with abundant pleasure in the contests, upon a merely nominal prize list. Where local feeling is aroused, contests may be had between counties in a State, and between States in a larger match, where the glory of winning is considered an ample return for the outlay of effort, but as a general rule the sport must be made attractive by such prize lists as will draw out the There must be the chance of winning something of value held out, even though the odds be more than correspondingly increased.

There is room, too, in our prize meetings for new matches. Put under such conditions as would bring new talent to the front, many of the old-time matches would become attractive. In place of forcing everything to bend to the making of good scores on paper, more attention should be paid to the simulation of real work with the rifle. learned to use a rifle well, the next thing is to learn to use it as he would in the field, or under such demands of rapidity and at such unknown distances as would be made in practice before an enemy.

#### NETTING DUCKS ON LONG ISLAND.

N another column will be found a communication from the game protector for the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, relative to the netting of ducks on Long Island. This abominable practice, which was so much complained of last year, is still being carried on in Great South Bay, and is doing great injury to the shooting there. Mr. Whittaker states that it is impossible for him to seize the nets put out for the purpose of catching the birds. He informs us that he has taken legal advice on the point, and no less an authority than Mr. Whitehead has warned him that he will expose himself to a suit for damages if he interferes with the netters. The statute made and provided in the case (Laws 1879, Chap. 534) reads as follows:

Sec. 5. No person shall at any time kill any wild duck, goose or brant with any device or instrument known as a swivel or punt gun, or with any gun other than such guns as are habitually raised at arm's length, and fired from the shoulder, or use any net, device or instrument, or gun other than aforesaid, with intent to capture or kill any such birds.

The netters, we are told, spread their nets over the feed ing grounds of the ducks and capture them by this means, if the nets are seized, even though the dead ducks are found entangled in them, they swear, and bring witnesses to support their statements, that the nets were put down for the purpose of taking bass. This throws the burden of proof upon the prosecutor, who is obliged to establish the fact that the nets were spread for the purpose of taking the birds and not the fish. Proof of this it would, of course, be impossible

It would seem, from this statement, that the fault lies with the law as it now stands, and this emphasizes once mere a point that we have frequently made against the New York In these statutes the conviction of any offender is made difficult, and often impossible, by throwing the bur-den of proof on the prosecution. In the present instance, the presence in the section of the words "with intent," practically nullifles the section. If those two words were omitted, and the capture of ducks by means of nets were simply pro-hibited, the finding of dead ducks in a net would be prima tacie evidence of an intended violation of the law, and it would rest with the defendant to show that in setting his nets there was no intention to catch ducks. This an honest man would have no difficulty in proving.

All such words as "knowingly," "wilfully," "with intent"

and similar phrases which have to do with the purposes of violators of the law, are out of place in our game laws. We presume that the criminal code does not say that any person who shall wilfully pick a pocket or break into a bank or rob a till is guilty of a crime, and it would scarcely be held a good explanation if the thief who was caught with his hand in his neighbor's pocket, should say that he put it there in search of a match. The public are supposed to know the law, and if offenders are ignorant of it, that is a misfortune of theirs, of which the law does not take cognizance. At all events, if men are found with stolen property in their possession, an explanation is demanded of So, if men are found taking up nets which have in them birds unlawfully captured, it should rest with them to show their innocence of guilty intent. The law has been violated, and through their agency; on them should rest the burden of proof to show that they are not responsible.

Cases similar to the one indicated are numerous in these statutes, and are a disgrace to the State of New York, since brought about through a liberal prize list. It may be pos- they make its laws ridiculous. How absurd it is to say that

no person shall "wilfully sell or expose for sale" netted quail or grouse. It is the business of the dealer to know whether birds have or have not been netted, and an absolute prohibition of the sale of such birds is all that is required. The dealer may safely be trusted to look out for his own interests in this matter, and if the word "wilfully" were expunged, a single conviction would put an end to the sale of snared birds, and there would be no more advertising that a higher price would be paid for trapped than for shot birds.

### NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

A T a meeting held last Tuesday evening at Canton, Miss., the National American Kennel Club voted to change the name of the organization to the National Field Trials Club, and a committee was appointed to so revise the constitution as to remove everything that referred to other functions. The changes of name and constitution will in no wise alter the character of the club. It will do no more nor less with the new name than it did with the old. broad may have been the field proposed by the founders of the club, practically, for some years it has done nothing more than to hold its annual field trials. The giving of bench shows has been left to local clubs, and any control that might be exercised over these exhibitions, has been assumed by another organization recently formed for this express purpose. The National American Kennel Club originally contemplated the publication of a stud book; but for some wason or other the financial burden proved too great for it to bear, and in a moment of sadly misplaced confidence, it turned over the entries and fees received for the second volume to a concern which has since proved itself irresponsible in the matter. stud book has fortunately been supplied by the publication of the now firmly established American Kennel Register, so that in reality there was no special reason why the National American Kennel Club should longer burden itself with a task which requires painstaking labor quite out of proportion to any tangible return made for it.

THE MIGNONETTE CASE.—The survivors of the wrecked English yacht Mignonette, who saved themselves from starvation by killing and eating one of their companions, a boy, have been tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to be The decision of the court was, that the taking of human life could be justified only by a plea of self-defense, and that the deliberate killing of another for the preserva tion of one's own life was murder. Harsh as were the extraordinary circumstances of the case, this decision will be accepted as good law. These circumstances were urged by the convicted men in their plea for mercy, and according to the cable reports, it is probable that the sentence will not be executed. If the unfortunates should be pardoned, the clemency of the crown will meet with universal indorsement, for although strictly and technically the offense of the Mignonette crew was murder, no one can ascribe to them the motives that usually prompt a murderer. Nor is the verdict likely to have very great influence upon other shipwrecked men in like circumstances, for if they arrive at a point where they are ready to kill and eat a companion to save their lives, they will not be deterred from doing so by the very remote contingency of a trial for murder, in which they will be convicted, if at all, only by their own testimony.

THE MAINE DEER LAW .- We print this week further letters on this subject which is, it seems to us, well worth agitating. We shall be glad to hear from any correspondents who have anything to say on the matter, which is of such great importance to the people of the old Pine Tree State. We are anxious to hear all that can be said on the subject pro and con, and urge our readers to contribute their views and experiences. Let us accumulate the evidence now rather than wait until the Legislature is in session.

AMATEUR CANOE BUILDING .- The papers on amateur canoe building, printed in the Forest and Stream, have been collected into book form and will shortly be issued from the press. Several additions have been made to the chapters that appeared in the paper, and the manual is the most complete ever published or for a long time likely to be published. The book will be ready for delivery in about a fortnight, and all orders will then be filled in their proper

ADIRONDACK DEER HOUNDING .- Ought deer hounding to be forbidden throughout the entire Adirondack region? If it ought to be, can it be? And if it is, can the law be enforced? These are questions that just now are calling for an answer. We should be glad to have the opinions of those whose knowledge of the subject gives them authority to speak,

# The Sportsman Tourist.

# CAROLINA QUAIL SHOOTING.

Por several months peat I have been so engaged in other pursuits, and especially using my tongue instead of my pen as a means of conveying my thoughts upon such subjects as were interesting to me and, as I thought, important to the country, that I have filled to communicate with the say whether the service I render. It does not become me to say whether the service I render. It does not become me to say whether the service I render. It does not become me to say whether the service I render. It does not become me to say whether I was one of that class of our popule who rejoiced at the result of the late political struggle, in which I was an immine the same of the class of our popule who rejoiced at the result of the late political struggle, in which I was an immine to a contract the country's sake, that our public affairs will be so managed during the next four years as to advance "the general well-action is over. the verdict of the people of the several States has been rendered, and I carnestly trust, for the country's sake, that our public affairs will be so managed during the next four years as to advance "the general well-action" by the canciment of wise and just laws, the equal disturbed to the country's sake, that our public affairs will be so managed during the next four years as to advance "the general well-action" by the canciment of wise and just laws, the equal disturbed to the public affairs will be so managed during the next four years as to advance "the general well-action of the public and the public affairs of the public and the public affairs will be so managed during the next four will be advanced to the public and the public a

site shore, requested them to land, go below the geese and, if possible, drive them toward us. Happening to have a few shells loaded with No. 1 buck, we inserted them and cautiously went down the stream about half the distance, and secreting ourselves, awaited events. It was not long before we heard the note which indicated their flight; but when we saw them, we noticed, to our disappointment, that they would pass us at least two hundred and fifty yards off. We concluded to shoot, thinking that by possibility we might get one. Accordingly, Wat. M. and I cach gave them two salutes, and just after the last gun was fired (Wat.'s) we saw one waver and then go down into the water. One of the boatmen got it for us. Which killed it? I do not know. But I got the goose, and to-day had it for dinner. It was not fat—there being so far but little food for them. With some additional adipose it was quite palatable, however.

The boy had becu left to hold the dogs, and very soon after we shot he started to us and got up a covey of birds, at which he wasted two shells without avail. Where they went he could not tell. Two hundred yards below we got up another covey, which took refuge in a pine thicket. I got in three shots and bagged two birds. The other I think I killed, but we falled to find it. Then, in a very thick place, the dogs flushed a very large one, at which some of the others shot, without success. These settled on a ditch bank, thickly set with cane, and though we started several of them we bagged none. Here Argo had another "fit"—a preceding one about an hour before this. He recovered, however, and joined me in about fifteen minutes, soon after which one of the hunters flushed a nice covey, at which I got five shots, "grassing" three of them. We got some of them up in a short while and I "feathered" one, while Wat M. killed one—this being his first trial during the day—and that bird was the only one so far which I had not's brought down. About this time poor Argo was "taken" again. We went on, however, and he rejo

about nightfall, I had sixteen, Jim the same number, Wat two, the boy, whom I sometimes call Dumble, three, and Tom two, each of the last sportsmen killing one sitting on a linb.

It was my purpose to have returned home the next day, but my kind friends urged me to stay over Sunday, and perhaps the circumstance might be accompanied, as was usual, with rain. I consented, and that night, sure enough, a light one did fall.

The following morning there was every indication of continual showers, but the clouds passed with only a few gentle droppings. We left soon after breakfast, and drove six miles, still up the river, to the home of N. LeG., a brother of my companion, and after night there was a little more rain, but still a very scant supply. Early after breakfast Jim and I set out one way with Argo and Rex, while N., his cousin Cansey LeG., E. S. of Wadesboro, and Pumble, with Pelham, Joe and Sam, went another. They returned at night, reporting that they had killed twenty-four birds. Soon after we went to hunting my poor dog Argo got another "fit," and a very severe one. I had managed, however, to get three birds in nine shots, wounding two others, which escaped going into my pockets. Jim bagged only one, he having failed to get the chances I had. When we got to Dumas's Ferry on the Pee Dee, he had six birds and I only four. At this place we met by accident T. B. W. of Wadesboro, with his gun and young dog, which he ealls Belton, that being his class. After dividing rations with him while we sat in the "flat," we all proceeded down the river to try our luck. In a little while his dog got up a covey, and being called by him, we gave pursuit. From them Jim got five, W. got three and I four. Just below more birds were found by him on a diteh, and he canch killed one. I did not shoot. They settled in thick cover on the river bank, and LeG, and I each got one. W. requested me to let his dog retrieve my bird. I consented of course. Belton soon found him, but showed greater disposition to convert him to his own use tha

defied, telling them that he knew Argo well and who his owner was.

And thus this not entirely unsuccessful sporting tour ended.

Next week I expect, if the spindles and looms over whose operations I have the general management, will not suffer by my absence, to visit Chatham county, where there ought to be plenty of game, in company with my friends Teceel, Mud and Bro. Duffrey. Bro. D. and I will use 14-bore guns, and Teceel and Mud 16's. Each will have 250 loaded shells, and we anticipate making the hills of that section resound with our fusilades, and make the occasion a green one in our sporting memorics. I may find time and inclination to give you some notes of what we do. It is probable that Mud and I will separate from the others and confine our operations chiefly to the fields round about Ore Hill, while the others will go to Hickory Mountain and try the birds on a part of the old Allston estate. We hope to be joined by some gentlement from Fayettevillc, who have expressed a desire to compete with us in a trial of skill. Mud and I will make an earnest effort to keep the laurels we have from fading, even though we do no succeed in giving them freshcr and greener thus. At all events I feel sure that the peculiarities of my

friend will afford me some amusement, and perhaps he may be of some service to a young untrained setter dog I have, and which I mean to force him to take along, he not owning a dog. We shall see.

Wells.

# Hatural History.

### NOTES OF THE WOODS AND WATERS. III.

ABOUT SOME DAMP AND SLIMY THINGS CALLED SEAWEEDS.

ABOUT SOME DAMP AND SLIMY THINGS CALLED SEAWEEDS.

"Not lost the time in seaside ramble spent;
Braced is the frame, and mental health is gained,
Knowledge obtained of Him who made the deep,
And blissful love acquired of Nature's works."

\*\*A LGA INUTILIS, exclaims an ancient poet; vilior alga
est, he adds in a tone of bitter contempt; refunditor
alga, repeats another very learned bard. "The sea itself
spurus forth the nathless tang," chips in still another potboiler. All this was many, very many years ago; still it is
not more than thirty-five years since seaweeds were still the
most despised of all this world's beautiful flora, and were by
very many professors and students of botany absolutely
ignored and ilung aside as so much useless trash cast out by
the ocean.



Fig. 1 .- FUCUS NODOSUS

Along the base of the Battery wall extends a band or zone of marine vegetation of a dark or light olive-green color, according to the season of the year and the time of tide. This coarse-looking marine plant when handled during its fruiting time is damp and slimy, but don't for an instant imagine that this unpretending, somber-looking vegetation which attaches itself so persistently to the rocks, is a nathless thing, spewed up by the sca, and of no possible value to any living creature. No, no; this would be a great mistake, for within its olive-colored stems, branches and fronds is contained one of the most subtle of substances known. Then look upon it reverently. We will cut an extremely thin cross section of its stem and place it under the microscope; behold its exquisite and wonderful cell structure; cell upon cell in which the Great Master has caused to be stored up that most precious of remedies for suffering humanity—iodine. Yes, this is cunningly hidden in the unpretending, storm-beaten, despised "black tang," or Fueus, but brought out by the fires of the "kelp burners" of Ireland and Scotland. And do not the ealotype, the ambrotype, the daguerreotype and photograph all owe their birth to this wonderful essence? Without which the accompanying illustration (photo engraved) could not have been produced.



people of Guernsey and Jersey eall it "vraic," a corruption of varee, the French word for seaweed. So important is the matter, that the seasons for cutting and gathering it are appointed and limited by law, viz., from the 10th of February to the 15th of March, and from the 22d of July to the 21st of August

matter, that the seasons for cutting and gathering it are appointed and limited by law, viz., from the 10th of February to the 15th of March, and from the 22d of July to the 21st of Angust.

A great variety of names are given to these unpretending algre by the inhabitants of various localities where they grow, two being after the Virgin Mary, which also goes to prove the high estimation they have for it. Here are a few of the common names: Our Lady's wrack, kelp-ware, black tang, Lady wrack, sea ware, swine-tang, bladder-wrack, etc. The names Our Lady's-wrack and Lady-wrack are on account of the abundant crops of potatoes produced when the Fucus is used as a fertilizer, and swine-tang, when it is cut up and broiled with coarse meal or flour on which to fatten swine; bladder-rack is a name given to the F. vesiculosus (Fig. 1) by children, who dry it and make whistles out of the bladders, and also amuse themselves in winter evenings by casting into the turf fires the bladders, which explode with a loud noise. Fishermen's children on some parts of our coast call it "snap-weed." In the town of Galway, cargoes of Fucus were brought from Slynehead, a distance of sixty miles, and was purchased by inland farmers, who conveyed it to their farms, some thirty miles inland, and yet we money-loving Americans have almost entirely failed, up to the present time, to utilize it to any great extent, even for its iodine.

On the Jersey and Guernsey coasts the farmer and the cottager vie with each other when collecting the Fucus from the often very stormy sea, and entire families sally forth from all parts of the islands. These are provided with sickles, forks and rakes, the legs being protected with strong shields of leather, the men and women wade as deep into the water as they can, and from the rocks cut and pull the weed which is raked into earts, for it is a fact that the Guernsey horse knows how to swim to the shore with the cart load floating on the surface of the ocean. Boys and girls bring bings full (basket loads) to the

crops. Green vraic is used as a top dressing for fallow ground.

In the Hebrides cheeses are dried by being covered with the ashes which abounds in salt. During the snowstorms in the Highlands when the red deer are unable to obtain a sufficiency of food, they come down to the shore from their mountain home to feed on the Fucus. Old medicine-wise Seotchwomen place great faith in the curative properties of the vesicles of the F. nodosus, which contain a thick gelatinous material; these, when bottled in rum or alcohol and kept for two or three mouths, form a deeoetion the application of which is said to be a sure cure for rheumatic pains, rheumatic gout, and for rickety of bandy-legged children.

In Scania it is used for fuel, thatch, and is given to cattle

In Scania it is used for fuel, thatch, and is given to cattle

pains, rheumatie gout, and for rickety of bandy-legged children.

In Scania it is used for fuel, thatch, and is given to cattle as a wholesome counteractant for costiveness, caused by feeding on straw and salt hay; and in some parts is used entirely as a winter fodder, the eattle being driven to the shore when the tide falls off from the rocks.

In the year 1730 the manufacture of kelp was introduced into the Scottish Isles from Ireland by Mr. Maccleod. This manufacture brought great prosperity to the shores of the Orkneys; small farms of \$120 yearly rental speedily rose in value to \$1,500, and it is said that Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, obtained a revenue of \$150,000 from his kelp shores alone, which had heretofore been to his ancestors an unproductive, valueless possession. The demand for and profit on kelp was so great, that every expedient was devised to increase the growth and harvest of this valuable weed. In addition to the natural rocks on which it grew in great abundance above low water mark, and well up to high water mark, masses of rocks were rolled into the sea to encourage its growth on their surfaces so that the shore for miles upon miles consisted of numerous Fuel farms owned by the lords and gentry of the Isles.

In 1812 in the Island of North-Uist the profits from kelp clear of all expenses were \$70,000, and fell but little short of that figure for several years after. The total product of kelp in the Hebrides in 1818 was 6,000 tons, which at \$10 per ton realized \$60,000. At present there is reason to believe that not more than \$30,000, after deducting the wages of the "kelpers" (persons who burn the Fueus after it is gathered in kilms) and expense of apparatus. This is owing to the fact that the Highlanders stubbornly persevere in manufacturing their kelp from the yellow wrack instead of from the black tang (Fueus nodosus), which from growing in shallow water and being less thoroughly a marine plant, yields much less kelp and consequently less iodine. The rise in the price of kelp which took

lied ashes ('kelp") produced by the burning of Fuce collected on the English coasts.

IODINE.

Iodine is useful as a test for starch, also as an ingredient of many and various chemical reagents; some of these are of very great importance in the photographic art. From the iodide of potassium is prepared the iodide of silver, which constitutes the sensitive film ou paper. Iodine has been employed in medicine since 1819 and was discovered in the manufacture of saltpeter by Cortois of Paris in 1812, although burnt sponge, which depends upon iodine for its effleaey, had been used with advantage in the treatment of goitre (an enlargement of thyroid glaud on the anterior part of the neck). A large number of preparations of iodine are employed both for internal and external application, particularly iodoform, which is a sulphur-colored salt, having a strong saffron-like odor and sweet taste. It consists of hexagonal flat crystals, containing more than 96 per cent. of iodine, and is now in very general use in all hospitals in cases of diseased cavities, particularly those lined with serous or synovial membrane, as the joints, to excite adhesive inflammation.

Who knows what virtues may yet be discovered in the drapery of the deep? The book of Nature is like the book of Grace, the wonders they contain must be "sought out." A. W. Roberts.

Deer hunters should read Judge J. D. Caton's "Antelope and Deer of America." For sale at this office. Price \$2.50 - 4dv

### NOTES ON THE CAPTURE OF SEA BIRDS

BY CAPT, J. W. COLLINS.

[From the annual report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.] (Concluded.)

THE JACKES (Stereorgridge)

THE GREAT SKUA GULL (Megalestris skua).

THIS is known to the fishermen as the sca-hen, and is, perhaps, one of the most interesting species that occurs on the fishing-banks, owing to its eomparative scarcity in natural history collections. It is by no means abundant on any of the fishing grounds, but is, nevertheless, to be met with occasionally all the way from George's to the Grand Banks, at least, and, doubtless, has a much wider distribution. I have observed it from Nantucket Shoals to the eastern side of the Grand Banks. It is difficult to say when and where it occurs in the greater abundance but so for each and in ave observed it from Nantucket Shoals to the eastern side of the Grand Banks. It is difficult to say when and where it occurs in the greatest abundance; but, so far as I am able to judge, I should say that it is most plentiful on the Grand Banks in July, August and September. In the summer and autumn of 1874 I shot several specimens of this species which were used for bait, and I have also obtained it for a similar purpose on other occasions, though it could rarely be taken by hook and liue. I remember that it was more plentiful in 1874 than I have ever noticed it at any other time.

rarely be taken by nook and liue. I remember that it was more plentiful in 1874 than I have ever noticed it at any other time.

In this connection an incident may be mentioued which occurred that year, that shows in a remarkable manner the tenacity of life which this bird sometimes exhibits. I was out a short distance from the vessel in a dory for the purpose of shooting birds for bait. We were then engaged in shack-fishing, and it was necessary to obtain as much material as possible with which to bait our hooks. Among other birds flying around were several skua gulls, which, on account of their large size, were more desirable than the smaller species. Having enticed one of them within gunshot, I fired at it, and knowing that I had taken good aim, I was very much astonished to see it fly away apparently uninjured. I watched it, however, and soon noticed that it did not move its wings, but seemed to have them fixed or rigid, and after going about half or three-quarters of a mile it fell into the water. I went in pursuit of it and without any trouble found it, lifeless on the surface. The most singular part of my narrative is that when the bird was cut up for bait by one of the crew, a single shot was found in the center of its heart.

part of my narrative is that when the bird was eut up for bait by one of the crew, a single shot was found in the center of its heart.

These birds usually appear singly, in pairs, or at times three of them may be seen together, and it is very rarely that half a dozen or more are seen at the same time. They are very shy, and seem to avoid a vessel, but when exceedingly hungry they show less reluctance in approaching a boat. It is a rare occurrence to catch them with hook and line, owing to their timidity in approaching a vessel or boat, as well as to their precaution in swallowing the liver used as a bait; hence few are caught in this manner, and the bait is taken by some other less cautious and more active birds. It is generally not difficult, however, to attract them within gunshot of a boat, and during a gale they do not hesitate to seek food near vessels lying at anchor. Their flight, like that of other large gulls, is heavy and moderate; but I have seen them make swift dashes of flight when chasing smaller birds which had secured pieces of liver.

The following extracts from my journal may give an idea of the abundance of these birds as well as the seasons at which they occur on many of the fishing grounds. It is my opinion, however, as previously stated, that they are more common on the Grand Banks than on any other fishing grounds where I have noticed their presence, but since I began to keep notes of birds I have not visited the Grand Banks in the mouths when the skua is most likely to be seen there. The size of this species and the peculiar markings of its plumage renders it easy enough to distinguish it from any other bird found on the fishing grounds, none could be mistaken for it unless it might be some of the jægers, and such a mistake could only be made by one who took little notice of the flight or size of the birds which came under his observation.

Nov. 27, 1878.—Latitude 42° 49′ N., longitude 63° 55′ W.

such a mistake could only be made by one who took little notice of the flight or size of the birds which came under his observation.

Nov. 27, 1878.—Latitude 42° 49′ N., longitude 62° 55′ W. Two skua gulls—sca hens—eame near the vessel. My gun caps are damp and uscless, therefore I could not get these birds, as they are shy and will not bite at a hook unless extremely hungry.

Feb. 3, 1879.—Latitude 44° 25′ N., longitude 52° 58′ W. Western part of Grand Banks—during a northwest gale saw a sea hen which eame near the vessel, but the wind blew too heavy to catch it on a line, and it was of no use to shoot it as it was impossible to pick it up.

Juue 2, 1879.—Latitude 44° 36′ N., longitude 57° 12′ W. Saw a sea hen (great skua) fly across our vessel's stern but it did not approach close enough for me to shoot it.

July 5, 1879.—Latitude 44° 08′ N., longitude 59° 10′ W. Had a shot at a sea hen which came near the vessel, but the sea was so rough from a recent gale that my aim was destroyed by the schooner rolling, therefore I failed to kill the bird.

Oct. 11, 1883.—While on a cruise in the U. S. Fish Com-

the bird.
Oct. 11, 1883.—While on a cruise in the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, and when the ship was just abreast of the Fishing Rip, Nantucket Shoals, steaming northwardly, a pair of great skuas passed across the vessel's bow, about 200 yards off, flying southwestwardly.

GULL-CHASERS (Genus Stercorarius).

There are several varieties of jægers, of the genus Stercorarius that frequent the fishing banks, and which are known
to the fishermen by the names of "marlingspikes," "wniptails," etc.\* The former term being generally applied to the
larger species, and the latter name to those that are smaller,
both appellations having a special reference to the two long
central tail teathers which is a distinguishing feature of birds
of these species. They usually are most abundant on the
outer banks in spring and fall, are rarely seen in midwinter,
and are comparatively searce in midsummer. It is probable
that in June and July the adult birds go in to the land to incubate. I do not recollect of having seen a single individual
of the smaller species in winter, and these are always much
less abundant than the larger varieties. The following extracts from notes in my journal on the appearance and

\*The name of "marlingspike" is generally applied to the larger

\*The name of "maringspike" is generally applied to the larger pecies, such as the pomarine jæger (S. pomatorhinus) that was seen by Audubon at Labrador, and which is, perhaps, the most common pecies on the banks, and to Richardson's Jæger (S. porasiticus), which, so far as my observations extend, is not very abundant on the northeastern banks, but is more commonly found in the Gulf of daine. The Arctic jæger (S. buffont), which is much smaller than he other two species mentioned above, is called a "whiptail," because if the great length and flexibility of its two central tail feathers. This is said to occur in greater abundance further north than it does on the Grand Banks and adjacent fishing grounds, where it is comparatively scarce and always timid.

abundance of these birds on the fishing banks may perhaps

abundance of these birds on the fishing banks may perhaps be of interest. Before quoting these extracts, however, I will say that on the 29th of August, 1878, I sailed from Gloucester on a fresh halibut trip to Banquereau. On this occasion Mr. Raymond L. Newcomb\* went with me, having been sent by Professor Baird to collect birds for the Smithsonian Institution.

When a few miles to the eastward of Thatcher's Island (Cape Ann) on the day of sailing, we saw several jægers of the more common varieties, most of them not having the loug tail-feathers which are, generally speaking, the characteristic feature of these birds.

On Sept. 3, some twenty miles castward of Sable Island, Mr. Newcomb shot four jægers, besides birds of other species. Sept. 5 we saw a number of birds belonging to the jæger family flying near the vessel, too far off, however, to shoot; but the following day a marlingspike was killed and added to the collection. On the 8th jægers were quite plenty, and three of the common varieties and a black one were killed. Two more marlingspikes and a whiptail were shot on the 9th, and an Arctic jæger was seen on the 10th, but kept too far off to be shot. A black jæger was killed on the 12th, which was the last of these birds killed on the frip, as on that date we sailed for home. When a few miles west of Cape Ann, Sept. 17, we saw a jæger engaged in a fight with two herring gulls.

The foregoing notes, together with the extracts that follow, cover about eleven months' time, uearly all of which I spent at sea on the fishing banks, or in making passages to and from them. The presence of the different kinds of sea birds was a matter of special interest to me, and their appearance or absence was carefully noted, therefore it is probable that a general idea may be formed from a study of these notes, of the seasons when jægers are most abundant on the outer banks.

Oct. 1, 1878.—Latitude 43° 54' N., longitude 58° 32' W., "T shot a hag and a marlingspike."

on the outer banks.

Oct. 1, 1878.—Latitude 43° 54′ N., longitude 58° 32′ W.,

"I shot a hag and a marlingspike."

Oct. 3, 1878.—"I skinned a marlingspike this morning, a hag and a gull. Later in the day I shot three gulls and two

jægers."
Oct. 4, 1878.—"Shot a black marlingspike to-day, and skinned one of the more common varieties." †
Nov. 13, 1878.—On Le Have Ridges, latitude 42° 49' N., longitude 62° 55' W. "Skinned four birds—three gulls and

longitude 63° 55′ W. "Skinned four birds—three gulls and one jæger."

April 13, 1879.—East end of Banquereau, latitude 40° 39′ N., longitude 57° 15′ W. "I saw a jæger or gull-chaser today, the first I have seen since last fall."

April 29, 1879.—Latitude 44° 28′ N., longitude 57° 12′ W. "Shot three jægers and one gull to-day. There has been quite a number of jægers anound for the past few days."

May 1, 1879.—Same position as above. "Shot two whiptails and three marlingspikes this morning. I shot two jægers in the afternoon; saw several Buffon's jægers but did not get any."

not get any."

May 29, 1879.—South of Sable Island, latitude 48° 36′ N., longitude 59° 47′ W. "I shot a hag at noon, and another later in the day; also a whiptail, marlingspike, and mackerel

not get any."

May 29, 1879.—South of Sable Island, latitude 43° 36′ N. longitude 59° 47′ W. "I shot a hag at noon, and another later in the day; also a whiptail, marlingspike, and mackerel gull—[tern.]"

June 2, 1879.—Latitude 44° 36′, longitude 57° 12′ W. "Shot and skinned an Arctic jæger to-day."

Jule 29, 1879.—Latitude 44° 14′ N., longitude 58° 03′ W. "I have seen no noddies this trip, and jægers only twice." †

The time when jægers are most numerous on the fishing banks, as may be seen by the foregoing notes, is in the spring, late summer, and fall. They never approach the numbers of the hagdon; sometimes, perhaps, a hundred or more may be seen flying around a vessel when fish offal is being thrown out, but twenty-five or fifty birds of this genus are about as many as are generally seen at one time.

Whenever they are near they quiekly detect the presence of food by any accumulation of other birds, such as petrels or gulls. The gathering of a flock of petrels, or the first scream of a kuttiwake, struggling for the possession of a piece of offal thrown over from a vessel, or pouncing on a codish liver east out from a boat, brings the ferce jeger to the spot, sweeping down with tremendous speed and indescribable rapacity to rob the feelber birds of what they have obtained, and so violent and persistent are its attacks that it frequently compels the gulls to disgorge the contents of their stomachs in order that they may escape the persecutions of this pirate of the air. So fearful are the kittiwakes of the jæger that invariably, so far as my observation extends, a flock of gulls that are sitting on the water will start up on a wing the instant that they are approached by either of the larger species of gulls, though I have seen the common gull—L. zonorynehus—flercely chased by a jæger when the gull—Le zonorynehus—flercely chased by a jæger when the gull—Le zonorynehus—flercely chased by a jæger when the gull—Le zonorynehus—flercely chased by a jæger speen the form in nover presumes to lutimidate the hagdon;

<sup>\*</sup>The gentleman who afterward went as naturalist on the ill fated Jeannette, and wno fortunately survived the hardships of the journey across the ice and up the Lena.

†The position was the same for Oct. 8 and 4 as that given for the lat.

t We sailed from Gloucester, Mass., June 19.

way to a distance with it before attempting to swallow it. If it is pulled away by a dexterous jerk on the line it will reif the pulled away by a dexterous jerk on the line it will rethe chan or jet to be graft, but it is now doubly cauthous, and
the chan or jet to be graft of the change of the
the change of the pulled and all are ravenous for food, the
marlingspike, in its struggle to be first, forgets its ecaution,
and consequently becomes a vicilin to its greed. When
hooked it almost always rises and tries to escape by flying;
it are the pulled of the pulled of the pulled of the
foot to hold back. It is killed, when eagle to a hook, in
the same way as the hagdon; but, unlike the latter, it renerally stays killed, though it is by no means lacking in tenacity
of life. When particularly difficult to catch on a hook it is
often site for hait. As a general thing, one or two disserved of the pulled of the pulled of the pulled of the
may be anywhere from a half hour to more than an hour before one can again be enticed within gunshot. This being
the case, it will readily be understood that only a limited
number can be obtained in this way, and it may as well be
fore one can again be enticed within gunshot. This being
the case, it will readily be understood that only a limited
number can be obtained in this way, and it may as well be
fore one of the considerable importance.

I have never, to my recollection,
known of inshermer for killing them as the procurement of the bodies for bait, though
no some occasions I have myself found the supply of bait so
obtained of considerable importance.

The largest species of gulk, such, for instance, as the
great black-backed gull (Loruss morious): the herring gull
or the forekeld align of the again, and any activation.

The largest species of gulk, such, for instance, as the
great black-backed gull (Loruss morious):

The largest species of gulk, such, for instance, as the
great black-backed gull (Loruss morious):

The large of the large species, the fact that they, li

flocks. Under date of March 13, 1879, is the following note in my journal: "I saw two beautiful great burgomaster gulls this forenoon; they were flying side by side to windward." Again, on Mareh 15, I saw some splendid opportunities to shoot several burgomaster gulls, which came unusually near the vessel, but the weather was too rough to get them even if I sueeeeded in killing them, therefore I did not try. Its flight resembles that of the herring gull (Larus argentatus), though it is perhaps less swift than the latter.

Owing to the fact that the burgomaster is rarely or never seen in summer on the Grand Banks, and is so extremely timid about approaching man, it is not used for bait, since, for the reasons mentioned, it eannot be captured.

THE KITTIWAKE GULL (Larus tridatylus).

Of all the birds which visit the fishing banks the kittiwake gull ("winter gull," "pinyole," etc.; of the fishermen) is beyond question the most abundant, with the exception, perhaps, of the petrels or Mother Carey chiekens. These gulls have a very wide distribution along the Athantic coast. I have seen them along the coast of New Jersey, and thence to the eastern coast of Newfoundland, and while at sea, in winter, I have met with them all the way from Cape Cod to the Grand Banks. The species occur in great abundance on all the outer fishing banks in winter, and at the same time is also numerous about the harbors along the coast. It is apparently gregarious, but, though it is usually met with in large flocks, as has just been stated, yet sometimes one, two, or three of these birds may follow a vessel, which is making a passage in the deep water between the fishing banks, for several days, eagerly watching for any offal that may be thrown overboard.

Though less daring and pugnacious than the hagdon, it is thrown overboard.

several days, eagerly watching for any offal that may be thrown overboard.

Though less daring and pugnacious than the hagdon, it is even more noisy when food is obtainable. It is a constant companion of fishing schooners when anchored on the banks, and especially when fish are being dressed, it comes in countless numbers around the vessel ready to pounce upon the offal. At such times all of them foin in a general shout whenever any of their companions succeed in getting a morsel of food, and their screams are almost deafening. Should one of them get hold of a piece of codfish liver which it cannot swallow, it immediately attempts to fly away with it, but it is pursued by hundreds of its screaming companions, who make every endeavor to steal the half-swallowed piece of food. This attempt frequently proves successful; but it does not follow that the thief profits by its enterprise, for it, in turn, is subject to the same annoyance, and perhaps may lose the food which it has so dexterously stolen. On the other hand, three or four birds may succeed in getting hold of the liver which is half swallowed by the first; but they do usually content themselves with having merely obtained a taste of the precious tidbit which may be finally torn into pieces and swallowed by a haif dozen of their more fortunate companions. The voracity with which the gluttonous kittiwake swallows the bait usually insures its capture with hook and line.

This species does not, however, leave its breeding ground

a taske of the precious tidbit which may be finally torn into pieces and swallowed by a harf dozen of their more fortunate companions. The voracity with which the gluttonous kittiwake swallows the bait usually insures its capture with hook and line.

This species does not, however, leave its breeding ground along the coast nor appear upon the fishing banks until late in autumn, and therefore the "shack-fishermen" cannot depend upon it for bait, as they do on the hagdon, for, by this time, they have generally nearly completed their fares, and in some cases have returned to their home port.

Some years ago, when the codfishermen used to remain on the Grand Banks later in the season than they do now, sometimes staying as late as November, or possibly longer, large quantities of kittiwake gulls were used for bait.

Some of the fishermen relish the bird, which, when properly cooked, makes a not unsavory dish at sea. Such a dish cannot, of course, be compared to a spring chicken; but a "pot pie" made of kittiwake gulls would probably not be regarded with indifference even by the most fastidious, and as served in some instances which have passed under my own observation, it was a very good substitute for the conventional turkey for a Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner.\*

The food of the kittiwake gull usually consists of small fish and crustacea, which it is able to obtain near the surface of the water; but on the fishing banks many of these birds procure a considerable portion, perhaps, of their food frem the offal thrown overboard by the crews of the fishing vessels. Its subsistence, however, at this season is exceedingly precarious, and it is generally found with little food in its stomach and very poor in flesh. Although the kittiwake approaches a vessel or boat with considerable boldness, coming as it often does within a few feet of the side of either, and recklessly darting almost within arms' length of a manengacd in throwing out a trawl, it nevertheless exhibits a romarkable timidity when a gun is fired. The mos

\*Capt. Henry O. Smith is authority for stating that kittiwake gulls, and occasionally some of the larger species, are caught for food by the Newfoundland fishermen in winter, a common rat trap being used to effect the cepture. The trap is firmly secured to a piece of board, baited with a fish liver, and allowed to float down astern of the anchored boat on which the crew is engaged in fishing for cod or other species. The greedy gull sees the tempting morsel, makes a dash to secure it, and snap go the jaws of the trap, nipping the unfortunate bird in its grasp. This is repeated over and over again.

† The following note I find in my journal under date of Feb. 11, during the prevalence of a heavy gale on the 1-rand Banks which I was reding out at anchor: "The little white gulls is thovering on the water near the stern of the vessel, occasionally rising on a wing to clear a breaking wave, or to pick up any fish-offal that may be washed from the scuppers."

In the spring the kittiwake leaves the bank and goes in shore to its breeding grounds. Its nests are easily found upon the Newfoundland shores, and very likely at many other places along the coast.\*

TERNS.

The eommon tern (Sterna hirvado) Linn., occurs during summer in limited numbers on the banks east of Sable Island. This species was taken by Newcomb when with me on Banquereau, The common mackerel gull of the fishermen, the Arctic tern (S. arctica) is very abundant in summer on the fishing banks near Sable Island, where it is said to breed in great numbers. On Sept. 3, 1878, Newcomb shot one of these birds some twenty-five miles eastward of Sable Island.

said to breed in great numbers. On Sept. 3, 1878, Newcomb shot one of these birds some twenty-five miles eastward of Sable Island.†

Like the kittiwake, the terns are exceedingly noisy, and often gather in greater numbers about a vessel from which fish-offal is being thrown, but they are rarely abundant on the banks except in the immediate vicinity of Sable Island; they are somewhat difficult to eateh on a hook, and also because of the smallness of their bodies, they are seldom if ever used for bait.

Pertels on Motters carety's chickens (Genera Cymochorea and Cocaniles).

There are several varieties of the petrels commonly found in great abundance on the fishing banks from spring to fall. They usually make their first appearance in April, the date varying somewhat with different scasous—some springs, perhaps, being slightly warmer than others—and remain until after the first snow storms in the fall. Under the date of April 10, 1879, when on the eastern part of Banquereau, I noted that "betrels made their first appearance to day. These birds generally leave the bank late in October or early in November and come again early in April or May."

Just how many species of petrels occur on the fishing banks I am unable to say, but I believe there are at least three, and possibly more. Of these, I think Leach's petrel (C. leucornhoa) is the most abundant on the Grand Banks, while the Wilson petrel (O. ceanicus) is also numerous.

These birds are excessively food of oily food, and may always be seen in great numbers around a vessel or boat from which particles of fish liver or other offal are being thrown out. In describing the hagdon, mention has been made of certain peculiarities which the Carey chickens exhibit in the matter of seeking and eating their food; such, for instance, as their supposed ability to follow up a scent, and the way they work together in a united effort to tear into fragments a section of liver which is so large that one bird cannot manage ft. A favorite method of feeding which the petrels exhibit is to denote upon the water's surface, picking up any oily particles that may be floating thereon, and which through small in the control of the

GUILLEMOIS,

THE FOOLISH GUILLEMOT OR MURRE (Uria troils) Linn.
In spring large flocks of murres are seen on the fishing banks migrating northwardly. I have noticed them in

\*In my journal, under date of April 29, 1879, I find the following note relative to the departure of the winter gulls from the outer banks: "The little white gulls are growing scarce, they leave for land about this time."
†The specimen alluded to was called an Arctic tern by Mr. Newcomb, who is my authority in this matter.

greatest abundance on Bunquereau, 'east of Sable Island. The flocks reach this locality in April, and from the 20th of that month to the middle of May are more numerous, as a rule, than at any other time. April 26, 1879, latitude 44° 32' N., longitude 57° 12' W., I "saw several flocks of murres," and three days later there were "large numbers of murres."

32' N., longitude 57' 12' W., I "saw several flocks of murres," and three days later there were "large numbers of murres."

A single individual is sometimes seen in summer on the banks, but this is by no means a common occurrence. In the fall, however, they are more numerous, as at this season they are performing their autumnal migration southwardly, but whatever the reason may be, they do not, I believe, appear on the banks in such abundance at this season as during the spring months. They are sometimes kiled and eaten by the fishermen, but are never obtained in any considerable numbers. On a few occasions I have shot one or two individuals, and they are sometimes knocked over with an oar by the men engaged in hauling a trawl, when the murres have approached closely enough to the boat to make such a feat possible, I have noted in my journal under date of Oct. 1, 1870. latitude 48° 54' N., longitude 58° 32' W., that "one of the crew killed a murre while hauling his trawl, and I skinned it."

LITTLE GUILLEMOT OR SEA DOVE (Mergulus a.le) Linn. The little guillemot. commonly called "ice bird" by the

I skinned it."

LITTLE GUILLEMOT OR SEA DOVE (Mergulus a.le) Linn.

The little guillemot, commonly called "ice bird" by the fishermen, is frequently seen on the banks in winter, more particularly in the vicinity of field ice, but I have never observed it in any considerable numbers. It is fond of staying close to a fishing vessel at anchor, it being attracted by the offal that is thrown over, and which, when sinking, is secured and eaten by the little guillemot, which is an expert diver. I have often watched one of these birds dive beneath a schooner and taking in its beak a morsel of sinking food, rise on the opposite side of the vessel from that where it went down. It is seemingly almost unconscious that it is encountering danger when approaching a vessel or boat. I have seen it swimming within two fect of a schooner's side without making an effort to go further off unless some one attempted to kill it.

#### BIRD NOTES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice in this week's issue of Forest and Stream that a Northern hooter had been killed by a Massachusetts farmer. I shot one two weeks ago, about four miles from this town, which measured four feet nine inches from tip to tip of the wings and stands twenty-two inches high. I am having it set up by a taxidermist.

W. H. S.

Editor Forest and Stream:

On Thanksgiving Day a barn owl (Strix flammea) was killed one-half mile south of this city. It was flushed from a thicket bordering a swamp and shot. This is a very rare bird and is the fourth specimen captured in the State, of which there is any record. A great northern diver (Colymbus torquatus) was captured one mile south of town on the 14th inst. They are seldom found here so late in the season. Both birds have been mouuted and placed among F. S. Case's collection of birds. They are a valuable addition to his already large and beautiful collection. Have not noticed an English sparrow for over a month. Hope they are gone for good.

Parson O'Gath.

Rate gone for good.

Editor Forest and Stream:

On Nov. 25 we received from Montgomery county, N. Y., a fine specimen of American bittern (Botaurus mugitams), and we thought it was rather late in the season for this bird to be so far north; but it evidently has not suffered for want of food. as I never saw one in better condition, and I was almost tempted to have it for dinner Thanksgiving Day. But as we went grouse hunting (I do not beg "Aliquis's" pardon for using this expression), we concluded to defer it until another day; but eat it we will, also a pair of ruffed grouse that we secured while "hunting" on Thursday. Had "Aliquis" been with us and not acknowledged that it was more "hunting" than "shooting," I should have been disappointed. We started at 8 o'clock A. M. and did not find a bird until after 2 o'clock, and then secured only two out of half a dozen we saw. But we are pretty well satisfied nowadays if we secure a brace of grouse in a day's hunting. We remember the time when we have taken five before breakfast and were at our place of-business by 9 o'clock, but we, like our old Forest and Strream friend, "Nessmuk," do not go in for slaughter any more. If we secure two or three grouse and half a dozen quail in a season we are content. We only care to test our game tooth once in awhile. From present appearances we shall have a good chance to do so during the coming week, for, besides the bittern and grouse, we have a Bubo virginianus and Scops asic hung up by the feet, and a Buteo borealis that we have been trying to fatten since July 4, but he don't seem to take on flesh very fast. As long as he ran with the hens and chickens he did well (a fact), but since he was deprived of their company he don't fatten "worth a cent," and I have about given up getting him in good conditiou for Christmas, in which case I shall fall back on a pair of mallard ducks a friend sent we last week.

Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 2.

THE MIGRATORY QUAIL.

# THE MIGRATORY QUAIL.

THE MIGRATORY QUAIL.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A friend has seut me a copy of Forest and Stream, of Dec. 4, 1884, which has an editorial on "Importing Foreign Birds," the other article is on "Acclimation of Foreign Birds," in which the writer claims the birds should be let loose in warmer climate and in time they would learn the way north. This view as applicable to song birds may be true, but the migratory quail or Sicily quail are hardy. Stock the fields north with them. A few tacts. A club of gentlemen in Springfield, Mass., imported some migratory quail, and two years ago turned them loose in the town of Wilbraham, so said the papers.

The quail were imported because it was thought that they would breed here, migrate south, return in the spring and on account of their known attachment to their old breeding grounds, would multiply in certain known places.

About the 8th of November last, the Springfield Daily Union called attention to these quail, and gave the opinion that they were lost. The writer of this replied, saying: "They are here, and here to stay." Last August, Deacon Calvin Preston, walking in the grass, stepped on a young bird, and this proved to be a young one of this species. A gentleman discovered two broods of a singular looking qual; we told him what they were. The agreement was to watch them, as they stayed near the same vicinity. Early in

November there was a slight snow. William Bennett while hunting, discovered bird tracks; he soon found the birds and killed three. They were migratory quail. Since then he has killed one more. Nov. 9, Henry E. Bennett, walking in the leaves, stepped on one. This bird got away from him and appeared to have been previously injured. The first one shot was by Louis Taylor, whose dog pointed on him. Description—Size, two-thirds of common quail or Bob Whites. They are slimmer when dressed; there is but little breast. In color their plumage is brownish, and not so pretty as common quail. They love to breed near the habitations of men. Generally they may be found under a rail fence. While they are fleet of foot and swift of wing, they often hide, so that the hunter goes within ten or twelve fect of them, and they will keep themselves almost invisible; but not so when a dog is in the field. When shot into, a flock of about thirty, they would fly about thirty rods and start up a call, a long, plaintive note, to call the flock together; but when fired into too often, they become frightened and scatter. This experience is based on hunting them without a dog.

We have been particular about stating every fact known

but when fired into too often, they become frightened and scatter. This experience is based on hunting them without a dog.

We have been particular about stating every fact known to us, as their existence here is disputed by sportsmen abroad. We do not wish to flush them with a dog. On the appearance of the first light suow we shall try to get two specimens, and shall send them, if we are successful, to R. O. Morris, Esq., Clerk of Hampden county, Springfield, Mass.

These birds were let loose here strangers to land and climate. No bird has instinct nor intelligence enough to find the way south to a warmer climate; they must have a leader, one that has been over the path and winged his far journey by certain landmarks, something as the Mississippi River pilot steers his boat by certain defined marks. These landmarks are taught annually by birds of passage, and this teaching or leadership has not come to the new quail yet. Nor is it needed, for they are well feathered, and have a faculty of finding well sheltered homes or coverts. Hence, they will survive and multiply, if so be the foxes and their worst enemy, man, will refrain from destroying them.

I am astonished that the California quail has not been largely introduced here. It is a beautiful bird, with its fine colors and symmetrical plume on its head. It is a plump, nice delicacy for the table—a prolific and hardy bird that will stand our climate.

South Hadder, Mass., Dec. 10.

# THE CRANBERRY BEAR.

will stand our climate.

South Hadley, Mass., Dec. 10.

THE CRANBERRY BEAR.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just reread your addenda on the "cranberry bear." I am disposed to demur. You say he is mentioned by naturalists "vaguely." And is thought to be a sub-variety of the einnamon bear. So, I suppose, is the cinnamon a variety of the girzzly. And the chipmunk a sport of the for sequirrel. And the woodsmole a variety of the woodchuck. It will not do. I respect Audubon, Wilson and others as much as you can. But I am not going to ignore my senses. The cranberry bear has less relation to the cinnamon than the chipmunk has to the fox-squirrel. The cinnamon is, next to the girzzly, our heaviest bear. The cranberry bear is the lightest and lankest. The cinnamon has straight, fine hair and fur. The cranberry bear has light red and white hair, always curly and coarse. Only, on the approach of winter, he has a fine undergrowth of short wool, or fur, as do the deer of the far north. He differs in shape, in size, in habits and in location. Just as the chipmunk, weighing 2 ounces, does the cranberry bear differ from the cinnamon; only more so. So does the cinnamon differ from the grizzly. I was brought up to believe in Audubon and Wilson. I have lost some faith in so-called science, I am willing to imbihe any knowledge I can get, and impart any knowledge I have.

But I am done with guesswork and deductions. If I were ten years younger and \$500 richer, I would start for Northern Wisconsin next September, and make it a point to send you one or two specimens of the cranberry bear for mounting. But I go another way. And it dawns on my mind that I have spect more mouths in the woods than either Audubon or Wilson; and when I see a thing plainly I know it. 12x12—144; that's science. The dormouse is a wharfrat. That is not science. The rat is a woodchuck. That is not science. We have no native rabhit; hecause our rabit has a slit in his upper lip, and being hare. And I going to have a substraint of the province of the substrain

Owls Abundant.—Bay Ridge, New York, Dec. 6.—One rainy day, a few weeks ago, I was in the vicinity of Coney Island, in search of snipe. I found no snipe, but I did start eight large owls within a short time and distance, getting shots at six of them. I bagged five of them in good form, and the sixth flew some one hundred yards and fell, but I was unable to find him. The other two rose high in air, and were soon lost to view over the southern horizon. The five owls bagged measured nearly five feet each from tip to tip.—Cracker Crumbs.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Tw African porcupines (Hystrix cristata), one otter (Lutra canadensis) two nonparelis (Cyanospiza ciris), one hawfinch (Coccothronstes vui garis), one gannet (Sula bassana) and two pine snakes (Pityophi menanoleucus). Purchased—One opossum (Didelphys virginiana one red-tailed hawk (Buteo borealis), two red-winged blackbird (Agelæus phæniceus), one cowbird (Molothrus pecoris), one gree northern diver (Columbus torquatus), one screech owl (Scops asio) one yellow boa (Chilobothrus inornutus), and one milk snake (Colu ber obsoleuts confinis). Presented—Four dingoes (Canis dingo), and one crested ground parrakeet (Calopsitta novæ hollandiæ).

# Game Bag and Gun.

# A THANKSGIVING DAY EXCURSION.

A THANKSCIVING DAY EXCURSION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some men never see anything worth writing about when out shooting, unless they have the good fortune to fill a game bag or meet with some adventure worthy of special note. But game has become so scarce in this part of the country that if one were to wait until he had a very successful day in the field before sending you a line, I am afraid that readers of Forest and Stream would not hear from this region for a long time. As there has not been any good shooting here since the 1st of September, when a few fair bags of woodcock and ruffed grouse were secured, the incidents of a recent trip after wildfowl must serve as the basis of the present "Notes from Rochester."

On the afternoon preceding Thanksgiving wheu going home from the office, I was weighing the reasous for and against passing the evening at a dance or in a skating rink, when by chance I met a friend (a faithful employe of Uncle Sam), who remarked that he was going to Braddock's Bay that night to shoot on the morrow. All thought of capering nimbly either to the music of Strauss or on the rollers was at once banished, for I had not had a chance during the fall to look at a bird over my gun, and, although the prospect for much sport on the marsh was not good, I took the chance of finding entertainment of some kiud in the country, even though it should be no more than to stand ou the sandbar and gaze at ducks out on the lake that have been so schooled by experience as to keep at a prudent distance from shore.

A few minutes' ransacking of closets brought out the necessary equipment of rubber boots, warm clothing, sedge-colored hat, gun, shells, and in less than an hour irom the time the agreement was made my friend and I were on a train for Charlotte, where, by taking another train on the R. W. and O. R. R., we quickly reached North Greece station, some two miles and a half, good measure, from the habitation on the lake beach, where we were to put up for the night. I had never been over the route b

far as we could see. There was no help for it, and we pushed on for the house which, like "virtue's steely bones," looked

Cold in the bleak wind,

that came in sharply off Lake Ontario, rolling breakers on the beach and whisting shrill among the dry flags of the marsh. Messrs. Waddel and Merchant, who make a living by shooting, fishing, trapping, and providing sportsmen with the usual accommodations of an inn, had not expected any guests at that hour and were in bed, but a tap on the window opened the door, and we were soon warning ourselves over a good lire of drift wood. The usual questions were put to the natives about the prospect for ducks, and we were some what cheered with the information that although the bay was nearly all frozen over, Cranberry Pond, near by, was open and fairly supplied with ducks. We determined on an immediate "change of base" from the bay to the pond, purposing to run a boat down the lake in the morning, push it over the bar, and attack the enemy in his intrenchments. After mapping out the plan of campaign, we sought the seclusion of our sleeping apartments and were soon insensible. We awoke hefore sunrise, and ou gazing through the haze out on the lake had our hopes of a great day revived briefly, by mistaking the rolling crest of a comber for a line of ducks. We did not wait for breakfast but hastened out to get on the bar hetween Cranberry and the lake in time for the morning flight. Picture our disgust on reaching the pond to find that during the night it too had frozen over and than nothing but some gulls and a large bird, seemingly an eagle, could be seen hovering over the ice. On the lake a few flocks of ducks were in sight, but we knew they would not come over the beach, and after getting a few shots at stragging single birds we gave up all hope of sport in that line and resolved to go in the brush for quail or rabbits, a few of which we were told could be found not far away.

After breakfast we started for the woods, but on our way saw some ducks on the bay at the mouth o

other method than shooting, even if it was the Chinese mode of yanking them under water, which process, however, he thought would not work well with the temperature below the freezing point.

Several parties of Rochester men have returned home within a week or two from shooting trips in the West. The travels of one party were extended to Kansas, where some good quail shooting was had. How suggestive of wanton waste of game is the fact that men had to cross the Mississippi from New York for a few weeks' sport at small game? Other men went to Ohio and Indiana, and found that quail had been so thinned out by an unfavorable winter as to make it rather a toil than pleasure to follow the bevies, and they gave up shooting, having concluded that it was poor policy to leave no "seed."

A Rochester stockholder in one of the clubs owning a good e no ''seed." Rochester stockholder in one of the clubs owning a good

A Rochester stockholder in one of the clubs owning a good marsh for ducks in Lake Erie, went up and had one day's sport out of six at the redheads, but complains that the people out there are pursuing the unwise policy of allowing the ducks to be harassed night and day, and every day in the week. He suggests that the Chesapeake Bay plan of shooting only on alternate days should be enforced, unless the birds are to be driven away totally.

I saw yesterday for the first time in this market some numbers of sharp-tailed grouse, for sale. They must have been killed hundreds of miles away, or perhaps thousands, and the fact indicates the relentless war waged for lucre against the game birds of America. I am very much enamored with the doctrine of free trade, but I think we might have protected our game to a far greater extent than has been done. Protection in that line would have wronged nobody.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30. nobody. Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30.

# ADIRONDACK DEER HOUNDING.

ADIRONDACK DEER HOUNDING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just come from the Adirondacks, where I have a summer cottage, and for fifteen years have spent from four to six months in the woods and before that had made a number of visits to that region. The year before Paul Smith's house was built I camped for four months in that vicinity. Visitors to that part know the little strip of land between St. Regis and Spitfire Pond called "The Tongue." In those days we could find seven or eight deer on the Tongue any morning. A party of four on Follansby, Jr., and Quebec ponds, killed ninety-two deer in six weeks, and "Old Arcoill," by still-hunting, killed one hundred and five in two months that same year. We hear the statement often made that the deer are growing more plenty in the Adirondacks. But I think no one would dream of the possibility of killing that number of deer in one season now. I think from the fact that for three or four years there has been but little snow, the deer have not been slaughtered by crust-hunters, and in their yards and in some localities they may have increased somewhat.

But, to my mind, the only way to save deer is to forbid the use of hounds at any season; and, at the same time, night-hunting should be stopped. If the hounds were used only during the months of October and November there would not be so much harm done. But they are permitted to run by themselves all the spring and summer until the "city folks" begin to come into the woods. Then there is a pretense of keeping them chained. The past summer—the day I arrived in the woods—one of the "natives" called me to see his new dog, and boasted, "He has run more than one doer this spring." I learned later that quite a number had been either killed by the dogs or run till in all probability they died from exhaustion. One buck lay four hours in my door yard, too weak to get into the woods. They all agreed that it would be a good thing, and most of them said they would sign a petition for such a law; but as long as others kept them th

Hartford, Dec. 5.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Now that the sporting season is over, may it not be a good time to compare notes with former years. My annual hunt up in Herkimer county closed on the 24th ult. Notwithstanding the lack of snow, our party were successful in the capture of about 200 pounds of venison per man; all, in fact, that we desired or cared for. The deer were not plenty and the few found to hunt were shy and alert, having been jack-hunted and run by dogs until some of them would hardly make a shadow. I had heretofore camped north of the Beaver River, which section used to be full of game. But for a few years past it has become the resort of a gang of hounders from near Croghan, who seem to spend most of the summer and fall months in the woods in parties numbering as high as thirty-five men, with fifteen or twenty dogs. So completely have they cleaned out the deer in the northern part of Herkimer county, as far east as the Red Horse chain, that the still-hunters have given up the locality. The same can be said of the eastern part of Lewis county, where but a few years since deer were plenty.

I notice that the Maine game law is being agitated again; some wishing that the open season be extended, while A. R. Fuller, of Meacham Lake, would like the season for hounding deer in this State extended until Nov. 15, "as it would give employment to many men in that locality at a time when very little work is to be had."

I admit that the time for a guide to earn a competency to support him for the balance of the year is quite short. But when you extend the time to one you extend it to all. This same set of men that are annihilating the deer in the Beaver River country would undoubtedly like to have the time ex-

tended till the 1st of December, or even later, for hounding deer,

tended till the 1st of December, or even later, for nounding deer.

Judgiug from their every-day appearance and the semblance of dogs that accompany them, I can to some extent appreciate their desires. It does not appear to me, however, that the little game we have left should be exterminated for charity's sake, before trying other expedients. I hope we may soon have a more rigid game law. Not by extending the open season, but by cutting off a portion of the time now allotted. Two months, viz., October and November, would give ample time for every sportsman to get a supply of first-class venison. By the 1st of October the major part of the does have weaned their fawns, which could, after that date, care for themselves. Still some killed even the latter part of the month would be found with fresh milk in the udder. Parties in this section that went into Forest and McKean counties, Pennsylvania, after deer, have had fair luck, reporting the deer, bear, grouse, etc., as being on the increase.

Frewsburg, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1884.

FREWSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1884.

### WIRE CARTRIDGES.

WIRE CARTRIDGES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

At the request of several of your correspondents, I send you a description of how I make wire cartridges for shot, premising by stating that written instructions in such matters convey but a meagre knowledge of any art, a few hours' practical instruction being worth all of it.

To make a good wire cartridge is a knack requiring experience, like making artificial flies, the first attempts of the novice are anything but satisfactory.

First the materials. Paper for the cases should be of a fine thin texture and at the same time strong; about the thickness and strength of that upon which our postal notes are printed would answer very well. There are some fine qualities of wrapping paper used in some of the trades which I have found to answer admirably.

The wire should be about the size or thickness of No. 8 spool cotton, of brass or copper. I prefer the brass as being tougher. One dollar to one dollar and fifty cents will purchase enough to make a thousand rounds.

Bone dust to fill in between the layers or interstices of the shot, is scarcely a purchasable commodity. I obtained what I use by applying to a bone turner, who kindly gave me about a peck of bone turnings or chips, which I took to an accommodating miller who ground it for me; it need not be as fine as flour, about the flueness of what the millers term "shorts" will answer.

Prepare some thin, stiff cardboard wads, say a couple of sizes smaller than your gun, or rather just small enough to drop inside of your paper cases over which to crimp or close the bottoms and tops neatly. Cut also with the same cutter some of paper to paste over the tops and bottoms after crimping or closing, as a finish. (If preferred the top can be finished with a thin cardboard wad pasted on, the size of your gun.) Use good boiled flour paste.

Also, have turned about three cylindrical pieces of well-seasoned hard wood, about four inches in length, the larger one of a gauge or diameter just sufficient to admit making the paper cases

they can be withdrawn readily.

The second piece should be about two sizes, or rather somewhat smaller in diameter, over which to weave your wire cage.

The third piece still smaller to use as a rammer or loader. Cut the paper for the cases in strips about fives inches in corby folding, in the center of each strip. Apply past to one-find of the strip as thus divided, then wind the unpasted end of the paper slip a turn around your cylindrical piece of wood, first described above, allowing the edge of the paper to project over the end of the same, say about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an inch as moothly; drop one of your smaller pasteboard wads in the projecting end of the hollow paper cylinder thus formed, apply a little paste and close the end by crimping the paper over the wad neatly, and lastly with a little paste apply one of the paper cuts or wads to the outside of the end or what I term the bottom, withdraw the wooden cylinder and the case is complete. You can make set the maside to dry.

Prepare the wire by cutting in lengths of about four inches, and or such a space apart as you wish to make your mesh (the wire cages when complete two ends parallel and even and of such a space apart as you wish to make your mesh (the wire cages when complete resemble somewhat the meshes of a fishnet). If for buckshot, for instance, allow a space just sufficient to permit the passage of a buckshot, for smaller shot make them smaller in same ratio. I have found that for a 10-gauge gun; other beres will require a modification, to suit which a few practical trials will casily determine.

Now suppose you wish to make a wire cage for buckshot. Take seven of the wires doubled in hair-pin shape, as described above, bore quite a small awillole in one end anywhere, diagonally in from the circumference of the same, in which you can insert temporarily a good of the same, in which you can insert temporarily a good of the same, in which you can insert temporarily a good of the same, in which you can insert temporarily a good of the paper of the

and twisted, as before described; the first circle of meshes is then complete. Withdraw the pin; you have no further use for it now. Shove the whole thing up on the wooden cylinder the space of a mesh, cross the wires so as to form a second row or circle of meshes, give each two twists to the right, as before described, and the second row or circle of meshes is complete; shove it up another space and proceed as before until completion; the short ends of the wires remaining after the completion of the last circle of meshes can be closed, doubled over or crimped squarely over the end of the wooden cylinder, which you then withdraw. Drop the completed wire cage into one of your prepared paper cases, and you are ready for loading.

Say you can chamber four buckshot within your wire and paper cases. First drop in a thin layer of bone dust, then a layer of shot, tapping down lightly with the rammer, a layer of bone dust, sufficient to fill interstices between the shot, another layer of shot, tapping down each layer lightly and smoothly, and lastly drop in one of the thin card-board wads, over which paste close and crimp down the top of the paper case, finishing as described above with respect to the bottom of the cases. The cartridge is then complete. If you prefer in finishing you can paste a card-board wad of the gauge of your gun on top; if the shell is crimped over then they can be used without the card-board wad on topon cood wad is sufficient between the charge of powder in the shell.

If you have nimble fingers, two or three dozen cartridges can easily be made of an evening by the fireside and bits.

If you have nimble fingers, two or three dozen cartridges can easily be made of an evening by the fireside and laid away to use upon an emergency where they will do the most good.

Backwoods.

BEVERLY, Randolph County, W.Va., Dec. 1, 1884.

# DAKOTA GAME.

Beveren, Randolph County, W.Va., Dec. 1, 1884.

DAKOTA GAME.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Fort Buford is situated at the confluence of the Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers, and almost directly on the line between Montana and Dakota, a little north of the forty-eighth degree of latitude, and I believe one of the coldest spots in the United States. The mercury went down to forty-five degrees below zero several times last winter. On either side of these magnificent rivers is a splendid wood of elm, cottouwood, black ash, etc., with a dense growth of underbrush, consisting of willows, elder, dose frow on dother hardy shrubs. These jungles are the retreat of thousands of red deer (Cervus leneurus), commonly called the white-tailed deer. I am fully convinced that there is not a square yard for thirty miles from here on either side of these rivers that you will not find the tracks and signs of these animals. I went out for a hunt last week about six miles from here, and saw at least sixty deer within a radius of three acres. There is one great drawback in hunting through this thick underbrush; the deer will generally see or hear you before you see or hear him, so that you can very rarely get a shot neare than 100 yards and then you will have to shoot the deer on the jump. Three men went out from here a few days ago to a place called the Twelve-mile Creek, and although gone but four days, returned with 24 deer, weighing from 50 to 200 pounds each, and I have seen white-tailed deer that would turn the scales at 300 pounds.

There are also black-tailed deer (Cervus macrotis) on the ulpland hills, but they are not so numerous as the whitetailed. Further up still on the hills and on rocky ledges are found small flocks of the big horn (Peis montana), commonly called the Rocky Mountain sheep. It requires the most skillful strategy to come within rife range of this latternamed animal, the slightest noise is sufficient to put them on the alert. The grizzlers' as also by the large, gray timber would, commonly called the buffal

of myriads of wild geese, white brant, ducks, plover, pelicans, ctc.

A young man, call him Brown, bagged last night the largest white-tailed deer I have seen this season. Brown fired four shots at him and came within a hair's breatth of shooting himself into the bargain. He, a young man about twenty-one, brought up on a farm in the backwoods of Indiana, tells the story himself, as follows: "With the first shot I bruk the critters foreleg, still he kept gitting and gitting. I up an' fired again and missed 'em. After the third shot I saw him fall, I runned up and found him on his back with his horns sticking in the ground, as I approached the critter he was piping me off from the corner of his left eye, an' I thought he was dead and then again I thought he wasn't, so I went up to poke him on the belly with the butt of my gun, which was loaded, when, great gum! gentlemen, he bounded up like lightning an' was off as if shot from a cannon. I got so scared at this unexpected turn that my har stood on an end and I do not know whether I was standin' on my head or feet and when I got so started I pulled my gun off and the ball went a whistling by my ear. He was gone about 800 yards before I could think o' what tuk place, but I bruk his other leg this time." A young man from the

Eastern States, Jones, who is quite a humorist, having heard Brown relate his adventure, stepped out quietly and told the adventure to the "bohoys" with the transformation saying, that instead of the deer running 300 yards, that Brown ran 300 yards before he looked back, and then stopped when he saw that the deer was not pursuing him. This caused much laughter at Brown's expense; but he vehemently protests that it was the deer that ran, not him.

Shortly before Christmas of last year, Brown, Jones and myself went out for a short hunt. As well as I can remember the mercury was down to 30° below zero. We kindled a fire in the woods so that we may warm ourselves before starting homeward. Brown was sitting on the end of a log, when he leveled his gun at an imaginary object and said, "If a cinnamon bar should come marching along there now how I would make him dance a hornpipe." Jones was standing near the fire with hands and chin resting on his piece, watching Brown's performance, when he said with a countenance that betrayed not the remotest shadow of a jest, "But what would you do, Brown, if a saleratus bear should come there?" Brown looked at him with the unsuspecting candor of a rustic youth and said, "Why? Is he bigger than a cinnamon?"

If any of your readers want information respecting the game reserves of this country, I shall be glad to give it. W. M. N.

FORT BUFORD, Dakota.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My ranch lies in the Bad Lands of extreme Western Dakota. There is still a good deal of game about it, and this year I have, on several occasions, when the cattle did not need attention, taken two or three days off and done fairly well with black-tail deer, white-tail deer and antelope. There are some mountain sheep about, too, and I intend to take a day after them as soon as I get time.

This summer I made quite a long trip through the cattle country of Eastern Montana and Northern Wyoming, in company with my foreman, William Merrifield, who is an excellent rider, a first-class shot and a very keen sportsman. During the course of our trip I took two weeks' hunting in Big Horn Mountain. While there I killed three grizzlies—one of them a huge beast weighing close on twelve hundred pounds—and six elk, four of them having fine heads; Merrifield got two bear and four elk, I always taking first shot when we were together. The five bears were killed with seven bullets, three of them being struck in the brain; we followed them up on foot, our buckskin suits and moceasins enabling us to go so noiselessly through the woods that we could get to very close quarters; the big one was but nine paces off when I fired, taking him square between the two eyes. Only one of them—a she bear with a large cub—had a chance to show fight, the others being killed almost as soon as they discovered us; she turned when struck in the side, but was killed with the second bullet when she had come a few steps toward us.

The buffalo have disappeared forever; one of the last that

as they discovered us; she turned when struck in the side, but was killed with the second bullet when she had come a few steps toward us.

The buffalo have disappeared forever; one of the last that was killed near my ranch was a fine bull which I shot near Pretty Buttes a year ago this fali.

I am not a good shot, having very bad eyes, and should be ashamed to state the number of misses I have made this summer; I made two or three good shots, however. Once I killed an antelope at 300 yards (actual pacing), and by what I suppose must be regarded as merely a fortunate chance, on another occasion killed two fine blacktail bucks with one bullet at 431 paces.

I use two rifles, both of them six-shot repeaters; one a .50-115 express, the other a .45-75; they are excellent weapons. I notice that "Devil's Ramrod" puts in a plea for the double-barreled express rifles, and sneers at repeating arms. The prejudice against the latter is, of course, sheer nonsense, like the old prejudice against breechloaders. I know nothing of game shooting in India or Africa, but for anything in the United States, from a grizzly bear down, a repeating rifle is as much ahead of a doublebarreled muzzleloader.

There are a great many ducks, geese, sharptail grouse and sage grouse to be shot round my ranch; young sage grouse, in August and September, are most delicious eating, fully as good as the sharptail, which is our common game bird.

Chimney Butte Ranch, Little Missouri, Dakota.

# KENTUCKY GAME.

KENTUCKY GAME.

THE unusual number of whistlers during nesting time encouraged anticipations of rare quail shooting this season in Central and Southern Kentucky; but up to date disappointment has been nearly universal. The long tramps through most promising covers, between bevice, are one of the unaccountables. A propitious summer, no "drowning-out" rains, abundant feed, no appreciable cause of migration, yet birds are scarce. The local savant (?) with ever-ready solution of the mysterious, consults last winter's goose bone and refers cause to fall of mercury to 18° below zero, and consequent (?) freezing out of the few birds left for seed. This is an exceptional instance of unsatisfactory explanation. Too many birds wintered well. Rabbits are so plentiful that the boys come in with a full bag of fur after failing of feathers.

feathers.

One of the boys yesterday referred me to satisfactory corroboration that he bagged twenty-five quall without a miss last season. He added that it was in short cane cover and the warning which each bird gave on leaving cover rendered a miss unpardonable. Extraordinary shooting, nevertheless, we count it. Another reported thirty-eight straight, but the other fellow, who can bear testimony, is a non-resident.

but the other fellow, who can bear testimony, is a non-resident.

Judge Berry, of Monticello, Ky., had the good fortune to bag a brace of deer at one shot recently. As they passed his stand he failed to observe that there were two, and was ignorant of his score till he stumbled over one which had fallen of a broken neck, as he proceeded to the one which he saw wheel and fall after a few bounds. The Judge is a veteran, and few seasons pass without his enjoying venison which has fallen to his fire. He follows no small game. Several hunches of deer had been located in the mountains, and recent breezes having stripped foliage from the timber, we expect to hear of a few successful chases. Ruffed grouse and turkeys are plentiful, but few bagged.

Scarcity of mast concentrated squirrels about confields, and many mountaineers were compelled to stand picket a part of every day till crops were cribbed.

Present outlook for sport in Central Kentucky rather gloomy.

Kentuckian.

LINCOLN COUNTY, Ky., Nov. 20, 1884.

### THE MAINE GAME LAW.

THE MAINE GAME LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am very giad to see that the majority of your correspondents are in fevor of the law as it now stands, though I don't see how they could think otherwise. If there is to be any change in the season, it should be shortened. When they say that man wants little here below, they forget him who wants to combine shooting and fishing at the expense of the game, or else they might be inclined to think he wanted a good deal. If a person wants to fish, let him do it in season when the fish are in proper condition; and the same with deer; but don't let him arrange the laws to suit his convenience and enable him to kill everything within reach. He who cau get only a few days off in Angust, very naturally wants to shoot deer or moose, and he whose vacation comes in Sept ember turns longing eyes on the trout, but let each take the goods the gods provide, and think that but for the laws there would now be neither fish nor game.

Nobody asks for vegetables but of season, because there are none to be had, and if we persist in taking deer out of what is Nature's season, why we'll soon be without them altogether. Does in September, with or without fawns, are sure to be in poor condition, and my experience is that a quarter of the young are still unweaned on the 15th day of that month. Maine is the model State of the Union for its game laws, and it does seem a pity if all the good results are to be wiped out at the very moment of their appearance. Mr. Wells says the residents of that part of the State need the money spent there by the tourists. That is true, and is the only argument for opening September, But if the gunner is to be permitted to kill game from the last day of August, would the money gained during the following three or four years be sufficient to support these people from the time the deer give out for the rest of their natural lives? Hardly, unless they can beat the Chinese on cheap living, that's all.

C. F. M. G.

Boston, Dec. 6.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your correspondent "X." in current number speaks "of the searcity of deer in Maine, twenty-five years ago," and "this reminds me." In Bangor, thirty-four or thirty-five years ago, on a sweltering day at just past noon. Tom M. sat in his brother's crockery store, with his chair tilted back, his feet on the desk, using a toothpick, and reading the Daily Whig and Courier. Suddenly his attention was arrested by a noble deer, which, entering by the west door, trotted through the store, went out by the Main street door, trotted through the store, went out by the Main street door, trotted through the store, went out by the main street door, trotted through the store, and those who saw him conjectured that the deer might have gone in to inquire the price of pelts in particular. However that may be, he trotted the length of the store, took a good look at himself in the plate-glass mirror at the end, and turning about made for the street. By this time, as may be imagined, men and boys were on the qui vive. Arriving at the street, there was a lumbermen's supply wagon—a huge affair of ten or twelve feet in height—just passing. Pursued by the crowd he vaulted clear over the wagon at one bound, and ran down to Market square, on the east side of which he caught sight of the Kenduskeag stream through the open windows and doors of a flour store. Entering without ceremony, he attempted to jump through a window into the stream, but alas for his hopes, his bulk or his horns prevented; he stuck fast and was killed by his ruthless pursuers. It was conjectured that he had followed the stream down from the forest and struck off at the first obstacle met at Central street bridge. I was not an eye witness to this affair, being at dinner some little disance from the street.

My hope in writing this is to draw the fire of some of your Bangor readers, who may not only verify my story, but also be tempted to write some of their reminiscences, which the the third the interesting to your readers. The

My hope in writing this is to draw the fire of some of your Bangor readers, who may not only verify my story, but also be tempted to write some of their reminiscenees, which could not fail to be interesting to your readers. The times I write of were when E. R. L—s kept the Hatch House, one of the most genial, sunny-faced landlords that ever sat with his face to the back of a chair, and made fun for every one within sound of his voice. A practical joker, he did not forget iu his last illness the ruling passion, for when Doctor McR. told him, in answer to his question, "what the chances were for his life," "One chance in twenty, Mr. L;" he said as quickly as his breath would permit, "I'll take that chance, Doctor,"

Worcester, Mass.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Have just read the communication in your paper of Nov. 13 of Henry P. Wells, and your editorial comments thereon, regarding the preservation of deer in Maine. The thought struck me that the game law as now in force in California might be equally good in that State. Several years ago our Legislature passed a law to prohibit the killing of does and spotted fawns at any time within four years. The law was broken by a large number of hunters, but the deer increased in most places instead of diminished, so when the four years had expired the Legislature extended the time indefinitely. A better feeling has gradually come over the hunters, until now most of them feel extremely small if they happen to kill a doe or fawn, even by mistake.

M. F. S.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Fish and Game Commissioner E. M. Stillwell, of Maine, has been in Boston lately, looking after the would-be sportsmen who have been down to Maine and stolen game, or killed it contrary to the laws of the State, which amounts to the same thing. It is learned through the lumbermen that a magnificent moose was killed in the neighborhood of Chemucook before the first day of October. The hunter, a Boston merchant, had no use for the meat and offered it to the lumbermen for about a cent per pound more than beef would cost them. They would not take it and the moose was suffered to rot, with the exception of such choice bits as the guides and those in the secret desired. An indictment will be found against the hunter and he will be arrested, if ever he sets a foot on Maine soil again. He is said to be a crack shot—killed but one moose himself, but encouraged one or two Indian guides to kill a moose a piece, thus cvading the law against killing more than one moose in a season.

thus evaning the law against mines as asson.

The notorious moose poacher, who was indicted for killing a moose out of season in Maine three years ago, refused to pay his fines, has written or had his friends write a letter to the Commissioners asking the privilege of going into Maine to attend some sort of a teachers' convention in that State. The letter sets forth that he is a good fellow, never killed any more moose out of season in that State than, than—in short, than he wanted to, and could not the Commissioners

for these reasons, grant him permission to visit Maine just once, without being arrested? The answer he got was that he would be arrested as surely as he was caught in Maine. He has not been down there to attend the convention.

It has been before stated in these columns that the great body of game coming from Maine into the Boston market had been stopped by the admirable non-transportation system. Such is the fact. Not one-fittieth part of the number of partridges or black ducks have reached the market here that came in the fall of 1882, previous to the passage of the law in Maine. As for venison, there came through from Maine he season before the non-transportrion law went into effect between 1,800 and 2,000 carcasses. They actually rotted outside the Boston markets. Thanks to the good work of the Commissioners and wardens, such barbarous and wicked waste of noble game has been stopped. Not more than 100 deer were smuggled through from Maine last year, and this fall probably one dozen carcasses will cover all received. But the great market interest is against all this. The chance to make a dollar is infriuged upon, and Boston money is likely to be used in Maine at the forthcoming session of the Legislature for the harm of the law against the transportation of game. The Commissioners will say to the Legislature: "Gentlemen, you see what your laws have done. Boston and New York market hunting has been, in a great measure, stopped. Deer have increased, so that there is now a breeding stock worth talking about. Four years more of such market-hunting as was carried on in 1881 would have destroyed every vestige of moose, deer and caribou in your State. Make such changes in your game and fish laws as you think best; but in absolute non-transportation is your only liope." The Commissioners are repeatedly asked to frame some sort of a law whereby a non-resident of the State who kills a moose or deer fairly, in open season, can transport it to his home. At first it would seem that such a form of law would be just. But,

# REMARKABLE SHOTS.

REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As you have asked your correspondents to give you a record of remarkable shots, I am tempted to add one to the score. Mr. Whliam Stoneburg, of this city, informs me, and is ready to make affidavit to the truth of his statement, that last year he killed a black duck, a mud hen and a crane at one shot. Mr. Stoneburg states that he saw a black duck feeding near the mouth of Mnd Creek, where the water is shallow. The shore being bordered by trees, with a thick underbrush, he succeeded in crawling within fifteen yards of the duck, which was about ten yards from the shore. Meantime the crane alighted beside a bunch of rushes some ten or fifteen yards further away, and a mud hen swam between the duck and the shore. When it got is line with the duck, Mr. Stoneburg fired, killing both birds, as he intended; and, hearing a flapping among the rushes, he looked and found that he had fatally wounded the crane, which he secured. It is not very often, I should say, that three birds of different species, and not consorting, are killed at one shot.

Respective.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was out hunting squirrels, and had fired four shots at a gray squirrel in a tree without seeming to affect it more than to make it jump at each shot. The animal finally started and traveled quite a distance, jumping from one tree to another until it reached a tall beech. All this time I was following along waiting for the squirrel to stop and give me a chance to get a fair shot. When it got to the beech tree it started down a branch, going by jerks. I was just in the act of raising the gun, when I accidentally touched the trigger and fired. The barrel was pointing upward at an angle of about eighty degrees, and the hammer was just in front of my face, which was burnt by the powder from the tube. I rubbed the powder from my cyes as quickly as possible, and imagine my surprise to see the squirrel lying on the ground near me shot through the head.

S. W. S.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

My shot can hardly be called lucky, though it may be classed as remarkable. Armed with a rifle I was hunting for rabbits. All the rabbits I saw I overshot. I was behind a hill about a half-mile from a farmhouse, which was cut off from sight by the hill. Passing the house on my way home, I was edified by the farmer charging me with shooting a fat cow. Sure enough, the cow was lying dead in the barnyard with a jagged hole in her side. The ball had evidently caromed on the frozen ground with a trajectory to clear the hill, and hit the cow. A receipt from the farmer for \$12 for prematurely making beef of his cow, is the only souvenir left of my remarkable shot.

Middle or the stream of the stream o

Editor Forest and Stream:
On one occasion I was hunting on a hill a hundred feet above Tomales Bay, near the Pacific, armed with a .45-60 Winchester. A "shap" was flying along over the bay, which, at this point, was about a mile wide. The bird was under the shadow of the hill on the opposite side, and as

well as I could judge, fully 1,200 yards distant, though it was all guess work. To see how near the ball would go, I threw up my rifle, elevated the muzzle to fully fifty feet above the bird and fired. The ball struck the water about 200 yards short of its mark, glanced and killed the bird, so it fell without a strnggle.

On another occasion, was hunting deer in Lake county, this State. A deer was started in the thick brush. A dozen shots failed to stop it, and it circled around with the dog after. I was standing in brush high as my head with gun under my arm, when suddenly I heard a rush and saw a brown object within six feet, coming at full speed. There was no time to raise the gun to my shoulder, but simply elevating the muzzle, I fired, and the deer fell in my arms with a brillet down its throat. I had just time to grab it by the ear to save a fall.

Petaluma, Caitfornia.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Luck can account for the remarkable shots that kill, but what will satisfactorily account for those which miss. Here is a case in point. My companion and I were out after ducks, we had been over a large marsh, had entered a creek and had shoved our boat near the bank among the rushes so that we could unobserved watch for any ducks which might be moving. While we were discussing the advantages of our location I saw in the distance down stream, what I knew to be a large flock of teal. They were flying low and and very rapidly, and were coming toward us upon our side of the creek. I said to my friend: "Here are some teal coming up the creek, keep down, get ready, and be sure and don't let us fire until they have passed by us." In less time than it takes to read these lines the ducks were upon us, when opposite our boat where we could almost have touched them with our oars; we shot four barrels into what appeared to us to be a solid mass of ducks. Our surprise at not stopping a single duck or ruffle a feather can be better imagined than described.

described.

I have seen my companion bring down many a single duck at long distances while in rapid flight. I have downed two single mallards one with each barrel, and have had two geese tumbling in mid-air at once, and yet we both having plenty of time to get ready and having been cautioned to let the ducks pass by, shot through this flock and did not get a bird. Who can beat this for bad shooting?

Doctor.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

# SMALL-BORE SHOTGUNS.

sind. Who can beat this for bad shooting? Docror.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

SMALL-BORE SHOTGUNS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I saw with pleasure an editorial in a late number of Forest and Stream:

I saw with pleasure an editorial in a late number of Forest and Stream:

I saw with pleasure an editorial in a late number of Forest and Stream:

I saw with pleasure an editorial in a late number of forest and stream; the last twenty years, since the introduction of breechloading shotguns. The use of large bores, and recently of chokebores has, to a great extent, "befogled" the question of the proper charges and proper execution of shotguns, and I wish to state a few points that are often lost sight of. I do not desire to enter into any discussion on such a vexed matter, but what I state is the result of experience of a good many years, and is susceptible of proof. What follows only applies to cylindrical bores, and not to chokebores.

First—The smaller bore scatters less than the larger bore (with the same charge of shot).

Second—The small charge of powder used in small-bore guns, shoots coarse shot better than too fine shot. This will appear paradoxical to the users of 10-bores, with big charges of powder and small charges of fine shot, but it is true. For instance, with the same amount of force a man can throw a handful of coarse gravel further than he can throw a handful of sand; or it may be stated differently: More force is needed to throw a handful of three shot that handful of sand; or it may be stated differently: More force is needed to throw a handful of coarse gravel.

Third—With the small charge of powder used in small bores; coarser shot must be used to obtain force and penetration, than in a large bore.

Fourth—We do not lose in pattern, i. e., the gun does not sentier too much when using coarse shot in small bores; but in large bores, with the big charge of powder, coarse shot containing but few pellets seaters too much.

Fifth—The small powder charge of the small bore does not dowell many for the understance

bore gun using same size shot and 5 drams powder. I use No. 6 shot for the two kinds of quail we have here. The scaled quail (Callipela squamata), and the Massena quail (Cyptonyx massena) (not to be confounded with a very different bird, the small European quail, imported in the east a few years ago, and called Messina, from Messina, in Italy, where they were obtained).

A chokebore gun is not as good an "all around gun" as a cylindrical gnn, for though the choke shoots the smaller sizes of shot well, they do not shoot larger sizes as well as cylindrical bores. Again, the chokebores are nearly worthless for buckshot, as compared with a cylindrical bore. The small-bore gun shoots close enough, and nothing is gained by choking it; and on the other hand much is lost, as the choke prevents its shooting well the sizes of shot best adapted to small bores.

It requires more skill to use a small bore than a large bore.

choke prevents its shooting well the sizes of shot best adapted to small bores.

It requires more skill to use a small bore than a large bore, as it carries much closer, and for this reason the small bore is not popular among poor wing-shots. Many a man who does fairly well at birds flying with a 10-bore will miss right along with a 16-gange. You have to hold on the bird with the small bores; there's no trusting to luck and the seattering of the charge to make up for shooting; therefore the use of the small bore gives more pleasure to the true sportsman, as it calls forth more skill on his part. I have owned and shot many guns in my life, but the best and hardest shooting gun I ever had was an 18-gauge gun that I used in the fall of 1866 in Illinois, for prairie chickens and ducks (mostly mallards). The shooting was late in the season, and much of the game killed at long range, but the gun did just as well as the large guns.

I think the best dimensions for a 16-gauge gun are 7 pounds weight, 31-inch barrels. Most of the 16-gange guns imported from England are 28 inches, which is too short to get the best results. I personally find No. 6 shot the best size for quail and even snipe, while No. 4 does for ducks. The charge of powder is 2½ drams and 1½ ounces shot. Each gun though has its own peculiarities, which have to be found out by repeated trials at the target.

Cyrtonyx.

# A CALL FOR A CREED.

A CALL FOR A CREED.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have noticed a great many articles in your paper from time to time, about "a true sportsman," or what constitutes a "gentleman sportsman." I must confess that I have failed, so far, in being able to judge of what really constitutes a sportsman in the sense entirely distinct from what we call a "sporting character." We all admit that there is a wide and material difference between a sportsman and a sporting character. In fact, we do not consider that there is any similarity between them. It is plain to my mind that we must either properly define our calling or change the nomenclature. Some choose to adopt one standard, and others are disposed to supplement or detract therefrom. So that, in the general summing up, we have a kind of heterogeneous mass, that does not mean anything, or what is worse still, means too much.

that does not mean anything, or what is worse still, means too much.

I propose, Mr. Editor, while I have the floor, to offer this resolution: That a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, together with a code of ethics to govern the sportsmen of the United States.

the United States.

I know that it will be argued by some that the natural instincts of a gentleman is a sufficient guide in matters of ethics, and no attempt to make a creed will be tolerated where the moral sense is of such a high standard. To this I will say, that a rule of eonduct can only apply to violators, and will not operate to the prejudice of the innocent. It is not every one who may be fond of a dog and gun, especially when you furnish both, that can be admitted into the family of the true sportsman.

not every one who may be fond of a dog and gun, especially when you furnish both, that can be admitted into the family of the true sportsman.

Some men are exceptionally good shots, and may own a dog and gun, but still they will render themselves very unpleasant in the field by popping away at every bird that may rise, right and left, without any regard to the rights of others. Again, when birds are plenty, they never stop shooting as long as their dog will make a stand, and then depend upon chance to recover dead birds. Others, worse still, will meander themselves enough into your good graces until you offer them a seat in your rig a time or two, and then when you refuse to turn over your dog and gun to them for an independent hunt, you are simply damned for your pains. Another set claim every bird down, notwithstanding that three or four others may have shot at the same bird; and if the contest becomes at all exciting, they will not hesitate to rush through hedges and climb staked and ridered fences, with their guns at full cock, and their comrades probably more numerons than the birds around them.

Again, there are some who claim to be gentlemen sportsmen who would fight in a minute if you would even intimate that they were not, who will, with their fine guns and well-trained dogs, bag from one to two hundred birds a day, two-thirds of which spoil; yet they do not think this extravagant or wasteful, leaving out altogether the ethical part of the subject.

Again, other would-be sportsmen, who are very fond of field sports, but somehow or other never have a gun and dog at the same time, must depend upon a friend who takes a pride in keeping both gun and dog in good order for personal use. Now, Mr. Editor, in view of all this I move you, sir, that a committee be appointed.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream;

There is necessarily a connection between the questions, What is a "true sportsman?" and How many birds may be

As to some of the characteristics of the true sportsman all will concur. He hunts game solely for the pleasure derived from its pursuit and taking. Its cash value has not the slightest influence on his actions. His method of pursuing and killing game is the one which affords the greatest ratio of sport to the quantity killed. He observes the spirit as well as the letter of the game laws, and is thoroughly awake to the cause of game preservation and every ready to do all in his power to further the cause. His conduct toward his fellow sportsmen and all others is generous and gentlemanly. The motive that sends a man afield with dog and gun is an important factor in determining whether he is a true sportsman. The details of his style of hunting are of less consequence.

consequence.

I think it is possible for a man to sell his game and yet be a true sportsman, though he is liable to the sospieion that the "returns" he expects to receive for his game are an incentive to his hunting. I believe that under certain circumstances one may shoot a bird sitting without forfeiting the

title of sportsman. As, for instance, if after hunting nearly all day with poor sucess you happen to get sight of a sitting grouse, so surrounded that he will almost certainly escape if permitted to fly, it would be entirely permissible to knock it over (unless you take a pride in keeping your record clean of all sitting shots).

Of the number of birds a man may properly shoot there is a limit. It would be clearly wrong for sportsmen to wage a war of extermination on the birds, though they kill them ever so artistically. Of course, the limit varies in different localities according to the abundance of birds and the number of shooters. To fix the number one may shoot, even for a particular locality, would be another case of "line drawing," and a matter of opinion, on which opinions would be pretty sure to differ. During a season's shooting, every sportsman should judge for himself from his own observations, when the supply of game has been reduced as much as it will bear, and then forbear further shooting. Always taking eare to stop in time, and allowing a liberal margin of birds for contingencies, in order that next year's supply may show no diminution.

I like large seores—that is, when I make them, and the enjoyment is proportionate to the quantity of game killed. But to one accustomed to a scarcity of birds and to considering a single ruffed grouse a prize, it is rather grinding to hear a sportsman of a more favored region bewailing his ill luck, and declaring a day in the woods a failure when he bags only a half dozen grouse or a paltry dozen woodcock. It makes one think there is being "sweetness wasted on the desert air." It is hard to repress a feeling of respect for the man who does not measure a day's sport altogether by the number of birds killed, and who can enjoy glorious sport even when the weight of his game bag does not traw him out of the perpendicular. Equally repulsive is he who shoots simply for count.

With the game of all kinds in this country' steadily approaching extermination, all good sp

NEW ORLEANS SIDE-HUNT,—In the side-hunt of the New Orleans Gun Club the points allotted to each head of game killed were: Robin 1, dove 3, snipe 10, quail 10, duck 10, mallard 15, squirrel 10, rabbit 25, woodcoek 25. The following were the scores:

Capt E. T. Leche, 24 quail, 1 hawk, 4 doves	,
Mayor J. V. Guillotte, 29 quail, 2 doves	Š
Judge Buisson, 13 quail, 6 doves	Š.
W. T. Wingfield, 25 quail, 1 hawk 275	ì
John Stumpf, Jr., 50 quail, 6 hawks, 6 rabbits	
A. M. Aucoin, 32 snipe, 1 woodcock	i
N. D. Wallace, 24 quail, 1 hawk	
Walter Saxon, 171/2 snipe	i
Capt. J. L. Harris, 10 snipe, 6 doves, 1 hawk, 1 'coon	į
Hon. R. N. Ogden, 37 quail	ì
Chas, H. Wood, 3 snipe, 3 quail, 3 doves	)
Judge Wm. Voorbies, I hawk (disappointed on deer) 25	í
Chas. Ballejo, didn't hunt.	
John C. Bach, failed to hunt	
Total score	á
RENAUD'S TEAM.	
Clant I I Danaud Of small I makely	
Capt. J. K. Renaud, 87 quail, 1 rabbit	

Capi. J. A. Relman, of qual., 1 rasbit. Sho
L. P. Chaudet, 65 qual., 1 rasbit. Sho
F. A. Cousin, 50 snipe, 1 duck. 510
H. B. Febinger, 61 qual., 1 woodcock, 3 hawks. 703
A. M. Biekham, 28 qual., 4 rabbits. 330
John I. Frodpanx, sick at home. 433
Win. Harvey, 34 qual., 1 hawk, 3 doves 433
Win. Harvey, 34 qual., 1 hawk, 3 doves 433
Win. Harvey, 34 qual., 1 hawk, 3 doves 533
Win. J. U. Payne, Jr., 15 qual., 2 doves. 156
Major C. L. Walker, failed to hunt. 70
Rene Sarrazin, 6 ducks. 70
Col. G. A. Williams, 32 green trout (no competitor on other side). 555
E. Wash Vinet, 6 hares, 4 hawks, 20 ducks. 555

Long Island Duck Netting.—Dec. 8.—Editor Forest and Stream: I applied to the Board of Supervisors to enact some law that would give the game protector the power to seize nets containing ducks, and thereby supply a deficiency which the lawmakers no doubt intended. The law part of Section 5 reads thus, "or use any net device or instrument with intent to capture any such birds." The nets are properly called fish nets, but in reality are set to take ducks, the fishermen claiming the nets are set to catch bass and other fish. If the supervisors would declare that fixding a net containing ducks is sufficient intent, I could then seize the nets, and the burden of proof would fall upon the owners of the nets that they were set for fish only. I am willing and anxious to seize the nets the moment I get the authority. I am not put in office to infringe on private rights, whatever they may be, and I should not be expected to do so. I see by the papers that a boy killed a deer out of season near Sayville, L. 1. I wish to correct this. The season for killing deer expired the 1st of December, and this deer was killed in November. If the lunters understood the act for killing deer ended the 15th of November, which I believe to be the case, so much the better for the deer and all those who wish to see deer all over the island as they once were. No deer were killed before the 1st of November, when they could only be killed without honnds, which has prevented the total destruction of deer on the island.—G. W. Whittaker, Game Protector.

Turkey Shoot Extraordinary.—Sanford, Fla.—On Thanksgiving Day, Judge Nolan lost a fine turkey, which has been seen about town several times since, until to-day it was found in the room over Loud & Barrett's store. All attempts to capture it failed. Mr. Draudy, one of Sanford's crack shots, offered to bet \$20 that he could kill it with a rifle, and if the ball struck below the head he was to lose the bet. His bet was taken at once, and he coolly brought out his .32 Remington, took a stand in the center of the street about fifty yards from the turkey, and blazed away. It is needless to say that Mr. Draudy won the money, as the fowl was hit squarely in the eye.—Woodcock.

ONTARIO.—Belleville, Dec. 3.—Deer have been very plentiful in the northern townships this season. Upward of one hundred were killed in the townships of Dungannon and Faraday alone. A party of four local sportsmen secured fifteen deer and two others got eight. The hounding system is followed, and the numbers of the deer do not seem to decrease materially.—R. S. B.

"Rod and Gun in California," by T. S. Vau Dyke, is the best thing on the game of that country. For sale at this office. Price \$1.50.—4dv.

Loads for Wildfowl.—Henrictta, Texas.—Editor Forest and Stream: A great many of your subscribers have written me in reference to how I load for geese. By your permission I give my system, after ten years' experience on Red River. My guns are by first-class makers, and are perfectly safe under any loads. I would reduce the powder in cheap guns. I have lately been using a new double cross bolt gun, a large 10-gauge, with Kynoch's brass cases, and I find it equal to any 8-gauge I ever used. Wildfowl loads.—8-bore gun—7½ drams No. 3 powder, one card, one pink, one white felt; 2 ounces No. 4 shot for duck, 2½ No. 1 for geese. 10-bore—4½ drams No. 2 powder, one card, one card for duck; 1½ ounces No. 2 for geese. 12-bore gnn—3½ drams No. 2 powder, one card, one card, one Eley white felt; 1½ ounces No. 6 chilled shot, one card, for duck; 1½ ounces No. 6 chilled shot, one card, for duck; 1½ ounces.—Almo.

HE HAS HAD ENOUGH.—Madison, N. J.—Thanksgiving Day I was out a few hours, but failed to make anything of a bag. Birds were hard to find, extremely so; in fact, I don't believe there are enough birds around the whole country to make it anyway interesting for more than a day at most. If I saw oue hunter I saw a hundred; and in some fields I saw as many as seven men, some with hounds, others with bird dogs. Twenty men with guns and as many dogs, got off the cars here Wednesday night. I never before heard so much shooting here. Some ran into a few quail, some blazed away at sparrows all day, until their gun barrels were red hot. For my part I don't care to hunt around here another day this fall, as I have had sufficient to last me a year.—Sixteen-Bore.

A SNARER'S SICLUN.—Thomaston, Conn.—While out hunting last week I captured a ruffed grouse with a wire noosed around its neck just short of choking, with the other end wound twice around the right wing. The first circle had been drawn so tight as to cut to the bone and had healed over, leaving the wire through the flesh of the wing The wire was drawn so tight as to render the wing almost useless. We drove a number of miles expecting to find a good many birds, but tramped all the forenoon through splendid cover, without starting any, with the exception of the one meutioned. We did, however, find a good many brush fences, which accounts for the absence of birds reported to be plentiful in that vicinity early in the season.—M.

Southwest Missouri.—North Springfield, Mo., Nov. 25.
—Southwest Missouri has more game this fall than for many years. Quail, thanks to a reasonably enforced law against netting, are exceedingly plentiful, and afford rare sport. Ducks are slow in coming in, but there is fair hunting for them. Deer are plenty, and are using the late cornfields extensively. One farmer near the city shot four deer in his cornfield last week. Turkey are quite plentiful. The writer saw a finc flock of twenty-three within six miles of this place on the 21st inst. Weather is superb, and the fates seem kindly inclined to the gentle hunter—A. M. H.

Pennsylvania.—Sunbury, Dec. 1.—The season is not a propitious one in our vicinity for quail. There seemed to be many birds bred, but as for several seasons past, so this, no birds when it came time to shoot, and what few are killed all old birds. What has become of the young ones? My theory of it is, with both the quail and ruffed grouse, that an epidemic, perhaps of the nature of the pip, or gaps in chickens, has decimated them. I don't think from observation that the partridge fly theory will cover the wholesale destruction. Let us hear from some of our veterans on the subject.—A. F. Clapp.

OHIO.—Logan, Dec. 2.—Since the last week in October, I have spent much time in the field. In the bottom lands of the Hock-Hocking River quail are pleuty. On the highlands they are scarce. Grouse are more abundant than for years. Squirrels and rabbits without end. The flight of wild ducks has been very light. Have not heard a wild goose since spring.—Parson O'Gath.

FLORIDA.—Glencoc, Nov. 20.—Saw first robins pass over, going south, this morning. The past few days have been cool, with mercury at 48° at 6 A. M. Also saw a large black brant flying south some few days since. Dueks still coming in immense numbers.—RED WING.

New Orleans.—The Shell Beach Hunting and Fishing Olub members have just opened their new house. The beautiful structure, comfortably furnished for the occupancy of the club, is twenty-eight miles from New Orleans, on Lake Bornne.

ILLINOIS.—Macomb.—Game is not very abundant. Was out all day yesterday and only bagged three rabbits, four quail and one squirrel. Would have had more quail if 1 had been a better shot.—En Am.

MONTGOMERY SHOOTING CLUB.—The teuth annual game banquet of the Montgomery (Ala.) Shooting Club, will be held this evening.

A Dog Captures a Salmon.—Editor Forest and Stream The following appears in the Carlisle (Eng.) Journal, of Nov. 7, and needs no comment.—Thos. H. Bell: "Extraordinary Capture of a Salmon.—Major Gleig who, for some years past, has regularly spent the fishing season in Appleby, is the owner of a Dandie Dinmont terrier which is his almost inseparable companion in his fishing secursions, and on Monday last, whilst salmon fishing in the Eamont, the Major had the good fortune to secure a fish, which was afterward found to bring down the balance at sixteen pounds, under the following curious circumstances. The salmon was fairly well hooked, and promised to give some excellent play before being brought to book. No sooner did he show himself in the water, however, than 'Dandie' plunged into the stream, and adroitly seized the fish by the dorsal fin. The Major's line, entangled round the dog and fish, was soon broken, but the dog stuck to his fish, and at length succeeded in forcing his capture sufficiently near to the bank to enable the Major to make use of his gaff, and the fish and dog were both safely brought to land."

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MEN in 1883 were paid cosh benefits under accident policies in the Treveldrs, of Hartford, or 64 for every work-ing day. 340.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

# ON THE GRAND MESA.

Long before the season opened, the disposal of the proceeds thereof. Our preparations were to be the most complete and as for success, why we were asserted of its proceeds thereof. Our preparations were to be the most complete and as for success, why we were asserted and we were on the equil role for the great event. The time only remained to be flaxed and this we left fate. While at Climarro enjoying, all one fishing pienic among the big trout of the Gunnison, the matter alipped my mind until one evening, upon my refurn to the hotel, I was greeted by a message from Carl, saying. "Will be the present of the control of the contro

and were soon asleep. In the wee sma' hours we heard Hodge tramping down the already frozen road, and feeling that our remaining stock were safe in his hands, turned over and were soou asleep again. In the early morning we arose. It was bitterly cold, and we shivered in the keen morning breeze until breakfast was cooked and eaten. Then we felt better, and the sun rising over the hill tops, soon thawed us out. Owing to our success of the previous day, Sheid decided to try his luck at the lake, for, although he had never caught a fish with hook and line, he was not discouraged, and declared he would catch one or capsize the raft. By the time we were well on the way the road was thawed out and bottomless. That day we caught 146 trout, Sheid catching 12, much to his delight. One feature of the day's sport was the catching of several triplets, while double-headers were quite common. To accomplish this, we let the first one struck run, trailing the flies. Like chickens, the others would follow, and soon a rumpus in the water would announce the fact of another pilgrim being taken in. We frequently hooked two on the first strike, however. Upon leaving the lake, we packed our catch on one of the horses, as we had more than we could carry. When about a half mile from the lake we saw our first deer, out of range, of course. Carl and Kokomo started in pursuit, hoping by making a detour to get within range; but, alas for their hopes, it had vanished.

The next morning the three Nimrods sallied forth with rifles, Hodge deciding that fishing was good enough for him. At noon Carl and Kokomo returned disgusted, and after having partaken of a hasty lunch, gathered up their tackle and joined Hodge at the lake. Shortly after their arrival came Sheid, also disgusted. He said that he had hired a horse to take us down and that all hands must be in camp by 3 o'clock, as we would have to be in Delta at 2 the next day. We had captured fitty-four fish when time was up, and when we arrived in camp found Sheid with everything packed, inclu

#### WILMURT LAKE.

WILMURT LAKE.

So much had been said and written of the large trout and their great numbers in Wilmurt Lake, lying in the southwestern portion of the Adirondacks, and of the beanties of its surroundings, and of that portion of West Canada Creek which runs at the base of the mountain on which the lake nestles near the top, that when a business call brought me to Utica and I met Gen. R. U. Sherman of the N. Y. Fish Commission, who was about to call on Hon. O. B. Matteson, the owner of the lake, and he asked me to go with him, I had no idea that the call would extend to a supper and a visit to the lake. General Sherman had often written me of the wonderful fishing combined with ease of access to it, afforded by Wilmurt Lake, and although it was early in December, and no fishing was to be had, I had the time and went in.

At the house of Mr. Matteson I met his business manager.

of the wonderful fishing combined with case of access to it, afforded by Wilmurt Lake, and although it was early in December, and no fishing was to be had, I had the time and went in.

At the house of Mr. Matteson I met his business manager, Mr. W. G. Stimson, who went along. The Utiea and Black River Railway landed us at Remsen, some twenty miles north of Utiea, about 6 P. M., too late to go further, and a good supper, bed, and a venison chop in the morning at the hotel of Mr. F. Bristol, himself an ardent sportsman, was agreeable to one who had much need of rest. In the morning at eam drove up, and to my surprise, I learned that Mrs. Stimson proposed to enjoy the ride of twenty-seven miles on that clear, cool day. The care of the "Mountain Home" during the past year had left a lingering love for the place, which only needed the prospect of a trip there to rekiudle it. The roads were in good order, although frozen snow covered them, and the team trotted all the way, with the exception of one or two hills, and the Home was reached in less than five hours. In summer, the horses of Mr. Matteson do it in four, making the trip from Utiea by rail and team in about five hours. I had been told before that one could leave New York at 11 P. M., and dine in this part of the wilderness next day, and now saw that it was possible.

Much of the time the road rau along that beautiful river which our perverse ancestors named West Cannada Creek, just as they called many a beautiful lake by the triding name of pond. This "creek" is too well known to need description, and is still one of the famous trout streams of the country. It is possible to cast the fly on it for forty miles or more, and where we saw it it varied from 100 to 800 feet in width, rapids and pools alternating. The scenery is fair, having been grand, but the devastating axe has scarred the hills in many places. A turn in the road brought to view a large white hones with otwer and outonidings, at the foot of the mountain, and was recognized as Mr. Matteson's prope

the frozen water the comfortable lodge, with its ice house and boathonse was seen. Crossing on the ice the possibilities of summer beauty could easily be recognized by any whose imagination can restore green leaves to winter limbs, and the view was a beautiful one even in winter.

The lake is two miles long by one wide and is fringed with trees to the water's edge, with no line of dead timber, which defaces all the Adiroudack lakes which have been dammed to raise the water. It lays almost on a mountain top and I folt that it was worth the trip from Utica to see it, especially as I was confident that beneath my feet lay princely trout of one to two pounds which would rise to my fly next spring, and that they were now growing fat and lusty it order to test the strength of the fine drawn leader. At the same time there was a feeling of regret that the owner of this grean preserve of trout and deer should be detained by increasing age and infirmity from enjoying its pleasures, except in the satisfaction of knowing that he can allow friends to partake of them.

Within easy distance of Wilmurt, which is 1x2 miles in dimensions, are Big Rock, Snag, Pine, Metcalf, Twin Rock, Little Rock, Morehouse, Canada, and other lakes. Indian River, Walton Hign Falls (where the water drops 500 feet in a perpendicular line), and other magnificent resorts. The new railroad from Little Falls to Dolgeville will run very close to the Home, but the pleasures enjoyed in the overland ride of twenty-six miles from Remsen or Prospect, or even the trip of forty miles from Utica via Trenton Falls, far exceed any form of railroad communication that will hurry one through the magnificent old woods.

It is believed that no fish but trout live in Wilmurt, a singular thing, if true; but no attempts other than with hook and line have been made to prove or disprove this belief, certainly no other fish have been caught there. The lakes nearly contain lake trout, shiners, etc. There are so many ways in which fishes are distributed without the aid of man

Anthere to print, and I fert his hospitable roof which pleasant recollections, which years will not efface.

Fred Mather.

New Hartford, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1882.

Hon. O. B. Matleson:

Dear Sir.—In answer to your request that I should tell you what I know of Wilmurt Lake, I reply, that thirty-eight years ago, when passing through the town of Morehouse, in the county of Hamilton, on my way to Pisecothen the Mecca of sportsmen.—a mountain to the left of the road was pointed out to me as the site of a lake which was said to swarm with speckled trout, and to contain only that kind of fish. This gave me a great interest to visit this lake (Wilmurt). But the opportunity did not occur till seven years later, when, with a party of a few friends, I made a trip to it and 'had an opportunity to test the marvelous reports I had heard. Our party stayed at the lake two days. We caught speckled trout of weights from a quarter of a pound to one and a half pounds at any hour of the day, with ordinary tackle and balt. And wheu we left we had a champagne basket full to take out, though our rustic table had been well supplied during our stay.

Since that occasion I have made many visits to the lake, always with success and enjoyment. I have taken pains to observe its features and to study its peculiarities. The lake lies, as it were, on the top of a mountain. Its altitude is 2,800 feet above tide water, the last 800-feet rise being within the two miles next the lake. The water is evidently the filtration of the adjoining water shed. The elevation is so great that the water, even at the surface, is always cool, and snow and lee are often found in the evergreen shades and bottom. The lake is shallow, and as it contains no other fish besides the speckled trout, and the food of these is largely of the insect kind found on the top of the water, the favorite and most successful manner of taking them is with the artificial fly. There is a constant supply also of insect and crustaceous food at the bottom, which at certain hours and seasons g

the abundance of the best natural food, is the reason why this lake, though fished for the last forty years with more persistence and success than any other lake of its size in the wilderness, still holds its supply in almost primitive plenty. The virtues of this spot are not, however, all emoraced in the fishing. The seenery is primitive. Man's hand has done nothing to mar God's beautiful work, and the charms of nature on every side attract the eye and enchant the spirit. The air is as pure as air can be, and the pleasure is so much greater in living in compliance with nature's laws, that there is scarcely a temptation to violate them. The native conditions of health are here, and the invalid who fails to feel their recuperative influence can have but little hope of relief from any human means.

The facility with which this spot may be approached from the outer world—a good wagon road leading to the very shores of the lake, and the great wilderness background abounding in lakes, streams, and with the best fish and wild game—give it a commanding advantage as a rural resort. I am glad you have had the good taste and the good fortune to secure it as a possession for yourself and your posterity, and I hope the enjoyment by your family and their favored guests of its advantages may add to their happiness and to the length of their days on earth.

R. U. Sherman.

# EXPIRED REEL PATENTS.

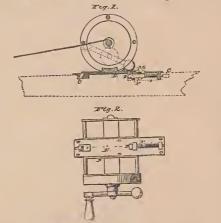
A DEVICE for attaching rocls to fishing rods was designed by Thomas W. Cummings, the patent for which expired in 1881.

The invention consists essentially of a spring catch and hook arranged as shown in the drawings.

The plate, B, to which the reel frame is secured, has a hook, C, at its front end which projects forward and downward and to the back part of the plate is attached a pendent eye, D.

eye, D.

The metal plate, E, is fitted in a recess in the butt of the fishing rod. At the under side of this plate is a sliding spring bolt, F, the front end of which is beveled. A thumb piece, G, is attached to the bolt for operating it.



In order to detach the reel from the rod, the bolt is shoved

In order to detach the reel from the rod, the boit is shoved back out from the eye, when the back part of the reel plate is raised, drawing out the hook at the front end.

Mr. Cummings seems to think his device far preferable to the ordinary band which slides on the front end of the reel plate. These bands frequently stick on account of the swelling of the rod from moisture, and cause considerable trouble in attaching and detaching the reel to and from the pole.

Wellingson D. C.

pole. Washington, D. C.

# KILL FISH WHEN CAUGHT.

KILL FISH WHEN CAUGHT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The article quoted by "the able advocate of protection to game and fish," in your issue of Nov. 18, from the Washington Republic, and your "very instructive and amusing comments" thereon, seems to have interested the fishermen "Fritz Howard" writes to the Republic, Nov. 23: "May I ask if the bass referred to was not a present? I cannot believe the Republic would do such a thing. Whether fish bave feeling or not, they should be entitled to the benefit of the doubt. All true sportsmen should kill their fish when finally taken from the water, as they are aware, in addition to humanity, the fish are better for eating purposes than when allowed to die. I, too, have known instances of black bass living out of the water as long or longer than that you speak of, but am glad to say without my volition. Let us organize a society for prevention of cruelty to fish, as auxiliary to that for prevention of cruelty to animals."

In your issue of Nov. 27 appears a letter from "E. F.," of Chicago, in which he says: "During the past summer I carried bass eight miles in a wagon, forty-five miles on the cars, and one mile in a street car. At the end of this journey several of the fish were alive. The fish were taken from a 'live box' and packed in a basket with ice. On another occasion I put several bass in a paper flour bag, rolled them up and tied the package with string; after the above journey two of the fish were found to be alive. I think it would be more humane to kill the fish by bleeding them. In the above instances I was in a hurry to catch the train. I do not enter my fish to beat the record made by the fish spoken of in your issue of the 13th. That fish has the 'record' for staying power and distance. My fish, however, were somewhat handicapped by not being wrapped in a copy of the Forest and Stream. I believe that by making frequent applications of Forest and Stream a fish could be kept alive indefinitely."

This letter in turn is quoted by the Republic, with the remar

tion devontly to be wished for. I see no reason to doubt that fish have feeling. "Whether they have or not, they should be entitled to the benefit of the doubt." I have been surprised at the number of fishermen who bring their fish home alive. Let us all join the society for the prevention of cruelty to fish, and do so no more.

In regard to the Forest and Stream, I only wonder all of the fish referred to were not alive, as it is certainly a live fish paper. I begin each week with the advertisements and read it through from cover to cover, devoting plenty of time to the cuts of all kinds. The next best thing to going fishing and shooting—catching the fish and killing the game—is to read of it in the Forest and Stream.

I trust that all who read the articles on the "Vitality of the Black Bass" will resolve to kill their fish when taken out of the water, and that the Forest and Stream will continue to "prosper and be happy."

W. H. M. Washington, Dec. 1, 1884.

# THE ATTACK AT DAWN.

THE ATTACK AT DAWN.

I AWAKE with a start, and rub my eyes and wonder where I am, and why I awake so suddenly in the middle of the night. I look about me and in the dim light I see that I am in a comfortable farmhouse, and remember that I am out for a day's fishing. Going to the window I see that dawn is just breaking, a mist is hanging over Swan Lake, the stars can just be seen in the gray sky. After a sniff of the morning air I awake "Kewa," who is sweetly snoring. I tell him it is time to get up, and that it will be daylight by the time we are dressed and have taken our "cold bite." which has been left on the table for us over night. In half an hour we are at the lake, the air is slightly chilly, the mist is sendding across the lake as if retreating at our approach. We dip our feet daintily into the water to see if it is cold. It is cold, of course, as it always is early in the morning. We wade in, however, each taking a direction where he thinks his efforts will do the most good. I work my way to a spot where an old boat has been sunk. I had marked the place by a tall elm on the shore. About forty yards from the shore I can see the little waves breaking over some dark object, and I know it is the bow post of the boat. The water has fallen since my last trip, as nothing could be seen of the boat above water at that time.

I am aware that an ancient and crafty bass is keeping house in this old ruin. Three several times has he been hooked and each time has he outwitted his enemics by rushing under the boat and fonling the line, or cutting the leader. As I wade carefully to within casting distance, I feel as if I was taking a mean advautage of an enemy. I can see into his camp and have control of its approaches. I have information from spies of the strong and weak points in his defense. While thus thinking I have selected a favorite fly and looped it on my leader, which has been dragging behind me in the water. The fly has green wings (mallard) and hackle, and a yellow body. I get the wind from the most favorab

the air and then drops lazily on the water. There is no response from his basship as I draw the lure across his louse-top.

I make another east, a longer one, the result is a failure, At the third cast the leader drops over the bow post, which is an inch or so out of water. I draw the line away as quickly as it falls, and thus prevent the fly from eatching. As the line comes home I feel a sharp tug, and just as I begin to think I have a rise, I recognize the familiar tug of the sunfish. I draw my fly away from him; and conclude that the bass is out on a spree or has been canght. I cast again with little hope. Almost before the fly tonehes the water it is seized with a firm grip; I can see the fish's side as he takes it. Although not expecting the rise, I instinctively carry out my preconcentrated plan of action.

I give the rod and line all the strain I think they will stand and "advance backward" as rapidly as possible. Just as I think something is about to break, I find the fish is moving my way. I keep him moving, knowing that if he once gets his head turned in the direction of the boat I cannot stop him. I soon have him at a safe distance and take matters quietly. He makes one determined effort to regain his stronghold, but cannot stand the clinging strain of the rod for \$21 long a run. When almost at the goal he hesitates, and is lost.

Some men on the shore call to me and ask me if I have caught "the big bass." I am aware, by this time, that the hero of so many fish stories is not nearly as large as he has been painted. His struggles are now becoming very weak, and he is virtually wearied out. I lead him to the sandy beach, and putting my fingers in his gills, hold him up in the sunlight. I see that his weight is about four pounds.

He was not as large as I expected him to be, but I was well pleased with the sport which he had afforded me. Had I not been armed with the knowledge of his peenliar style of warfare, I, too, would have rallen an easy victim to his cunning.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.

Susquehanna Bass.—Sunbury, Pa.—Fishing in the Susquehanna at this point, although it began late for black bass, was remarkably satisfactory in size and quality of fish, if not up to previous seasons in quantity. Especially was it a satisfactory one to the fly-fisherman during the month of October, and this year has developed a larger number of successful and enthusiastic disciples to that fascinating and refined mode of capture. I think there is also growing in the public mind a sense of the propriety of observing the protective laws. Our coming Legislature will be asked to make some much needed changes and additions.—A. F. Clapp.

Susquehanna Eel Weirs,—I think the reason "Nessmik" wants a light canoe is, that it is easier to carry over eel weirs. A person would need a light canoe now to go down the Susquehanna River, as there is a weir at nearly every riffle. A large one at the junction of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers has a cabin built on it, while on the Chemung there are three within a half mile of each other, and two of them are not twenty rods apart.—Park.

EARLY SHAD.—The first shad of the season arrived at Mr. Blackford's in Fulton Market, New York, on the 8th of this mouth. There were sixteen in all, and fifteen of them came from the Savannah River, while the odd one came from North Carolina.

BLACK BASS FISHING IN CANADA.—Editor Forest and Stream: In looking over my old note-books I find an account of a trip to the Otonabec River, in Canada, a river which is rather out of the beaten track and one which I do not remember to have seen mentioned in Forest and Stream. Two friends were with me there in 1876, and we had fine sport. The river is a tributary of Rice Lake, in the county of Peterboro, and is about twenty miles in length and of a sluggish character. Its width varies from 200 to 350 feet. We had canoes and were armed with minnow rods and used shiners for bait, and found the bass very gamy and all of the small-mouthed species. We averaged fifty fish a day for three days and then packed them up and sent them to friends in Peterboro. The fish ranged from one to four pounds, although we heard of larger ones. The merits of Rice Lake as a ducking and fishing ground is well known, but the Otonabec River seems unknown.—Poke-o'-Moonshine.

The Most Killing Flx.—Salida, Colo.—We seldom use less than three flies on a cast, out here. My favorite cast is a drab gnat, on a No 12 hook for the top, next to the line. Then a brown No. 10 fly, governor is very good, and at the end of the cast a No. 10 coachman, either royal or plain. I "back" the coachman. Let us hear from the augling fraternity in this respect. Which is the most killing fly, in your estimation, at all seasons.—Кокомо,

# Hishculture.

# THE ADIRONDACK HATCHERY.

THE ADIRONDACK HATCHERY.

IT will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature of New York, the Hon. William T. O'Niel introduced a bill providing for the erection of a hatchery in the Adirondack forest, which was passed. The bill placed the whole matter in the hands of the State Fish Commission, which, on Aug. 27, by a resolution appointed Gen. R. U. Sherman, of the board, to make a personal selection of a suitable site. The of the Commissioners held in New York on Tuesday last, Gen. Sherman submitted the report here given:

The law contemplates the establishment of a fish hatchery for the Adirondacks—by which tern, it is presumed, was intended the whole wilderness country, from the grand peaks at the stablishment of a fish hatchery for the Adirondacks—by which tern, it is presumed, was intended the whole wilderness country, from the grand peaks at the stablishment of a fish hatchery for the Adirondacks—by which tern, it is presumed, was intended the whole wilderness country, from the grand peaks at the stable peaks of the more than the stable peaks at the stable peaks at the country of the presence of the country of the peaks at the peaks of the peaks of

Hamilton county are composed largely of veteran and unreformed poachers. They will sometimes indict an outside offender, but they never find cause of action against one of the other of the county of

smaller trout-bearing waters, form the chief source of the Middle Brauch. The West Branch has a number of small ponds at the head, but the East Branch has only its own direct springs and watershed to feed it. The St. Regis and Meacham Lake outlets form a junction a few miles above St. Regis Falls in Franklin county. The Middle Branch then continues on till it reaches Stockholm in St. Lawrence, where the Middle and West branches unite.

The East branch enters at a point still further north. The main stream flows into the St. Lawrence River at Bombay on the Canada border.

From Elizabethtown I proceeded on the 12th of October by the usual route westward toward the Saranacs, to examine the waters in that direction.

From Elizabethtown I proceeded on the 12th of October by the usual route westward toward the Saranacs, to examine the waters in that direction.

The scenery is almost one of unequaled beauty, and it is no wonder it has attracted to this route so large a share of it is no wonder it has attracted to this route so large a share of it is no wonder it has attracted to this route so large a share of it the point.

The point is the strateged to this route so large a share of it the point is a strength of the point is not wonder in the strength of the point is not wonder in the strength of the point is not wonder. I had been informed were superior facilities for a hatching station. These ponds are strength of the point is not been superior facilities for a hatching station. These ponds are strength of the Ausable River. The outlet flows into the east branch at Keene Center. In this gap, with dark gray rocks rising perpendicularly on each side, 1,000 feet high, lie the two ponds. They contain an area of probably not over an hundred acres, and so fill the basin in which they lie as to leave room a hotel and the necessary outbuildings. The roadway has been made at the base of the west precipice, mainly out of the debris falling from above. These ponds contain no fish of any sort except brook trout, and they are in such numbers that during the open season an hundred guests are daily supplied control of the superior of the superior

belongs to Mr. Brewster, one of the hotel keepers at Lake Placid.

The next place visited was the Ray brooks, eight miles west of Lake Placid, where I arrived at noon on the 15th. Little Ray Brook is tributary to Big Ray Brook. The latter flows into Miller's Pond, and this has its outlet in the Saranac River a few miles from where this river leaves the lake. The Ray Brook House, which stands on the main road to the lower Saranac, near the confluence of the two brooks, is a first-class hotel, owned and kept by Duncan Cameron, and is nuch resorted to by the best class of tourists and fishermen. Mr. Cameron courteously conveyed me to all the points of interest in the neighborhood connected with my mission, and at nightfall landed me at Miller's excellent hotel, at the foot of the lower Saranac. This is four miles west of the Ray Brook House. I found at Little Ray Brook, opposite to and only a few rods from Mr. Cameron's house, a good site for a hatching station for brook trout. The water is very pure, abundant in quantity, and has a sufficient fall in a few rods distance. The temperature is 40 degrees. I saw evidence of a good supply of brook trout spawn in the neighborhood, but there are no local facilities for obtaining spawn of the lake trout. The land here belongs to Mr. Cameron. His fishing grounds are reserved for the use of his guests.

At the Lower Saranac Lake I employed the services of a guide and boat, and on the morning of the 16th proceeded

down the outlet three miles from where it leaves the lakes to the mouth of Cold Brook, a stream which has its rise at the foot of Ampersard Mountain, and flows in a northerly direction into the Saranac River. I found here water of superior quality, temperature 40 degrees, volume and fall and facilities for a dam sidficient. There are spawning beds of brook trout up the creek, but for lake trout more distant sources must be sought. The land here belongs to Mr. M. B. Miller, of Saranac Lake village.

From Cold Brook I proceeded by rowboat to the head of the lake into and through Round Lake, and by the Bartlett carry into the Upper Saranac, one of the largest and most beautiful of the Adirondack waters, reaching the Prospect House at the head of the lake at 4 P. M. The distance from Cold Brook is 24 miles, and from the foot of the Lower Saranac 32 miles. The next morning I examined the outlet of Little Clear Pond, two miles east of the Prospect House, and found here a place every way adapted to the needs of a large trout hatchery. The main stage road from Ausable station to the head of Upper Saranac crosses this outlet. The distance to Ausable station, the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Company's branch railroad from Plattsburgh, is 0 miles. A telegraph line connects with Plattsburgh and with the St. Regis waters.

Company's branch railroad from Plattsburgh, is 40 miles. A telegraph line connects with Plattsburgh and with the St. Regis waters.

The water of the stream is sufficient in quantity, quality and fall, and has a temperature of 44 deg. A few rods below the road are extensive spawning beds of the brook trout which run up from Saranac Lake. The lake itself is but three-quarters of a mile from the road, and Little Clear Pond less than a quarter of a mile above. This pond is excellent trout water, and may be made an admirable reservoir for stock fish, if needed. It has an area of 230 acres. Hammond, who first visited this water more than thirty years ago, says of it: "This little lakelet, if I may be permitted to coin a word, is a perfect gem, lying there all alone, skirted by tall forest trees, and overlooked by the hills, its waters transparent and cold, undisturbed by a ripple, and revealing the white pobbles that glisten away down in its quiet depths." Two miles east of this pond, in sight of the road, is Big Clear Pond, a body of 370 acres area, which is accounted the best fishing ground for both lake and brook trout, in this locality. The Big and Little Clear ponds, the Upper Saranac and other waters, of easy access from it, promise an abundant supply of spawn. Facilities for obtaining lumber and labor for building, are close at hand.

As a point of distribution, this site possesses obvious advan-

acres area. which is accounted the best fishing ground for both lake and brook trout, in this locality. The Big and Little Clear ponds, the Upper Saranae and other waters, of easy access from tip, promise an abundant supply of spawn. Facilities for obtaining lumber and labor for building, are close at hand, apin to distribution, this site possesses obvious advantages over any other visited, as in addition to the great Samanae waters, any one of forty other lakes and ponds may be easily kept open in the winter time. These waters cover an area, in the aggregate, of more than thrity thousand acres. There are as many more waters than the winter time. These waters cover an area, in the aggregate, of more than their thousand acres. There are as many more waters that may be reached the second day, and all need replenishing. The lakes smaller than the Saranaes embrace the whole also the St. Regis Lakes, Lake Placid, several lakes in the southwest part of Climton county, and others even beyond the Raquette River, which by means of the Sweeney and Corevearries at the foot of the Upper Saranae, are brought within easy distance as regards time and convenience. Points as apparently remote as Little Tupper, and the headwaters of Bewert Rrom day to located from here easier than they wildernes. The Chatesungar and Chazy lakes, in Clinton county, can also, by means of the Northern Adirondack Railway, connected at the north with the Ogdenburg and Champlain road, and now completed southerly to within eight miles of Meacham Lake, be supplied with try from a latchery here in less time and with less risk than from either of the Most of the lands to Little Clear Pond belongs to the State. Prom this point I proceeded, still with guide and boat, ten miles of the lands to Little Clear Pond belongs to the State. Prom this point I proceeded, still with guide and boat, ten miles of the lands to Little Clear Pond belongs to the State Pond when the world way to the lass of mon that do honor to their calling. I was received the summary of the

plague-infected.

These reasons made it unnecessary that I should make any examinations north of Meacham Lake. I heard, however, of a spring of such an extraordinary character on the main road from Meacham to Malone, and seven miles south of the latter place, that 1, stopped to see it on my way to Malone, which is distant twenty-five mile from Meacham Lake. The spring is

an underground stream coming out of a hill through a bed of sandstone pebbles, in a body of sufficient volume to fill an eight-inch pipe. It is of absolute purity, clear as crystal, and as it is not exposed to any open surface, is never affected by ratinfalls. Its temperature when I examined it was 46 degrees, and it remains nearly the same summer and winter. In a distance of fifty feet from its exit out of the hill, it has a fall of eight or ten feet, and in a few rods makes way into the Salmon River. In quantity, quality, and fall of water, this excels any place I have ever seen as a site for fish hatching; but it is too remote from spawn supply and from waters to be stocked, to be advantageously employed for this purpose. Not half a dozen rods from this spring is another spring brook of similar character, but having its source more remote and flowing a greater distance in the open ground.

With the inspection of these streams, which are called respectively, "Horse Brook," and "Cold Brook," my official tour ended, and ou the 20th of October, I took the cars at Malone for home, by the way of Ogdensburg and the Black River Railroad, having, during my journey, "swung completely around the circle of the Adirondacks," and penetrated at various points their most interesting depths. I think I have gained from my trip much information of value to the work of the Commission, and I know that at whatever point I tonched, an interest was awakened in the science of fishenture that promises useful results.

I made no examination in the Moose or Beaver River country. With the greater part of this region I have been so familiar for the past thirty years, that a new examination was not necessary with reference to the present object. The Moose River waters afford many sites where artificial fishculture may be established and conducted with advantage; but looking to the greater needs of the Adirondack country proper, I have made my principal investigations there. For the present, the waters of the southern and western sections

fish.

I am to report to the Board of Commissioners such a site as shall, all things considered, be the best. In view of my instructions, I report that the outlet of Little Clear Pond, on lot four, township twenty, Macomb's purchase, belonging to the State, and near the head of Upper Saranac Lake, in the county of Franklin, possesses in greater measure than any other the necessary qualifications, and I recommend its adoption, therefore, as the site of the Adirondack fish hatchery; and, furthermore, that steps be taken at the earliest practical period to establish the proper plant there.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD U. SHERMAN.

NEW HARTFORD, Nov. 6, 1884.

WHITEFISH IN THE GREAT LAKES.—Year after year of late the State Fish Commissioners of Wisconsin and other States have freely stocked the waters of the lakes with young whitefish. Yet year by year the catch of whitefish diminishes, until now the extermination of this valuable species of food is threatened. Where do the whitefish go to? The answer is not far to find. Exhaustive experiments have been made and have proved that the artificial stocking of the lakes through the medium of State fish hatcheries is in itself successful. Healthy young fish by the millions—and more whitefish than fish of other varities—have been deposited in Lake Michigan, and in spite of any adverse natural conditions they have lived and thriven. But experiments have proved, too, that whitefish are exceptionally tender; and unlike many other and hardier varietics, they hug close to the shore, where the water is shallow and warm. These shallow reaches of the lakes from Chicago to Buffalo are almost literally lined by trapnets, set by the dwellers along shore. In such nets. with fish of larger size, the partially grown whitefish are caught. When the nets are pulled up these latter are taken out and—not preserved for food, but thrown back into the water dead, being too small for use. Thus thousands upon thousands are killed every year on almost every mile of shore line along the lakes. Here, then, is the reason why the food stock of delicate whitefish is not increased but rather steadily diminshed year after year. There must be law and the rigid enforcement of law prohibiting the use of trap nets or the fish supply of the great lakes will be exterminated. The law to be effective must be a law by Congress also, for no State laws and no combination of laws by different States adjacent to the lakes can meet the case.

THE NEW YORK OYSTER COMMISSION.—Eugeue G.

innst be a law by Congress also, for no State laws and no combination of laws by different States adjacent to the lakes can meet the case.

THE NEW YORK OYSTER COMMISSION.—Eugeue G. Blackford, State Commissioner of Fisheries, visited City Island yesterday to conduct a hearing at the Court House there as to the grievances, if any, of oystermen in regard to the State and county laws affecting their business. He was accompanied by Prof. H. J. Rice, who has charge of the Fulton Market Laboratory. During the summer he and Mr. Blackford visited all the oyster ports in the State in the steam yacht Lookont, gathering facts for the basis of this inquiry. Subsequently a set of 156 questions regarding the business was sent to about 1,000 oystermen. Many replies have been received which will be utilized in the report to the coming Legislature. Mr. Blackford explained yesterday that he wanted to know the condition of the oyster business; if the field had increased or decreased of late years, and the causes thereof. He wanted to know, too, what were the enemies of oysters and what legislation might be necessary to insure protection or improvement for the trade. Mr. Blackford asked Justice Martin to indicate the men whose opinions ought to be asked, and the latter called upon Capt. Joshua Leviness, the oldest oysterman on the island. Mr. Leviness said the business of planting shells on natural beds was bad. The beds from Captain's Island to New London were all bought up by rich men and monopolists, while the common oystermen had to sit ashore until they went to the county house. "Our style is better," continued the captain. "A man stakes off what he can get, and as long as he keeps staked up and looks out for his business his ground is his own and he can do what he likes with the oysters on it. If he dies it goes to his family." "But suppose some one goes on staked ground and takes oysters from it without asking the man who staked it?" "We don't pretend to allow a great many thieves around here." said the witness simply. "Do

county authorities forbade intrusion in any form by residents of other counties. There ought to be a law, he thought, to open the State beds to dredgers living in the State, and to keep Connecticut and New Jersey oystermen out of New York waters, until the laws of those States, which keep their waters solely for their own citizens, be repealed. Capt. Leviness also favored a law that would make from July 15 to Sept. 15 a close season, in which the beds should not be disturbed. In response to an inquiry as to the advisability of limiting the possessions of an oysterman, Capt. Leviness thought 200 acres ought to be the limit, for no man could care properly for more, and that was enough to raise all the oysters any one could market. This testimony was sustained by all the other oystermen whom Justice Martin presented to Mr. Blackford. Thomas Collins, a red-faced good-natured Irishman, who informed Mr. Blackford that he was "the original Tom Collins, for whom you fellows were looking a few years ago," was amusingly earnest in his allusion to the "parts of brick houses, eement, and boopskirts that made harder pulling than oysters and ruined the natural beds." Justice Martin was given a chance after dinner to express his opinion. He agreed with those who had preceded him, attributing the decrease of natural beds entirely to the illegal offal dumpings. The Connecticul law, in his opinion, gave too large opportunities to "farmers, shop girls, and monopolists," who came in and crowded the poor oysterman out. The next hearing will probably be given to the oystermen at Prince's Bay, among whom the Arcadian happiness of City Island does not prevail.

# The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

Dec. 10, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 80, 81 and Jan. 1, 2, 1885.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry Association, Meriden, Com. Joshua Shutc, Secretary.

Jan. 10 to 14, 1885.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans, La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln. Superintendent.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary, St. Johns, N. B.

Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 82 Cortlandt street.

Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1000. Charles Show of the Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superin

cinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent.
March 18, 19 and 20, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven
Kennel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club,
Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street,
Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Dec. 15.—Southern Sportsmen's Association Trials, Canton, Miss.
Mr. T. K. Renaud, Secretary, New Orleans, La.

A. K. R.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of THE AMERICAN KENNEL RECHISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (25 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries altready printed 1707. Volume I., bound in cloth, sent postpaid, \$1.5°.

# AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER.

AMERICAN KENNEL Reduction American Kennel Editor Forest and Stream:
Will you kindly allow me to state to the American Kennel Register subscribers that, in consequence of the rush of entries for the December number, there will be a few days' delay in publication. Two hundred entries have been received, the majority of them at the close of the month, and as the volume is complete with the December number, it is necessary that they should all appear. The total number of entries to the close of the volume is 1,907, a fact which speaks louder than words as to the value placed upon the Register, and this month's entries have been received from all sections of the United States,
Editor A. K. R.

# THE FIRST TIME AFIELD.

THE FIRST TIME AFIELD.

I SPENT a most enjoyable Thanksgiving quail shooting, while my bag was not large, my cup was filled with joy overflowing by my deg, who from an apparent novice developed into as steady and staunch a dog on quail as one could desire, that is until I fired, when he certainly was not as steady as he might have been; in fact, he showed a decided propensity to race with the shot as soon as the bird was flushed. However, I was mightily pleased, as he proved to my cutire satisfaction that he possessed a nose, which fact until to-day I had great reason to doubt.

I left the house at 8, and a walk of one mile brought me to the ground I decided to hunt. It is a most curlous combination of open and cover, bog and upland; cover so dense I could with difficulty crawl through it, bogs so high and so overgrown with grass that immediately your dog entered it he was lost to sight; but the upland was entirely the reverse, and I enjoyed it all the more by comparison.

Directly in the center of all this, and traversing it from end to end, flowed a brook just wide enough not to jump. On one side of this brook were the bogs and cover. on the other the uplands and clear, open woods, a most beautiful piece of ground for woodcock, and where a number have been shot this season. There, after an unsuccessful beat of the bogs, we found the birds; that is they found us, for they all flushed wild, and were up and away before I could either shoot or mark them down. Still I had the general direction of their flight, or supposed I had; so I carefully hunted the ground for at least half an hour, all the time keeping close enough to Rex so that if he scored a flush, as I expected he would, both he and the bird should receive instruction thereby—Rex not to flush the bird, the bird not so let Rex flush it, which instruction I should seek to impart through the rod and gun. However, all my pains to the contrary, we could not find the birds in the woods in the open. While I hoped to find them there, I had no idea they would for

returned to the woods. The three to the right being in the open, we followed them, and in five minutes Rex nailed one. The bird flushed wild before I came up, but by this time I had recovered myself, and killed at a good distance. After this we had some splendid sport with the remaining two birds. They were very much like the snipe which the man hunted all one spring. Rex performed his part wonderfully well, not a flush or a false point all day. Eventually we secured these two birds, making in all three. Not a large bag, certainly. Still I never enjoyed a day more thoroughly than I did Thanksgiving.

#### A PROPOSED LINCOLN FUND.

WE understand that the family of the late Charles Lineoln are in needy erreumstances. No means were left for their support. There are four children, daughters. It is proposed by some of Mr. Lineoln's friends to raise by supscription a sum of money sufficient to constitute a trust fund for the benefit of these children. The members of the Westminster Kennel Club are the movers in the scheme, and this is an entirely sufficient guarantee of the proper management of the fund. The object is a worthy one, and taking into account the services rendered by Mr. Lineoln to dog shows, and remembering the multitude of friends he had, there is no reason to doubt that the necessary amount can be raised. We will cheerfully receive such sums as may be sent for the purpose and transmit them to the committee of the Westminster Kennel Club.

#### JUDGING COLLIES.

Editor Forest and Stream;

In looking over the back numbers of Forest and Stream on my return from England, I observe Mr. Grenville Harston's letter, in which he scarifies the unfortunate judges who failed to think as highly of his dogs as he did himself. Mr. Harston makes the grievous blunder in my case of giving reasons for my incompetency, regardless of the maxim to give opinions without reasons. If he had simply said I did not know a collie and left it, I should have passed it over, but he goes further, and I quote: "Mr. Watson, although painstaking, knowing the long-haired Highland collie, knows not the collie of the Cheviot Hills, Cumberland, etc., and Southern England, his knowledge being from books of 'Stonehenge,' so must only be superficial, and therefore his decisions must follow his picture books."

Allow me to inform Mr. Harston that I never was in the Highlands since I was earried therein my mother's arms many long years ago, and at a time I could not tell a collie from a cow. That my sehoolboy days were spent within the sight of the Cheviot Hills, and after that I lived in the South of England, excepting a brief interval in South Wales and a year at Manchester. That I never read "Stonehenge" on the collie. I have a copy of his book taken for a bad debt, but have only dipped in it here and there. Probably I read Vero Shaw on the collie, as the parts sometimes came to me for review. I am not going to make Mr. Harston's mistake of saying where I got my knowledge, but be it little or great, I have yet to see such dogs as Mr. Harston shows and calls Cheviot collies recognized in the show ring in a collie class. Mr. Harston should recall what he told me himself respecting these dogs before I began judging collies at Toronto last spring.

Would it be asking too much of Mr. Harston to toll us who Mr. Stanly Thompson is and what he has developed as the result of his praetical experience. I have not got at my stud books yet to see how many winners we owe to Mr. Stanly Thompson, but certainly I cannot recal

mission, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.

# ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XIX.—(CONCLUDED).

YOU have no idea what a vain old fool is this "Lillibulero," he is as sensitive to praise and blame as a school girl in spite of the bold front it costs hum so much to oceasionally assume. This confession arises out of a flattering letter full of as many sweet things as a southern city in carnival time, that I have received from Dr. L. Henry Twaddell. "You do me proud," Doctor and I thank you for the praise so frankly expressed, you have the winning tongue of your noble profession and your traveled greeting reads cheerily. "I salute you, 'Lillibulero,' and may your facile pen continue to brighten the pages of the Forest and Streem." As it contains matters of interest my readers will gain by my public reply and Dr. Twaddell I will ask to excuse my not answering his letter privately for several reasons. One is that there are a lot of human moles blindly groping about in a naturally underland way to discover the writers of these notes and I am anxious to give them no clews; I have all confidence in my correspondent's discretion, but accidents will happen, you know. Another reason is that your dealers in defamation and ours are groping for hints to describe these notes as the fortnightly circular of a dog exporting firm, "Lillibulero & Co.," unlimited. Hence all I have to say shall be told outright in broad columns and bold type. When I "know a good thing" I will not cable it under cover like a Newmarket tout, but you shall all know it and my tips will be in the right direction, giving, not receiving.

But I hope my American friends will continue to gratify me with communications of interest directed to the care of my editors and they will be sure of attention, and perhaps one day the Doctor's servant will stand half amusedly, half wonderingly, blocking the passage to a vistor who has given his name as "Lillibulero' from the old countree."

The Doctor tells me he was at first melined to think my comments (2d of October) on the beagle club's code a "bit of kindly satire," bu

minute and exhaustive was wanting to clear away misconceptions on the type of hound that can be correctly called a beagle.

Does the American Beagle Club though admit the claims of the so-called "bench-legged" beagles? I am sorry if I must tread upon somebody's corns when I say—I hope not. There is only one shape of the foreleg that fills my eye, and that is "straight" and firm. I could stand no other; and further, in choosing young hounds I should exhibit a preference for those whose toes showed just an inclination to turn in, that is a sure sign of pace in a hound, and those of my readers who have been out with some of our famous packs will remember what I mean.

To me an "officer-toed" beagle is an abomination. Nature has supplied the wants of the sportsmen who require a heavy, lumbering little hound with the bassets, who always make me laugh when I see them gravely squatting on their benches in most approved "first position of dancing," I think their solenn, wrinkled faces and long ears, that look like a judge's wig, and their crooked legs and large paws a most mirth-stirring combination. I believe that a long time ago beagles and bassets were very close relations. I am quite convinced that nour modern fox-terrier was produced from beagle material worked up with terrier crosses.

The Doetor tells me American doggy men are becoming weary of the one string that English writers have got so many good tunes from, and it was this conviction, forced upon me long ago, that decided my trying a few new airs. I yield to nobody in my admiration of our glorious setters and staunch pointers, and to discourse on their beauties is a labor of love; but the readers of a paper are a wide constituency, and I wish to have a word for all.

Like myself, Dr. Twadell seems to be a lover of more and

mals than dogs. A man who has an eye for a good Jersey heifer, possesses the tastes to educate his judgment on dogs or horses. I do not wonder that an originator of an "Herd Book" grappled successfully with the points of a dog. The Doctor tells me he visited the Chamel Islands in pursuit of his eattle hobby. I was in St. Heliers, but a very long time ago. I remember making the acquaintance, in St. Aubyn's Bay, of some very amiable bloodhounds, who good-naturedly accepted my infantile company, and regularly completed my matutinal toilet by licking my hands and face when I came down fresh from the soap suds for a romp before breakfast. This friendly, well-intended practice led to a very serious result. When in a temper 1 used to bite my lips till they bled, and they were in this condition one morning when the hounds, who had probably made a meal of some camine delicacy of an "offal" description, gave me their usual, "How are you, old chap." The consequence was a poisoned lip that gave great eoncern to my anxious parents, and proportionate delight to relations of my own age, who were jealous of my four-footed playmates, and therefore rejoiced in my painful disfigurement.

I was lately shown a humorous letter from a native of the Islands. He was trying to get a good dog for a companion, and like many others ignorant on this point, thought all the good dogs of a breed must necessarily be entered in the "Kennel Club Stud Book," but he gave a better reason than I have usually heard from the uninitiated. He wrote: "I should rather like to have a dog possessed of this canine order of knighthood, for then if I caught a boy throwing stones at him I could ask him if he knew that dog was a K. C. S. B. he was throwing at, and he would think that was something terrible."

#### RUNAWAYS.

RUNAWAYS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have a fox-terrier six months old. He was presented to me about three weeks ago, and I let him have the run of my house. He seems to be very fond of my children, taking every opportunity of getting on the bed with them at night and lying down with them during the day; but as soon as a door is open away he goes down the street. If we call him he quickens his pace. The only way we can catch him is to wait for him to stop and then eome up to him slyly or depend on some passer by to catch him. He is a finely bred dog, and I would like to keep him; but I cannot take him out in the street unless on a lead for fear of losing him. In the house he is very sluggish in coming when called, sometimes paying no attention; but when in the street on a lead is full of life and energy, tugging on the line almost all the time.

Now can you tell me how to teach him to come when called, and cure him of running away at every opportunity? I am sure every one in my house is kind to him. PERPLEXED.

[It will give you some little trouble and take some time and patience to cure your dog of his very bad habit, but it can be done. Begin by stopping his food. Then, when he is pretty hungry, take a bit of food and eall him by name, at the same time showing him what you hold in your hand. When he runs to you do not give him the food at once, but pat him and call him good dog for a few seconds, and then let him eat it. In a few moments repeat this or let some one else do it. Let him have his food only in this way for a week or two, and let him understand that he must come or go hungry, and you will find, we think, that he will soon form the habit of always coming at call. While you are practicing this you should only take him on the street with a lead, but after he has got so he comes pretty well, take him out when he is hungry, and calling him to you now and then, reward him with a bit of bread or cracker. This method of teaching a doz to come is better on many accounts than the more common one by the u

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have a red Irish setter who has a mania for running away, and is so good-natured, that it seems as if he would always remain a puppy. Can you tell me of any way, aside from keeping him chained all his life, that will keep him at home and make him a better watch dog! In all the books I have read on dogs, not one ever mentioned a way of breaking a dog from running with other people.—J. S. M.

# FOOD FOR DOGS.

FOOD FOR DOGS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been reading, with much interest, some recent articles by Dr. Billings, especially in reference to the question of the proper food for dogs. While, as a matter of course, I agree with the author that dogs are carnivorous from a theoretical point of view, it seems to me that there are some practical facts to be taken into consideration before accepting the conclusion at which he arrived, i. e., that they should be fed enturely on meat, and chiefly on raw meat. In the first place, a dog in a domesticated condition is under very different influences than one who is wild and in a state of nature. What his method of life would be under the latter circumstances is shown to us by the study of the habits, etc., of his relative, the wolf. He would probably not get a full meal oftener than every other day or so, and never except after a long and arduous chase, at the end of which he would gorge himself to repletion. To be thoroughly consistent, then, in following nature, we should feed our dogs at irregular intervals, only three or four times a week, and give them all the raw meat they can eat, but also we should see that they get runs, and are kept moving about out doors most of the time. It is this very matter of exercise that is the great difficulty the dog owner has to contend against. In the ease of sporting dogs during the season, it is easy, and for one who goes into the matter on a large scale, and has trainers and helpers it can also be provided for, but the individual who keeps a dog or two, and does not ride or drive cannot possibly give his pets as much exercise as they would get in a wild state, and it seems rational that these dogs at least should be fed more lightly and less heatingly than others who are constantly on the go.

seems rational that these dogs at least should be ted more lightly and less heatingly than others who are constantly on the go.

I regret to have to confess that I am not enough of a comparative physiologist to undertake to argue as to what provision is made in the dog for the digestion and assimilation of farinaceous and starchy substances, but practically these substances are digested. That is to say, a dog fed chiefly on bread or meal, will thrive; and his foeal discharges will not give any evidence of undigested matter passing through him. That they do require some animal food mixed with the flour or meal I am well aware, and I have no doubt but what a dog fed only on flour or meal would in time starve.

The point, however, that I want to make is not a theoretical one, but one that is practically of great importance to the sportsman. What would a man do who had fed his dog entirely on meat, when he was camping out, or living in farmhouses, anywhere in the interior of Maine or the provinces, or in the Southern States, where butcher's meat is only seen when they kill a pig or sheep, which happens about twice a year? I know that I have had a great deal of trouble with my own dogs in such places, and yet they have been accustomed to a diet which was chiefly farinaceous, but always had some meat boiled up with it. Every year when I go north, the deck boy on the steamer, in spite of my orders, will cram the dogs with meat and bones, and it is a full week before I can get them to return to their usual food. I am perfectly aware that the advocate of meat feeding will say that this is a strong proof that they should be fed on meat; but how can you give them meat when It is not to be got for love or money, and such is the case where I go.

In the Southern States, it is the same, I know of

where I go. In the Southern States it is the same, I know of

two young men who took two dogs into North Carolina quail shooting. They fed them on eorn pones and bread, and the first quail that dropped was bolted feathers and all, and through their stay it was a race every time to see whether the quail should be bagged or bolted. One of the dogs was ruined by the trip. I have lately had much emfort by taking some of Von Lengerke & Detmold's beef flour among my supplies. A handful of this boiled up with meal and leavings makes a food that my dogs relish and on which they thrive, but I think a dog who had been fed on clear meat would have to about starve before he would eat what my dogs grow fat on.

Bostox, Nov. 27.

[The dog in the wild state is a camivore. The tests was a discovered to the state of the state

Bostox, Nov. 27.

[The dog in the wild state is a carnivore. The teeth are formed for tearing the food, the eanine teeth being long and pointed. The food is swallowed with but litte mastication. The digestive fluids—the gastric, panereatie, bile and intestinal juices—are quite similar in general properties to those of the human species, but the digestive power of these fluids is greater than that of those in man. The food of the dog in his domesticated condition should be modified, as his life is a modified state. A properly regulated mixed diet of farinaceous and animal foods is called for. When a dog is working the processes of waste and repair are going on with abnormal quickness, and then the more concentrated nourishment, such as raw or slightly coooked meat is called for. When on chain or not actively at work the diet should be regulated accordingly.]

NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

[Special to Forest and Stream.]

CANTON, Miss., Dec. 8.

THE field trials of the National American Kennel Club
began here to-day with the All-Aged States. The judges
are Hou. James M. Thompson of Covington, Maj. J. M. Taylor
of Lexington, and F. J. Stone, of Chattanooga. The weather
is beautiful, and the work of the day has been good. Fourteen
starters were drawn to run as follows:

ALL-AGED DRAWING.

BESSIE A.—J. M. Avent's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.) lemon
and white English setter bitch Bessie A. (Dashing Lion—
Armida),

Quainst

against
RICHMOND.—J. E. Gill's (Lancaster, Pa.) lemon and white
pointer dog Richmend (Don—Beulah).

METEOR.—W. E. Hughes's (St. Louis) liver and white pointer dog Meteor (Garnet—Jilt), against
CLAY.—W. T. Edwards's (Varner, Ark.) red and white native setter dog Clay (Joe, Jr.—Fannie).

LILLIAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lillian (Gladstone—Sue).

against

Gus Campbell.—J. L. Valentine's (Nashville, Tenn.) lemon and white native setter dog Gus Campbell (Joe, Jr.—Fannie).

LADY C.—B. M. Stephenson's (La Grange, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bltch Lady C. (Coleman's London—Belle of Hatchie),

—Belle of Hatchie),

against

LADY LEE,—W. B. Mallory's (Memphis) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lady Lee (Gath—Juno 11.).

PAUL GLADSTONE,—W, B. Gates's (Memphis) black, white nd tan English setter dog Paul Gladstone (Gladstone—Lava-

BILLY GATES.—Dr. A. F. McKinney's (Forest Hill, Tenn.) black and white English setter dog Billy Gates (Count Rapier—Kate B.).

GLADSTONE BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware's (Stanton, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter dog Gladstone Boy (Gladstone—Sue),

MEDORA.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis) black, white and tan English setter bitch Medora (Gladstone—Carrie J.).

COUNT RAPIER.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis) black and white English setter dog Count Rapier (Druid—Magnolia), St. Elmo IV.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) black, white and tan English setter dog St. Elmo IV. (St. Elmo—Clio).

Bessie A. beat Richmond, after an hour of first-class work by both dogs.

Meteor beat Clay in one hour and ten minutes. Clay found more birds than his antagonist, but was beaten in style and pace.

Lillian beat Gus Campbell after a long heat in which some eapital work was shown by both, Gus having the best of it except in style.

Lady C. beat Lady Lee in a short, well won heat. Paul Gladstone beat Billy Gates after a half hour of excellent running.

lent running.

Gladstone Boy and Medora kept up the standard of performance set by the previous braces, but did not finish their Birds are plenty and everything promises well for to-

Birds are pienty and everything profiles went for commorrow.

DEC. 9.—The quality of the work to-day was the best that has ever been seen at a public trial. Birds were plenty and seent was good. The unlinished heat was won by Gladstone's Boy, beating Medora in a very close heat. Count Rapier beat St. Elmo IV. in a short but very brilliant heat, in which only one mistake was made. This ended the first series.

In the scoond series Gladstone's Boy beat Meteor. Lady C. beat Lillian. Paul Gladstone beat Bessie A. Count Rapier a bye.

In the third series Gladstone's Boy beat Count Rapier; and the heat between Lady C. and Paul Gladstone was not finished.

# [Special to Forest and Stream.]

[Special to Forest and Stream.]

Paul Gladstone beat Lady C., ending the third series in the final tie for first money. Paul Gladstone beat Gladstone Boy, winning first. Lady C. beat Bess A. Lady C. beat Gladstone Boy, and won second. Bess A. and Lillian are running to decide which shall run with Gladstone Boy for third place.

The Derby has twenty-three entries, drawn as follows:
THE DERBY DRAWING.

GEM.—Dr. J. N. Maclin, Keeting, Tenn., lemon and white English setter bitch, April 16 (Gladstone—Gazelle), against LILLIAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch, Aug. 21 (Gladstone—Sue).

BILLY GATES.—Dr. A. F. McKinney, Forest Hill, Tenn., black and white English setter dog, Aug. 21 (Count Rapier—Kate B.),

Ador Bessie.—J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenn., lemon and white bitch, Oct. 5 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

RICHMOND.—E. M. Usher, Vincennes, Ind., lemon and white dog, April 23 (Sergeant—Eva),

PAUL JONES.—Major J. W. Renfroe, Atlanta, Ga., black,

white and tan English setter dog, Dec. 3 (Baden Baden—Daisy Royal).

LADY LEE.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan Euglish setter bitch, June 10 (Gath—Juno II.), against

ANNE BOLEYN.—Roe Reising, Meadville, Pa., black and white bitch, March 23 (Dash III.—Isabelle).

JIM BLEDSOE.—Major J. W. Renfroe, Atlanta, Ga., black, white and tan English setter dog, Dec. 3 (Baden Baden—Daisy Royal),

RODERIGO.—Gates & Merriam, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, April 11 (Count Notle—Twin Maud).

RICHMOND.—John E. Gill, Franklin, Pa., lemon and white dog, July 27, (Vandevort's Don—Beulah), against
SPORTSMAN.—J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn., black, white and tan dog, Aug. 21 (Gladstone—Sue).

SURREY.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, June 10 (Gath—Juno II.),

Monse.—Rogers & Dalton, N. Albany, Miss., black and white dog, Oct. 16 (Gladstone—Nellie).

MAUD B.—Dr. Otto Moeber, Rowland, Ala., black, white and tan bitch, June 1 (Rollo—Morgo).

against
GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, Jan. 10 (Gladstone—Sue.

QNEEN BESS.—B. F. Price, Memphis, Tenu., black, white and tan English setter bitch, June 28 (Gladstone—Donna J.),

Annie Morgan.—J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenn., lemon and white bitch, Oct. 5 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

MEDORA.—Gates & Merriman, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch, July 20 (Gladstone—Carrie J.), aqainst
INDEX.—J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenu., black, white and tan dog, July 10 (Gladstone—Countess Druid).

LEXINGTON.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, June 10 (Gath—Juno II.), aquinst

BLACKSTONE.—L. F. Patterson, Bainbridge, Ga., black, white and tan dog, June 3 (Roy—Gretchen).

CAL COOL.—Gates & Merriman, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, June 30 (Gath—Lit), a byc.

At a meeting of the club last night it was voted to change the name to the National Field Trials Club.

# SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION TRIALS.

[Special to Forest and Stream.]

CANTON, Miss., Dec. 9.

THERE are nineteen entries in the All-Aged Stake of the Southern Trials, and the Members' and Derby also promise to be well filled.

### THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

THE MASTIFF PUPPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The case of these animals, predestined to renown, may appear a trifling one, as it probably is, of itself, but it and the discussion on it, strike right home to the vital interests of dog show law (conspictous by its absence in effect).

Mr. Elliot Shith makes a decided mistake when he says "the amount paid by the exhibitor is of no concern to every competitor that every other one has paid the same that he has. Where the money goes to matters not to him, but he will object decidedly to any "ground floor" operations, and it is plainly contrary to all ideas of fairness that A.'s litter of half a dozen, who has paid \$8 for is it \$59. This is too plain for argument. If it is none of the exhibitor's concern that his competitors pay less than he does, what business is it of the club that the exhibitor of a litter with their dam, makes money by it? "The amount (made) by the exhibitor is of no concern to any but the (exhibitor)." And Mr. Snith is way off in sucering at Mr. Gregg as taking advantage of a "narrow-minded enough to demand it. No one can for an instant suspect any collusion between Mr. Smith, Mr. Stevenson and the judge; no evidence has been produced showing it. But this case is only another iustance of the fundamentally wrong policy of show managers, fully justifying the term of "tyranny" I have often used in connection with them. They seem to forget that the exhibitor has just the same right to a strict logical interpretation of a rule, that the club has to the rule itself. Instead of this, managers seem to think they are autocrats and may construe the rule to please themselves, now this way, now that, or to enact a new post facto one whenever they choose. This was notoriously the case at the Philadelphia Kennel Club show club, are any construction of a rule, that the club has to the interests of breeders, exhibitors, and show clubs are so dependant on each other that show clus cannot afford to be unjust to the exhibitor. The short and easy answer to such "

I suppose somebody will quote the similar rule of the Field Trials Association as a precedent. I must confess that I know as little about field trials as I do of Sanscrit, but I notice that there is very little squabbling over their results. Why, I know not, but if it is because this rule makes a competitor afraid to "kick" then the effect is worse than any amount of squabbling.

Pray, what has the new association done so far? It has promulgated the Westminster Kcnnel Club's premium list as the dog show law of America, set up this iniquitous disqualification rule, and added the silly "extra" champion class, that you, Mr. Editor, ridiculed our club for trying in 1893. Now that the English Kennel Club, after seeing the evil of so many "champions," are considering how to restore to the title its lost significance, we make it worse by adding an "extra" variety to the list. Why not have "extras," "Double XXs," "superflues" and "superlatives" as a cure for "superfluous" champions. The fact is, the new association has already done more mischief to dogsy interests by proving to the exhibitor that he has no rights that a show committee are bound to respect, and in all soberness and deliberation I would say to every exhibitor, that he will best subserve kennel interests by refusing to exhibit his dogs at any ring show, where the associated rules prevail. Great would be the fuss and vast would be the flood of wrangle in consequeuce, but the end will be well, Niagara would purify the foulest sewage.

Hulton, Pa., Dec. 5, 1884.

#### DOGS FOR FOREIGN SHOOTING.

IT HAS become a fashion of late years for Englishmen to seek for sport as well as adventure in foreign climes, and even the soul-inspiring pastime of fox hunting has been relinquished by veritable Nestors of the chase so as to get a season of chanee shooting abroad. I should bar in this remark the tiger and elephant shooters of India and Ceylou, as after them, amy such exploits they are care about faving them, amy such exploits they are care them, and the state of them, and what we call rough shooting nuworthy of the term in comparison with the jungle hunt. A little of its suffices very well for a cassal visitor, but a Gordon Cumming or a Baker would no more enjoy home sports again than bowerer, is quite comparable with our own, only its offers into with the Boers, has been a fine field of sport, and sportsmen have enjoyed there a mixture of big game shooting and small. The Cape lion and various species of panther have been brought to camp, and deer and antelopes of the most varied kinds. I have find it related to mo of late though that the partitidge and quall shooting in many parts of Cape land its glorious a day's sport as can be imagined. My friend has made lots of experiments in the dog way, and has consulted me on the occasion of two expeditions within the last five years. He told me they wanted wide rangers, as it was all over plains of stunted jungle grass, the ground sometimes a bit rough, but for the most part tolerably level, so there was plonty of room to see a wide range, only they should have good noses and be staunch, so as not to lead their owner all simmingham for ±10, her catalogue price, after or six year old pointer bitch. I tried this animal for him, and she was a hotterer, very slow, and she found rather by her caution than your plains of stunted nor grouse made a very poor hand of it and were of scarcely any use. The setter hitch and they your by one dog and one by another. Then, as an my friend made a point to go to all the shows, he picked up for himself at Birmingham for ±10, her catal

three or four years over them, so as to be likely to stand climate.

I have had good accounts given me of Irish setters occasionally for foreign work. A little wiry setter bitch of this breed that would have been passed over at any show for want of size did splendidly in South Africa for several seasons; and another of the same type I had a good account of from Mexico. Sportsmen, however, do not always go quite as far for their expeditions in search of amusement, and there are some novel and still almost undiscovered districts in the European half of the world well worth the investigation of voyagers. An old sportsman now dead was sent to a place on the Hungarian frontier of Austria, with some racing stock, and his account of the sort of sport to be had there was enough to make any one's mouth water. "What sort of dogs," I

inquired, "would one want to explore the region?" "Well," was the reply, "I should want all sorts. I should want those wire-haired terriers, as there is any amount of fun for them, and I should want five or six couple of steady old foxhounds, beagles, and spaniels, for miles of thick cover; and a brace of real good sctters that would both retrieve and work low cover as well as on the plains." Picrity of foxes, badgers, marten cats, polecats, wild boar, roe deer, hares, and pheasauts were only waiting to be routed up by a voyaging sportsman, and the old man who detailed it to me started in his chair, and with a pretty big oath, vowed he'd live there if he were only twenty years younger. This wild forest shooting has wonderful charms, as I can testify to; and if oue can find an unpreserved or only partially preserved range to explore, with the dogs of one's choice, it is a happy hunting ground, indeed, as the stillness is charming, and to fancy that animated nature in all its wildness lives here, the greater to prey on the lesser, just as more civilized beings do, adds an enchantment to the idea of finding such animals in our own way hardly sufficiently described in the word sport.—Leatherhead, in Kennel Gazette.

THEY MET AGAIN.—A rare instance of canine intelligence and memory was observed on South Orange avenue on Tuesday. A farmer named Struble came to Newark from somewhere in Sussex county with a wagon load of turkeys, and while his team was standing in front of a grocery store an old hound ran up and began to lavish most extravagant marks of affection upon the horses. He jumped np against the pole-chains and licked their noses and cheeks, jumped around like a young puppy, and finally sat on his haunches in front of the wagon and bayed loud and long. The horses also manifested affection for the dog and held their heads down to him. When the dog gave tongue, the farmer, who was then in the store, pricked his ears up and started for the door. He instantly recognized the dog as an old foxhound which was stolen from him in this city two years ago. The recognition was mutual, and when the farmer called the dog by name he showed his great pleasure by wagging his tail and whining.—Newark Call.

ONE OF MANY.—Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 2.—Editor Forest and Stream; Please allow me to congratulate you on the full, interesting and able way in which the High Point trials were reported in your paper. Such matter cannot but make the FOREST AND STREAM necessary as well as interesting. Although I am not an exhibitor of dogs, I still appreciate the fact that the gentleman, whoever he is, that reported the trials knew what he was about, and appreciated difficulties and differences that most men would overlook.—BEDFORD.

LARGE BEAGLE LITTER.—My beagle bitch Katie whelped on Nov. 28, 1884, by A. C. Krueger's imported Bannerman, eight pups, which I consider without precedent. They are evenly and handsomely marked, all strong and healthy, both bitch and whelps doing well. If any breeder can duplicate or excel this, would be pleased to hear from him.—BUCKEYE (Pittsburgh, Pa.).

A. K. K.—Volume III. will begin with the January number. The subscription price is \$1.50 per annum, and all subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance.

# KENNEL MANACEMENT.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

CLINGSTONE, Haverhill, Mass.—A setter bitch, one year of age, has a dry, hot nose, runs at the eyes, reaches her back, and is continually biting her tail. What is the trouble with her, and how should she be treated? Ans. Please give more details. Tell us how she ats, sleeps, and condition of bowels. Look for worms in the pussagres.

sages.

Macall, Philadelphia. Pa.—So far as can be gathered from your description, it appears that your dogs have had distemper in unid form, and are now recovering. The twitching may pass away in time. Look after the dogs' general health, give strengthening food, and disinfect kennel by burning sulphur in it.

Surbers Kennels, Ellicott City, Md.—I have a pointer bitch which will not come in coat or get fat. She has good appetite, eyes good, health good, bunks untringly, but keeps in poor coat and thin; also bites her feet and legs continually. Has no sign of mange. Have dosed for worms, but see no sign. Favor me with your advice. Ans. Try Fowler's solution of arsenic, beginning with five drops night and morning in food. Do not feed on raw meat except when working.

M. Philadelphia,—What rules and regulations should be adopted

morning in food. Do not feed on naw meat except when working.

M. Philadelphia.—What rules and regulations should be adopted in quarantine of a dog just over the distemper and taken to a new kennel where there are young dogs never having had distemper? When can it be truly said there is no longer any danger of containination or contagion from distemper, and it be safe to take a dog just over distemper and put with other dogs at this season of the year. Ans. Keep dog quarantined until one week has elapsed after the discharge from eyes and nose has entirely ceased. Wash him with carbolic soap, taking care in the operation he does not take cold; and thoroughly disinfect kennel.

bolic soap, taking care in the operation he does not take cold; an thoroughly disinfect kennel.

H. J. C., Laconia, N. H.—I., I have a nound pup aged twenty-on months, which was all right until last July, when he had the dietoper, but not very hard. I doctored him the best I could, and I got over it without losing much liest, and to all appearances was: well as ever, except that he was partly blind, or rather a part of titune he could see, and then again he would run against a log or tree He seems to be blind by short spells. Now, what shall I give him own what can I do for his eyes? 2. I have a nice beagle pup four month old, that when you are near him he seems to rattle in his throat as I breathes, what can I do for that? Ans. Your dog is suffering fro amaurosis, or blindness which comes and goes. It is caused by son temporary brain trouble. Get an ounce of the tincture of anx vonic and give the dog ten drops daily in his food. 2. Get two ounces of the alsam of tolu, and give your beagle pup a teaspoonful morning, nor and night, until the trouble disappears.

E. L. K., New York.—Having been training my pup, h la Hammon.

# Bifle and Trap Shooting.

# RANGE AND GALLERY.

VORK vs. BRIDGEPORT.—Dec. 4.—A match was shot at cort yesterday between teams of five from the Bridgeport with the state of the control of the property of the

Briageport.	New York.
Hubbard 153	Duane140
Beardsley	Todd
Marsh148	Howlett
Nothnagle 135	Herbert,131
Criger	McInnes
While disclaiming any intention	of disparaging the signal victo

Nothnagle 7 6 11 9 11 10 6 11 10 11— 92	Н
Marsh	П
Conger 8 9 12 10 10 6 10 10 10 8-93	а
Bacrs	)
Beardsley 9 10 8 5 10 10 7 11 9 10 89	а
Huhbard	Ц
Betts	ш
Bassett	41

Berd	an Trophy Cup.
M A King	2-92 J Smith
C W Elmore30 29 31	1-90 J Bunton
D B Ernst	9-88 H A King
J Williams 29 29 29	8-86 W Godfrey 23 22 25-70
Special handicap prize mate	ch, five valuable prizes:
M A King 22 24 22 22+0	0=90 J Bunton21 20 21 21+4=87
D B Ernst 21 23 22 23 +0	0=89 H A Kiug 19 20 20 22-4=85
	4=88 CW Elmore21 21 21 21 -0=84
N Godfrey 20 21 21 21+	4=87 J Smith21 20 22 20+0=83
	CANNELIDED

Scores are appended:	- 1
Rest Match.	
J Fraucis	96
T B Smith 9 10 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	03
SE Hodge	94
CE Pease 7 8 10 10 10 8 19 9 9 7-	BB
HELBent 9 10 8 8 10 10 8 7 7 6-	33
Victory Match,	1
R Rced 10 4 8 5 5 8 7 8 10 9-	7.4
11 Cushing 6 8 7 9 10 8 8 4 6 6-	
C E Pease	72
Creedmoor Practice Match.	
J Francis 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4	17
NFTufts 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4-	13
Albert Miller 5 5 4 5 5 8 4 4 4 4—	18
W H Oler 5 4 4 5 3 4 3 4 5 3-	10
Creedmoor Prize Match.	
W Charles 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	19
E R Souther	16
W H Oler 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4	5
H A Grimes 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4-	15
EE Back 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4-	13

is the score, distance 200yas,:	
Portland Team.	Biddeford Team,
Sergt J R Marsh44443-19	Sergt John Akley 54443-20
Sergt Anderson43343-17	Sergt A Kimball4344—19
Priv P O'Brien34434-18	Priv Chas Brown43534-18
Priv E Darker33348-16	Priv Miles Wyman34332-15
Priv F P Bailey 32313-15-85	
The tie was shot off by Sergt, Ma	rsh of the Blues and Serot, Akle

### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-uested to write on one side of the paper only,

### THE BEST GUN FOR CLAY-PIGEONS.

L. Chamberlain, the inventor of the Chamberlain Cart ler writes: "I prefer a full choked (both barrels) 10-gauge dof gun to each affeen pounds of shooter, 30 to 32 barrs to the shooter should use a gun of less drop for clay-pluing than for field or boat work."

Mr Folsom111101111111111111111111111111111	Mr Bull111100010111010—9	
Mr Miner1111111111101110-13	Mr Huntoon110001110000010-6	
Mr Spencer 100111101111001-10		
Colt Club.		
E C Howe 0111111111011101-12	E J Church101000101001011-7	
W Johnson,1111111110111010-12	H Audrus,,010100011110110-7	
A C Collins111101110111011—12	A McMullen 100000110011101-7	
George Best111011101111001-11	J Cook0001010010000011-5	
M Cook111001110011100- 9	C H Smith, Jr 011100011000000-5	
H M Jacobs 110001110100111- 9	J White10000010v101000-4	
S F Colt000101111101101- 9	JP James 000000100001010-3	
F Green0011001111110001-8	-	
MALDEN GUN CLUBSaturd	lay afternoon, Dec. 6, witnessed	

# Nachting.

A STEAM YACHT IN A GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

To cross Ontario on a summer night is one thing, but in an October gale it is a very different matter, as all on board the Ruth, a staunch little schooner-rigged steam yacht. 79ft. Jong, belonging to the Oswego Y. C., realized on a stormy night last fall. At 3A. M. the Ruth steamed out into the darkness, against a heavy swell rolling in across the lake. A turn or two on deek to make sure that our scalege were all right, and then we were glad to seek shelker in the cabin. There was no wind for some time, and the darkness, against a heavy swell rolling in across the lake. A turn or two on deek to make sure that our scalege were all right, and then we were glad to seek shelker in the cabin. There was no wind for some time, and the darkness against in the composition of the state of the s

OSWEGO Y. C.—This club has now six yachts of ten tons and over. Laura, Ethel, Cricket, Katle Grav, Fascination and Ella, besides the steam yacht Ruth. On June 10, the owner of the Cricket received a dispatch from the Cyanat at Countr, asking him to meet the latter that high at Big Sodus, eighty miles from Cobourg. At 5:40 P. M. the Cricket was under way, and with a good breeze made the rendezvous at 11:45 P. M., just fifteen minutes after the Cygnet had anchored, All of the yachts have made cruises during the summer, and most of them have taken part in the races on the lake.

AMY.—Mr. E. D. Morgan, formerly owner of the schooner Wanderer, has purchased the steam yacht Amy from her former womer, Mr. W. N. Stewart, and left Southhampton on Nov. 22 for the Mediterranean. Amy was designed by Mr. St. Clare J. Byrue, and built at Port Glasgow, in 1850, of fron. She Is 187.571, long, 27.4ft. beam and 14.6ft, depth of hold, with cylinders 26 and 46x27lms., and is rated 100A, at Lloyds'. She is rigged as a schooner.

AN ACCIDENT TO VANESSA.—The famons 20-tonner Vanessa, was run luto on Nov. 8, about 7:3 P. M., when off St. Alban's Head, by the mail steamer Don. The latter struck the yacht and knocked her counter off, carrying the dingry off the deck, and throwing overboard the son of the captain, who was drowned. The two hands left on the yacht brong it her safely into Swanage, and from there she was taken to Poole for repairs.

LISTS OF WINNERS AND RACES.—In the list published last week, Emmic O, should be credited with 4 races salled, no 1; and Rita with 3 mstead of 5. In the Hull Y. C. races of June 21, there were 5 starters in fifth class, imogen winning, and in the sixth class 3 starters, Mirage winning. Crubser salled 14 races, whuing 10 firsts, implement to the Yacht. Ragister of 1905.

stated of 9 as in the list.

LLOYD'S TACHT REGISTER.—We have received the second supplement to the Yacht Register of 1884, containing alterations and additions to Nov. 15. Among the new yachts classed are Genesta, 4.78 tons register and Nourmahal 372,5 tons register. The latter is classed 100A. Nourmahal is now dismantled and laid up at City

Island.

THE NEW 47-TON CUTTER.—The lead keel, of about 38 tons, Is now ready, as is also the wooden one, and also her steel frames, as she will be of composite build. In the same yard Irex is hauled out for soraping and planing to put her in condition for next year.

NEW YORK HARBOR.—The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 for a new survey of the harbor.

# Canocing.

CANORISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canocable waters, and other communications of interest.

### CANOEING IN 1884.

CANOEING IN 1884.

The season just closed has been, as was predicted last spring, the most prosperous that canoeing bas yet known. The "campires" held last winter by the various clubs kept allve the general interest and stimulated several branches of canoeing, especially that of building and fitting up; while the general interchange of ideas among canoelsts made them better acquainted with each other. The subject of local meets was also discussed and plaps laid which afterward were fully carried out. It is due mainly to these meetings that the early spring found most of the canoes ready for use, overhauled, varnished, newly vigegd; while in general excellence of model, fittings and rig the fleet was far ahead of any previous one. With the breaking up of winter the boats were afloat, their crews making the most of the time allowed for practice before the spring meetings.

During the winter the work of organizing now clubs also went on, and a number of members were added to the Association. Under the direction of Dr. Neidé the camp ground at Grindstone Island was located, all courses carefully surveyed and buoyed, and the bearings taken, so as to replace any lost, marks, most of the work being done in a deep snow; while the numberless other details of the meet were arranged long in advance, the results of such care being evident to all when they finally met in August,

The season really opened with the meets of May 30 on the Hudson and the Connecticut. The former was held on the size of the old fort just below Newburg, and was attended by fifty canoeits from the neighborbood of the Hudson River, from Albany to New York. The camp lasted three days, during which time a screes of races were held. The main contest, as match between the Snake and the Dot, was not decided on account of the rough water, nenther boat completing the course after being out for several hours. The moct was attended by a number of new canoeits who had never visited the annual camps, and resulted in an increased interest in canoeits from the e

conomy among men from different localities and adherents of differnt branches of the sport, they are directly responsible for many imparents of the sport, they are directly responsible for many imparents of come with the high wind and rough rater, made apparent to many who had at first condemned her, the series of Com. Whillock's large cause Guenn, and explained to those amiliar only with up river work and light cances, the value of several olution in the New York boats. The local spring u-eets have proved a every way a success, and have become a permanent and valuable caurer of American canceling. Being within the reach of many who are not leisure to travel 400 miles, or more perhaps, to the grand neet, they rhing in many who would not otherwise join, and each inet they rhing in many who would not otherwise join, and each either the pring in many who would not otherwise join, and each include the pring in the control of t

St. Lawrence River, near the boundary line of Canada and the United States. Here all preparations were carefully made in advance, the camp gite cleared up, courses buoyed, landing stages laid down, dock and mess-shed built, arrangements made with a caterer to supply provisions, and with steam launches to carry passengers and malls to and from Clayton and Gananoque, and a ladies' camp located, some distance away from the main camp, so that when the first cancelst arrived, all he had to do was to land and pitch his text.

For over three weeks the quiet island was the scene of bustle and activity, races and short cruises by day, camp-fires and illuminations by night, songs on the water and by the fires, visits to Squaw Foint, long-winded discussions of knotty points, such as all cancelsts delight in, renewals of lold friendships and the tornation of new ones; under a glotious summer sky, and with a perfect freedom from all the care and worry of business, making a time to be looked back to with pleasant regree, and forward to its return in 1856 with egger longing.

pleasant regret, and torward to its return in 1885 with eager there, are races were, as usual, a prominent feature of the meet, and is the color with the prevailed on several days interfered with the is programe, on the whole they were very successful, his meet was the occasion of the inauguration of the "average ard" system, an entirely new feature in cause racing, which was used by members of the New York C. C. The tendency of racing attrially toward the production of extreme types, and the develent of a class of semi-materies who devote more time to the than most canoeists are abe to do, with the sole aim of accumular prizes, both very objectionable features. The attention of polisis has long been drawn to the matter, partly by the condition anoeing abroad, as comparted with its progress here, and several uses have been proposed to remedy the matter, but none have a satisfactory. Under the rules, a man was allowed to bring as

many boats as he wished to a meet, so that those who cared little for the expense, or who could reach the oamp easily, could bring special boats for each race, practically excluding from the races the cruiser who had traveled hundrods of miles in his cruising boat. While this evil had never reached serious proportions, the danger was apparent, as rivalry between the different clubs increased, even though the prizes offered were of nominal value. The new system, however, prevents all this, as the principal prizes are given to the five men having the best record for a series of races. The programme is so arranged as to include an equal number of salling and paddling races, in all of which each man will presumably compete. A certain mark is given to him in each race according to his position at the finish, and the first prize is awarded to the man who has the largest total for the entire series of races. Separate prizes for first and second in each race are also given, but as each man can use but one boat for all races, there will be no tendency to build mere raving machines. Should a man, for instance, build an extreme paddlug boat, in any class, he could at most win only a first prize (a silk flag) in one, or perhaps two races, will fin all probability capture several first or second race prizes, besides coming in with a big score for the average prizes; while the average canceis, in ordinarily good condition, and in a fair cruising boat, by going luto all races and doing his best, although he may take no race prizes, will have as good a chance as any for the average. Thus fur the scheme has worked perfectly, and it really seems as though it would accomplish the desired end of putting the honest cruser ahead of the specially built racer. An inspection of the records of the races, which appeared in Forest and Saraka last August, will show that a large number of the prizes went to Canada, a fact due partly to the fast paddling of one Canadam, and the excellent all-around work of an other, but also to the lack of w

ocampes, mot the beach at Squaw Point was always crowded with a feet of Canoes.

of canoes meeting of the year was bid on the last day of the meet, and although occupying but little time, the necessary business of the Association was transpasced. The officers elected for the ensiling year were: Commodore, R. S. Oliver, Mohican C. O.; Vice-Commodore, R. S. Eathhum. Descention: C. George C. C.: Executive Committee—Messrs, Rand, of Boston, Wood, of Peterboro, and Vanx, of New York.

The growth of the Association during vive being from all patterof the country, though less numerous than is destraided in the western part, where the Association is as yet not as strong as it should be. A strong eff of will be made this year to havgurate a meet as far West and the country, though less numerous than is destraided in the western part, where the Association is as yet not as strong as it should be. A strong eff of will be made this year to havgurate a meet as far West and the country of the part of the country of the part in White the Association necessary of the part in the season, most of them having races each week or two weeks during the time when the members are not cruising, a swell as open regatus in the spring and fall. Racing has become a most important does more for the improvement of boats and rigs than any other agency. The tendency to build machines seems now well guarded against, and the result of future competition will be to give us better all around boats each year.

Integrity the association for the descention of the transparent of the part of th

canoes are hetter understood, and it is probable that their canoes, now resembling closely in many respects the birch hark type, will change materially in a few years, approaching more nearly the modern type.

The interest of canoeists in improving their craft is no less than last year, and we may expect a still greater improvement in all that pertains to canoeing in the coming season.

# NEW YORK C. C.

NEW YORK C. C.

The annual meeting of the New York C. C. was held at the residence of Com. Whitlock, on Taursday, Dec. 4. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Commodore, Wm. Whitlock; Viceromorofore, C. K. Munroe; Secretary and Trensurer, J. F. Newman; Executive Committee, H. O. Balley, C. J. Stevens.

The report of the treasurer showed the club to be in a prosperous condition, with a balance of cash in hand. Although two regattas had been neld during the year, and the needed repairs made on the club house, the expenditures, under the careful management of the secretary, have heen very small. The question of a new and larger club house was discussed, but it was decided that no action could be taken at present until the Rapid Transit Railroad was completed, and the plans for the improvement of the water front have tully developed. The present house will be moved outside of the tracks before spring. Messrs. Bailey, Stephens and Clapp were appointed a committee to print a new edition of the constitution and by-laws, and it was resolved that the treasurer's report be printed and seut to all members. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for the annual dinner, which will take place this week. It is proposed to make a departure from the established custom, and that the club shall cook their own dinner, as all canoeists should. To this end arrangements have been made with Miss Parloa for the use of her kitchen and rooms, where a number of the clubmen will prepare the dinner under her direction.

The elub house being closed and the floats removed for the winter, many of the canoeists have moved their craft up the Kills, Esmeralda, Silpalong and Tramp are hauted up for the season—under the rafters of Marmalade Lodge—Mr. Stevens, the owner of the Tramp, being in England.

Surge is having deckflaps removed, and well lengthened so as to allow the crew to sit one foot nearer the bow. She will be in commission all winter, as will Lark, Psyche, Jersey Blue, Pirate, have, Mosqulto and Jessica. Lark has

A GENERAL meeting of the Royal C. C. was beld on Nov. 25, at which the following officers were elected for 1885: Commodore H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; captain, J. Macgregor (Rob Roy); mates J. W. Clayton and G. Herbert; secretary, T. G. F. Winser; committee the Earl of Caithness, H. Evans, A. B. Ingram, Dixon Kemp, the Hon A. F. Kinnaird, W. G. Klein, E. B. Tredwen, Lambtou Young, and E. A. Leach.

the Earth of Caithness, H. Evans, A. B. Jugram, Dixon Kemp, the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, W. G. Klein, E. B. Tredwer, Landbour Young, and E. A. F. Kinnaird, W. G. Klein, E. B. Tredwer, Landbour Young, and E. A. F. Kinnaird, W. G. Klein, E. B. Tredwer, Landbour Cause, as the English racing cances have reached a state of perfection which can only be attained by an expenditure of time and money, and an anount of skill, which excludes all but a few from the races. To remedy this, and to encourage a class of cruising cances. Mr. Baden-Powell proposed the system of average prizes and mixed races which was tried by the American Cance 'Associatiou this year, with such success, three prizes to be given for the best averages, and Mr. Clayton presented the prizes, of £15, £10 and £5, to be given to the first, second and third on the list.

The limit of weight in the crudsing class was increased from 180 to 200 lbs. for total displacement, without crew. The rules were also mended so as to limit the minimum depth of Rob Roy cances from level of topstreak to garboards, to Sin., and from inside of center of deck to garboards to Illn. The programme of races proposed is as follows: Hendou—Sailing, first class; sailing, second class; paddling and sailing, first class. Teddington—Sailing, first class; sailing, second class; paddling second class; long paddling is gailing (first class); hadding and sailing (first class); addling second class; hadding and sailing first class); addling second class paddling. The number of points given to the winner in each race will be that of the starters, the second scoring one less, and so on. Walkovers will count one, and in case of ties, the number of times each boat has beaten the other, will decide, or if both have the same number of victories the prize will decide, or if both have the same number of victories the prize will be divided.

# MORE COALS FOR NEWCASTLE.

MORE COALS FOR NEWCASTLE.

It is generally admitted that canoeing, in its modern sense, over the region, as well as the main features of its development, to England, under the care were the Rob Roy and Nautilus, both imported models, and the vast improvements in boats and rigs of the product of models, and the vast improvements in boats and rigs of the region of the care of t

STEAM CANOE.—Mr. E. W. Gregory, the builder of the steam and described in Forest and Stream of Nov. 27, furnishes the following additional particulars: The canoe was of canvas, 13×29, and he engine, with cylinder 1½x2n., was purchased, second hand, for the line shaft was 18in. long and ½in, diameter. The steam uppeleads along the gunwale to the boller, which is so placed as to eave room for the engineer abaft it and a passenger forward. The boller was made by a tinsmith, of heavy "batt tub" copper, at a cost of \$1. The stove had two large wicks to burn oil and cost \$1.35, and seovered by a sheet iron hood, also inclosing the boiler, which cost 5 cents, making a total of \$9.10. The exhaust pipe leads out at the tern above the waterline. The engine was not fitted to reverse, or its of the country of the control of the con

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MEET.—We have received from Mr. . Seavey, 216 East Ninth street, New York, a collection of very fit of the last meet. Mr. Seavey has compiled a key sheet company the large group, giving the name of nearly every cancin it. The photos of Squaw Point are particularly good. Tho isking to order by mall can obtain a sheet containing reductions 1 the pictures by sending thirty cents.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. J. Stevens, N. Y. C. C., sailed on Saturday last for England. He will return in about six weeks. Messrs, Van Deusen of Rondout, and Storms of Rochester, called on us last week, the latter on his way to Florida, where he will do some canoeing this winter.

A CANOE IN A FAIR.—The cance is now taking a place in society alongside the gold-headed cane, the many-colored afghan, and the prize cake. One of the Diamond model has been presented to the fair of the Faulist Fathers, by F. Jovner & Son, and will be raffled for this week in the new church corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York.

# Answers to Correspondents.

S. W. W., Canada.—You may sow the wild rice early in the spring after the ice has disappeared.

En Am.—Try the gun-shyness cure, given in "Training vs. Breaking," which was recently printed in our kennet columns.

NEW READER.—There are half a dozen excellent makes of rifles which will answer your purpose. You can select any of them with

confidence.

C. S., Atlantic City.—1. For shooting sizes of shot see article on small-bore guns, in another column. The age of the deer cannot be told by number of "snags" on the horns.

C. L. S., Warwick, R. I.—We should judge from your description that the charge was a safe one for the guns, but you will probably find that with a lighter load of powder you can get better results.

SHELDRAKE, Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H.—I send you inclosed three feathers plucked from a bird in every way like a partridge save the color of plumage. Will you please class the bird? The entire bird was of the same color plumage as the sample sent. Please answer in your next issue. No one in this vicinity has ever seen one of this variety. It was a young female bird. Ans. There is

no reason to suppose that the bird is anything more than a pale, bleached specimen of the partridge (Bonasa umbelbus). We have never seen one so pale, but have heard of those in which the markings were still fainter than in this.

C. R. S., Philadelphia.—Can you furnish drafts, and at what price, for a catamaran suitable for the Delaware River, say thirty feet long? Ans. Write to Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., Bristol, R. I., for plans and specifications.

E. T. B.—I. Woodcock shooting as usually practiced requires more skill than quall shooting. 2. Almost everybody who has shot game knows that allowance must be made for the flight of birds, and the gun is held ahead of the game. The allowance depends upon distance and the rapidity of flight.

W. M. J., Glascow, Mo.—I. We have in preparation an edition of the book, in which will be given the instructions you ask for. There is no work on the subject at present. 2. The rate of \*xchange is twenty-four cents for one shilling and two cents for one penny. It can be sent by money order, which you can obtain at the post-office.

TACOMA, W. T.—I. Which is the best target for long-range shooting to adopt by clubs, paper or iron targets? 2. Do you recommend pits for markers, or bullet proof bulkhead to left of target? 3. Which are used at Creedmoor, paper or iron, pits or bulkhead? 4. Is not a single short rife 40-60 or :40-70, with 380 grain bullet, 30-inch barrel, sufficiently large to do good work up to 500yds. I mean a good maker? Ans. 1. Iron. 2. Pit. 3. Iron target with covered pits. 4. Yes.

# OMEOPATHICARY ETERINARY ESPECIFICS

OR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Coal Mine Companies, Trav'g Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manaal, 639 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of pric. 50 cents.

FF Pamphicts sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED.CO.

109 Fulton Street, New York.

arge vial of powder for \$5, sent post-free on re-lept of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Nied. (to. Illust, Catalogue free.) 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE.

# Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle

Removed to

18 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

Fourth Door from Astor House.

# SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y.,

Calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of Valencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon Gut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00. For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

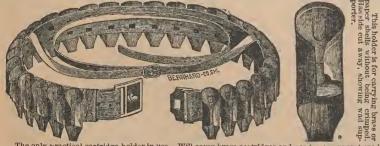
# KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells, MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thm pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Ost only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They ahoot stronger and closer, and adoit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly weight, or care and adoit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly weight, or care and adoit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly weight, or care fact and crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping effect also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# POOLER & JONES PATENT BOSS CARTRIDGE HOLDER AND BELTS.



only practical cartridge holder in use. Will carry brass cartridges and postavely prevent wads tarting on shot. Suitable for either paper or orass shells. Satisfaction guaranteed or money re-Manufactured by R. H. POOLEH, Serena, LaSalle Co., Ill. d ten cents in sliver or currency for catalogue and sample cartridge holder, also a colored lithogard of grouse shooting on the prairies.

# Sportsmen's Wear.

For sale by all gun and sporting goods dealers. Ask for them; see that our trade mark is on the lining. They are the best; take no other.

We also manufacture Hats, Caps, Leggins, Pants, Vests, Waterproof Horsehide Boots and Shoes, Carryarl Bags, Gun Cases, Cartridge Bag, Shell Boxes, and every description of goods used by sportsmen, made from canvas, Corduroy and Waterproof Leather.

Illustrated catalogue, sample and measurement blanks sent free on application.

GEORGE BARNARD & CO., 108 Madison St, Chicago EASTERN AGENCY: 47 Murray st., N.Y. F. N. WHITE, Manager.



# UP & MC'S FISHING SUIT.

DARK LEAD COLOR,

AND THE

HOLABIRD

#### SHOOTING SUITS

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Fustian and Imported Corduroy.

ASSORTED COLORS.

Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship,

**UPTHEGROVE** Is our Skeleton Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but It ounces.
Can be worn over or under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material, dad grass color, and will hold the game of a successfur day without losing a hair or feather. We will mail it to you, postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.



112 West 14th Street, New York

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. Successors to The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and The H. W. Collender Co.



WAREROOMS:
860 Broadway, New York.
Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago.
211 Market Street, St. Louis.
1134 Market Street, Philadelphia.
867 West Baltimore St., Baltimore Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited.
TRIED AND PROVED



# SPORTSMEN'S DELIGHT. Merino Elastic Felt Gun Wads.

Ask your dealers for them. If he don't he them send us 40 cents for sample box of 256, we will send, postage prepaid. Greatly lessens recoil, keeps gun cleaner, gives better pattern penetration than any other wad, one box will twice as many shells as a box of pink-edge. Jahe wad to use over powder and fill up shells, a is only half the price of other felt wads. Manutured only by THE MERINO ELASTIC FELT GWAD CO., 106 South Charles st., Baltimore, Md

# OLD RELIABLE STOVER

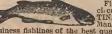
(IMPROVED.)

We are the Sole Owners and Manufacturers of the Stover Pumping Windmills for Railroads, Villages, Suburban houses. Lawns, Dairies, Brick Yards, Draning, Irrigating, etc., as well as Geared Windmills of all sizes, for running Grinders, Shellers, Saws, etc. J. D. BROWER, 22 College Place, N. Y. City, Agent for Pennsylvania, N. Y. and N. J. Freeport Machine Co., Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

# HILL ON THE DOG.

THE STANDARD WORK ON THEIR

MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES. Price \$2.00.



# Explanatory and Suggestive.

# FOR THE CASUAL READER.

Arma virumque cano—"Arms and the man I sing." And, indeed, it would take the genius of a Virgil and the roll of Latin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms are shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage, bestrides the burro, and donbles up like a jacknife in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He goes for game—if the fates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish—if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to his worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish—fun always, fresh air, ozone, quicker pulse beat, brighter eye, more elastic step, all the multitudinous rewards, which, after all, outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is it not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways.

You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that is better than if it were put into verse between book covers.

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—him with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it is not so. Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields themselves and the woods and the lakes and the streams never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis. The FOREST AND STREAM is in the best sense

# A Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the FOREST AND STREAM is different from the diversion afforded by other papers. Why? Because (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way.

Look through the pages and you will see that the departments include a pretty large field. It is a wide scope of subjects. But if you look carefully you will see that the paper, from front cover to lack cover is homogeneous. What is in it belongs in it. There is not the mistake of trying to foist upon the reader, who is interested in angling and shooting, a lot of stuff about lorse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent of the woods. There are plenty of other papers devoted to the other subjects. If you are interested in them, you need hardly spend time to read the rest of this explanatory advertisement. The FOREST AND STREAM'S field is broad, but it is not broad enough to take in all creation. The editors are perfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now

# A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the FOREST AND STREAM, and to fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers that have gone before it.

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a contineut or only across the pasture lot into the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign lands, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of Forest and Stream are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particularly such as may come under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the Forest and Stream we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-museum sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse, fine-spun and terribly dry lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting excursions and fishing trips—with luck, good, bad and indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the beginning

beginning.

The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the FOREST AND STREAM in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance of anything else published in this country.

The Yachting columns are in charge of an expert, whose highest ambition will be to keep these departments in the place already won for them in the recognized lead of journalism. Though the Canoeing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the FOREST AND STREAM fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which is so full of practical suggestions and recountings of cruising experiences, that a canoeist might almost as well try to get along without a paddle as without the paper in his mail every week.

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest and Stream will be newsy, bright, wholesome—a journal of out door recreation.

Terms:—\$4 per year, \$2 six mos., 10cts. per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders payable,

FOREST AND STREAM PUB. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y.

THREAD-WOUND, LONG-RANGE

# SHOT CARTRIDGE CASES

For muzzle and breech-loading, cylindrical and choke-bore shotguns. Made to open just short of 50, 70 and 90 yards, giving close pattern and great penetration; 10 and 12-gauge. Send for circular.

Twenty sent, postpaid, for \$1.

H. H. SCHLEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

Greatest inducements ever of fered. Now 's your time to get us orders for our-celebrated Tea and Coffees, and secure a beautiful dold Band or Moss Rose Chin Tea Set, or Handsome Decorative Dinner Set, or Gold Band Most. Por full particulars address.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's Library.

We will forward any of these Books by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.		
	ney accompanies the order.	
ANGLING. American Angler's Book, Norris	HUNTING—SHOOTING. Across Country Wanderer. 5 00	
	Across Country Wanderer. 5 00 American Wild Fowl Shooting, J. W. Long 2 00 American Sportsman, The, Lewis 2 50 Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan 1 00	
Angler's Note Book         2 40           Angling         50           Angling Talks, Dawson         50           Angling Talks, Dawson         75           Angling Book on, Francis         7 50           Angling Literature in England         1 25           Black Bass Fishing, Henshall         3 00           British Angling Flies         2 00           Fish Hatching and Fish Catching         1 50           Fish and Fishing, Manly         5 25	Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan 1 00 Crack Shot 1 25 Field, Cover and Trap Shooting 2 00	
Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. 3 00	Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth 4 00	
Black Bass Fishing, Henshall   8 00     British Angling Files   2 00     Fish Hatching and Fish Catching   1 50     Fish and Fishing, Manly   5 25     Fishing, Bottom or Float   5     Fishing In American Waters, Scott   3 50     Fishing Tourist, Hallock   2 00     Fishing Tourist, Hallock   2 00     Fishing thit the Fly, Orvis   3 50     Fishing in Maine Lakes   1 25     Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing   2 50     Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing   2 50     Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing   2 50     Frank Forester's Fish   1 0     Frank Forester's Fish   1 0	Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper 75 How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow 100	
Fishing, Bottom or Float	How I Became a Sportsman. 2 40 Hunting, Shooting and Fishing. 2 50	
Fishing Tourist, Hallock. 2 00 Fishing with the Fly, Orvis 2 50	Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost 1 50 Hurlingham Gun Club Rules 25	
Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes. 1 25 Fly and Worm Fishing. 50 Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing. 2 50	Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener. 2 50 Rife Practice, Wingste. 1 50	
Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line 25 Fysshe and Fysshyne. 25	Shooting 50 Shooting 800 300	
	Shooting on the Wing. 75 Sport With Gun and Rod, eloth. 10 00	
Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt. 1 00 Modern Practical Angler, Pennell 2 00 Practical Trout Culture 1 00 Practical Fisherman 4 20	1   1   25   25   25   25   25   25	
	Stephens' Lynx Hunting. 2 00 Stephens' Lynx Hunting. 1 25 Stephens' Fox Hunting. 1 25	
Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc. 200	Sport With (ulm and Rod, cloth   10 00	
The Game Fish of the Northern States and	GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.	
British Provinces. 2 00 Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe. 1 50 Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition. 3 75	Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard \$1 00 Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake	
BIRDS.	Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley Lake	
American Bird Fancier	Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region 50 Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region 50	
Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds. 1 50 Bird Notes. 75	Guide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard. 25 Map of Androscoggin Region. 50	
Birds Nesting 1 25 Birds of Eastern North America 18 00 Birds of Fastern Pennsylvaria 18 00	Map of Androscoggin Region         50           Map of Northern Maine, Steele         1 00           Map of the Thousand Islands         50           Fourists' Map of Maine         1 00	
Sechstem's Chamber and Cage Burds	SPORTS AND GAMES.	
Cage and Singing Birds, Adams 50 Coues' Check List 3 00	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games 2 00 Athletic Sports for Boys, bds. 75c.; cloth	
Coues' Key to North American Birds	Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc. 2 00 Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes 3 00 Croquet 20	
Roosevelt	Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements 3 50	
Holden's Book of Birds, pa. 25c.; cloth. 50 Minot's Land and Game Birds 3 00 Native Song Birds. 75	Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise 25	
Native Song Eirds         75           Naturalists' Guide, Maynard         2           Natural History of Birds         3           Notes on Cage Birds, Green         1           Samuer's Birds of New England         4           00         0           0         0 </td <td>Sketing OF</td>	Sketing OF	
Samuer's Birds of New England 4 00 Shore Birds 15	Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports 7 50 Whist for Beginners 50	
Mater Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; hand colored edition, 2 vols., each. 30 00 Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols. 18 00 Wood's Natural History of Birds.	KENNEL.	
hand colored edition, 2 vols., each. 30 00 Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols. 18 00 Wood's Natural History of Birds. 6 00	American Kennel, Burges.   3 00   Dog, Butler on   2 00   Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel.   80   Dog, Diseases of, Hill   2 00   Dog Breaking, by Holabird   25   Dog Breaking, by Holabird   375   Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson   3 00   Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond   1 00   Dogs.   75	
BOATING AND YACHTING:	Dog, Diseases of, Hill 2000 Dog Breaking, by Holabird 25	
Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam 3 00 Boat Racing, Brickwood 2 50 Boating Trips on New England Rivers 1 25	Dog Breaking, Hutchinson 3 75 Dog, the Disks, Mayhew and Hutchinson 3 00	
Concern Wanuakia 195	Dogs of Great Britain, America and other	
Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's 2 50	Countries. 2 00 Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo. 75	
Cruises in Smail Yacins	Countries.   2 00	
Paddle and Portage 150 Practical Boat Sailing, Davies 200	Dogs and the Public 75 English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I. 5 00	
Practical Boat Building, Kemp. 1 00 The Salling Boat 50 Weagtion Chairing Bothrick 1 50	English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each. 4 50 Our Friend the Dog. 3 00	
The Salling Boat 50 Vacation Cruicing Rothrick 1 50 Yachts and Boat Sailing, Kemp 10 00 Yachts Designing, Kemp 25 00	Practical Kennel Guide, Stables         1 50           Setter Dog, the, Laverack         3 75           Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands         7 50           The Dog, by Idstone         1 25	
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.	The Dog, by Idstone	
Adventures in the Wilderness 1 25 Amateur Trapper—paper, 50c.; bds. 75	morocco	
Three in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in Norway. 175	MISCELLANEOUS. Adventures of a Young Naturalist 1 75	
Norway 175 Camps in the Rockies, Grohman. 175 Camp Life in the Wilderness. 375 Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall 150 Camping Out. 75	Amateur Photographer	
Camping Out	Antelope and Deer of America. 2 50 Archer, Modern. 25	
Hints on Camping. 1 25 How to Camp Out, Gould 1 00 How to Hunt and Trap. Batty's 1 50	Archer, Modern	
Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher	Government Report. 2 50   Common Objects of the Seashore 50   Eastward Ho! 1 50	
	Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jersey Coast	
HORSE.  American Roadsters and Trotting Horses 5 00 Rits and Bearing Reins 50	Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jersey Coast. 5 00 How to Make Photographs 1 00 Humorous Sketches, Seymonr. 6 00 Insects Injurious to Vegetation. 6 50 Keeping One Cow. 1 00 Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols. 1 00 Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols. 1 50 Maynard's Manual of Taxidermy. 1 25 Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher. 50 North American Insects. 1 50 Flatol, The. 50 Pistol, The. 50 Pistol, The 50 Practical Forestry, by Fuller. 1 50 Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, Batty 1 50 Practical Orange Culture. 1 50 Practical Orange Culture. 1 50	
American Roadsters and Trotting Horses. 5 00 Bits and Bearing Reins 5 Boucher's Method of Horsemanship 1 Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols 30 Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8 vol 2	Keeping One Cow. 1 00 Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,	
	per vol. 1 50 Maynard's Manual of Taxidermy 1 25	
Dwyer's Horse Book	Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher. 50 Natural History Quadruped. 75 North American Insects. 1 50	
Horses and Hounds	Packard's Half-Hours With Insects 1 50 Pistol, The 50	
Horses and Hounds	Photography for Amateurs	
Jenning's Horse Training. 1 25 Manual of the Horse. 25 Maybew's Horse Doctor. 3 00	Batty 150 Practical Orange Culture 100	
Mayhew's Horse Management. 3 00 McClure's Stable Guide 1 60	Practical Poultry Keeping. 2 00 Randall's Practical Shepherd. 2 00	
Rarey's Horse Tamer. 50 Riding and Driving 20	Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock. 3 00 Studies in Animal Life, Lewis. 1 00	
Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's. 3 00 Stable Management, Meyrick. 1 00 Stonelenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia. 3 75	The Forester, by Brown. 10 00 The Northwest Coast of America. 20 00	
Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo 3 50 Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition,	The Heart of Europe. 3 75 The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols. 12 00	
12mo. 2 00 The Book of the Horse. 12 500	The Book of the Rabbit	
The Horse Owner's Safeguard 2 00 Veterinary Dictionary Going 2 00	Wild Flowers of Switzerland 15 00 Woodcraft, "Nessmuk" 1 00	
12mo.   20	Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, Batty	
Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America	ernment Report 2 50 Youatt on Sheep, 1 00	
A MINITED TONDON THE	CHERTES EXHIBITION	

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

THE NICHOLS

Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for exceence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NIGHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Sond for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18, 1884.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 21.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen, Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10, five copies for \$10. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. Newsdealers in the United Kingdom may order through Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Address all communications,

\*Forest and Stream Publishing Co.\*

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

EDITORIAL.

Non-Resident Laws.
Theodatus Garlick.
The Best Fishing.
Les Cheneux.
The Legend of Crazy Woman's Fork.
Notes of the Woods and Waters.
Moose, Carbou and Bear.
Horns of the Female Caribou.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Louisiana Plover Shooting.
Colorado Large and Small Game.
The Maine Game Laws.
Non-Residents in North Carolina Canadian Game Law.
Some Remarkable Shots.
Snipe Shooting.
Solity Gun Club.

\*\*Pallets.\*\*

\*\*Plain.
A Day With the First Carmany The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A Renewall Plain Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
The Massis Puppies.
The Massis Puppies.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Germany.
The Massis Puppies.
The Massis Puppies.
A merican Fishes in Merican Fishes Internation Fishes Internation Fishes Internation Fishes Internation Fishes Internation Fishes Internation Fishes

Colorado Large and Stuai Game.
The Maine Game Laws.
Non-Residents in North Carolina Canadian Game Law.
Some Remarkable Shots.
Snipe Shooting.
Gulf City Gun Club.
The Best Bullets.
Notes and Comments.
Iowa Game Notes.
Deer in the Adirondacks.
Philadelphia Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
That Twenty-four Pound Trout.
Echoes From the Tournament.
Oneida Lake.
Snelling and Gimping.

Craze."

Cruising on Lake Ontario, Schooners in 1884. International Races. Mizzen for a Yawl. Cutters on the Pacific. Oriva and Penguin. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

# NON-RESIDENT LAWS.

THE dolorous narrative told by a correspondent of two sportsmen who had been shooting in North Carolina, can no doubt be matched in the experience of many of our readers. The special question as to the rights of non-residents to shoot from batteries, is one about which the public mind is by no means clear. The points at issue are somewhat complicated by being mixed up with other legal questions bearing on riparian rights, a subject of very great

difficulty.

While the constitutionality of this particular law has never been brought up, proceedings have been taken against a club member for having violated this statute. The circumstances were as follows:

During the season of 1882 Mr. Lewis Edwards, of this city, a member of the Currituck Club, and now also of the Narrows Island Club, was shooting on the grounds of the former club. The fowl were not flying near his point, but a native in a battery at no great distance was having good shooting. He therefore went over to this man and arranged with him to occupy his battery, where, for two hours, he had good shooting. During this time one of the natives sailed by him, and then going away, returned with another man in his boat, evidently as a witness. The next morning on leaving the club house, Mr. Edwards left word with the steward to accept any papers that might be served on him, and to send word to the justice that he would present him-self whenever wanted. The papers were served that day, as anticipated, and the next the defendant appeared before the justice of the peace and offered bail, which was accepted. In due time the case came on and was held before a judge from Newbern. Mr. Edwards conducted his own case, and decision was rendered in his favor, on the ground that the law under which he had been sued was passed by a Legislature convened by the Governor for the especial purpose of selling the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and that having been brought together for this purpose, they had no right to consider, or to legislate in regard to, any other matter. Subsequently, in conversation with legal authorities, the opinion

was expressed that the members of clubs, being taxpayers, were sufficiently residents of the State to have the right to the same privileges in this matter as those whose domicile was in

Quite apart from anything touched on in the above decision is the general question as to whether such a law, discriminating against non-residents, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

The subject is of great importance, and is one which presents many difficulties to the lay mind, since the principles involved are by no means generally understood. The question turns wholly upon the police power of the State in regard to game. Those who regard it as unconstitutional argue that it is a law discriminating against the citizens of another State; others believe that the State has the right to legislate as it pleases in regard to the game within its borders. There are decisions which appear to show that the latter are in the right, The matter has been brought up in the United States Court, and opinions have been given which fully establish the right of the State to legislate against nonresidents in regard to animals feræ naturæ found within its limits. As we have already demonstrated (FOREST AND STREAM, Aug. 16, 1883, p. 41, et seq.), the property enjoyed in such animals ratione soli is only a limited or qualified property, but the State would be justified in legislating about them for the common good of its citizens, even if it had no such property in these living and unappropriated animals.

In the case of Corfield vs. Coryell, 4, Washington, 380 (U. S. Circuit Court, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, April, 1823), opinion by Washington, J., this principle is clearly laid down. This was an action for trespass, for seizing, taking and carrying away, and converting to the defendant's use, a certain vessel, which had been taken from a man who was gathering oysters in Maurice River Cove in New Jersey. The defendant plead not guilty, with leave to justify. In justification he plead the act of June 9, 1820, of the State of New Jersey, which act, among other things, declares in its sixth section, "that it shall not be lawful for any person who is not at the time an actual inhabitant and resident in this State [New Jersey] to rake or gather clams, oysters or shells in any of the rivers, bays or waters in this State, on board of any canoe, flat scow, boat or other vessel not wholly owned by some person inhabitant of and actually residing in this State;" and then recites the penalties for the same. On this point the counsel for plaintiff contended that the sixth section of this act is contrary to the second section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States, by denying to the citizens of other States rights and privileges enjoyed by those of New Jersey.

As to this point, Judge Washington said: "2. The next question is, whether this act infringes that section of the Constitution which declares that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?' " He then cites some of these privileges and goes on to say: "But we cannot accede to the proposition which was insisted on by the counsel, that under this provision of the Constitution the citizens of the several States are permitted to participate in all the rights which belong exclusively to the citizens of any other particular State, merely upon the ground that they are enjoyed by those citizens; much less that in regulating the use of the common property of the citizens of such State the Legislature is bound to extend to the citizens of all the other States the same advantages as are secured to their own citizens.

"A several fishery, either as the right to it respects running fish, or such as are stationary, such as oysters, clams, and the like, is as much the property of the individual to whom it belongs as dry land, or land covered by water; and is equally protected by the laws of the State against the aggressions of others, whether citizens or strangers. Where those private rights do not exist to the exclusion of the common right, that of fishing belongs to all the citizens or subjects of the State. It is the property of all, to be enjoyed by them in subordination to the laws which regulate its use. They may be considered as tenants in common of this property; and they are so exclusively entitled to the use of it that it cannot be enjoyed by others without the tacit consent or the express permission of the sovereign who has the power to regulate

"This power in the Legislature of New Jersey to exclude the citizens of other States from a participation in the right of taking oysters within the waters of that State, was denied by the plaintiff's counsel, upon principles of public law, independent of the provision of the constitution which we are considering, upon the ground that they are incapable of being appropriated until they are caught. This argument hanging murder.

is unsupported, we think, by authority. Rutherforth, b. 1, ch. 5, sect. 4 and 5, who quotes Grotius as his authority, lays it down that, although wild beasts, birds, and fishes which have not been caught, have never in fact been appropriated, so as to separate them from the common stock to which all men are equally entitled, yet where the exclusive right in the water and soil which a person has occasion to use in taking is vested in others, no other person can claim the liberty of hunting, fishing or fowling, on lands or waters, which are so appropriated. 'The sovereign,' says Grotius, which are so appropriated. 'The sovereign,' says Grotius, b. 2, ch. 2, sect. 5, 'who has dominion over the land, or waters, in which the fish are, may prohibit foreigners [by which expression we understand him to mean others than

subjects or citizens of the State] from taking them.'
"That this exclusive right of taking oysters in the waters of New Jersey has never been ceded by that State, in express terms, to the United States, is admitted by the counsel for the plaintiff; and having shown, as we think we have, that this right is a right of property, vested either in certain individuals, or in the State, for the use of the citizens thereof, it would, in our opinion, be going quite too far to construe the grant of privileges and immunities of citizens as amounting to a grant of a co-tenancy in the common property of the State to the citizens of all the other States. struction would, in many instances, be productive of the most serious public inconvenience and injury, particularly in regard to those kinds of fish, which, by being exposed to too general use, may be exhausted. The oyster beds belonging to a State may be abundantly sufficient for the use of the citizens of that State, but might be totally exhausted and destroyed if the Legislature could not so regulate the use of them as to exclude the citizens of the other States from taking them, except under such limitations and restrictions as the laws may prescribe."

Other decisions in recent times have been to the same effect, so that there appears to be little doubt as to the rights of the different States, not only to protect their animals feræ naturæ from their own citizens and from non-residents, but also to grant to their own citizens special privileges, as to the pursuit and taking of such animals, in which privileges non-residents, even though they be citizens of the United States, may not share.

FISHING LAWS. - In another column we give a resumé of the new fishing law of Vermont, as amended by the last Legislature. The principal changes have been in the penalties, the extension of the close time for black bass and the forbidding of the capture of black bass below a certain size. Formerly fish were merely confiscated when found to be illegally taken, but the imposing of a fine subjects the offender to a term in the House of Correction at hard labor at the rate of three days for every dollar, in case he does not pay. The making of the close season for black bass, and some other fishes, to June 15, nearly covers the spawning The old law permitted their capture with hook and line at all seasons and was entirely too liberal. The clause requiring all black bass less than ten inches in length to be returned to the water is a good one and might be adopted with profit by other States. A ten-inch black bass, if the caudal fin is included, will not much exceed a half pound and may sometimes fall below that weight, and it is small enough to kill.

THE MAINE COMMISSIONERS have presented their annual report, and that portion of it relating to game is printed elsewhere. The report is a most encouraging one. It shows progress. That portion of it which will be read with the greatest interest is the reference to the proposed change in the deer shooting season. This change is emphatically discountenanced. The Commissioners are strongly opposed to it. Irrespective of the arguments which have been adduced or which may be adduced, pro or con, this expression of the Commissioners should be accepted as a sufficient objection to any change from the present law.

FIELD TRIAL JUDGING.—We were astonished to learn from Canton, Miss., that in the absence of Dr. Jarvis, the Southern Sportsmen's Association had appointed as judge, in place of that gentleman, an individual with such an unsavory field trial record as C. B. Whitford. Dr. Jarvis must have felt highly complimented when he heard of it.

THE MIGNONETTE CREW, whose conviction of murder for having killed and eaten a companion, was reported in our columns last week, have been sentenced to six months imprisonment. That is to say, shipwrecked yachtsmen who kill and eat a companion are guilty of murder, but it is not

#### THEODATUS GARLICK.

A REMARKABLE life was closed when, in the early morning of Tuesday, Dec. 9, Theodatus Garlick died at his home in Bedford, Ohio. Death came to him not unexpected, nor, we believe, unwelcomed, for it meant final release from intense physical suffering, which had been borne with extraordinary fortitude for nearly twenty-one years. In 1864, being then on a visit to his boyhood home in Middlebury, Vt., Dr. Garlick was stricken down with a sub-acute attack of the spinal nerves, a disease from which he never recovered. age was seventy-nine years.

Dr. Garlick was a man of many-sided genius; excelling in a difficult profession, he was also an artist and a naturalist. Socially, and in private life he was beloved by innumerable friends, and because of his boundless charity, revered by scores who knew him only as their benefactor. A sketch of Dr. Garlick's career was published in our issue of Jan. 8, 1881 (accompanying a portrait), and from it we reprint the following paragraphs:

Theodatus Garlick was born March 30, 1805, in Middlebury, Addison county, Vt. His father was Daniel Garlick, a farmer, who married Sabra Starkweather Kirby, daughter of Abraham Kirby, of Litchfield, Conn., and sister of the Hon. Ephraim Kirby, who in 1804 was appointed by President Jefferson United States Judge for the Territorial District of Louisiana

In 1816 young Garlick, then but a mere boy, eleven years old, left his home for the West, trudging on foot and carrying a knapsack. At Elk Creek, now Girard, in Eric county, Pennsylvania, he tarried two years, and then went on to Cleveland, O., where he had a brother who was by trade a stone-cutter. Here he spent some years and became proficient in the art of carving and lettering on stone, afterward going back to his Vermont home to finish his education, which had been irregularly received at the common schools and under private tutors. In 1823 he again returned to Ohio, accom-

private tutors. In 1829 he again returned to Ohio, accompanied by his father and mother.

In 1829, when at the age of twenty-four, he entered the office of Dr. Ezra W. Glezen as a medical student, afterward continuing these studies under the direction of Dr. Elijah Flower, then a prominent physician and surgeon at Brook-field. After some years of assiduous study, and after attending full courses of medical and clinical lectures, he graduated at the University of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, in 1834. For many months thereafter he had the benefit of close social and professional relations with Prof. N. R. Smith, who at that date occupied the chair of Surgery in the Maryland Declining flattering inducements to remain in University. Declining flattering inducements to remain in Baltimore, Dr. Garlick returned to Ohio and settled in what became the city of Youngstown, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; and following his tastes and talents he made of the latter a specialty. He spent eighteen years here, his fame as a skillful surgeon growing all this while, and then removed to Cleveland, O., where he formed a partnership with Prof. Horace A. Ackley. Here he was elected a member of the Board of Censors of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences.

As a surgeon Dr. Garlick soon took high rank among the

profession in that city, and of the country. He probably had no superior in that most superior branch of the art, plastic surgery. He performed numerous and most skillful opera-tions of this class, both in the Cleveland and Medical College and elsewhere. One of the most important of these was in the case of a young lady who had lost nearly all of one side of her face and two-thirds of the upper and lower lips by "sloughing" of the parts. The whole side of the face was restored and the deformity removed by the perfect fitting of flaps which were cut up to supply the lost parts. Professor John Delemater declared that there was not a more difficult or a more successful case of plastic surgery on record, and placed its value in money at \$10,000. He performed the operation of hithotomy with unusual skill and success, in one case fracturing first and then extracting a stone which measured three and a half by four and a half inches; in shape like a cocoanut. He successfully removed the half of the under jaw twice, disarticulating in each case, and twice tied successfully the carotid artery. He made some valuable improvements in the methods of operation for harelip, and for provements in the methods of operation for harein, and for fistula in ano; introduced new splints and dressings for fractures, and applied the principle of anatomical models to animals and parts of animals, and especially to fishes.

Dr. Garlick had early developed a taste for art, and possessed much talent for sculpture. He began his work in this while in college, and subsequently made most creditable additional to the began his work in the while hereafted for a program art. While at the Market

ditions to this branch of American art. While at the Mary-land Medical University he produced bas-reliefs in wax of five land Medical University he produced bas-reliefs in wax of five of the professors of the college, which were pronounced excellent likenesses. The statuettes in basso-relievo of General Jackson and Henry Clay, both of whom gave him sittings, were soon after completed. A life-size bust of Judgo George Tod, of Ohio, was another of his productions, admired for accuracy and artistic merit.

His last work of art is probably his masterpiece, and has a peculiar interest because of the circumstances under which it was completed. It is a life-size bust of Professor, I. Kirtland.

was completed. It is a life-size bust of Professor J. Kirtland, at the age of sixty, made in 1874. A disease of the spinal nerves of more than ten years duration, and which incapacitated him from standing without the aid of crutches, kept him closely confined to a lounge, and in a recumbent position, and while suffering acute pain, he modeled this admirable bust. The bust was modeled partly from an alto-relievo which he produced in 1850, and partly from sittings by the Professor. It was most truly a labor of love. No pecuniary recompense would have induced Dr. Garlick to undertake it. His deep affection for Professor Kirtland enabled him to persevere in it until its completion.

This talent as a sculptor was applied in a most useful way to the construction of anatomical models. He also made many valuable pathological models, which represented rare forms of disease. These models were duplicated, and are to be found in the medical colleges of Cleveland, Cincinnati,

Buffalo, Charleston, Toronto and elsewhere. They are considered to be superior to the works of the celebrated Auzoux of Paris

Dr. Garlick made the first daguerreotype picture (a land-scape) takeu in the United States, and himself constructed the instrument and apparatus to take it in December, 1839; be-side making in 1840 the first daguerreotype likeness ever taken anywhere without requiring the rays of the sun to fall directly upon the sitter's face – in other words, in the shade.

It is as the pioneer in American fishculture that Dr. Gar-lick's name will have the most enduring fame. Attracted by the reports of the experiments of Gehen and Remy in France, he at once recognized the practicability of artificially increasing some of our more valuable species; and, being an angler, naturally selected the brook trout to begin with. Associating himself in this enterprise with Prof. H. A. Ackley, Dr. Garlick started for the Sault Ste. Marie to obtain adult fish for this purpose, in the month of August, 1853, while Prof. Ackley pre-pared a pond for their reception by making a dam below a spring on his farm, which was some two miles from Cleve-land. The first attempt at transporting fish from the Sault Ste. Marie, nearly 500 miles, was a failure; but three subsequent attempts resulted in placing 150 trout in the pond. In September he made a trip to Port Stanley, Canada, and brought more. It was supposed that the journey would interfere with their spawning the same year, but in this the experimenters were agreeably mistaken. On the 20th of November the fish had so far progressed in nest making as to be ady to occupy the beds scooped in the gravel; and on the following day the Doctor caught and stripped the first pair of fishes so treated on the continent of North America. All the details of development, which are now so familiar to fishculdetails of development, which are now so faithful to institu-turists, were then veiled and unknown. Were the little eggs impregnated? Would they hatch? It was forty-eight days, or not util Jan. 9, 1854, when the Doc or placed one of the eggs under the microscope and saw an unmistakable embryo. Thirteen days later a fish emerged from the egg, and the triumph was complete. On the 14th of February Dr. Garlick described these experiments and their success in a paper read before the Academy of Natural Sciences of Cleveland, O., which was published in its proceedings, and from which the above facts are taken. In December, 1856, he exhibited microscopic views of the embryo trout before the same Academy at three different meetings, and showed the changes in the structure of the embryo at different ages.
In 1857 he published a book entitled "Fish Culture," which

was for years the standard authority on the subject; a second edition, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1880, and was

reviewed in Forest and Stream of Sept. 16, 1880.

Dr. Garlick's early experiments in fishculture were published in the Ohio Farmer and at that time did not attract much attention outside of his own circle of acquaintances, nor did attention outside of his own circle of acquantances, nor did his experiments and successes strike the public as having any practical bearing upon the every day concerns of life in the way of increasing the food supply, which was in no way scant in his State. Indeed they were rather viewed as a curious recreation of a gentleman addicted to scientific experiments, and as a harmless way of spending his time and money. Unfortunately for trout culture the Doctor was possessed of an ample income and therefore felt no necessity to enter into the breeding of fish as a business venture, nor to push it. He had demonstrated the fact that it was practicable to breed fish, and proved it to his own satisfaction, as well as that of his neighbors; he had published the result of his work in both scientific and popular papers; and there the matter rested. Had he been a poor man his natural enthusiasm, added to his native energy, which in other things showed his great powers of pushing things to their furthest limits, would, even in that early day, have awakened an interest in the culture of fish which would have given it the start that it did not acquire

until fifteen years later.

Although he saw in the artificial breeding of fish a new and important industry, he had no conception of the proportions that he has been spared to see it assume. He has seen it pass from the stage of scientific experiment to an industrial pur-suit, and from that to become an important department in the internal economy of uearly every State in the Union by the appointment of Fishery Commissioners with State and National appropriations, more or less ample, for the propagation of food fishes. He has watched the interchange of fish eggs with foreign countries and the safe shipment of ova to eggs with noting the has seen the salmon restored to the Connecticut River; the shad successfully planted and grown on the Pacific coast, where they were unknown, until fresh shad are no novelty in the markets of San Francisco. He has seen the fishes of the West firmly established in the East, until the trout of California has been perfectly acclimated there. He has noted the fact that the sea fishes also have been propa-gated, and that the cod and the Spanish mackerel can be increased by artificial means. Truly a grand retrospect for the pioneer in American fishculture, and a glorious record with which to close a busy and a useful life.

During the past years of physical suffering with which Dr. Garlick has been prostrated, his mind has been clear; and now in his seventy-sixth year, he watches the FOREST AND STREAM for new movements in fishculture. He has been an occasional contributor to its columns, and has lately been much interested in the culture of carp, of which he has a pond and hopes to see them increase. He was a diligent student of natural history and other kindred sciences. Prof. J. P. Kirtland history and other kindred sciences. Prof. J. P. Kirtland was his first and only preceptor in natural history, and was his intimate friend and associate for more than forty years. In 1857 the Doctor described the large-mouthed black bass of Ohio waters as *Grystes megastoma*, its specific name being his own and descriptive of its large mouth, a name so appropriate that it is unfortunate that it has to give way to the law of priority and be passed into the realms of synonomy.

The brief outline of his life given above is the record of a busy, well-spent career, well rounded by notable achieve-ments in different spheres of work; it is the sketch of a re-

# The Sportsman Tourist.

THE BEST FISHING. S WAYING, swinging, swaying, swinging, Ocean heaving, write gulls winging; Lazy rolling, gentle plashing, Mirrored sun from smooth waves flashing; Burnished faces, merry laughter, Swimming first and luncheon after; Not the faintest sign or rumor Of a fin to spoil our humor. Sport like that is worth the wishing, Sport like that is work.

That's the way to go a-fishing.

—H. G. Dulog.

#### LES CHENEUX.

The work of the summer visitors to Mackinaw Island know of the rare piscatorial sport to be had at the Cheneux Islands, only eighteen miles away, and very few of the grand army of hay fever sufferers, cool weather and health seeks know of the existence of such a group. Nevertheless, all well-regulated maps show them to lie northeast of Mackinaw and Bois Blanc Islands; they are conspicuous on the office of the contract of the contract of the "Scheneaux," the U. S. Land Office 'n popers speak of the "Scheneaux," the U. S. Land Office in the state of the "Scheneaux," the U. S. Land Office in the state of the "Scheneaux," the U. S. Land Office in the state of the "Scheneaux," the U. S. Land Office in the state of the "Scheneaux," the U. S. Land Office in the state of the state o

grassy space in the edge of the woods, containing some fifteen graves surmounted by Catholic crosses. Nearly all are decorated with red, white and blue rosettes, made of paper, cloth and birch bark, which are thickly fastened to a willow wand bent in the form of a snow shoe. The coffins are of birch bark, which does not ret as soon as wood. The graves are lined with boards, and many of them have a roof-like covering, those of the ehiefs being double, with an aperture in the top for food which sustains the soul on its journey to the land of the hereafter. Every burial is consecrated by a funeral feast, which takes place at the grave. Variety of food rather than quantity is the desideratum, and every one invited is expected to furnish something. One may visit the Cheneux a dozen times in a summer and not see a dozen Indians, but when a death occurs swift boatmen are dispatched to the different settlements, and it is nothing unusual to see two hundred at a funeral, many of them having puddled twenty miles. The last death, a very sad one, was that of a young and beautiful squaw, who had been married but six months. Mrs. Patrick, in speaking touchingly of the event, said; "As I sat beside her she raised herself in bed, smiled brightly, and extending her arms, said, 'I see two women in a boat; oh, how beautiful they are; and they are coming for me,' and fell back dead."

I stood a long time beside this grave, and many very curious thoughts came up that tarried obstinately for weeks, for I believed every word that had been told me about this poor girl, now grown to

"A daughter of the gods. divinely fall And most divinely fair."

"A daughter of the gods. divinely fall And most divinely faur."

After our first supper at the Cheneux, we passed a very pleasant evening at the Patrick mansiou, being formally introduced to old Jack Do-skin-no and wife by Mr. P.'s daughter, Maud, who acted as interpreter. Ostensibly, Jack had come to make a social call, but the presumption is that he came for something more substantial than words of welcome. In either case he was not disappointed, for he went his way rich in pork and flour, with a kind invitation to come again. Jack is said to be one bundred years old—more or less—has a pleasant and intelligent face, fine eyes, and a beautiful head of snow white hair. Two months before we met him he had fallen and broken an arm, but this did not prevent him and his aged wife paddling an unwieldy canoe fourteen miles to pay their respects to the Patrick family. Being the leading medicine man in the community, I afterward consulted him regarding my little girl, who had been poisoned with wild parsley. He prescribed oil taken from the head of a sturgeon, which had the desired effect. Mr. White Loon, another celebrity, furnished the specific at ruling prices.

A few of the Chippewas have farms on the islands, but most of them depend on fishing and odd jobs for a livelihood. They make a good quality of grained maple sugar, which is put up in small packages with a fancy birch bark covering and the whole styled a mo-coc. They dispute the slander that the caked sugar is congealed and squeezed into shape in any article of cast-off clothing that comes handy. Elaborate matting is woven of rushes which are first boiled in some unknown decoction to make them pliable, tough and yellow.

From 100 to 200 of the males are employed by Mr. P. in

slander that the caked sugar is congealed and squeezed into shape in any article of cast-off clothing that comes handy. Elaborate matting is woven of rushes which are first boiled in some unknown decoction to make them pliable, tough and yellow.

From 100 to 200 of the males are employed by Mr. P. in winter, who is authority for the statement that they are strictly honest at all times, and faithful workers when there is a dearth of whisky. In one sense the same can be said of their army of lank, yellow dogs—they are always faithful to their stomachs, but do not possess that fine discrimination of ownership of their masters when anything catable or movable is to be discussed. They are constantly moving from one island to another seeking whom they may devour. Mr. J. Marsh, of Chicago, is of the opinion that their ambition would lead them to capture a red hot stove, if given half a chance, as his party lost the dish cloth, a large ham and all the bacou they possessed the first night they camped. Laboring under the delusion that a panther had been thus sacrilegious, it was reported (maliciously. I fear) by the ladies in the party, that their Nimrod valiantly stood guard the rest of the night, armed with a revolver minus the cylinder. Selah. It can easily be proven that these Indian curs are expert berry pickers, and live almost exclusively upon red raspberries during August when their owners are away after huckleberries. They are said to be excellent deer dogs. If they are as good for deer as they are for swill pails they must be very valuable, and a good place to hunt deer would be about 1,000 miles from an Indian encampment.

There are a number of fair violinists among the dusky islanders who furnish dance music gratuitously every time there is a gathering at one of the more pretentious cabins, and it is safe to say they will never retire for want of practice, for the old-fashioned cotillion is danced over and over at their frequent meetings, each time with astonishing zeal. But of all their enjoyments no one is

Although there are only about a dozen islands in Although there are only about a dozen islands in the group, it will take a good oarsman four weeks to thoroughly explore the many channels and inlets about them and determine to his satistaction where the best fishing is to be had. I rowed from five to twenty miles nearly every day and did not go over all the inviting ground, but my experience went to show that from Aug. I to Sept. 15, the best bass, cat, perch and pike fishing will be found in and about the bay, one mile southeast of the Pierre farm. A gentleman from Detroit has a summer cottage and dock on one of the points extending into this bay, where black bass love to congregate, but inquiry there revealed the strange fact that the best fishing grounds were distant four or five miles in all directions.

directions.

Late in Sc. 'ember lake trout may be taken with the spoon near the open ter, and brook trout are reported plentiful in the streams near thand on the main laud. Good duck shooting can be had in October. Having my wife and little girl with me it was necessary to do some perch fishing every

day, as half a pound a minute looked better on their ledger than one ten-pounder an honr. Nine-tenths of all we caught were returned to the water and we made no effort to see what could be done in any one day. An expert angler, by working five hours a day, could equal our score, which was as follows: "Aug. 2, 4 pike. Aug. 4, 6 pike, 6 black bass, 50 perch, rainy. Aug. 5, 9 pike, 72 perch, 1 18-pound maskallonge, cloudy. Aug. 6, rainy, catch minnows. Aug. 7, 45 perch, 4 pike, 3 bass, 22 eatfish, pleasant. Aug. 8, 1 12-pound pike, 16 perch, pleasant. Aug. 9, 1 cat, 33 perch, 1 bass, 4 pike, pleasant. Aug. 11, cold and windy. Aug. 12, 30 perch, 2 bass, 4 pike, 1 16-pound maskallonge, pleasant. Aug. 13, 56 perch, 5 bass (one a 5 pounder), 5 pike, pleasant. Aug. 14, 22 perch, 3 pike, cloudy and windy. Aug. 15, go to Prentis Bay, 5 pike, pleasant. Aug. 16, fish two hours, 67 perch, 3 pike, 1 4 pound bass, cloudy. Aug. 17, my birthday, fish an hour, 1 15-pound pike. Aug. 18, 4 bass, 118 perch, 3 pike, 1 wall-eye 9 pounds, cloudy. Aug. 19, 5 bass, one weighs 5\frac{1}{2}, 6 pike, 58 perch, pleasant. Aug. 20, very windy. Aug. 21, 77 perch, 8 bass, 2 pike. Aug. 22, 17 bass, 3 pike, 1 trout, 13-pounder, pleasant, see fine mirage. Aug. 23, 105 perch, 2 pike, 1 bass, cloudy. Aug. 25, fish alone, 36 black bass, cloudy." Bass caught with minnow bait, lake trout, pike and maskallonge with spoon and rod and reel. Worms can be dug near the old barns on the Pierre farm but are very small.

C. A. C. TOLEDO, O.

A LEGEND OF CRAZY WOMAN'S FORK,

A LEGEND OF CRAZY WOMAN'S FORK.

In the journey through that grand mountainous region of Northern Wyoming, one of the most favored camping spots is on the banks of the pretty little stream of water which issues from the mountains at a distance of about a league from the trail, known as Crazy Woman's Fork.

This camp on the fork was formerly noted for its danger from Indian attacks, as an abundance of game being found in the valley, brought the redskins there to replenish their supplies of meat. Notwithstanding this, the beautiful and diversified views of lovely scenery hastened, and still do hasten the parties traveling in that region to camp for a night, at least, on the banks of the limpid stream that refreshes man and beast with its cool waters from its neverfailing source in the range. The banks are diversified with clumps of eottonwood trees, and to the west you behold the tall spurs of the Divide rising up, as from your very feet, their summits covered with snow, while the haze that surrounds them gives them an appearance of mystery, and causes one to experience, perhaps, some such feeling as did the Romans of old when they looked at the white pinnacles of the Alps and wondered what was beyond.

At the close of a beautiful day in September, in company with an Indian of the Crow nation named Little Wolf, I reached the fork, and as we had traveled far, and were considerably fatigued, we turned our ponies up the north bank of the stream, and after going about a mile came to a beautiful little glade, where we uncinched and removed the packs from the males and picketed the four animals in the opcu, after which we made our camp in the edge of the cottonwood grove which surrounded us.

After disposing of our evening meal, while the Indian was gathering a supply of night wood, I walked through the grove until I reached the broad, open plain beyond, and was just in time to behold one of the most beautiful sunsets it has ever been my fortune to see. The sun was just sinking behind the mountains, and the rays, being

Fork:

"Two hundred years ago," said he, "when the moon was brighter and there were more stars,\* the Absarakas, or Crow Nation, were a great people and they roamed all over this country, from the Missouri to the west of the Yellowstone, and no dog of a Dacotah dare show himself here.

"But the people had been wicked, and the Great Spirit darkened the heavens; and there was a great heat, so that the streams were dried up, and the snow disappeared from the highest peaks of the mountains. The buffalo, the clk, the big-horn and the antelope all disappeared and died away, so that there was a great famine in the land, and the warrior saw his squaw and children die for the want of food which he could not find on all the plain nor on the mountain sides; so that the whole nation grieved, and mourned in sorrow of heart.

saw his squaw and children the for the want of food which he could not find on all the plain nor on the mountain sides; so that the whole nation grieved, and mourned in sorrow of heart.

"Still they kept up their wars with the Dacotahs, and fought many a bloody battle with them, while they were suffering most, and the game had entirely vanished.

"One day the great medicine man called a council, and when the chiefs and elders were assembled, he told them a wonderful dream which he had had, in which he was bidden by the Great Spirit to gather the chiefs of the trihe at the fork of the stream by which they dwelt.

"The ponies having all been eaten, they were obliged to make t! e journey on foot to the place of meeting.

"When they arrived at the bluffs on the edge of the valley they were surprised to see a bountiful supply of tood spread on the bank of the stream near the forks, and a white woman standing up, making signs for them to descend from the bluffs. As they had never before seen a white squaw, they were greatly astonished. The medicine man descended to the valley, and the woman told him that the Great Spirit would talk through her to the council. She then told him that the wars of the tribe were displeasing to the Great Spirit, and that they must make peace with the Dacotah nation. When that was done, the great chief Bear-that-grabs returned to her, she told him to follow her to the mountains, and when they came to the Big Horn, where the rock was perpendicular, directed him to shoot three arrows. The first one struck the rock, the scond flew over the mountains, and when they came to the Big Horn, where the rock was perpendicular, directed him to shoot three arrows. The first one struck the rock, the scond flew over the mountains. The third was discharged, and a terrible noise followed: the heavens were aglow with lightning; the thunder shook the mountains; the earth trembled, and the rock was rent asunder, and out of the fissure came countless herds of buffalo, filling the valleys and covering the hills

\*This expression in his figurative language means, "When the Indian's lot was happier and game as plentiful as the stars."

and they ate and were merry, and returned thanks to the Great Spirit and to the good white woman.

"To this day when anything of note is about to befall the tribe, the spirit of the white woman is seen hovering over the mountain at Crazy Woman's Fork. The great fissure in the rock is the eafon of the Big Horn River."

Such was the legend, or at least such is a synopsis of it, for Little Wolf was nearly three hours in relating it.

"The Crows," said he, "have always been friendly to the whites, and my people know that they are imposed upon by the Government agents in a worse manner than the tribes who make all the trouble. For they know it is not necessary to buy us off with presents to keep the peace as they do the others. Moreover, the Government has taken away some of our lands and given them to the Dacetahs, who are fighting and murdering the whites as often as possible."

The Indians are not all bad, as those who have had any intercourse with them well know. I have lived and hunted with different bands of the northern tribes for months at a time, and eau say that if the officials who have had control of Indian affairs had understood their business and pursued an upright and honest policy, there would have been no such troubles as have occurred.

The responsibility of the various massacres of Okiboji, Fort Phil Kearney, the Little Big Horn and many others, does not rest with the Indians, and if carefully investigated they will be found to have resulted from broken treaties and the non-observance of what were to the Indians solemn promises, all to the end that a ring of pusillanimous office holders might be satiated. I speak feelingly and intelligently, as I have witnessed such suffering among the Indians as would make one doubt the justice of God, and would be cause for universal assistance among civilized nations.

With the advent of settlers in Indian lands, the game disappears. Then comes starvation or war; for if they leave their reservations to hunt in some region where game is to be had (for the deer a

cry is raised and cooperate to be ing people back.

Some of us know how much the Indians have endured before breaking their parts of the treaties.

Devil's Ramrod.

#### OVERHAULING THE DITTY-BAG.

ONE of the "dark days before Christmas," cold, steady rain all day. No temptation to go out o' doors. Strong inducement to stay inside and practice on bright fires, cookery, gossip, etc. An old sailor, when he has a pleasant Sunday to himself, and there is no call to make or take in sail, is morally certain to overhaul his "chist" from till to keelson. An old hunter is just as certain to overhaul his ditty-bag

ery, gossip, etc. An our saior, when he has a pressint ounday to himself, and there is no call to make or take in sail, is morally certain to overhaul his "chist" from till to keelson. An old hunter is just as certain to overhaul his ditty-bag and duffle.

Whereby it may be understood that, on this stormiest of winter Sundays, I go through a small tin box and a little doeskin bag, containing souvenins of some fifty years, largely devoted to the woods.

Firstly, here is a little muslin bag containing a specimen bullet fitting every favorite rifie I have ever used or owned. About one dozen of the bullets are enveloped in parchment, and carefully but briefly marked. Each of these has a history; and I am too glad that I had the forethought to do it. For instance; here is the ragged, flattened, round ball, with which I killed the best and fattest short-legged black bear I have ever seen. Alas! How long ago? I killed him on the 10th of November, 1857. \*Tempus fugit.\* The ball is a sixty to the pound, round. And here are the two round balls with which I killed the largest buck I have ever shot in my life. One went in on the right side, the other on the left. Each ball lodged against the skin on the opposite side. And both are nearly round. The buck weighed 222 pounds. And here is the ball I am looking for, the conical bullet that my gentlemanly critic, "J. J. M.," objects to as too light. I send you the bullet, just as it was cut out of a big doe, thirty-seven or thirty-eight years ago last month. In a former article I called it eighty round to the pound. \*That meant with a heavy patch. To-day I test it by the modern cahler, and find that it stands for just sixty-four to the pound, \*e., naked ball. In other words, and in modern parlance, .40-caliber Maynard. The shot was made as the doe jumped from a spring-bed, and her ladyship was obliged to make three or four open jumps before she could get a heavy tree trunk between her tail and the rifle; cousequence was she was struck on the inside of the starboard hip. Bullet r

I will have a few pages to add on "Woodcraft" in the near future.

DEC. 7, 1884.

Owls on Long Island.—Editor Forest and Stream: Can the correspondent who, in your last issue, noted shooting of owls at Bay Ridge, give me the species of the birds?—D.

## Matural History.

#### NOTES OF THE WOODS AND WATERS.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

THE now general custom of decorating our homes, with evergreens, originated with that ancient and mystical people, the Druids. With them the mistletoe, holly, ivy, rosemary, bay and laurel, were considered sacred plants, possessed of great medicinal properties as well as powerful agencies for good fortune and prosperity, and as charms against evil powers, from the fact that the good spirits, elves and fairies of the woods took refuge in these evergreens during the cold winter months, and by their beneficent and powerful influences brought health, good fortune, and happiness to every household so adorned; but when spring time came, they again sought their sylvan homes. In England, the holly, ivy, and mistletoe are still the most prized and cagerly sought after of all the evergreens used for Christmas decorations; but with us, all vegetation of pleasing colors, form and habit are used, be they wild or cultivated, and every year new materials are introduced, which are eagerly sought after, both by the rich and those of modest means, who can but just afford to purchase a simple wreath or cross of holly.

When one visits the large markets he wonders where the hundreds and hundreds of little and big Christmas trees come from, nor does he imagine that special steamers are chartered to convey loads of them from Maine to the Boston and New York markets, where they are distributed to all parts of the Eastern and Middle States.

Of late years many of our leading nurserymen have made a specialty of raising Christmas trees of unusual size and beauty. These bring very high prices, according to their height, as for instance a perfect tree thirty feet high will cost a dollar a foot, and for all over that height the price as a rule increases. These immense Christmas trees are for Sunday schools and charitable institutions, and a tree for a small family of one baby can be had as low as ten cents. We are indebted to the Germans for this innocent and joyous custom of the gathering of old and young around th

indibled to the Germans for this innocent and joyous custom of the gathering of old and young around the family Christmas tree.

This year the shipment of English mistletoe will be more extensive than on any previous year, from the fact that the system of handling and packing it for the American market has become better understood on the other side. It is pleasant to be able to state that the demand for the Southern mistletoe, which, however, is not as handsome a mistletoe as the English, is steadily on the horerase, and that in very many Northern and Southern homes the boys in blue and the boys in gray will sit under an American mistletoe bough this Christmas and tell over their achievements of many years ago with fille and cannon. The mistletoe is true parasite and feeds on the sap on which it grows. The fruit of this most interesting and curious of all Christmas evergreens consists of a semi-transparent berry, the flesh of which is very sticky, and contains a single seed. The favorite trees of the mistletoe are the oak and the apple. So much is this hee case that in some parts of England, where they are cultivated extensively, the mistletoe has become a great pest, and often destroys valuable orchards in a few years if not closely watched. But the most curious fact is the planting of the mistletoe, which is entirely due to the birds of England that remain in that country during the wintermonths, and becoming hard pressed for food, are forced to eat the sticky berries of the mistletoe, the seeds of which are left clinging to the branches of the tree on which the mistletoe is growing. These seeds in course of time germinate, and the radicle penetrating the bark, the young plant which is being more extensively used for food, are forced to eat the sticky berries of the mistletoe, the seeds of which are left clinging to the branches of the tree on which the most would become heated and or before it reaches its destination. This most is also extensively used as a soft and experience of the propose of the tree, the

bank of damp moss can be inserted trailing sprays of the partridge berry, also wintergreen and small masses of the harr evergener feras, cut flowers, etc.

A person having only a modernan of taste for colorion of the color

superior both in color and durability.

The next most important fern, and of which immense quantities are used during Christmas, is the Christmas fern, Aspidium acrosticoides. This beautiful evergreen fern is very common in the Eastern and Middle States, the frond often attains a length of two feet and five inches in breadth. This fern is gathered several weeks before Christmas by dealers, who pack it between layers of straw in cool and slightly damp cellars; but great care must be taken to gather the fronds during clear, sunny days, as the slightest moisture on the leaves causes them to turn brown, and in course of

time mildew. This and the Hartford fern are the best for decorating purposes, for the reason that both of them are strong stemmed and woody, so that when exposed to the effects of highly heated parlors they do not curl as do the more delicate ferns.

A. W. ROBERTS.

#### MOOSE, CARIBOU AND BEAR.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have a bone to pick with "Nessmuk," I had been thinking of writing a few friendly criticisms on some of the articles which crowd your columns, for the delectation of sportsmen, when, behold, he dives into the same subject, and takes the wind out of my sails; but I shall tack and sail on

and takes the wind out of my sails; but I shall tack and sail on.

In Mr. Phelp's entertaining article on the moose, some of his deductions and observations are so different from mine that a comparison may be interesting. And first, in regard to the "bell" which hangs below the throat. In the old buil it is over a foot in length, and instead of being a "tuft of hair," is a veritable "pouch" of very thick skin, whose cavity contains a yellowish substance, with a pungent smell. So far as I am aware no naturalist has attempted to define its use, but it undoubtedly fills some point in the domestic economy of the animal. As for their never running, I have seen one run a third of a mile, jumping about sixteen feet at the furthest, and showing all four test sprawled out, exactly like a cow. The stride of sixteen feet through three feet of snow, which Mr. Phelps gives to the moose of the Adiron-dacks, "lays over" anything in this State "by a large majority." Ten feet on level ground, with just snow enough to steady his feet, is about the outside figure for our moose. It is quite true that the scent of the moose is more keen and far-reaching than that of the deer; so much so that it is of very little use to follow one down the wind, no matter how fine the still-hunting is. But their hearing is greatly inferior; indeed, I believe that there is no animal on this coast whose hearing is more acute than that of the Virginia deer. Mr. Phelps's observations in regard to their getting away at the first glimpse of the hunter is so totally the reverse of my experience that I am fain to believe that his moose hunting has been confined to snowshoes and deep snows; then the animal instinctively tries to save himself by flight on the first appearance of danger; but on light snow, the moose shows very little fear at the mere sight of the hunter, if it cannot seen that all frain to believe that his moose hunting has been confined to show the boy when the proportunites to five the second of the hunter of the deer family. I will be a fiv

about thirty inches in forty yards? Please excuse this long digression; I slipped into it unguardedly. Let us return to our sheep.

Mr. Phelps says that bears go into their dens when the snow is too deep for them to get food, and not before; and then proceeds to state that he has seen them digging their food in two feet of snow. We must infer from this, that bears never den till the snow is more than two feet deep, but I have routed them from their dens the first of December with less than four inches of snow, and my experience is that the food supply and the temperature has more to do with their denning that the snow, as in beech nut seasons they will certainly stay out in two feet of snow, but I doubt if one in fifty are out of their dens to day (Nov. 30), although the ground is as free of snow as it was in July, but there is no food this fall.

I have twice heard the scream of the panther, with an interval of fifteen years between, but as I saw neither of the animals there is room for argument, but it would take a good many hunters who never heard a panther to make me believe they do not scream ferociously. Judging by anology they do, as all the cats, with their first cousins, the lynxes, have a cry, and most of them a multiplicity of them. On reflection I shall have to modify that statement, I have

never heard the cry of the fisher, and know of no one who has.

"Nessmuk" wants to know if anybody has ever been drowned three times. Well, I can come very near answering that in the affirmative. Like him I have been drowned thoroughly twice, and for a third experience, went over a sixteen-foot pitch, was shot like a catapult off a thirty-foot apron, on to ragged ledges, ten feet below the surface, which pounded me (so that for two days I could not stand), then through an undertow, by a miracle, where huge mill logs would sometimes be tossed for an hour, and it was a very limp and helpless specimen of humanity that strong but tender hands carried up the bank, a quarter of a mile below. Still I was not quite drowned, as I remembered seeing, like one in a dream, the wild excitement of the hundred men on the bank. My triends have oftened encouraged me by quoting a well-known adage which will doubtless at once recur to "Nessmuk." With this proverb as a benison I will close this "crazy quilt" communication. Penobscot.

#### HORNS OF THE FEMALE CARIBOU.

HORNS OF THE FEMALE CARIBOU.

Editor Forest and Stream:

During February or March last I noticed a letter in your columns from Mr. Geo. Bird Grinnell, with the same heading as shove, in which it was affirmed that "the female caribou is always or nearly always provided with horns," and a theory was advanced that the especial use of these horns was to protect the female from the male during the winter season, when the stronger of the herd attempt to force the weaker away from the patches of moss from which they have scraped the snow—the moss forming their principal food at this season. As I write from a brief memo, not having the paper before me, I may have made some mistake, in which case I shall be pleased to be corrected.

I find written under this memo. in my notebook: "This does not agree with what I have observed in New Brunswick. I have seen exceedingly few female caribou (I think only three) with horns, and have never seen the males interfere with the female while feeding in winter."

Not considering that my own observations had been sufficiently extensive to warrant me in basing any theory upon them, nor in contradicting the statuent of so weiknown an authority as Mr. Grinnell, I asked for the opinion of several gentlemen, residing in different portions of the country, who may an authority as Mr. Grinnell, I asked for the opinion of several gentlemen, residing in different portions of the country, who may an all have indorsed my opinions. I will quote from the letters of two gentlemen who have studied the herds in widely separated sections of this country. One who has hunted principally on the upper St. John, says: "My opinion is that it is a very uncommon thing for the female caribou to have horns; I have heard of one that carried her horns for three years without shedding. The female has ample protection when carrying her young, as the male at that time is helpless, or nearly so."

Another close observer, who has made considerable study of the deer of Eastern New Brunswick and the adjoining districts o

St. John, N. B., Dec. 2, 1884.

Sharp-Tailed and Seaside Finches.—Portland, Me., Nov. 25.—The more modern writers upon North American ornithology have named the State of Maine as the northeastern limit of the range of the sharp-tailed finch (Ammodromus caudacutus), and my attention has been recently called to this fact by a request to publish some notes of my personal observations. Finches of this species are common in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and indeed abundant in some localities, a fact known to me by the repeated observations of many years, and perhaps of interest to collectors and those who devote their studies to the literary part of ornithology. Upon some portions of the extensive Tantremar marshes, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, these finches may be found in numbers by one familiar with their habits. Yet the collector who is unacquainted with their life history, and knows not when, where and how to find these hirds, may visit the region named and report none found. I have found the species yet further north, and very abundant on the Tantremar marshes during the first half of October. The seaside finch (Ammodromus maritimus) does not have the same range, and was omitted from my "Catalogue of the Birds of Maine" because of the lack of evidence of any occurrence of this species here; but it may now be added thereto. I found a single specimen, an immature bird, upon a treeless, grassy islet, known as Shark Island, on the coast of Maine, Aug. 18, 1884.—Everett Sauth.

A REMARKABLE LOBSTER.—Portland, Me., Nov. 25.—A few days since a fisherman brought to me a lobster that was of the normal greenish color one side, and of a bright scarlet red the other side. The division of color was the longitudinal median line, and was clearly defined without any shading, not only on the back, but also on the belly. And through the semi-transparent covering below it could be seen that the division of color pertained to the fiesh, which appeared to be white, with a pink line on one side, and darker with a greenish bue on the other side. This lobster was alive, well-formed, and about twenty inches in length. It has been sent to the National Miscum at Washington, and ought to be kept alive in an aquarium and further developments observed.—Everett Smith. A REMARKABLE LOBSTER.—Portland, Me., Nov. 25.—As we days since a fisherman brought to me a lobster that was

## Game Bag and Gun.

#### COLORADO LARGE AND SMALL GAME.

DENVER, Col., Dcc. 10, 1884. Editor Forest and Stream:

I propose only to give you a few random notes upon various subjects which you may use in any way you deem best,

Editor Forest and Stream:

I propose only to give you a few random notes upon various subjects which you may use in any way you deem best, or not at all.

Game generally: In looking through the markets and butchers' stalls, the conclusion is reached that the offerings of wild game are not nearly so large at present as is usual at this season of the year. This may be more apparent than real, but if such is not the fact the trade must have changed its channel somewhat—left the retailers and gone into the hands of the commission men, who sell by the quarter, the saddle, or carcass, or in larger quantity. One prominent dealer who handles only upon commission, tells me that he sells fully as many deer and antelope this winter as in any former season. He gets very few clk—a great change even from last winter. Deer and antelope come from a much wider range and greater distances than formerly. The former are mostly killed in the western and northwesteru portions of the State. He has an ofter of any quantity of venison from the Territory of Idaho, and acceptable freight rate on the railway, but as yet has ordered none, the State supply being thus far ample for the demand. As our open season ends with this month, he thinks he may later order from Idaho. He mentioned one notable fact in connection with this winter's deer hunting. A certain hunter who consigns to him, went into a new field in the extreme northwestern corner of the State, where he found the game very plentiful and in superior condition. He has already sent in about one hundred carcasses, many of which weighed, when received, with entrails out and legs off at the knees, over 300 pounds each. He says he can send 400 more carcasses. Best venison saddles bring eleven and twelve cents per pound; if injured by bullet or otherwise, about ten cents.

Antelope are mostly killed on the plains from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles east of the mountains, but considerable numbers come also from North Park. And respecting this animal our dealer notes a curious fact.

mountains, and in places difficult of access by the common game butcher. As usual, a very large percentage of all the large game killed is lost by the spoiling of the meat before it reaches market.

No buffalo meat has reached Denver this winter. One dealer, above quoted, says he heard of a small band of buffalo—reported about one hundred—on the headwaters of the Republican some weeks ago, and sent two partics of hunters to look for them. Both came back unsuccessful. Three buffalo—a cow, calf and yearling—were seen in the southern edge of North Park last summer. My informant was a gentleman who was hunting elk calves for pets. He found the tracks of the buffalo and followed up, hoping to capture the calf, which he said he might have done by killing the cow, but this he would not do, and she would not let his dogs get near the calf. He called them mountain bison.

A large bear was brought in a few days ago from North Park. It is a "silver-tip" grizzly, and is said to weigh about 650 pounds. The market firm who now own it publish, as an advertisement, a very heroic story about how it was killed by a hunter named Ish. (It is possible the killing was as heroic as the story.) "That reminds me" of two bear stories that came to my knowledge not long ago. One occurred in Egeria Park. An old gentleman named Christopher, who began life with, and has just managed to keep even years with the present century, was down there visiting a daughter. When time hung heavy on his hands he went a fishing. One day he sauntered out as usual along the valley of the Timponis Creek with only his rod and a walking-cane. The country is open, smooth prairie, with the exception of a fringe of willows along the stream. Our fisherman was walking along a trail that kept the general course of the stream without following all its meanders. Passing an elbow of the willow curtain, he saw coming at some distance across the ox-bow bend a monstrous bear. They were both in the same trail or path. The old gentleman suith Pve been wanting to see ever sin

and then he laughed quietly to himself at the fun he was going to have at the bear's expense.

Both pursued their course, and in due time came within speaking distance. The bear's head was down, and his attention appeared to be entirely upon the path before him. Mr. C. began to think it time to give the word "go" for the race. He thought that would be all that was necessary and then he could laugh. When about seventy-five yurds apart he gave a small Indian war whoop. The bear stopped, looked up, said "woof," dropped his head and renewed his journey. Mr. C. stood still. When the bear had advanced another twenty-five steps, he yelled again, and this time he tried to celipse a locomotive. The bear again stopped, looked up, remarked "woof, woof," dropped his head to the old position, and came right along at the same old steady gait. Mr. C. said he knew it was then time for the race, and there could be "no postponement on account of the weather." The race took place—a single heat. The bear was the spectator. He kept the trail and went on about his business—didn't seem to realize the panic at all. I got this from one of the parties—it was not the bear—a few days later.

The hero of the other story was Mr. W. W. Cook, and the scene was on the headwaters of Corral Creek, in Middle Park. Cook had been for a couple of years past in Southern California, where they claim to have the biggest grizzlies to be found anywhere. About two months ago he returned to the Park and resumed hunting—a business that he had followed in that section more or less years ago. He went up toward timber line to look for deer, and in the course of his ramble came to a little prairie opening, or park, surrounded by thick brush and trees. At the edge, and before exposing himself to view, he stopped to scan the ground for game. Nothing was visible, but there was an ominous crackling in the brush, and the sounds appeared to be approaching the opening from another direction. He waited, and soon the brush parted and a large "silver-tip" bear appeared.

#### LOUISIANA PLOVER SHOOTING.

LOUISIANA PLOVER SHOOTING.

LOUISIANA PLOVER SHOOTING.

DID you ever go a shooting in a buggy? This is the way we do it in Louisiana. About the month of August the upland plover (or "papabottes" as they are called by the Crooles) arrive here on their southern migration. In a very short time they become very fat from feeding on the small bectles, Spanish flies and other insects that abound on our prairies and their flavor becomes greatly improved by the food they obtain in such abundance.

Having loaded up a lot of shells beforehand with No. 6 or 8 shot, on a cool pleasant morning in August, such as we are just now having, we hitch up a pair of fast stepping Attokopas ponies to a light buggy, with a top, to keep off sun or rair if required; and as soon as breakfast is over we put in a basket of lunch and a bottle of milk into the buggy, also a box to hold our loaded shells and another for our empty ones, and then our Scott or Greener 12 or 16-bore, and lastly get in ourselves, with a companion—one to drive and one to shoot—and we are off for the feeding grounds of the plover. The morning is delightful, and the cool invigorating breezes from the Gulf of Mexico are wafted gently over the undulating prairie as our little ponies almost fly over its smooth surface. On, on, they go with tireless feet until the distant grove of timber which a little while ago seemed on the verge of the horizon is now almost gained, and the great opening in the prairic where sky and grass at first seemed to mect, now shows far off a long and beautiful skirt of forest. That beautiful stretch of timber away on the west is on the Bayou Vermilion, and that green curtain on the cast that shuts out our vision in that direction is the woods along the Bayou Teche. That lotty eminence that suddenly rises from the level prairic where sky and grass at first seemed to mect, now shows far off a long and beautiful skirt of forest. That beautiful stake Peigneur, and that other elevation away to the southwest, just like the first, one is Petite Anse Is

both down, if we hold well on, for it takes a hard hit to stop a fat plover. 'Almo's" No. 10 shot at a bundred yards won't do it. We will now keep along on the top of this ridge, for the plover is to be found on the highest parts of the prairie where the grass is short, closely cropped by the cattle. Here his food is most plenty and most easily found. When the season is very dry, however, they will be found more plenty on the lower flat places and along the coulées, where there is water. If you have a well-trained retriever he will bring the birds to you, rear up on the wheel and deliver the bird to you without your rising from your seat in the buggy. But mark south! Right down there, a hundred yards away, a half dozen lit. Now drive down as before and we will bag a brace. When these are finished plenty of others will be found to keep up the fun until noon. Then we drive to some friendly shade and eat our lunch, and lie on the velvet grass an lour or two, when we feel like lie on the velvet grass an hour or two, when we feel like going at the sport again. Having obtained all we wish, and to spare, we drive home in the cool of the evening, where we arrive fresh and not worn out with hard tramping all

we arrive fresh and how would day.

While the plover season lasts they are very abundant generally, and one gun often brings seventy-five or one hundred in a day's shooting. About the middle or 20th of September the birds move on to Mexico, and I know not how much further they go south for winter quarters. By the time they are gone Bob White begins to get ripe for the gun, and so the sport goes on.

sport goes on,
As a game country, I think Southwestern Louisiana is hard to beat. As to its fishing advantages, I think it is about the same as on the western coast of Florida.

PAPABOTTE.

PARISH OF VERMILION, La., Sept. 1, 1884.

#### DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I will contribute my mite to the hounding question. I am of the opinion that it should be prohibited. I have hunted deer in the Adirondacks in various ways for several years. During most of this time I have been accustomed to visit a locality where hounding was unknown, and I have found deer plenty and approachable, so that one need have no trouble in getting a shot at any time. Moreover, all of our party are of the opinion that the deer have increased and

trouble in getting a shot at any time. Moreover, all of our party are of the opinion that the deer have increased and multiplied.

This year our party divided; one went to the old region, was out for deer five times, and killed four; the rest thought we would go further into the woods, so we pushed on till we reached what we supposed were almost unvisited wilds, but alas! we found that sportsmen from the "other side" visited the region all the year around. We found on the mountains and in the deep, almost impassable valleys, plenty of sign—enough to convince us that we were in a paradise of deer—but we could not get one. We tried still-hunting and floating, rifle and shotgun, but to no effect. Three weeks we were there, surrounded by deer, but we never pulled a trigger on one. During all this time, though we worked faithfully and well, we saw only three deer, and they far out of range—were impossible to approach. One day a party from the other side arrived. They brought a hound. They put him out, and in a very few minutes he had a deer in the lake, in a few more the venison was in the larder. No trouble about it, they could get all they wanted and more too.

Then we asked some questions, and found that the way to get a deer was to bring a dog; that early in the season, before they were hounded, there had been plenty of them at the lake shores every day, but since the hounding began they had become so wild that without a dog no one but a very skillful woodsman could get a shot.

This was the unanimous testimony of the guides we met (four of them), and they were as intelligent a lot of guides as it was ever my fortune to meet, and, moreover, were the very men (some of them) who brought in the dogs.

This is about all. I won't draw conclusions, but I will add, I have not the least doubt that during the same three weeks we could have killed, on our old grounds, at least a dozen deer, had we been so disposed; but here we did not get a single shot.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 12.

#### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

AN open winter in 1884 and 1885, following this very favorable breeding season the quail have had this year, would in a very great measure increase the supply of coveys for the shooting of next year. Owing to the great dryness of October, November and a part of the present month, comparatively few quail have been found and killed, and the supply as the year closes is much greater than it was at the end of 1880. It is hoped, therefore, that the present propitious season and open weather may continue.

Should there be heavy falls of snow and crusts on the surface, all the good that has happened to Bob White will end in disaster. It is too early yet to surmise, but there are indications that we may have an open winter. We certainly cannot have a long one.

in disaster. It is too early yet to surmise, but there are indications that we may have an open winter. We certainly cannot have a long one.

Should our game protective societics wish quail for restocking depopulated sections, I have learned of a section of country where they can be purchased at very low figures, and would advise a correspondence with Mr. John F. Boyd, Morganton, N. C., who tells me he can buy them at a cent or two apicce, from the natives around him who take them in nets. No birds have been ever shipped from Morgantoa, N. C. to the North, and the country people do not know they are in demand for the purpose of planting; so it would be necessary to give directions how they should be cooped, etc. About Morganton it is quite mountainous, and this region yet contains many wild turkeys.

Deer also abound in the spur of the Blue Ridge, which crosses North Carolina at this point of the State from northeast to southwest; but the "accommodations for man and heast" are villainous, and unless one can put up with the very roughest fare, it would not be advisable to select this country for a shooting ground. Hounds for driving deer would have to be taken along, as I am told there are none there. "Driving" is allowed, but from the absence of hounds, still-hunting is practiced. There are few negroes in the region (a fact which speaks volumes for the presence of much game), and the poor whites are all kept busy at the gold mines of this section, where they eke out a meagre living of forty to sixty cents per day washing the scarcely paying earth for "gold flour."

Around Morganton is a region which, it may be safely said, few if any city sportsmen have yet reached. How to

get there I did not ask, but it is eight or ten miles from a railroad.

get there I did not ask, but it is eight or ten miles from a railroad.

The snow geese in Delaware Bay got a shaking up last week by some oystermen, who made two shots into a flock with a big shoulder gun, and killed fifteen or twenty. These fowl were sold in Philadelphia and brought good prices. There are many sooty-plumaged birds in the flocks this year, showing that there are more than a usual quantity of young ones in the number, and it may be that for this season our friends the oystermen were allowed to get nearer than is generally the case to the flocks.

Homo.

Billior Forest and Stream.

Judging from the communications of "Special" and 'Old Tog' in your columns, the impression seems to be general that the game have of this State forbid the currying of your son out of it. This is the reverse of the truth. There is not one word in our statutes prohibiting the free transportation of the carcasses of mose, caribon, or deer, anywhere during the open season, provided the number is limited to one, two and three respectively of the animals named, found in possession of any one person. During the close seasons persons having any of the above named carcasses, or any portion of them in their possession, shall not be debarred from furnishing proof that they were lawfully killed during the open season. But if more than the specified number are latter restriction, the railroad season for the property of the stream of the stream

on their runways, with matter is royal sport.

My idea of a game law is this: Deer, from Oct. 1 till Dec 15, moose till Jan. 1, and caribou till Feb. 1. I have valid reasons to support it; but this communication is already to PENOBSCOT.

Messrs. E. M. Stilwell and Henry O. Stanley, Fish and Game Commissioners of Maine, have presented their annual report. The portion relating to game is as follows:
In presenting this, our annual report, we have the pleasure to record continued success in our work and most grati-

fying appreciation in the public estimate of its benefit to the State. From the varied opinions and criticisms upon the laws passed for our department by the last Legislature, differing, as they necessarlly must, according to the diversified interests of their authors, one great and important fact is deduced, that the object aimed at by the Legislature has been attained in a most marked increase in its exportation. To entirely guard one's house when a neighbor State allows laws to be enacted to encourage theft by bribes of purchase of stolen property is difficult. Maine has so framed her own laws as to protect her sister States, even to game that is not indigenous to her own soil. Prairie fowl and quail can find no market here during the close time of those birds in their respective breeding places or States. Black salmon reeking with slime, that an Indian's dog would reject, were cut up and offered for sale in Quincy Market, Boston, in October.

The work of the last two years has been effective. It has demanded all our time, and been limited only by our means. There is no law that our Legislature will cnact that resolute men cannot enforce. The laws are framed by representatives who have the confidence of their fellow citizens, they are elected for the express purpose of making and correcting our laws. How can we judge but by the demonstration of positive enforcement of the wisdom or efficacy of those laws? We can numake or repeal as easily as enact. The error of the past has been in resting satisfied with putting good laws upon our statute books, anticipating that citizens whose time is required for the support of their families, would jeopardize their means of subsistence, incur animosities, by voluntarily enforcing laws that were abandoned without a definite executive so soon as set up by the printer. It should be the special duty of some one designated distinctly by the Legislature to enforce every law, and proper provision should be management of our distinguished predecessor, Mr. Atkins, sustained and ad

our visitors and added other millions, distributed among our people through our railroads, our livery stables, our stages, our steamboats, our villages, our hotels and our lakeside homes.

The Department of Fish and Game has developed and grown so rapidly, that its crude and carcless organization, devised at a time when it was new and but little understood, is entirely inadequate to its present requirements. It has now become one of the most important interests of our Commonwealth—of more value to the people, we may say, than any other, for the simple reason that its carnings, instead of filling the coffers of one individual or corporate company, is divided equally among the whole people, from Georgia to Maine, or from any point from whence the travel starts to the great summer resorts of our beautiful home. Public journals of our sister States already speak of Maine as being the only future hope of the lover of field sports; the only protected field where the destruction that has made desolate the Western plains and now threatens the Government Reserve of Yellowstone Park, bids fair, by the enforcement of our timely laws, to be checked. It has even been suggested that the United States Government give her aid in preserving Maine as an attractive home and refuge for our native wild game and fishes.

When the law was passed for biennial sessions of our Legislature, a corresponding change was not made for rendering the reports from the different departments of our State Government. Hence our last year's report records the experience of but one year's working of the new game laws passed at the last session, as well as but one year's experiences as is substantiated by the occurrences of the present. No better comment can be rendered to the new game laws than the fact of the steady increase of the game of the State. This has arisen as much from the sanctuary afforded by the enforcement of the law against the use of dogs in hunting, as from the natural increase by breeding. Many hundred head of game have undoubtedly

PROFESSIONAL MEN AND GAME.

PROFESSIONAL MEN AND GAME.

It is a most mortifying and disheartening fact that among the summer visitors in the Maine woods detected in breaking the game laws there are many individuals of high professional standing, men who occupy a recognized place in the community where they live, persons of influence, leading citizens. They are the persons whom we should expect to be most careful of their good fame, solicitous to conduct themselves as gentlemen and law-respecting citizens; wary of giving offense by a bad example. But if, on the contrary, such men of learning, culture and influence persist in ignoring both the irrevocable laws of nature and the explicit statutes of the State, what are we to expect from others in humbler walks of life?

The game of Maine, fish, fur and feather, has been placed by the government of the State in charge of the Commissioners. Understanding the habits of their charge, they have asked and received from their Legislature such laws as a judicious farmer enforces for the most profitable management of his breeding stock, and are absolutely essential to their preservation. The Commissioners have the will to enforce our laws to the bitter end upon all offenders, but have not the power, both from restricted means and from other causes of which we propose to speak. The efficacy of all laws in correcting the habits of a people is dependent upon the facilities of enforcement afforded by speedy and prompt justice. All new laws, as we have before stated,

like those given us at the last session of the Legislature, should be accompanied by a special appropriation for their enforcement. We should have been enabled to station a competent warden and assistants at certain portions of our time. To a limited extent we have done this, but were only enabled so to do by which review the wearden the should were only enabled so to do by which review to the should be applied to the penalty against convicted persons. At present, through the penalty against convicted persons. The penalty for killing a moose illegally is one carried to the penalty against the penalty for killing a moose illegally is one penalty against the penalty for killing a moose illegally is one penalty of a penalty of the penalty against the penalty for killing a moose illegally is one that the penalty against the penalty for killing a moose illegally is one that the converted the penalty against the penalty agains

when killed, and its disposal.

Three thousand copies of the fish and game laws of the State of Maine, and two thousand posters containing abstracts from the laws as to dates of close and open times, penalties, etc., have been printed by the Commissioners and

distributed at all the principal hotels, railroad stations, etc., throughout the State. Notwithstanding this large number circulated, it has not met the demand, and a further edition was withheld, simply from our want of funds. To the poachers' cry of wolf, the Commissioners have responded by the offer of a double bounty for every wolf scalp. No claims have been presented.

#### NON-RESIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NON-RESIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Two gentlemen from Philadelphia have just passed through here on their way home. Their experience has been a dear one. I give a synopsis of it, and ask for some explanation. They went to Currituek Sound, North Carolina, for duck shooting. When they reached there they found that they could not shoot from batteries, not being residents of the State. They tried point shooting, but as there were three batteries within some 500 yards of their point they got one duck, while each battery averaged (they think) near 100. They inform me also that even the members of clubs, with charters from the State, are not allowed to shoot from batteries, but can only shoot from the shore. Having in mind the article in Forest And Stream of a few weeks ago, relative to the Narrows Island Club and the great expense they have been to fit up their club house, also the quotation (\$\frac{25}{20},000\$) of the price of shares, I write to ask if these gentlemen are restricted to the shore also, and if they are, is the law restricting them legally right? Of course I mean is the law constitutional? If it is, persons going there from another State will probably have the same experience as the two gentlemen I have referred to.

But the ill luck of these gentlemen did not end there. They left the old North State in disgust and came up to Cobb's Island. There were neither ducks, brant nor geese there, so they kept on up to Paramore's Island, walking through heavy sand four miles to the ponds where they shot, from the house at which they were staying, twice a day for two days. They got one black duck. They left yesterday for Ocean City.

The completion of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk road brings the counties of the eastern shore of Virginia in close communication with the North. Years ago this would

The completion of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk robse communication with the North. Years ago this would have opened up to the sportsman a country abounding in game, but those happy days have gone. The bays are filled with oyster boats that shoot and shoot at every unfortunate duck, trash or otherwise, that comes within two hundred yards. This, with the constant presence of the oystermen at the low tides, has driven wildfowl away. This has been so for years, and accounts, I believe, for their great increase in Currituck.

So much for the water shooting, on land it is even worse. The high price of sweet potatoes, and the adaptability of

in Currituck.

So much for the water shooting, on land it is even worse. The high price of sweet potatoes, and the adaptability of the soil to their culture has led the farmers to neglect other crops for this. No oats are sown, wheat never was. In consequence there is no stubble, and the few birds that are raised live in the swamps. If they come out to sun or dust, as soon as they get up they fly back into these impenetrable recesses. Seven birds is the largest bag I have heard of for three men this season. I understand the same experience holds in the lower eastern shore counties of Maryland.

The fishing here is excellent for weakfish from May until August, and from September until November. Shore bird shooting is a thing of the past. Every Fifteenth Amendment has a gun and blazes away at everything. They scare more than they kill, but what is stranger, the guns never seem to burst. I have trespassed on your space long enough, and have wandered far from my subject. Is the law of North Carolina, forbidding non-residents shooting from batteries, constitutional or not, and what effect has it on organized club?

Accomac County, Va.

ACCOMAC COUNTY, Va

#### CANADIAN GAME LAW.

THE sportsmen of Canada are taking measures to have the game law changed. Last week a deputation consisting of Mayor Boswell, S. Downer, J. B. Henderson, W. H. Mathews, C. G. Harstone, C. A. Johnson, and C. H. Nelson waited upon the Hon, T. B. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mayor Boswell explained that on the 22d of March last a meeting of the leading Canadian sportsmen was held, when the amendments were discussed. The second clause in "The Protection of Game Laws," if the proposed amendments were ratified by the Legislature, would read as follows:

ond clause in "The Protection of Game Laws," if the proposed amendments were ratified by the Legislature, would read as follows:

None of the animals or birds hereafter mentioned shall be hunted, taken, or killed within the periods hereinafter limited; (1) deer, elk, moose, reindeer, or caribou between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of October; (2) grouse, pheasant, prairie fowl, partridge, woodcock, suipe, waterfowl, known as mallard, gray duck, black duck, wood or summer duck, other ducks, swans or geese between the first day of January and the first day of September; (3) wild turkey and prairie fowl be protected for three years; (4) quail, between the first day of January and the first day of October; (5) hares, between the first day of March and the first day of September.

No person shall at any time anchor or place decoy ducks in open water, lakes, or bays, at a greater distance than fifty yards from the beach or shore of such open water, lakes or bays. And in case of swampy shores or where rushes or other natural growth in the water is sufficient to form a natural place of concealment.

No shocking of ducks of any kind shall take place after.

ment.

No shooting of ducks of any kind shall take place after sunset in the evening or before daybreak in the morning.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the power of appointing officers to see to the observance of this Act and any other Act which may hereafter be passed relating to game in this Province.

In future no except agents for

this Province.

In future no person except farmers can, at any time, shoot within the meaning of this Act without being authorized thereto by a license to that effect.

Such permit may, upon payment of a fee of \$25 (twenty-five dollars), be granted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to any person not domiciled in the Province, and upon payment of the sum of \$2 by any person domiciled in the Province, other than farmers, who apply to him therefor, and shall be valid for the whole of one season's shooting. It must be countersigned by the Game Superintendent.

Every wood ranger, appointed by the Commissioner of

Every wood ranger, appointed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, is, while in office, as such, ex-officio game inspector for the division under his superintendence, and he is not entitled to any additional salary for such services.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands may also appoint as

game inspectors any other persons besides the wood rangers, and assign to them such territory or division as he may think proper under the circumstances.

Every game inspector shall, during the last days of the month, forward to the Crown Lands Department a report of his proceedings during the month and of the infringements of the law which have come to his knowledge during the same period.

It shall be the duty of every such game inspector appointed as aforesaid, forthwith to seize all peltries and animals, or portions of animals, in the possession of any person contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to bring the person in possession of the same before a Justice of the Peace to answer for such illegal possessions.

It shall also be the duty of every such game inspector to institute prosecutions against all persons found infringing the provisions of this Act or any of them, and every such in spector may cause to be opened, or may himself open in case of refusal, any bag, parcel, chest, box, trunk, or receptacle, in which he has reason to believe that game killed or taken during the close season, or peltries out of season, are hidden.

#### SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Porest and Stream:

The shot on which I pride myself most, as being the result of skill as well as chance, occurred in this wise: Eight inches of soft snow had fallen during the night, and I started out in the morning feeling that I ought to score as successful day's hunt. A fine buck, killed after following him but little over an hour, justified my expectations; and about 11 o'clock I took up the track of a doe, with a single very large fawn. The wariness of this doe was wonderful. In spite of the splendid hunting, she baffled me at every turn. She never seemed to lose sight of the fact that she was being. She never seemed to lose sight of the fact that she was being a shot at her, which had increased as the day wore on: I followed her till sunset, without having obtained anything like the merst glimpse of my game. I was fast losing hope, as but a few moments of daylight were left me, when, on coming to the edge of a flat, covered by heavy yellow birch timber, and terminated on the further side by an abrupt bank, like that of a river, I saw the old doe standing half way up the bank, broadside to; the fawn below her, its slender neck upstretched exactly in line with its mother's shoulder. At that distance (86 very long paces) the neck looked about the size of a hoe landle; but I took a quick look through the double sights, and fired. The fawn went went of the bank, dropped dead in her tracks, and rolled back across her fawn.

My next shot, purely one of chance, I think can be classed as wonderful. I had mished my season's hunting and gone into a lumber camp to work the balance of the winter. The cook was an artist in his line, and was distressed because he had no vonison to make mince pues, none of the crew being adepts in the art of still-hunting. The snow at that time was very noisy, but I agreed to furnish the necessary ple material at the very lart opportunity. This occurred on the next Sunday morning, when, on rising very late—according to camp eduquete on that day—I found that five inches of soft s

warm springs broke out, the ground being frozen in other places. On this spot there were a number of Wilson's snipe, and getting tired of crawling after mallaids and gadwalls, half the time on my breast, I loaded up with No. 10, and started out to interview the snipe. I had scarcely set foot on the ground when five snipe rose simultaneously, close together, and sounding their note of alarm, swept round in a semi-circle, giving me a long cross shot. I pulled the right-hand barrel and grassed three of them, which surprised me so that I forgot to give the survivors the other barrel. This may not be an extraordinary shot, but it is the best one I ever made with a shotgun. If any of the others seem incredible to any readers of Forest and Stream, I can only say that they are simple and exact truths. Penobscot.

Maine.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your correspondent "M. F. S.," of Petaluma, Cal., who contributes his mite (?) to "Remarkable Shots," must be the gentleman who, one day during the autumn of 1878, in the Ojai Valley, Cal., told me of a still more remarkable shot at a deer. Why he should not have recounted this with his other I cannot imagine; unless, indeed, it be that his native modesty forbade his seeming to tell too much about himself. Respecting this delicacy of sentiment, and yet feeling sure that it is due to your readers that they should know all he has done, I venture to repeat the story as nearly as possible in his own words: "One day, when out deer shooting, I saw one standing at the top of a high ridge fully 500 yards distant, his figure clearly marked against the sky. Between the deer and myself lay a wide lake. Of course it was impossible to go around the lake, it would take too much time, and the sun shone so directly in my eyes as I raised my rifle to my shoulder, that to shoot with any degree of certainty-was out of the question. Now, what do you suppose I did? Well, I saw the image of the deer reflected from the quiet surface of the water, and I fired at it with this wonderful result, the ball bounded from the water and struck the deer just behind the shoulder, killing him instantly."

If I am wrong in attributing this feat to "M. F. S." I am sure that his love of the truth will not allow him to appropriate to himself that which is not his just due. And in case I am mistaken as to the identity of the narrator of the two stories, I beg pardon of him to whom credit should be given for the ingenuity and skill which enabled him to accomplish such an unusual feat.

As for myself I never did any shooting that was remarkable, except indeed for badness. True, I once killed with No. 4 shot a jack rabbit at exactly seventy-nine yards distance. Once I killed a quail at sixty-three yards with No. 8 shot, and once, in that same Ojai valley, as I threw up my gun to shoot a straight-away quall I saw another

I may aim, I may shoot, at the bird if I will, But the feathers are sure to carry it off still, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I once made a remarkable shot. I fired at a woodcock and missed it, which was not remarkable for me, but down tumbled a ruffed grouse which had been sitting in a cedar tree in my line of fire.

I also saw a friend of mine shoot a woodcock and rabbit at one shot. The woodcock was flying along a side hill at the time.

C, C. R.

SIMCOE, Ontario.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:
Sitting on a log with my back against the woodshed, with double-barreled rife in hand, I fired at an inch and a quarter auger hole in a log saddle, which leaned against an apple tree some one hundred feet, more or less, from me. The first bullet went through without touching, the second struck the bottom of the hole, glanced upward, and by being flattened took such a course as to come down where I was sitting, striking my hat rim and then on my knee quite sharply.

Headlight.

ERIE, Pa.

#### THE BEST BULLETS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Apropos of "Nessmuk's" article on "The Choice of Weapons," in Forest and Stream for Nov. 27, and the description of the form of bullet which he uses, the following method of making the same, which I learned from an old and experienced English sportsman who has hunted in nearly every portion of the world, may prove interesting and useful to those of your readers who use small calibers for large game.

useful to those of your readers who use small cambers for large game.

First—Melt sufficient lead to make nine bullets, and mould them without any special care as to accuracy.

Second—Clean the ladle out, put the nine bullets therein, and place over a moderate fire.

Third—While they are melting fill the mould with quick-silver, and as soon as the bullets are melted pour the quick-silver into the ladle and stir rapidly with a piece of clean iron.

Fourth—Remove from the fire and mould nine bullets from this alloy. Pour the remainder into a tin pan or upon a piece of wood. Repeat the process until you have the desired number of bullets, pouring out the residue as above directed, each time; for if it is allowed to remain in the ladle, the proportion of quicksilver will be gradually increased and ununiform shooting will result. When you are through, take this residue, place in the ladle, melt and use. The lead nust not be aflowed to get too hot, as quicksilver volatilizes rapidly when exposed to red heat.

The result of these directions will be a bullet of slightly greater weight than one of pure lead, and not lighter, as when alloyed with tin, and besides possessing a fine degree of hardness, will retain its shape better when fired through hard substances, and naturally has better penetration.

The following simple algebraic formula, will give the weight of a bullet made of the above mixture: Sp. grav. of lead = 11. Sp. grav. of quicksilver = 14. Let a = weight in grains of bullet made of pure lead, b = weight of the mould full of quicksilver, and c = weight of resultant bullet.

Then:  $b = \frac{a}{11} \times 14$ , and  $c = \frac{a \times 9 + b}{10} = .09 \times 10$ .

DEVIL'S RAMROD,

#### GULF CITY GUN CLUB.

CULF CITY GUN CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The long talked-of side-hunt by the members of the Gulf City Gun Club is now a thing of the past. The polls closed at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, and showed a large majority of points for F. S. Ward's team. Capt. L. C. Fry, of the losing team, and several others, had failed to report when the official count was made, consequently they were barred out. The largest score was made by J. H. Duke, of Ward's team, being 1,669 points. This score is said to be ahead of the largest made by the New Orleans Gun Club at its recent hunt. The only deer killed was brought in by R. H. Moore, also of Ward's team. The following is the value in points of all game, and the final score: Bear 1,000, wildcat 150, deer 300, rabbit 12, squirrel 7, goose 100, turkey 300, chicken liawk 25, sparrow hawk 10, owl 25, foxes when caught in a sportsmanlike manner 100, foxes when killed in any other manner 25, woodcock 20, curlew 20, quail 15, wild pigeon 10, Wilson's snipe 10, plover 10, dove 5, robin 3, lark 3, rail 2, poule d'eau 1, king rail 5, gallinule 5, canvas-back 25, black mallard 25, mallard 20, gadnall 20, pintail 10, widgeon 10, redhead 10, teal 7, all other ducks 5.

The following is the list of game secured by each individual, and the total of value in the contest:

Vidual, and the total of value in the contest:

F. S. Ward—I rabbit, 1 chicken hawk, 7 sparrow hawks, 17 quall, 4 doves, 15 larks.

F. S. Ward—I rabbits, 1 sparrow hawk, 36 quall, 8 doves, 11 larks.

F. S. Carre—4 rabbits, 1 sparrow hawk, 36 quall, 8 doves, 11 larks.

F. S. Ward—I rabbits, 1 sparrow hawk, 36 quall, 8 doves, 11 larks.

F. S. Ward—1 squirrel, 1 chicken hawk, 1 sparrow hawk, 1 the squall, 1 dove, 23 larks.

J. H. Stewart—1 squirrel, 1 chicken hawk, 1 sparrow hawk, 28 quall, 1 dove, 3 robins, 3 larks.

Qualls, 20 squirrels, 1 ewl, 6 doves.

R. G. Fountain—1 rabbit, 15 squirrels, 1 turkey, 1 chicken hawk, 8 qualls, 2 larks

T. E. Spotswood—4 squirrels, 4 quall, 1 dove, 1 lark.

G. A. Harris—2 squirrel, 1 chicken hawk, 4 sparrow hawks, 1 owl, 1 lover, 4/4 doves, 7 larks.

R. E. Wilson—1 rabbit, 2 squirrels, 2 chicken hawks, 4 sparrow hawks, 4/2 doves, 8 larks.

M. H. Williamson.

E. T. Cowart—5 robins, 4 larks.

27 Matt Toomey.

W. H. Sheffield—1 squirrel, 3 qualls, 2 doves, 5 larks, 2 ducks.

87

J. F. Summersell.

O. R. Weens—1lequirrels, 1 owl, 1 dove, 11 robins, 1 lark. W. H., Sheineld - 1 square, a quality, a quality, and the plant of the Total Messrs. Ed. Harris, C. W. Rich, T. G. Outlaw, Ferd. Smith, V Brainard, C. G. Billings, W. H. Barney, and B. Carter, of this t did not hunt,

did not hunt,

L. C. FRY'S TEAM.

T. S. Scales—1 poule d'eau, 3 gadwalls, 3 pintails, 1 widgeon, 2 teal, 1 duck
Joseph Stein—5 snipe....

F. P. Andrews—2 widgeon, 5 ducks.

T. T. Dornan—7 squirrels, 1 chicken hawk, 4 sparrow hawks, 1 owl, 1 dove, 1 larks.

R. Spencer—1 rabbit, 2 sparrow hawks, 1 dove, 4 larks.

F. K. Hale—5 owls, 1 dove, 1 robin, 7 larks.

G. W. Tunstall—3 rabbits, 2 chicken hawks, 7 quaii, 31 doves, 20 larks. G. W. Tunstall—3 rabbits, 2 chicken hawks, 7 quail, 31 doves, 1 drks.
G. Larks.—3 chicken hawks, 4 sparrow hawks, 40 snipe, 1 lark.
J. D. Es.—5 chicken hawks, 4 sparrow hawks, 40 snipe, 1 lark.
J. H. Kannerly—2 readheads, 5 ducks.
L. H. Kannerly—2 readheads, 5 ducks.
L. H. Kannerly—2 readheads, 5 ducks.
L. G. Sperard—1 rabbit, 33 quail.
W. S. Anderson—19 quail, 1 snipe, 1 dove, 6 larks.
D. H. Lay-2 rabbits, 1 sparrow hawk, 8 quail, 6 larks.
L. O. Fry captain of the team.
H. Austill.
D. E. Huger.
F. A. Lumsden.
W. A. Lott. 

Majority of Ward's team—2,028.

Of the gentlemen of Captain Fry's team above mentioned as scoring zero, the following were barred out because they reported "after the polls were closed:" L. C. Fry, 1 turkey, 1 chicken hawk, 1 owl, 1 quail—365; F. H. Lumsden, 1 turkey, 1 squirrel, 1 duck—312; D. E. Huger, robin score 14; H. Austill, robin score 14. The breaking of the valve spring of the steamer Spray at Twclve-milc Island, about 2 o'clock, was the cause of the delay. The following is a summary of the score by teams:

WARD'S TEAM.

Deer.
Rabbits
Squirrels
Turkey
Chickeo hawks.
Sparrow hawks.
Owls.
Quall
Plover
Doves. 138

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Reditor Forest and Stream:

"Rambling over hills and through valleys, breathing God's life-giving air." So writes "M. D." in your issue of the 4th, With such a preface it was with pleasure I read his article "Experience and Advice." I have no doubt that there are many who with the Doctor and myself enjoy these glorious autumn days and the rambles, not working so much for well-filled bags as seeking that enjoyment which is found nowhere else but in the quiet, still forest; where the air comes to you spiced with frost and the odor of the pines; where you staud upon the moss, softer, more beautiful than any Persian rug, and watch the sunlight as sifting through the hemlocks mixes its gold with the green and crimson of the wintergreens, while the soft wind weaves a more beautiful carpet than the richest tapostry. There are many such places where we can rest; where in these few weeks we can gather vigor and new life to take up our burdens; where weary hands and tired brain forget their work, and resting, thank God for the blue sky, pure air and the sunshine.

"Although my hair may be turning gray, and the years

dereep on apace," still I am not too old to learn; so woul ask "M. D." if he is not mistaken in saying that 1½ ounces of shot is the right weight for 2½ drams of powder? Is not 4 drams too much for a 12-gauge? Is not this last charge of powder with 1½ ounces of shot a better proportion for a 10-bore, and 3 drams and 1 ounce the load we should use for our 12 bores? Let us have the experience of others too on this question.

Now another question for "M. D." Is it good advice to

for our 12 bores? Let us have the experience of others too on this question.

Now another question for "M. D." Is it good advice to tell your "young friends" to carry their guns with "hammers up?" In my opinion you would not be very safe in that friend's company. No! no! Tell him to carry a gun in that way but with thumb resting on the hammer at half cock; as you raise to the shoulder to fire only then bring it to full cock. Perhaps I am needlessly timid, but I would not hunt in company with one who made this a practice. Then too, there is no necessity for any such risk of an accidental discharge. You need not carry your gun in that way to be ready for the quickest bird. The trouble is to get it to your shoulder in time; you can cock it while making this motion. Try it! I make a good many snap shots and always find my gun ready to fire when it is in its place; the lifting to the shoulder is not hindered at all by this motion which is done intuitively. To all clse of his "advice" I would say a loud amen.

amen.

As I reported some time ago the coveys of quail are unusually small; who can give a reason for this? Grouse are in fair numbers, so are the turkeys, the latter wild and shy as ever, as a half day's chase without a shot convinced me.

Spicewood.

CENTRALIA, Pa., Dec. 8.

#### IOWA GAME NOTES.

PRAIRIE chicken shooting has not been so good as was expected throughout this section owing to the vast crop of corn. Birds were tolcrably plenty, but they could not be found in the stubble, except in the early morning and late in the cvening. Dr. H. M. Logan and P. W. Smith of Oxford, Ohlo, were here the second week in September and we hunted this country pretty well over. The general opinion of the party was that chickens could be found on nearly every farm, yet we brought very few to bag.

We visited the Mascotine Slongh (or lake) and found it the prettiest sheet of water I have seen since coming to the State. There were a good many wood-ducks and a fair number of bluewings, and we were fortunate enough to bag some of them. The lower end of Mascotun Island must certainly be a good place for duck shooting later in the year, and I should like some time in future to eamp there. Smith became much excited over seeing so many ducks in one of the timber ponds and said he would be back when the ducks come down from the North, but he has not put in his appearance.

timber ponds and said he would be back when the ducks come down from the North, but he has not put in his appearance.

I had the pleasure of bagging a couple of ruffed grouse the other day. They are quite rare in this immediate neighborhood, but I understand more common further north in the county. I went down into the brush to kill two or three rabbits, had both of my dogs and a couple of boys to drive for me, and as there is no snow I shoot with a shotgun. The dogs went into the thicket and presently I heard the well-known b-r-r-r-r hurrying forward. I saw a grouse spring from the thick cover and take a southerly course. On coming up found the dogs very much excited, told the boys to stay where they were, and I went in with the dogs and hadn't gone fifty yards until a grand old eock bounded out of a tree. Bang went the right barrel; missed "sure as a gun." Knowing there must be more around, I immediately dropped the gun barrels to throw out the empty shells, when b-r-r-r-r-r about thirty feet to the right out went another. Slamming my gun shut I threw on to her, and touched the trigger just before she went behind a thick clump of blackjack. She didn't pass that blackjack, and I was confident I had dropped her. Took the dogs over and old Snip soon brought her to bag. Then, going back to where the one flushed from the tree, I followed on the line he had taken. It took me into about the thickest patch of hazel and blackberry bushes there is on the farm. Crossing a ravine I found Snip on a point near an open space, and I got into that open space pretty quick, I tell you. Had just time to get a good position when out he went, right through the thick top of a little blackjack. Bang went the right barrel, and in stinctively my trigger finger slipped back to the other trigger. At the crack of the left he rolls over end over end, and I see nothing but a brown ball drop through the openings between the leaves of that tree yonder. Plunker tertieves, and I find him to be just as grand and far more beautiful to me than an

MORNING SUN, Ia.

#### SNIPE SHOOTING.

"Snipoo, snipeter, Philander go meet her, Snipoo."

"Snipoo, snipeter, Philander go meet her, Snipoo."

It is late in August. You are staying in the last farmhouse, by the bay side, on the way to the ocean beach. The nights are cold, the days are very hot. Set your alarm clock and daily rise at 3:30 A. M. Is it not chilly? Fill your half-pint cup and set it on your little kerosene stove; by the time your toilet is well performed the water will boil and you can pour it in your "Boss" coffee pot, and after a peach and a cracker you can take your demi-tusse of cafe noir. Now buckle on your belt full of loaded paper shells, light your pipe, pick up your bag of decoys, and with your gun in the other hand start out into the dark for your mile tramp to the long rushes on the bay side of the ocean shore. Fortunately the road is perfectly level and there are no stones to cause you to stumble on your dark path. Weighted as you are with heavy corduroy suit and flannels, gun and ammunition, it takes a good half hour to plod that mile through the uncertain footing of the sand. When you reach the half-acre clump of rushes you are glad that you have put on your rubber boots as you wade through a foot or so of water to reach the little spot of higher ground in the midst of the reeds, where you intend to hide yourself for the next three hours. Now you trample down sufficient space in which to rest comfortably, and just outside the edge of the reeds, a couple of rods away, on the sandspit, you plant your stools on their single legs, carefully turning their heads from the wind so that they will not seem to be just ready to fly, and thus scare the real snipe when they come along.

You pick up one bit of driftwood on which to rest the barrels of your gun, already rusty with the morning dampness, although carefully cleaned and polished the night before, and you laboriously lug into your den another old block, upon the sharp corners of which you may occasion ally take a little fancied rest when you get tired and crampe

with sitting on your hunkies, for you cannot sit down or kneel on these wet rushes, each one of which is thickly studded on all sides with great drops of sea fog or of dew. But experience has taught you that you may take continual comfort from your dear old pipe without alarming the wildfowl, and you do thoroughly enjoy the dawn, the daybrenk and the sunrise, of all of which you get the full benefit and effect in this level, quiet, lonesome situation. And while you are drinking in, absorbing, the freshness and beauty of the air and sky, suddenly, from vacant space, bearing down toward you, appear a score or more of dark points, which rapidly increase in size as they come nearer, until a few rods distant a thick bunch of yellowlegs or of dowitch, or of other bay birds, hover for a moment, eyeing curiously your stolid wooden decoys, and then sweep in a lovely curve, a true Hogarth's line of beauty, down within reach of your double-barrel. Keep cool, do not hurry, but be very, very quick, and as the sight comes in line with the double curve where the birds are thickest, let them have it. Now do not jump up; keep cool. Whip out the empty shells of your breechloader and slip in two more, and whistle for all you are worth; peep and pipe, and tweet and witter, just like a wounded bird—like a chicken if you cannot imitate any other bird—and those which escaped your first discharge will again sweep around to inspect their injured comrades, and at the right instant you may give them the second volley with good effect. Now you may go out and pick up your reward, you have forgotten the chill and the wet.

Hide yourself again. How slowly the time passes; how long it seems before anything more comes to disturb your quiet and relieve your cramp. But what is that soft whistle? And from right among your decoys, too! There they sit, unconscious of your proximity, lwo robin snipe that have, come on wings so silent that you heard them not. Give them the right and the left barrel (they are too far apart to be taken by one alone), a

Vermont Game Notes.—Highgate, Vt., Dec. 10, 1884. The season for shooting duck, snipe, woodcock and wild gese is now virtually over in this vicinity. This class of game has been quite plenty, and some good bags have been made on the M. G. C. grounds. The native bred birds were early in the season very plentiful, which shows the good effect of protection. Mr. Leach, the manager of the club, has handled the poachers and pot-hunters without gloves, and several of them have been fined to the fullest extent of the law. Foxes, hares and grouse are claiming the attention of our sportsmen now, and some good sport is being had. Two important amendments to the game laws were unfortunately, through neglect, lost. The first prohibited spring shooting of wild duck and other water fowl by making the close season extend from Feb. 1 until Sept. 1. The second amendment forbade night shooting at wild ducks and geese. These amendments passed the House by a vote of one hundred and eight to nineteen, and when carried to the Senate, the Senator who was instructed to look after the bill there was suddenly called home by sickness in his family during the last days of the session, and the bill was allowed to he unnoticed and overlooked. There were quite a number of less important fish and game laws passed, which will be forwarded you in our Fish Commissioners' report.—Stanstead.

The Old Story.—Some time since I thought I'd have a day's recreation and go down on the shore of Long Island below Long Beach, and interview the bay snipe. As luck generally has it with me I selected a day which turned out a scorcher. Plodding around in the sand all day without a sign of anything, I at last noticed a slight ridge of sand some distance ahead, and immediately beyond I caught a slight glimpse of four Wilson's snipe. I dropped in my tracks, and as previous circumstances made me desperate for game, I proceeded along on all fours, knowing that if I showed myself over two feet above the ground I would be seen. After I had managed to crawl along a good hundred yards up to the ridge of sand, and with the sweat rolling out of me in great beads, imagine my disgust when I rose up suddenly, exultingly and with blood in my eye on what—on four wood stools planted in the sand. My first impulse was to break them to pieces, but I found a little revenge and consolation in leaving them as I found them, thinking possibly some one else might get the joke played on themselves.—H.

Salem, Mass., Dec. 13.—Shooting runs very quiet just now, even barred owls being less common than a week or two ago. The quail season is about over. It has not been the best ever known by considerable. The Wakefield Sportsmen's Club are to have a shoot Christmas morning, claypigeons being the game intended. This is a lively association and a good time is expected. Herring gulls are numerous about here now. There are also some other winter visitants, as buffle-heads, golden eyes, and mergansers, or as named, the sheldrakes.—X. Y. Z.

An Ordhard Owner in Distriess.—Sharon, Pa., Dec. 8.—Any one who wants rabbits can go out ten miles from here and get "loads" of them. There is a young orchard out there and the rabbits have started to eat it up. There are some 250 or 300 young apple trees, and the owner has to bind them to keep rabbits from eating them.—Œxmelin.

LIVE RUFFED GROUSE WANTED.—An Ohio gentleman is anxious to procure a pair of ruffed grouse, wild birds, captured this winter, preferred. He would make a desirable exchange of other birds, and a line to him through FOREST AND STREAM would reach him.

\$200,000 was paid last year for claims under the life policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., and \$1,154,000 to life and accident claimants together.—Adv.

## Sea and River Hishing.

#### THAT TWENTY-FOUR POUND TROUT

THAT TWENTY-FOUR POUND TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your readers may recall that in August last I wrote to you from the Rangeley Lakes, and in one of my letters I referred to the fact that many years ago a twenty-four pound trout was caught up this way. If I recollect, I did not specify any particular lake, nor did I intend to say that the fish had been taken in any one of this chain of waters, I wrote generally of the forest region of Maine. But two of your correspondents, one a gentleman who writes as "Pisceo," and the other as J. P. Whitney, saw fit to question the truth of the story. I have been at some trouble to still further investigate the matter, and give below eopies of letters I have received from persons who knew of the facts. The size of the fish made it an interesting point in natural history, as I have never heard of any larger trout being caught. Yet, there is no good reason why a brook trout should not grow to this weight, as they are a very long-lived fish.

A well authenticated ease is known of one living for sixty years in a well, and still another for twenty-eight years in a

there is no good reason why a brook trout should not grow to this weight, as they are a very long-lived fish.

A well authenticated ease is known of one living for sixty years in a well, and still another for twenty-eight years in a well at Dunbarton, England. (See Brown's "American Angler's Guide," p. 33). The "North Country Angler" says that a pond examined some ten months after trout were put in it measuring fifteen inches, showed that the fish had increased to twenty-two inches (Brown, p. 72). The Hucho trout has been known to grow to a length of four feet. This trout is known to exist in the waters of Maine. (Smith, "Hist. Fishes of Mass.").

Prof. Agaseiz once said that there was nothing to the contrary to show that the brook trout might not grow to the weight of the very heaviest ever claimed. Mr. Page, of the Elmwood House, at Phillips, caught a Salmo fontinalis which is figured in the guide books as weighing eleven and one-half pounds. We all recollect how long Barnum offered one hundred dollars as a reward for a four pound trout, which, in the days of his aquarium, was considered a big fish. But as soon as the way was open to the waters of the north, a much larger trout very soon claimed the reward, and was exhibited alive for a long time. Whether he gained in weight or not I do not know, but as trout in wells grow very slowly from lack of food, this leviathan of those times probably did not increase very much.

Many years ago a quantity of brook trout were put back in Kennebago, each furnished with a metal tag showing the weight of the fish individually. Some two years after one of these victims of fate wasagain caught, and when weighed showed a growth of about one pound a year since his first capture. This was, however, but a small specimen. The facts were given in Scribner's Monthly some years ago.

I fear I have trespassed to much upon your space already or I should be glad to quote more at length. Many of the old writers speak of the trout, and with a greater stretch of your courtesy I could give

LAKE KENNEBAGO, September, 1884.—I saw caught in or near 1850, in a pond near this lake, a brook trout weighing twenty-four pounds. It was taken by a boy who had left his hook baited over night.—C. T. RICHARDSON.

his hook baited over night.—C. T. RICHARDSON.

KENNEBAGO LAKE, Oct. 4, 1884.—Dear Sir—Yours of Sept. 29 received. Glad to hear from you. The trout was not taken from the Rangeley lakes, but from a pond in the town of Mt. Vernon. Since you were here I was out with a man who saw the trout, and if I had known any one would have disputed your story, I would have taken his name. An officer (now in the United States Army) also saw it, and helped eat it up. His name is Gilbreth; his address I do not know, but will get it if I can. Also I will get what information I can from the town where the trout was caught. Should be pleased to call on you. Hope to see you here another season, when you can make a longer stay. Yours very truly, C. T. RICHARDSON.

MT. VERNON. Maine. Oct. 29 1884.—My Dear Sir. Vernor.

truly, C. T. Richardson.

Mt. Vernon, Maine, Oct. 29, 1884.—My Dear Sir—Yours inquiring about a trout caught in this town is received. In answer will say it was caught as I understood at the time in what was known then as Bishop's Pond. My store in which I then traded was, I should say, three rods from said pond. The length of the pond is about one mile by nearly a half mile, some portion of the way, in width. I knew the boy who caught it, though I did not see him, and all who were here (whom I have seen) at the time it was caught say he was Henry C. Heath, now in California. I saw it, as did nearly the whole village, as it created a great excitement on account of its great size. I remember distinctly it did not vary in weight more than half a pound from twenty-four pounds. I think it may have weighed a half pound more, but am not sure. My memory is we called it a salmon trout. H. C. Heath sold it to Waldo A. Blossom, who was keeping a hotel in this place at that time, for \$1.50 as I understood the price.

a hotel in this place at the price.

Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out a

Mr. Blossom invited the editor to come out and dine with him upon the trout. Its fame spread through this region. Mr. Blossom occupied this place from 1847 to 1850, and it must have been caught near 1849, but surely within these dates. Yours, etc., Calvin Hopkins.

Mr. Vernon, Me., Nov. 10.—Dear Sir—Yours of Oct. 30 received. In reply to your several questions will say, first, the line a good hemp one. The hook, a common hook such as we used to fish with fifty years ago. The hook was baited with a small fish, called here a roach. The line was fastened to a fishpole 16 or 18 feet long; and was set at night at the end of a plank walk, running out into the pond some twenty or twenty-five feet, for boats to come alongside. There were iron fastenings made for the purpose of setting fishpoles. The hook was baited and pole set by J. H. Morse, who was born and brought up in this town, and lived here at that time, but is now a resident of Augusta, Me. Early the next morning a brother-in-law, a boy some thirteen or fourteen years old, went to the place, as he was in the habit of doing, when he found this big fish. The fish had been on the hook long enough to be partially drowned or benumbed that he could be easily handled; yet the boy could not pull him out of the water. At this time the boy called a gentleman, who was passing by, by the name of D. M. Teague, who, seeing the situation of things, waded out in the pond where the water was 2½ feet deep, and gently towed the fish in by the line near enough and, keeping the line tight, he grappled the fish by getting his hands in the gills of the fish, and took him out in that way. There was another trout caught the same season by Dr. Adams weighing 17½ pounds; another

by Mr. J. Lothrup, 9½ pounds, in the same pond. They were out in the pond in a boat. At the place where the big fish was caught, the shore of the pond is very abrupt, 25 feet from the edge of the water it is from 10 to 12 feet deep. Yours truly, Geo. McGaffer.

Yours truly, GEO. McGaffer.

San Francisco. Nov. 12, 1884.—Dear Sir—Your letter is received. You wish me to give you some facts about a brook trout I caught in Mount Vernon, Maine. You ask me several questions which I will answer the best I can. First, bait, what we called there a "chub," silver white. Second, the hook and line was the same kind used then for pickerel fishing, do not know the number. Third, season of the year, March. Now about the fish. Length, from tip to tip. 37 inches. Girth, just back of gill, 24 inches. Weight 24½ pounds. The fish was baked whole. I sat down at the second table, and at that time the fish had not been turned over, only the upper half having been carved. The names of the parties spoken of in your letter, I know very well. I was just seventen years of age when I caught the fish. It was caught in a pond about a mile long, very deep water. A fish like that could not live in a brook, but it is safe to say that he belonged to the brook trout family.—Henry C. Heath.

#### ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

IN THE FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 4 is an "echo" from my old friend, Ira Wood, giving his views on the rules governing the last tournament and comparing them with the rules for fly-casting at the New York State Sportsmen's contests. Some of Mr. Wood's views I agree with and others I do not. As he quotes me in his article I will say:

say:
The National Rod and Reel Association based its rules on The National Rod and Reel Association based its rules on that of the State Sportseme's Association and modified them where they thought them faulty. The R. and R. Association has held three tournaments, and each year the Committee of Arrangements, composed of twenty-eight members, of which twenty are trout and salmon anglers, have altered and amended the rules of the previous tournament when found at fault, and no doubt will change some things in the rules for 1885. The State Association is mainly a grand piece of shooting organization with a little side show of flycasting and rife shooting. Usually they have one class in trout casting and one in salmon, and the Association itself took no interest in these whatever, and had it not been for a few lovers of the art like the Hon. James Geddes, Ira Wood and his late brother Reuben, there would have been no dycasting. These contests extend back some ten years, more or less, and as Mr. Wood has always engaged in and help organize them he naturally feels a fatherly interest in them, but the feeling in the Rod and Roel Association is that we have improved on the old rules and it is well known in the Association that Mr. Wood and I differ radically on many points concerning not only the rules but the objects of a tournament. Mr. Wood says: "The introduction of his peculiar style of casting, by Mr. H. L. Leonard, in the fly-casting tournament, held under the auspices of the State Sportsmens' Association, at Niagara Falls, in 1882, and since generally followed in the fly-casting tournament, held under the auspices of the State Sportsmens' Association at Niagara Falls, in 1882, and since generally followed in the fly-casting tournament by his pupils and his pupils' pupils, has had a tendency, and I may say, has completely revolutionized the real objects, aims and rules of the tournaments as conducted under the rules of that association." This may be true, but not having the reverence for the State Association that Mr. Wood has, I am not as conservative in this material the

three feet to the foot, and two feet to the ounce. 'The judges to have power to rule out all rods evidently made light in the butt or handle to obtain unfair advantage in the handleap for weight. How many of the light weight rods that have been used in the tournaments for the past two years have been practical fishing rods? The whole reduction in weight has been 'taken from the handle; in fact, nearly all of the light rods have been made to win in long casting, and not for angling. The rods have the body and stiffness of an eight-ounce rod, with a handle just long enough for the reel and hand, and that in some instances made of cork, and in all cases so small that no man could swing them for an hour on stream or lake, for the lack of weight at the butt would tire his arm, and the smallness of the handle would cramp his hand."

If a rod made light in the handle has an advantage, then

would tire his arm, and the smallness of the handle would cramp his hand."
If a rod made light in the handle has an advantage, then it is a good thing to know and we will all have our rods so made, certainly the grip can be made large enough not to cramp the hand, but I do not think that the rods used are made expressly for tournaments, and if they are, then, as I say, we will learn the best length and weight of rod. Many of the rods used last October were those that had done a summer's work on the stream, one at least I can vouch for, for it was my own which was loaned to a friend. If Mr. Wood had said anything of lines made for this purpose I would agree with him.

I sincerely hope to see Mr. Wood still taking an active part in the tournaments, for no man works harder than he to assist contestants in nutangling lines and lending a hand where needed than Ira Wood. We differ as to the value of the old State rules, and the Committee of Arrangements has differed with him also, but we don't quarrel over it.

FRED MATHER.

#### ONEIDA LAKE.

ONEIDA LAKE.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your favorable notice in your issue of the 4th inst. of Mr.
Wm. H. Lindley, State game protector of the Tenth District, is a just tribute to a faithful, cool and intrepid officer, whose efforts in suppressing illegal fishing in Oneida Lake more particularly, and also in other waters, is commendable in the highest degree and worthy of emulation by all other State game protectors, and every good citizen who desires that their rights shall be maintained and just laws be enforced for the benefit of the public.

To better understand the difficulties that Mr. Lindley has had to meet, and to a great extent has overcome, I beg to

To better understand the difficulties that Mr. Lindley has had to meet, and to a great extent has overcome, I beg to state that Oneida Lake is some thirty miles in length and covers some 53,000 acres of land, has numerous bays and nilets, reefs and shoals suitable for producing and maintaining a great quantity and variety of desirable fish, and has been for years the happy, unmolested resort and abiding place of men fishing with nets for the market, in and out of season, without the least regard for law, the supply of fish, or the rights of the public. It is a magnificent body of water, and in itself, if not depleted by nets, can furnish more fish than any other similar water within this State. It needs no artificial stocking.

With such conditions, and abundant food for young fish, it is not a wonder that this lake has been accepted and adopted by men netting for the market, many of whom, it is a matter of regret to state, are respectable citizens, owning productive farms or otherwise engaged in business that should preclude such illegal and unnecessary acts as fishing with nets. You can, therefore, see that to suppress this wholesale destruction in this lake is no ordinary nor easy undertaking, and can only be done by great daring and cooless, and good judgment and untiring effort; and Mr. Lindley is the man who, to a greater extent than ever before, has accomplished it.

Like many other State game protectors, he has been sub-

ness, and good judgment and untiring effort; and Mr. Lindley is the man who, to a greater extent than ever before, has accomplished it.

Like many other State game protectors, he has been subject to expenses that his limited salary really would not warrant, yet, notwithstanding, has fearlessly and faithfully done his duty so far as possible for any one man to do. Considering the necessity of laws protecting game and fish, and the consequent greater necessity of having such laws enforced and the State not exceeding its present expenditures for such purpose, it seems to me a larger appropriation should be made for these officers in performing their duties and less for the artificial propagation of fish and the erection and maintaining of State hatching houses, which, while essential under certain circumstances, have received all the appropriations that the necessity of the case demand.

The artificial rearing of trout and salmon, and other like fish, the supply of which can only be maintained by like process, and at great expense, is a useless and unnecessary expenditure of public funds that should be used in the more practical way of protecting fish that do not need to be "brought up on a bottle," and that inhabit waters that can be reached with limited expense of time and money and by the public generally. I beg leave therefore through your columns to call the particular attention of the Commissioner of Fisheries to this very important question, and most respectfully ask that the services of our State game protectors, encountering as they do one of the most reckless class of men, shall receive the remuneration they fully deserve.

#### FISHING LAWS FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

FISHING LAWS FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

THE Legislature of Vermont has very materially modified the laws relating to fishing in that portion of Lake Champlain lying within the borders of the State. The essence of the new law is as follows:

SECTION 3867. The Governor may appoint two Fish Commissioners, who shall confer with the Fish Commission ers of the New England States and Canada, direct and superintend the construction of fishways, and introduce shad and salmon, or other fish, and adopt measures to have executed all laws relating to the protection of fish; but the expense incurred under this section shall not exceed two thousand dollars annually.

Sec. 3871. The selectmen of each town shall appoint and remove at pleasure a fish warden who may arrest on any of

dollars annually.

Sec. 3871. The selectmen of each town shall appoint and remove at pleasure a fish warden who may arrest on any of the waters, public or private, of this State, or on Lake Champlain, or on the shores thereof, any person found violating the provisions of Chapter 170, Revised Laws, or any amendment thereof, and prosecute such offender. Any person refusing to aid such fish warden, on demand in the name of the State, shall be liable to the penalties provided for in Section 4285, Chapter 200, Revised Laws.

Sec. 3873. A person who takes or catches a black buss, or has in his possession any such fish captured in the waters of the State, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of June in any year, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each fish so taken, caught or possessed, and the costs of prosecution,

Sec. 4. A person who at any time takes or catches a black bass less than ten inches in length shall immediately return such fish to the waters from which it was taken, and set it free therein. And for a failure so to do shall pay a fine of five dollars for every such fish so caught and not returned, together with the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 3875. A person who takes or catches a wall-eyed pike or pike-perch, or has in his possession any such fish, taken in the waters of this State, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of June in any year, shall pay a fine of five dollars for each fish so taken, caught or possessed, with the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 6. Section thirty-eight hundred and seventy-seven (3877) is hereby repealed.

a fluc of five dollars for each fish so taken, eaught or possessed, with the costs of prosecution.

See. 6. Section thirty-eight hundred and seventy-seven (3877) is hereby repealed.

See. 3880. All pound-net, trap-net, gill-net, set-net and fyke fishing, or any other device for entrapping or ensnaring fish in the waters of Lake Champlain or the tributaries thereof are hereby prohibited; and any person or persons who shall fish in said waters with any such pound-nets, trap-nets, gill-nets, set-nets, fykes, or any other device for ensnaring or trapping fish, shall pay to the State a fine of \$100, and the costs of prosecution. Any person discovering any such net or nets or devices for ensnaring fish set or being used in the waters hereinbefore described, or on the shores thereof, contrary to the provisions of Chapter 170 of the Revised Laws, or any amendment thereof, may scize and destroy the same. Provided, however, that seine fishing shall be allowed during the months of October and November in each year, and fishing with hook and line between the fifteenth day of June and the first day of February next after, and nothing contained in this section shall prollibit the capture of minnows for bait. Any person who takes or catches any black bass, pike, wall-eyed pike, shad or pond pickerel from any of the waters, public or private, of this State, or from the waters of Lake Champlain, or has any of said fish in his possession, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of June in any year, shall be presumptive evidence that the person took or canght such fish in violation of the laws of this State.

See. 8. Possession of any black bass, pike, wall-eyed pike, or shad, by any person in this State, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of June in any year, shall be presumptive evidence that the person took or canght such fish in violation of the laws of this State.

See. 9. Between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of June in any year, any fish warden may cause to be opened,

#### SNELLING AND GIMPING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I want to get some help through your columns from some of the anglers who form part of your clientele. Who can give me points on the snelling and gimping of hooks, the best kind of silk and wax to use, manipulation of the gut, wrapping, knotting, etc.? Also, about the barrhless hooks, are they worth anything? Also who can "put me on to" a good place for a month's camping and fishing next summer in the lake region of Minnesota? If "Nessnuk," "Piscor," "Wawayanda," "Truthful James," "Kingfisher," et al, will hear my cry and respond, they shall have the thanks of H. P. Ufford.

Casseleon, Dakota.

#### A DAY WITH THE SPONGERS.

A DAY WITH THE SPONCERS.

HAVING a curiosity to learn something of the modus operandi of "sponging," I started one bright morning for the mouth of the Anclote. The air was soft and balmy, the surroundings were all that an enthusiastic lover of Florida could wish, the canoe sped merrily along on the strong ebb tide, the air vocal with the songs of birds, the water fretted with the leaping fish. Nearing the mouth of the river I caught sight of the spongers' fleet, some forty odd sail in all and all hailing from Key West; trim, jaunty craft they were, too, all schooner rigged and varying in size from five to twenty tons. Some were painted black, some green, but the prevailing color was white with a narrow red stripe. Singling out the tautest one of the fleet, the "General Hancock," I laid a course to bring me alongside. It was evident the crew had never seen a canoe and double blade before, but I found their hospitality even greater than their curiosity. I was soon alongside, and accepting the hearty invitation of genial Captain Sawyer, I stepped on board, the canoe was hauled on deck and critically examined, Captain Sawyer propounding the question, "Do you take that 'thing' to bed with you?" "No," I replied, "but I make my bed in that 'thing' quite often."

I found the "General Hancock" a very tidy craft, and well

"No," I replied, "but I make my bed in that "thing' quite often."

I found the "General Hancock" a very tidy craft, and well adapted to the work she was engaged in. The crew. all told, consisted of nine men, and she was litted out for a three mouths' cruise. Sponging has been a lucrative business, but of late years competition has been high, and consequently not so many chances for a good strike. The vessels it out on shares, half to the ship, half to the men. Off the Anclote Keys is considered the best sponging ground on the coast, although it is good anywhere between here and the Suwanee River.

The work is done in calm weather when the water is comparatively smooth. The small boats (each vessel has from two to four) supplied with poles, grapnels and water glass, and manned with two and sometimes three men, dirft along with wind and tide, all the time keeping a bright lookout on the bottom. The water glass is simply a bucket with a piece of common window glass set in the bottom. By setting this contrivance in the water with the glass just below the surface, one can see quite plainly to a depth of thirty or forty feet, the vibrations from ripples, swell, etc., being entirely overcome, and nothing to obstruct the vision save the density or color of the water. When sponge is discovered, the grapnel is brought in use, the sponge torn from its hold and deposited in the boat.

The grapnel is simply a bunch of strong hooks at the end of a long pole; let the reader half close his hand with the direct of the strong hooks at the end of a long pole; let the reader half close his hand with the direct of the strong hand with the direct of the surface, a long pole; let the reader half close his hand with the direct of the surface.

in the boat.

The graphel is simply a bunch of strong hooks at the end of a long pole; let the reader half close his hand with the fingers slightly separated, and he will have a fair idea of a sponge graphel. The boat, when full, is pulled to the vessel, the sponge is then thrown on the deck where it is left to die. At this stage of the proceedings the sponge looks like a hump of semi-transparent jelly; it is left on the deck of the vessel from four to eight hours, then taken to the rendezvous, and thrown into the crawl.—(Kraal, from the Dutch). The crawl consists

of a palisade of ten or twelve yards in diameter, and is made in shoal water. After the sponge has lain in the crawl for some five days, the men get in with bare feet, and tread and squeeze the sponge until it is comparatively clean, when it is taken to the ship and stowed below.

I spent a very pleasant day on the Hancock, in the afternoon visiting the Keys, inspecting the crawls, etc. As night approached, it brought a fine breeze from the westward, and with a sponge and a branch of coral as souvenirs of the trip I made sail, and with a hearty "good bye" from all hands, swung off for the mouth of the river. In two hours I was at home, so well satisfied with my trip that I decided to write it out for my friends of FOREST AND STREAM. Hoping soon to send you the details of a longer cruise, I will say, good night.

TARPON SPRINGS, Nov. 16, 1885.

Tarpon Springs, Nov. 16, 1885.

Shad Take the Fly in Oregon.—The Portland Oregonian says: "It is nearly fourteen years since the United States Fish Commission planted its first installment of young shad in the Sacramento River, a short distance below Colusa. Since that time the young shad have been taken in nets and fykes, not only in the bay of San Francisco and tise stuaries, but in the Sacramento River as far north as Red Bluff, and in the San Joaquin near the mouth of the Tuolumne. But the migratory liabits of the fish, its fondness for seeking cool northern waters in the summer months and returning southward during the autumn days, has led it to go into other streams than its original seat of acclimatization. About six years ago a few small specimens of shad were taken in nets at the mouth of Eel River, near Humboldt Bay; and for the past two months the salmon nets of the Columbia River fishermen have caught numerous specimens of the Alosa prestabilis, which is the largest variety of the herring family. It is a rare thing for shad to be taken with hook and line, save in the very headwaters of rivers frequented by them. They are occasionally taken at Lansingburg, on the Hudson, and Springfield, on the Connecticut, with a bait composed of salmon spawn pounded up with bread dough or rye flour paste. Aud there are instances of these fish being taken with the fly in Eastern waters. But it is also an established fact that they have gone into others than the Sacramento or Columbia, and have been taken both with fly and with bait Along in April of the current year an employe of this office was fishing for trout in the Elokomon in company with the bookkeeper in a large wholesale Front street house. They had taken about thirty trout apiece when a loud cry of surprise from the accountant caused the newspaper man to go to his assistance. On reaching the spot he found that his friend had caught a young shad ten inches in length. And last week, on the Wynoochie River, a small and swift trioutary of the Chehalis, two sha

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—This city is probably as well supplied with game and fish as any of its size in the country. The markets, which are excellent, abound with all kinds. Venison, wild turkeys, grouse, quail, ducks, squirrels, rabbits, and the different salt and fresh water fishes can be obtained in season in large quantities. The Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay, the marshes of both, and the mountains of Virginia and Maryland, are very prolific, considering the fact that they are in the oldest part of the country, where game has been hunted and fishes caught, from the colonial days to the present. The localities named are excellent preserves, and with ordinary care could be for all time. The catches of fishes in the bay and river, however, bear no comparison to those of former years, and the business bids fair to be almost entirely destroyed by the short-sighted policy that prevails. Trap-nets, gill-nets, seines, and other devices of the fishermen, catch nearly every living thing, and nothing but an ecl or a catfish can reach the headwaters to spawn in the spring. The immense seines that are used from hundreds of yards to a mile or so in length, bring up great quantities of spawn and small fry, which are destroyed utterly. It is amazing that men will be so heedless and foolish, but they are, and no argument or experience can arouse them from their destructive cupidity. The fishermen see as well as men can the folly of their work, which is rapidly ruining their own means of livelihood, but they go on as if their sole ambition was to destroy every fin, and glory in the dreary result.—J. C. B.

## Hishculture.

AMERICAN FISHES IN GERMANY.

BY C. G. ATKINS.

[Translated from Circular of the Fischerel Verein, dated Nov. 18, 1884.]

THE American fishculturist, Marshall McDonald, communicates the information that success has not attended the efforts to acclimatize the California salmon in the tributaries of the Atlantic Ocean and of the Mississippi, but that the Sacramento River yields, in consequence of artificial culture, twice as many salmon as formerly, and that the annual product of the disheries has increased about \$300,000. The cause of this phenomenon seems to be that the water of the rivers of the West coast is colder, while that of the Eastern and Southern rivers is warmer than that of the ocean. In France this fish appears to have been successfully naturalized in the Aube River at Narbonne, and to return thither from the Mediterranean Sea.

A California salmon weighing five pounds, was caught by Mr. von Kalkreuth at Obrogaszie in the content of the con

ean sea.

A California salmon weighing five pounds, was caught by
Mr. von Kalkreuth at Obragörzig, in the Lake of Kurzig. This
specimen was, at an earlier stage of growth, in an aquarium
of Mayor Schuster, at the International Fishery Exhibition at

of Mayor Schuster, at the international Fisher Danibles and Berlin.

At Szomolany, Hungary, the California salmon died in consequence of the taking of the eggs, and therefore His Excellency, Count Palify, had the stock still on hand planted in the Waag, with the expectation that the fish would descend to the Black Sea, and eventually stock the Danube. In the autumn of 1882, there were 109 fish on hand, weighing in the aggregate 52 pounds.

53 pounds.

The Baroness von Wattmann of Cieszanoro, Galicia, reports that at her breeding establishment the California salmon were at the end of a year twice the size of domestic salmon

were at the end of a year twice are subset of the trout.

The American brook trout (Salmo fontinalis) is already so far naturalized that 21,684 impregnated eggs could be sent from Cöslin and 12,680 from Boitzenburg, and that Count Migazzy of Arranyos Maroth, impregnated 17,000 eggs. In addition to these there was a fresh importation of 18,770 eggs from America. When the water does not get very warm in the summer this fish thrives wonderfully. At Cleysingen, a part of the brook trout of last year have got to weigh a third of a pound; at Scheibe and Zwätzen the brood of 1883 has grown astonishingly; at Woschcütz and Wasterbarth the fish of 1883

ave attained a length of 17 centimeters (6 7-10 inches). From Starnberg it is reported that the brook trout in the waters of Upper Bavaria, of which several were stocked with it, appears to be making itself well at home. At Georgenbach near Starnberg very well grown specimens of this handsome fish have several times been taken with the hook. In the society's hatchery are three broods, those of 1882, 1838 and 1834, and eggs have already been taken from the oldest. The same observation was made here as at Hüningen, that the fish does not stand the expressing of the eggs well. Nevertheless it appears to be a very valuable acquisition.

The rainbow trout (Salmo tridea), from the tributaries of the Pacific, strongly recommended by Director Haack, of Hüningen, has received the most careful attention of the society, and thanks to the generous friendship of the American fishculturists we have again been able to import a greater number of eggs. This is all the more gratifying since the transfer of the eggs of the fish is involved in special difficulties in that it spawns in the spring, and the eggs must perforce be transported in warm weather. Mr. Blackford, of New York, from whom, along with the consignment of Prof. Baird, we have received a number of rainbow trout eggs in exchange for German trout eggs, informed us that in the Eastern States the rainbow trout had changed their habits and occasionally be on to spawn in winter, so that he would perhaps be able to send eggs as early as December. However, we did not receive the consignments from him and Prof. Baird until early spring. At three several times in April and May were eggs sent from New York to Bremen, and our faithful helper, F. Busse, of Geestenunde, performed the unpacking, division and despatch most carefully and excellently. This worthy member of our society has always most kindly and disinterestedly looked out for the numerous consignments of the eggs which we have received from America, and thereby placed our work under great obligations.

Director Haack

the rainbow trout will prove especially well adapted to culture in trout ponds.

The American landlocked salmon has grown very well at Oliva since 1883. In the Wuerm Lake, near Stamberg, a fish of this species, twenty-four centemeters (9½ inches long was caught, and a well-grown specimen in the Teger Lake. At Friedrichshuld. Pommerania, these fish play actively in a pond. The Bavarian Fischerei Zeitung reports (page 231), that for three years the German and Bavarian Fishery Societies have been trying to introduce the American whitefish (Coregonus albus) in the Ammer, Tegern, Walchen and other South Bavarian lakes. There are strong hopes of success, for early in July of this year the Bavarian Superintendent of Fisheries, Mr. Höpplinger, a capable and intelligent man, caught in the Tegern Lake so great a quantity of young American whitefish that he was obliged to submerge the net again to free them. Some well-grown specimens have since been taken.

THE NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION.—A meeting of the full board of Commissioners was held at the office of the President, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, in New York, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at noon. In our last issue we gave a full report of Gen. R. U. Sherman's trip to locate a hatchery in the Adirondacks. The selection of the site by Gen. Sherman, at the outlet of Clear Pond, near Upper Saranac Lake, was adopted, his plans for a hatchery were approved, and he was authorized to contract for its erection. Mr. Bowman reported that the difficulty between the men at the Caledonia hatchery and Mr. Annin, concerning the taking of trout in the stream, had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and the rights of each had been defined. This trouble was caused by the men in the employ of the State netting trout on waters belonging to Mr. Annin, who owns the private hatchery and stream above the works and the stream owned by the State. In view of the increased work and the establishment of new hatcheries, it was decided to ask the Legislature for a sum of \$25,000 for the next year. The work is extending in all directions, and the appropriations should be sufficient to cover it all in order to do it thoroughly. Last winter the Legislature made an appropriation for the building of the new Adirondack hatchery, and directed the Commissioners to locate and build it, but gave them no funds with which to carry it on.

## The Bennel.

## BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 16, 17, 18 and 19.—Third Bench Show of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, Taunton, Mass. Wm. C. Davenport, Assistant Secretary.

Dec. 30, 30 and Jan. 1, 2, 1885.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry Association, Meriden, Comn. Joshua Shure, Secretary.

Jan. 10 to 14, 1885.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans, La. Mr. Chas. Lincoln. Superintendent.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary. St. Johns, N. B.

Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt street.

treet. March 8, 4, 5 and 6, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cin-linati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superin-

tendent.

March 18, 19 and 2), 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven Kennel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.

April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club, Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street, Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS RETRIEVER TRIALS.—Editor Forest and Stream: At a meeting of the Illinois Kennel Club, held Dec. 8, 1834, it was decided to further ask for suggestions on the retrieving trials, land and water, which the Illinois Kennel Club contemplate holding at the time of their annual bench show in 1885. I therefore invite any and all gentlemen to write me any suggestions they may have to make on rules, or any ideas they can offer which they think would be of assistance to the club in governing such trials, that the club may go to work intelligently and make the trials a pleasant and grand success. It was also the intention of the Illinois Kennel Club to include Canada in their previous call for suggestions. So that none may go away disastisfied, they now open the trials to the world, and suggestions will be gladly received from sportsmen on the other side of the water. Address all communications to John H. Naxlor, Secretary Illinois Kennel Club (3182 Archer avenue, Chicago, Illinois).

#### THE MASTIFF PUPPIES

Editor Forest and Stream:

Bits hardly suprising to learn from Mr. Smith's letter has week's florest and Stream; that his kide of what has week's florest and Stream; that his kide we will have studied to be the considered it necessary to elicit the statement of his views which, with the admissions and by thin, must have astoniked some of your readers a made by thin, must have astoniked some of your readers a by the exhibitor is a matter of no concern to any but the humagers. The property of the state of the

certain disagreeable insinuations as "beneath contempt."
That summary mode of dismissal will not, however, dispose
of a case supported by stubborn facts.

J. A. S. Greeg.
FORDIAM, Dec. 9, 1884.

#### A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of patting subscription \$1.50. of entries already printed 1907.

THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

The sixth annual meeting of the National American Kennel Club began Monday, Dec. 8, at Canton, Miss., on the same ground that was used last year for the trials of the Southern Sportsmen's Association. The Madison County Gun Club are entitled to great credit for the very excellent arrangements that were made for the accommodation of the visiting sportsmen. The gentlemen composing the club have spared no labor nor expense that would tend to the comfort or pleasure of their guests, and those who were so fortunate as to be present will long retain pleasant recollections of this most enjoyable reunion. Birds were plenty, although they were not so abundant as last year. The weather conditions were very favorable; the rain of the previous week had softened the ground, and the scent appeared to be all that could be desired. The attendance was not so good as usual, although there were a fair number present. The judges appointed were Messrs. J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; Judge J. M. Thompson, Covington, La., and Mr. I. R. Stayton, Pittsburg, Pa. Mr. Stayton was absent, and Mr. F. I. Stone, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was chosen to fill his place. The weather on Monday and Tuesday was delightful, on Wednesday it was cloudy in the morning and it commenced to rain at noon. The All-Aged Stake was finished on that day, however, and two heats of the Derby were run.

#### THE ALL-AGED STAKE.

Fourteen of the twenty-one entries in the All-Aged Stake put in an appearance. Nearly all of the work was first-class; indeed, we do not believe that at any previous trial has the average quality of the work been so good. Nearly every dog in the stake was fit to run in any company, and it is more than an even chance that were they to run again, many of the vanquishd would become the victors. They were drawn to run as follows:

RICHMOND.—J. E. Gill, Lancaster, Pa., white and lemon pointer dog (Don—Buelah), handled by H. M. Short, Middleton, Tenn.,

ton, Tenn.,

against

BESSIE A.—J. M. Avent, Rickory Valley, Tenn., white and lemon English setter bitch (Dashing Lion—Armida), handled by owner.

CLAY, -W. T. Edwards. Varuer, Ark., red and white native setter dog (Joe, Jr. - Fannie), handled by J. McKay, Carter's Creek, Tenn.,

METEOR.—W. E. Hughes, St. Louis, Mo., liver and white pointer dog (Garnet—Jilt), handled by H. M. Short. LILLIAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Gladstone—Sue), handled by H. M. Short,

Gus Campbell.—J. L. Valentine, Nashville, Tenn., white and lemon rative setter dog (Joe, Jr.—Fannie), handled by J. McKay.

LADY LEE.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Gath—Juno II.), handled by H. M. Short,

Lady C.—B. M. Stephenson, La Grange, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Coleman's London—Belle of Hatchie), handled by owner.

PAUL GLADSTONE.—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog (Gladstone—Lavalette), nandled by Charles Tucker, Stanton, Tenn.,

BILLY GATES.—Dr. A. F. McKinney, Forest Hill, Tenn., black and white English setter dog (Count Rapier—Kate B.), handled by H. M. Short.

GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog (Gladstone—Sue), handled by Charles Tucker,

against

MEDORA,—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch (Gladstone—Carrie J.), handled by H. M. Short.

COUNT RAPIER.—W. B. Gates, Memphis, Tenn., black and white English setter dog (Druid—Magnolia), handled by H. M. Short,

St. Elmo IV.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn, N. Y., black, white and tan English setter dog (St. Elmo—Clio), handled by E. H. Height, Allaire, N. J.

#### RICHMOND AND BESSIE A.

RICHMOND AND BESSIE A.

had the honor of opening the ball. Richmond is a light weight pointer of good form and considerable speed, he also appears to have a good nose and is stylish when on game. Bessie A. ran at Grand Junction two years ago and attracted considerable attention by her gamy way of going. She has lost none of her speed, and although she did not get a place, she made it very interesting for her competitors. They were cast off in some sedge and weeds at 8:48 and worked up wind for quite a distance. Bess was the first to find the birds, but she got lost at the same time in some heavy bull grass, and was located by the birds which flushed at the noise of the horses. A few of the birds settled in the same sort of cover and the rest went into some sedge. The dogs were sent into the tall grass, but it was next to impossible for them to do anything there. Bessie dropped on point near where one had been marked down, but the bird ran and she could not follow it. A little further on Richmond made a nice point, but the bird had run, and in roading it out he scored a flush. He then half pointed and Bessie backed him, but nothing was found. Turning west we beat down to a branch where Bessie challenged in a cornield, and getting the course she made a cast toward the branch and located her birds in capital style, and held them while Richmond was brought up to back, but before he could see her he caught a little scent and half pointed. Avent was then ordered to put up the birds which he did, but failed to kill. A part of the bevy flew but a short distance and Bessie soon had one fast, and Avent, to order, scored a kill, which Bessie retrieved very prettly. Richmond then got in a couple of nice points to singles, which Short flushed to order and missed. Bessie then nailed one which flushed or order and missed. Bessie then nailed one which flushed or order and missed. Bessie then nailed one brief unshed to order and missed. Bessie then nailed one which flushed wild before the judges came up, and then several more g

close to Short before she got there. She soon had one of her own, however, but Avent failed to bring it to bag. The judges then compared notes and awarded the heat to Bessie A. at 9:48. Down one hour.

CLAY AND METEOR

own, nowever, but Avent failed to bring it to bag. The judges then couppared notes and awarded the heat to Bessie A. at 9:48. Down one hour.

CLAY AND METEOR

were the next brace. Clay is a very well-formed dog of medium size, with plenty of bone and muscle, without a particle of lumber. He has a fair amount of speed, a good nose, and lots of hunting sense; he lacks style, and was not under good control. He is a finder, however, and gets round to the birds in a manner that but few can equal. Meteor disappointed us, his courage appeared to have been broken; he was stale and went at only a moderate pace. He showed considerable style when on game, but was far from the good form in which he ran at the chicken trials two years ago; his nose appeared to be all right, and we presume that overwork was accountable for the falling off. Such a dog should be brought to the post in the best possible condition of body and spirit, taking the risk that the brillant style in which he gets in his good work, will blind the eyes of the judges to any venial faults that he may commit through excess of spirits. They were cast off on a knoll in the sedge at 10:08. Both went at a fair rate of speed, Clay at a busy, all-day lope, while Meteor, although he moved easily and gracefully, appeared to have no heart. Working down to a branch, Clay ran into some tall grass and was lost for a few minutes. He was found on point by some one, and as the judge came up a single bird lushed, but Clay held his point and McKay put up one in front of him and missed it. A large bevy then flushed wild, and as we went on a few scattered birds also got up. A little further on one flushed near Clay in the tall grass and two or three got up near Meteor and Short, who scored a miss. Clay then went on and made a point, but soon drew on, and as Short came round a bevy flushed down wind behind Clay. One then got up near Meteor and Short, to order, then put up the bird, and several more flushed wild. Meteor wen on and pointed, but soon after dropped very nicely to

LILLIAN AND GUS CAMPBELL.

who hashed his bird. The judges then compared notes, and awarded the heat to Meteor at 11:18. Down one hour and ten minutes.

\*\*LILLIAN AND GUS CAMPBELL.\*\*

Both of those dogs are youngsters af great promise. Lillian is a very nice moving animal with a great deal of style. She appears to have a good nose and if nothing befalls her we shall expect great things of her next year. Gus is not remarkable for beauty nor style, but he has lots of hunting sense and will make a very killing dog; his nose did not appear to be first-class as he flushed some birds that he should have pointed; this may have been owing to condition, as his handler assured us that he is not lacking in this respect. They were cast off in the woods at 11:26 and given a turn to the upper end, Lillian having the best of it in speed and style. Turning back Gus ran into three or four, but as the wind was not in his favor he was not to blame. He then swing back and flushed a bird that he should have pointed, and at once stopped to wing, and catching scent he pointed the rest of the bevy, which flushed as the handlers came up. A little further on he made a nice point which Lillian backed in good style, McKay, to order, put up the birds and both fired and managed to get a bird that Gus retrieved fairly well. He soon pinned another one but the handlers were close up and the bird went. We then worked along the edge of the woods and one was flushed by Lillian, down wind. We then crossed a fence to some sedge where Gus dropped on point just as a bevy rose in front of him. This was a close shave between a flush and a point, and as the wind was partly in his favor we were inclined to score him to blame. Following up the birds Gus scored a flush and then got in a nice point to a single that McKay flushed to order and missed. Lill then made a point and was indifferently backed by Gus. Short put up the bird and winced it and it was not retrieved. Gus then put up a bird, and soon after he made three nice points win the bird and winced it and the pointed and Lill

#### LADY C. AND LADY LEE

LADY C. AND LADY LEE
were put down in the woods at 2:35. Both dogs moved off well,
Lady C. having the advantage in speed, ranging and style. She soon ran into a bevy of birds and flushed, but immediately
afterward both dogs scored a point, a bird was killed by both
handlers and both dogs retrieved, Lady C. in nice style. She is
a gamy little bitch and proved a dark horse, being well broken
and under admirable command. Moving on Lady C. pointed
a single bird, which was flushed by her handler and killed and
retrieved by Lady C. Ordered on, Lady C. pointed. Moving
on out into the open field a bovy was flushed and marked
down. Then Lady C. pointed in the sedge. When ordered on
she again scored a point. Then on over the hill Lady C.
pointed and Lady Lee coming up dropped to a nice back, but
no birds were flushed. We then worked on into tall sedge
when Lady C. dropped to a nice point and Lady Lee, called
up to back, flushed the birds. They were then ordered up and

the heat awarded to Lady C. at 3:10. Down thirty-five minutes.

the heat awarded to Lady C. at 3:10. Down thirty-five minutes.

PAUL GLADSTONE AND BILLY GATES

were cast off at 3:20 in the sedge. Paul went off at a rattling gatt and it was soon seen that Billy Gates was no match for him. He ran up the field and swung around and came to a point in the edge of tall grass. Before the handlers got up the birds flushed. Ordered on Paul pointed a single bird, and soon afterward flushed a bird and soon after he pointed false. Moving on Billy scored a flush, and Paul pointed false in a piece of meadow, which had been mowed, and he was backed by Billy. Moving on Paul flushed a single bird. We then worked on to an old railroad bed where Paul scored a false point in thick briers, and a little further on he pointed in some sedge. Afterward both dogs scored a false point. Up the drain Paul pointed and was backed by Billy. We then swung round to where the birds had been marked down. When Paul pointed, the bird was flushed and killed by Tucker and retrieved by Paul. Moving on Paul scored a flush and soon afterward a point. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Paul Gladstone at 3:57. Down thirty-seven minutes.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND MEDORA

were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Paul Gladstone at 3:57. Down thirty-seven minutes.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND MEDORA

were put down at 4 in a stubble field. A good bit of ground was worked over without a find, when Medora pointed a bevy, which were flushed to order and one killed by Short. Moving on over the ditch and working to the right both dogs scored a point. Ordered on, Gladstone's Boy found and retrieved a bird which was killed by Tucker. On over the ditch Medora false pointed. Working on around the fence both dogs came to a point on a bevy, which were flushed to order, and one was killed by Short and retrieved by Medora. Ordered on over the ditch, both dogs made a point where the birds had been flushed. Medora afterward pointed, the birds were flushed and one winged by Short, which Gladstone's Boy roaded for some distance and retrieved. Both dogs scored a point, and in the sedge Medora pointed a single bird and in rapid succession scored two other points, a flush and a false point. They were then ordered up at 5:12. Put down again on Tuesday morning at 8:42, a good deal of ground was drawn blank, when Medora pointed as ingle bire. Working on over the ditch into a cornfield, a bevy was flushed by the judges and marked down. Ordered on, Gladstone's Boy pointed in a ditch. He soon pointed again and several birds were flushed. Across the ditch Medora false pointed, backed by Gladstone's Boy. Working on, Gladstone's Boy challenged but moved on. Soon afterward Medora pointed and a bevy were flushed. Then Gladstone's Boy flushed two birds, but it was not seen by the judges. We then worked up the ditch in very thick cover, when Medora flushed. Then both dogs scored a flush. They were ordered up and the heat awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 10:07. Down two hours and thirty-seven minutes.

COUNT RAPEER AND ST. ELMO IV.

COUNT RAPIER AND ST. ELMO IV.

minutes.

COUNT RAPIER AND ST. ELMO IV.

were put down at 10:12 in a large, open cornfield. St. Elmo, in consequence of a cut on his left hind foot, was in bad shape and did not do the work he generally does, being out-speeded and out-ranged by Count Rapier. Over the fence, down into the ravine, Count Rapier pointed and was backed by St. Elmo. A nice bery was flushed and marked down in an adjoining piece of pin oaks. A bird was shot at and killed by Short and retrieved by Count. Over the fence Count pointed a single bird, which was flushed to order and killed by Short and nicely retrieved by St. Elmo. Soon afterward a rabbit was jumped and chased for a short distance by both dogs. Count pointed a single bird, which was killed by Short and retrieved by Count. In the woods St. Elmo flushed a single bird; soon afterward he pointed a bird, which was killed by Height and retrieved by St. Elmo. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Count Rapier at 11. Down forty-eight minutes. This ended the first series. Following is a summary:

Bessie A, beat Richmond. Meteor beat Clay.

Lillian beat Gus Campbell.

Lady C, beat Lady Lee.

Paul Gladstone beat Billy Gates.

Gladstone's Boy beat Medora.

Count Rapier beat St. Elmo IV.

Second Series.

Second Series.

Count Rapier beat St. Elmo IV.

Second Series.

METROR AND GLADSTONE'S BOY

Were put down in an open field at 11:25. Working up a ravine Gladstone's Boy pointed a bevy, backed by Meteor some distance off. The birds were flushed to order and one killed by Tucker, which dropped on Meteor, striking him on the shoulder, and he remained perfectly steady until the bird was picked up by Short. Moving on up the hill Glad flushed a single bird. Ordered on he pointed, and soon after Meteor pointed. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Short and retrieved by Meteor. Ordered on Meteor again pointed, and was backed by Gladstone's Boy. Working on Meteor pointed on the side of a ditch. Ordered in over the ditch Gladstone's Boy pointed and was backed by Meteor. Soon afterward he scored another point backed by Meteor. Ordered on Glad pointed, backed by Meteor. He moved on, but the bird was afterward flushed. Working on into the woods Glad pointed in handsome style a large bevy. Working on he again pointed. Ordered on he flushed a single bird and dropped to point, but moved on and scored another flush. Working on Meteor false pointed, and soon afterward Glad scored a point. They were them ordered up and the heat awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 12:15. Down fity minutes.

LILHIAN AND LADY C.

Were cast off in the open field at 1:05. Working around to the woods Lillian flushed a bevy, and soon afterward she scored a point and a flush. Working on Lady C. pointed a single bird; ordered on, Lillian pointed, but gave up the point and moved on, and the birds were flushed by the horses. Working on Lady C. pointed a single bird; ordered on, and the birds were flushed by the horses. Working on Lady C. pointed a single bird was also killed by Avent. Moving on, Lady C. pointed on single bird had just flushed. Working on Lady C. pointed on single bird had just flushed. Working on Lady C. pointed on single bird when Paul pointed, the birds were flushed to order and one killed by Avent and retrieved by Paul; a bird was also killed by Avent

they both scored a point again. Ordered on Bessie A. flushed. Moving on Paul Gladstone pointed and soon afterward Bessie A. pointed. Ordered on Paul Gladstone pointed and Bessie A. flushed a single bird and in rapid succession scored a bad flush and a point. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Paul Gladstone at 3:42. Down one hour andforty seven minutes. Summary:

Gladstone's Boy beat Meteor. Lady C. beat Lillian. Paul Gladstone beat Bessie A. Count Rapier a bye.

Third Series.

Third Series.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND COUNT RAPIER

Were put down at 4:05, when after a beautiful piece of roading Gladstone's Boy flushed a single bird, but dropped to a beautiful point on the rest of the bevy, and in a ravine below Count Rapeir pointed another bevy. Moving on Gladstone's Boy pointed a single bird, and in quick succession made two other points, in one of which he was handsomely backed by Count Rapier, Working on Gladstone's Boy flushed. Ordered on Count Rapier pointed, backed by Gladstone's Boy. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Short and retrieved by Count Rapier. Gladstone's Boy flushed and Count Rapier flushed. Soon afterward Gladstone's Boy pointed, and moving on scored another point. In the ditch Glad pointed. They were then ordered up and heat awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 4:30. Down twenty-five minutes.

PAUL GLADSTONE AND LADY C.

PAUL GLADSTONE AND LADY C.

were cast off in a large bottom at 4:42. The character of the work done by Lady C. in this heat was good, and she proved herself to be one of the most brilliant dogs in the stake. She needs no praise from us, as she beat the crack dog, Gladstone's Boy, Lillian and Bessie, and the character of the work done by these dogs is a sufficient indorsement of her own. She was beaten only once in the race. Working on across a hill and down into a cornfeld, Paul Gladstone pointed on the side of a ditch and roaded out into the sedge, and located a bevy, which was flushed to order. Soon after Lady C. pointed a single bird, which was killed by Stephenson and retrieved in handsome style by Lady C. Then Paul Gladstone pointed, and was backed by Lady C. We then worked on, when Paul Gladstone flushed, and soon afterward Lady C. pointed a single bird, and a little further on pointed a rabbit. They were ordered up for the day at 5:10. Put down again at 8:50 in the morning in large sedge and stubble field, Paul Gladstone going down wind flushed a bevy, which were marked down. Both dogs afterward false pointed, and further on Lady C, flushed and Paul Gladstone pointed a single bird; soon afterward Lady C. again flushed, and Paul Gladstone scored a point. They were then ordered up at 9:25, and heat awarded to Paul Gladstone. Down sixty-five minutes. Summary: Gladstone's Boy beat Count Rapier.

Paul Gladstone beat Lady C.

Fourth Series.
PAUL GLADSTONE AND GLADSTONE'S BOY

PAUL GLADSTONE AND GLADSTONE'S BOY
were put down at 9:42 to decide the heat for first money, in a
field where the last brace was taken up and worked on up the
hill. When Paul Gladstone pointed backed by Gladstone's Boy,
the bird was flushed to order. Moving on Gladstone's Boy,
flushed a single bird. Then Paul Gladstone flushed. Going
round the hill to a piece of high grass, Paul Gladstone pointed,
backed by Gladstone's Boy, and the bird was flushed to order.
Then Paul Gladstone pointed a single bird, and soon afterward
Gladstone's Boy flushed. They were then ordered up and the
heat was awarded to Paul Gladstone, and he was declared
winner of the first prize. Down thirty-three minutes.

TIES FOR SECOND PRIZE. BESSIE A. AND LADY C.

Were selected by the judges as the best dogs beaten by Paul Gladstone to run to decide which should contest with Gladstone's Boy for second prize. They were cast off at 10:30 in a sedge field, when Lady C, pointed and was backed by Bessie A, Tae bird was flushed to order. Down the hedge Lady C, pointed as single bird, and afterward Lady C, flushed another. Bessie A. pointed. The bird was flushed to order, and shot at and missed. Lady C, scored a flush, and soon afterward pointed a single bird. Ordered up and Lady C. awarded the heat at 10:40. Down twenty minutes.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND LADY C.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND LADY C.

were put down at 10:55 to run for second prize. A bevy was flushed by the judges. Working to where the birds had been marked down, Gladstone's Boy pointed a single bird and Lady C. scored a flush. Both dogs made game where some birds had flushed, and moved on. We then swung round up a gully, when Gladstone's Boy flushed a single bird. Lady C. flushed a bird in the hedgerow. Ordered on, Gladstone's Boy flushed, and Lady C. soon afterward scored a point on a single bird. Lady C. pointed in a cotton field; the bird was flushed to order. Ordered on, Lady C. scored a point on a single bird. Gladstone's Boy. commenced roading, but the birds were flushed before he located them; but soon afterward he pointed a single bird and was backed by Lady C. Moving on, Lady C. flushed a single bird, and in a few steps dropped on a point. Several birds were flushed. She was nicely backed by Gladstone's Boy. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Lady C., and she was declared winner of second prize. Down fifty-five minutes.

BESSIE A. AND LILLIAN

BESSIE A. AND LILLIAN

were then selected by the judges as the best dogs beaten by
Lady C. to contest with Gladstone's Boy for third prize.
They were cast off in a cornfield at 12:02, when Bessie A.
pointed; the bird was flushed to order. Soon afterward Lillian pointed; the bird was flushed to order and shot at and
missed. Bessie A. pointed a single bird. Over the ditch Lillian pointed, and the bird was flushed to order. Lillian afterward scored a false point in the woods. We then worked on
over a wire fence, when Lillian roaded down wind, and, getting too close, flushed a bevy. We then worked on down the
ravine, when Lillian pointed a single bird. They were the
ordered up at 12:45, and the heat was awarded to Lillian.
Soon after the commencement of the heat Bessie A. ran
against a stump and made considerable fluss over it, as if hurt;
but we could not see that it made any difference in her running. Down forty minutes.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND LILLIAN
were then called to run for third prize, and the handlers having agreed to divide, the third prize and honors were equally
divided between Gladstone's Boy and Lillian, and this ended
the All-Aged Stake. he All-Aged Stake.
Following is a complete
SUMMARY.

Bessie A. beat Richmond.
Moteor beat Clay.
Lillian beat Gus Campbell.
Lady C. beat Lady Lee.
Paul Gladstone beat Billy Gates.
Gladstone's Boy beat Medora.
Count Rapier beat St. Elmo IV.

Second Series.

Gladstone's Boy beat Meteor.
Lady C. beat Lillian,
Paul Gladstone beat Bessie A.

Count Rapier a bye.

#### Third Series.

Gladstone's Boy beat Count Rapier Paul Gladstone beat Lady C.

Final Tie for First Prize,

Paul Gladstone beat Gladstone's Boy and won first prize.

Ties for Second Prize.

Lady C, beat Bessie A.
Final Tie for Second Prize.

Lady C. beat Gladstone's Boy and won second prize,

Ties for Third Prize.

Lillian beat Bessie A. and divided third prize with Gladtone's Boy.

#### THE DERBY.

The National Derby was commenced on Wednesday evening after the finish of the All-Aged Stake and two heats were decided on Thursday. Although it was showery, good progress was made and eight heats were run. Following is a summary of the work.

First Series.

First Series.

Lillian beat Gem.
Lady Bessie beat Billy Gates.
Richmond (setter) beat Paul Jones.
Lady Lee beat Anne Boleyn.
Roderigo beat Jim Bludso.
Sportsman beat Richmond (pointer).
Morse beat Surrey.
Gladstone's Boy beat Maud B.
Queen Bess beat Annie Morgan.
Medora beat Index.
This finished the work for the day. On Friday the Derby was continued.
Blackstone beat Lexington.
Col. Cool, a bye.
Before the commencement of the second series Queen Bess, who had won her heat, was withdrawn.

Second Series.

Lady Bessic beat Cal Cool.
Lillian beat Richmond (setter).
Sportsman beat Lady Lee,
Roderigo beat Morse.
Gladstone's Boy beat Medora.
Blackstone, a bye.

Third Series.

Blackstone beat Lady Bessie.
Sportsman beat Lillian.
Gladstone's Boy beat Roderigo.

Fourth Series.

Sportsman beat Blackstone.
Gladstone's Boy a bye.

Final Tie for First Prize.

Sportsman beat Gladstone's Boy, and won first prize.

Final Tie for Second Money.
Gladstone's Boy beat Lillian, and won second prize.

Third prize was divided, by agreement of owners and handlers, between Lillian and Medoya.

#### THE COLLIE CLASSES.

The Collie Classes.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I must begin by apologizing for having evidently written my last letter to you so badly, that your printer could not read it, which accounts for the mistakes I appear to make therein that must be patent to any collie man, so I need not enumerate them; but I will try and write better in future.

When I said that "Mr. John Davidson is the only practical judge in America" I only meant so far as has appeared. I verily believe that both in the United States and Canada you could find dozens of canny old Scotch farmers, especially lowland Scotch, who (to use a common expression) "have forgotton more than most of our bench show judges ever knew."

The chief fault of our so-called judges is that they are all for color and coat and nothing for breed. I have frequently seen a dog with a heavy setterish head or setterish ears of a pretty color, and long silk coat given the prize over a pure bred, good serviceable collie of not such a fancy color. I will always maintain that no dog with unmistakable flat setterish ears, such as Hiram, sbould have a prize, or even a "commend," because of his unmistakable strain of setter blood. I contend, far better give the card to a prick-cared dog, because there are hundreds of pure prick-cared collies, although I do not like them. Again, there is the dome-shaped head. I believe I am borne out by every authority when I say no such dog should even get a card. Mr. S. E. Smiley says: "Ears set high on the head, not dropping like a fox-terrier's but semi-erect, and as small as possible," Mr. W. W. Thompson says: "Head long and sharp, but not snipy in the muzzle or domed in the skull, ears small and semi-erect." Even some of our writers on dogs do not seem to be aware of the variety of strains of collies.

There is the Highland collie, a dog sometimes standing twenty inches in the loin, with a rough, heavy, servicable dog of all, generally standing from tweive to sixteen inches, with a medium but serviceable coat, thick but not so long and heavy

	Points.
Head	
Ears	
Coat	
Chest	
Shoulders	
Loin	
Feet	
Legs	
Color	
Tail	
Tall	

The only change I would make is coat 10 and feet 10, as the feet are a most important point.

C. GREVILLE HARSTON.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 12.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—I hardly know whether any one is expected to notice Mr. Watson's letter on judging collies, of 8th

inst., but I think the letter I wrote you on the 8th, answers any points that are worth answering, except that he tried to lead your readers to believe that I am writing up my own dogs, which is not so. I may simply say my own dogs are far too old to show, and anywhere they have been exhibited lately have been simply to till up classes, and to oblage people who don't like to see a show without the veterans. At the Toronto D. C. K. C., I returned the money won in the form of a cup, and at the Toronto O. C. C., I turned the money into the club. If Mr. Watson was raised in the Cleviot Hills, it is curious that he does not know the Lowland collies. As for Mr. Watson's great point as to who Mr. Stanley Thompson is, I really can't inform him. I thought any man of common sense would have understood so plain a printer's error. I wrote "Messrs. Shirley & Thompson," wherein I put a "p" too much.

C. GREVILLE HARSTON.

#### THE SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS.

THE second annual meeting of the Southern Sportsmen's Association began last Monday with the All-Aged Stake, for which there were nineteen entries. The drawing was as follows:

follows:

MEDORA.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Medora (Gladstone—Carrie J.),

against

London.—J. H. Coleman's (New Orleans) black, white and tan dog London (Gladstone—Clip).

BILLY GATES.—Dr. A. F. McKinney's (Forest Hill, Tenn.) clack and white English setter dog Billy Gates (Count Rapier—Kate B.),

BESSIE A.—J. M. Avent's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.) white and lemon English setter bitch Bessie A. (Dashing Lion—Armida),

METEOR.—W. E. Hughes's (St. Louis) liver and white pointer dog Meteor (Garnet—Jilt),

JADY C.—B. M. Stephenson's (La Grange, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lady C. (Coleman's London—Belle of Hatchie).

COUNT RAPIER.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis) black and white English setter dog Count Rapier (Druid—Magnolia), agains!

GEN. ARTHUR.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) setter dog Gen. Arthur (Emperor Fred—Wanda).

COLONEL COOL.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter dog Colonel Cool (Gath—Lit),

RUE.—Bayard Thayer's (Boston, Mass.) lemon and white pointer bitch Rue, A.K.R. 401 (Snapshot—Ruby)

CLAY.—W. T. Edwards's (Varner, Ark.) red and white native setter dog Clay (Joe, Jr.—Fannie),

RESS.—J. M. Avent's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.) black English setter bitch Ress (Mask—Vic).

St. Elmo V.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) black, white and tan English setter dog St. Elmo V. (St. Elmo IV.—Countess Louise),

Countess Louise),

against

Sportsman.—J. W. Murnan's (Keeling, Tenn.) black, white
and tan English setter dog Sportsman (Gladstone—Sue).

SLOCUM.—Bayard Thayer's (Boston, Mass.) Gordon setter dog Slocum (Thayer's Turk—Beauty),

PAUL GLADSTONE.—W. B. Gates's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter dog Paul Gladstone (Gladstone—Lavalette).

RICHMOND.—J. E. Gill's (Lancaster, Pa.) lemon and white pointer dog Richmend (Don—Beulah).

St. Elmo IV.—Dr. S. Fleet Speir's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) black, white and tan English setter dog St. Elmo IV. (St. Elmo—Clio).

LILLIAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lillian (Gladstone—Sue)

GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware's (Stanton, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter dog Gladstone's Boy (Gladstone—Sue).

W. Mallory's Lady Lee and J. K. Renaud's Flossy did not start.

#### THE DERBY DRAWING.

CANTON, Miss., Dec. 15.

The Derby drawing resulted as follows:
LILLIAN.—P. H. & D. Bryson's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Lillian, Aug. 21 (Gladstone—Sue),

TRINKET BANG.—Mr. Tillington's liver and white dog Trinket Bang (Croxteth—Trinket).

RICHMOND.—E. M. Usher's (Vincennes, Ind.) lemon and white dog Richmond, Aparts (Sergeant—Eva),

FANNIE.—H. Fontaine's black, white and tan setter bitch Fannie (Gladstone—Ossa).

MEDORA.—Gates & Merriman's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter bitch Medora, July 20 (Gladstone—Carrie J.),

rie J.),

against

Annie Morgan.—J. M. Avent's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.)
lemon and white bitch Annie Morgan, (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

INDEX.—J. M. Avent's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.) black, white and tan dog Index, July 10 (Gladstone—Countess Druid), against
GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware's (Stanton, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter dog Gladstone's Boy, Jan. 10 (Gladstone—Sue).

BILLY GATES.—Dr. A. F. McKinney's (Forest Hill, Tenn.) black and white English setter dog Billy Gates, Aug. 21 (Count Rapier—Kate B.), against

LADY BESSIE.—J. M. Avent's (Hickory Valley, Tenn.) lemon and white bitch Lady Bessie, Oct. 5 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

Col. Cool.—Gates & Merriman's (Memphis, Tenn.) black, white and tan English setter dog Col. Cool, June 30 (Gath—Lit) a bye.

The running began this morning, the weather being fine and the birds plentiful. Dr. Jarvis, one of the judges, did not arrive and C, B. Whitford was chosen to act in his place as judge of the Derby; Mr.B. Waters to judge the All-Aged Stake in case be does not arrive to-night. The running for to-day is as follows: Lillan beat Trinket Bang. Richmond beat Fannie, Medora beat Annie Morgan, Gladstone's Boy beat Index. Billy Gates beat Lady Bessie. Col. Cool a bye. Second Series—Gladstone's Boy beat Col. Cool. Medora beat Richmond,

A LARGE LITTER OF BEAGLES.—"Buckeye" is to be congratulated on his Katic's litter of eight whelps, but even that is not extraordinary. It has been my pleasant lot on two occasions to see my friend Elmore's Lucy (a fine beagle bitch) giving suck to ten whelps, all her own. She is a good mother, and has repeatedly reared each whelp of these large litters, and has repeatedly reared each whelp of these large litters, and has repeatedly reared each whelp of these large litters, and has repeatedly reared each whelp of these large litters, and they formed the same of the same of the same of the same of Lucy's ten-whelp litters when about two months old, and it was a sight not to be forgotten. The whelps were all in good care, and very evenly and prettily marked, and they formed a pretty picture either in their play or at rest. In my frequent "rounds" of my friend's large kennel, I was wont to pause at Lucy's pen often and make "long tarrying," and to forecast the future of each whelp. It seemed a pity to separate the happy, playful family. remarkable for number and fine breeding. Such large litters are exceptional, and still more so is the successful rearing and shipment to purchasers, with not a poor or sickly one in the lot.—O. W. R.

Dover, N. H., Dec. 15.—On the 18th day of March, my beagle bitch Belle whelped seven fine, strong and healthy pups (and they are all living and doing well), and on the 18th day of September, 1884, she whelped eight, four dogs and four bitches, and they are all living and are very good specimens of the beagle. She is only 11½ inches high and will be three years old next March.—H. Jackson.

Rockland, Me., Dec. 15.—On July 4, 1882, my beagle bitch Thorn (Victor—Lucy), now owned by Nr. A. C. Krueger, of Wrightsville, Pa., whelped a litter of eight strong and healthy puppies.—Razor.

St. Bernard Importation.—Mr. Alex. Taylor, Inches the second content of the second content of the second content of eight strong and healthy puppies.—Razor.

ST. BERNARD IMPORTATION,—Mr. Alex. Taylor, Jr., New York, has recently imported the St. Bernard bitch Empress, bred by T. McPherson, England. Whelped June 2, 1884. Her breeding is as follows: Sire—Reg, brother of champion Bayard, by Mr. King's Bosco, by Mr. Garnett's Bruno, Mr. MacKillop's Silverhorn, Juno by Wonder, Mr. Baylie's Juno, Dam—Flora, by Barry VII., Mr. Hall's Dido (K.P. R. 1787), by Mr. S. W. Smith's champion Barry (E.K.C.S.B. 6414), Mr. Hill's Juno, g. s. by Mr. Fisher's Bellair, his Venus, g. d. by Mr. F. Cooper's Barry, imported, and winner first, Berne, 1878, his Dido.

THE LATE CHARLES LINCOLN.—Resolutions of respect for the late Charles Lincoln, and of condolence with his family have been passed by the Illinois Kennel Club, the New Eng-land Kennel Club, and the National Field Trials Club.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal.

1. Color.

2. Breed:

8. Sex.

6. Name and residence of owner, buyer or seller.
7. Sire, with his sire and dam.
8. Owner of sire.
6. Dam, with her sire and dam.
10. Owner of dam.
ten. Communication on one side of Age, or 8. 6. 1
Date of birth, of breeding or 6. 1
of death
All names must be plainly written.
aper only, and signed with writer's no

#### NAMES CLAIMED.

See instructions at head of this column

NAMES CLAIMED.

Dr. Prim. By Mr. D. B. Wheeler, West Haven, Conn., for black, white and tan setter dog, whelped Sept. 27, 1884, by Pride of the West out of Dashing Primrese.

Dashing Pride. By Mr. O. Washburn, Norwich, Conn., for black, white and tan setter dog, whelped Sept. 27, 1884, by Pride of the West out of Dashing Primrese.

Dashing Count. By Mr. O. Washburn, Norwich, Conn., for black, white and Count. By Mr. O. Washburn, Norwich, Conn., for lemon belton setter dog, whelped Sept. 27, 1884, by Pride of the West out of Dashing Primrose.

Dashing Nick. By Mr. R. Henry, Centreville, Conn., for lemon and white setter dog, whelped Sept. 27, 1884, by Pride of the West out of Dashing Primrose.

Dashing Nick. By Mr. S. Thompson, New Haven, Conn., for lemon elton setter dog, whelped Sept. 27, 1884, by Pride of the West out of Dashing Primrose.

Dianca. By the Oakdale Kennels, Hudson, N. Y., for chestnut cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Cot. 1, 1884, by Click (A.K. R. 183) out of Fidget (A.K. R. 308).

Triz. By Mr. Wm. F. Tolley, Kingston, N. Y., for liver, with white breast, cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 1, 1884, by Click (A.K. R. 133) out of Fidget (A.K. R. 308).

Game. By Mr. Henry Van Hoesen, Hudson, N. Y., for liver, with white breast, cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 1, 1884, by Click (A.K. R. 133) out of Fidget (A.K. R. 308).

Game. By Mr. Henry Van Hoesen, Hudson, N. Y., for liver, with white breast, cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 1, 1884, by Click (A.K. R. 183) out of Fidget (A.K. R. 308).

Game. By Mr. Henry Van Hoesen, Hudson, N. Y., for liver, with white breast, cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 1, 1884, by Click (A.K. R. 184, by Click (A.K. R. 184) out of Fidget (A.K. R. 308).

Wardan. By the Sans Souci Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., for golden sable, white chest, dark sable tall, collie bitch, whelped May, 1844, by charmion Rex (A.K. R. 149) out of Lindsay's imported Jenni

black, tan and white collie dog, whelped April, 1884, by Drive out of Purt Gart.

Purt Gart.

By Mr. H., Jackson, Dover, N. H., for beagle dog, by Minstree of Nellie.

Trell out of Nellie.

Trellight. By the Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., for stone fawn, with black mask, ears, trace, dark nails, pug bitch, whelped Sept. 17, 1884, by champion Treasure out of imported Pudgie.

Trump. By the Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., for stone fawn, with black mask, ears, trace, dark nails, pug dog, whelped Sept. 17, 1884, by champion Treasure out of imported Pudgie.

Treasure II. By the Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., for apricot fawn, with black mask, ears, nails, pug dog, whelped Oct. 5, 1884, by champion Treasure out of imported Podgie.

Treasure II. By the Chequasset Kennels, Lancaster, Mass., for apricot fawn, with black mask, ears, nails, pug dog, whelped Oct. 5, 1884, by champion Treasure out of imported Toodles.

Countes Molly. By Mr. H. M. Wilson, Baltimore, Md., for English setter bitch, by Count Noble out of Spark.

Slick. By Mr. T. H. Wymnn, Sebec, Me., for black, with white breast, cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Dec. 30, 1883, by champion Silk out of Gracie.

White Ranger, Drake Ranger, Jessie Ranger and Queen Ranger.

By Mr. S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wiss, for pointers, two liver and white dogs and two liver, white and ticked bitches, whelped Oct. 23, 1884, by his Ranger Croxteth out of Fanny Faust.

ST. BERNARD KENNELS. By Mr. Henry Miller for his kennel of St. Bernards, at Clifton, Staten Island.

BRED

#### See instructions at head of this column

Bridget-President. Mr. E. W. Bennett's (Blandford, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch Bridget (Paddy-Mona) to Mr. E. S. Porter's President, Dec. 2.

terrier bitch Bridget (Paddy—Mona) to Mr. E. S. Porter's President, Dec. 2.

Victoria—President, Mr. E. S. Porter's (New Haven, Conn.) imported bull-terrier bitch Victoria (Randal—Floss) to his imported President (Randal—Minnie), Nov. 20.

Scarlet III.—President (Randal—Minnie), Nov. 10.

Scarlet III.—President (Randal—Minnie), Nov. 14.

Walkill Blanch—Hornell Silk. Mr. A. Gordon's (Middletown, N. V.) cocker spaniel bitch Walkill Blanch (A.K.R. 1201) to champion Hornell Silk, Nov. 15.

Maud S.—Chief. Mr. Max Wenzel's red Irish setter bitch Maud S. (Larry—Gussie II.) to his Chief (Berkley—Duck), Oct. 15.

Ruby—Chief. Mr. Max Wenzel's Ruby (Elcho—Rose) to his Chief (Berkley—Duck), Nov. 13.

Noveen II.—Chief. Mr. J. F. Dwight's (South Boston, Mass.) bitch Noreen II. (Elcho—Noreen) to Mr. Max Wenzel's Chief (Berkley—Duck).

Noreen H. (Bieno-Roreen) to air measurements of buck).

May-Bon Ton. Mr. J. E. Decker's (Newark, N. J.) pointer bitch May to Dr. A. McCollom's Bon Ton (A.K.R. 1435), Dec. 6.

Dot-Diamond. Mr. W. H. R. DuBois's (Westfield, N. J.) pug bitch Dot to Mr. A. Avent's Diamond, Dec. 10.

Belle-Dash. Mr. E. Schalk's setter bitch Belle to Mr. W. H. R. DuBois's Dash.

Pigeon-Bannerman. Mr. A. C. Krueger's white, black and tan beagle bitch Pigeon (Ringwoad II.—Fan II.) to his imported Sannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), Dec. 5.

Floss-Bannerman. Mr. A. C. Krueger's white, black and tan

ticked beagle bltch Floss (Ringwood - champlon Belle) to his imported Bannerman (champion Marchboy - Dewdrop), Dec. 7.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

Madam Liewellin. Mr. H. E. Hamilton's (New York) bitch Madam Liewellin. Nov. 14, seven (six dogs), by W. Coster's Buckellew; four black, white and tan, three orange and white.

Ruby. Mr. H. E. Hamilton's setter bitch Ruby, Nov. 25, eight, by Druid; two dogs and one bitch living.

Vic. Mr. A. Gordon's (Middletown, N. Y.) spaniel hitch Vic (Bragg - Princess). Nov. 7, seven (four dogs), by Black Pete.

Lady Fay. Mr. Wm. G. Brumman's (New York) English setter bitch Lady Fay (Prince Jim-Duck), Nov. 22, eight (Four dogs), by Mr. McCullough's Brane.

Gem. Mr. Geo. L. V. Tyler's (West Newton, Mass.) liver and white tcked cocker spaniel bitch Gem (champion Snip-Feather), Nov. 21, six (one dog.) by Mr. J. P. Willey's champion Oho II.; all black.

Calysso. Mr. H. E. Burkmar's (Rockland, Mc) fawn greyhound hitch Calysso, Nov. 10, seven (six dogs). by Seth O. Rogers's imported Blond.

Gipsy. Mr. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) black and tan beagle

J. G. Jaconus, Jersey Cay, N. B. Topping, S. B. Topping, whelped Oct. 15, 1884. By the Knickerbecker Level whelps, whelped Oct. 15, 1884. By the Knickerbecker July, Jersey City, N. J., liver and white blich to Mr. W. Hepsey City, N. J.; all liver bitch to Mr. C. J. Pesball, Bound J. J., and a liver and white dog to Mr. L. Livesey, same

PRESENTATIONS.

Dashing Asteroid and Dashing Nick. Whelped Sept. 27. 1884 (Pride of the West-Dashing Priurose), by Mr. E. R. Nichols, New Haven, Jonn., to Mr. A. Hills, West Haven, Coun., and Mr. S. Thompson, tew Haven, Coun.

DEATHS.

Walkill Obo. Black cocker spaniel (A.K.R. 1203), owned by Mr. A. lordoo, Middletown, N. Y.

#### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

S. Bayonne, N. J.—A young pointer's hair is falling off. He is youe month old. I think it is the mange, but am not sure. I am him shiphur. I sthat good? Ans. Sulphur is good but will not e mange. You do not give sufficient facts. You may wash your carefully once a week with carbolic soap, and feed hut once dally indian meal holled with a few scraps of neat.

carefully once a week with carbolic soap, and feed hut once dally ladian meal holled with a few scraps of n.eat.

G. Jr., Elmira. N. Y.—My setter dog, a year old, is very thin and nos appetite, walks rather stiffened and hunched up. His head inose are hot, his passages are hard, limy, hair mixed with them.

S. Your dog's liver is out of order. Give him a dose of castor oil, e tahlespondiul, and follow this up with five grain doses of calomely a day for three or four days. Your druggist will make you five him powders, and ast its tasteless it may be sprinkled in with the d. Do not feed too highly while under treatment.

I. H. W., Denver, Col.—My dog constantly scratches himself, hough I see no eruption on him. He has heen given sulphur until cords of one side of his neck became contracted and caused great in, so I stopped giving it. The dog is a pet and has been confined the house most of the time and has very little exercise. Excepting above symptoms he seems to be well. Ans. Your description is a meagre. Has your dog fleas? A good medicine to improve the reral condition is either Fowler's or Donovan's solution of arsenic en in ten drop doses once a day in the food.

W. P.—My deerhound dog, two years and a half old, has an nost constant showing during the preceding five or six weeks. He improved constantly since then, has gained five pounds, and is we in excellent general health. Can you account for the discharge I suggest a remedy? Ans. The discharge is likely to pass off as his ditton improves, but you might give hun ten drops tincture chlorof from in his food twice a day. Continue for three weeks and then ort condition.

will find worms. If you do find them by watching passages, try the areca nut or oil of wormseed. Of the latter, ten drops daily while fasting, and after purging. Give on lump of sugar.

Worms in Dogs.—One dose a cure. "Scalford, near Melton Mowbray, Jan. 7, 1872. Keeping as I do so many valuable mastiffs—probably as many as any breeder in England—I have used Nadire's Powders, and consider them an effectual, speedy, and safe remedy for dogs. W. B. Wyrn," Naddire's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1. Manufacturers: Wright & Holdsworth, 3 Spur street, Londou, England.—Adv.

## Bifle and Trap Shooting.

#### REVOLVER TARGET SHOOTING.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

w H kolling
A B Rice
B Rice
W W Chapman
W W Chapman
C W Tackaherry
Jas Thompson
E K Scott

win the put in order immediately.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB,—At it regalar meeting the follow officers were elected for 18:5: Daniel Patterson, Pres.; J. H. Brov Vice-Pres.; N. D. Ward, See,; C. G. Zettler, Treas.; B. Zettler, She ing Master; Executive Committee—M. Dorrel, D. Miller, G. Zimm Dan. At the Zettler tille gallery the Reiolander Schuetzen Comparate and the following see when made the presch, held their regular shoot, and the following see were made to the preschipt of the

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-uested to write on one side of the paper only.

| NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 9.—Editor I orest and Stream; This match between the New Bedford and Fall River Gun clubs. Fit match between the New Bedford and Fall River Gun clubs. Fit match between the New Bedford and Fall River Gun clubs. Fit match won by Fall Rivers, by a score of 91 to ... Second by the New Bedfords, score 124 vs. 120, the third also by the New Bedfords, score 110 vs. 109, making the total number broken by each club this 250 in a psible 510. Each club think they can make a better record than the and doubtless there will be some interesting matches between the in the future. Condition v. 15 glass halls and 15 clay-pigeons per matches the condition v. 15 glass halls and 15 clay-pigeons per matches the future. Condition v. 15 glass halls and 15 clay-pigeons per matches the future. Show the future of the future of the future of the future. Show the future of the future of the future of the future of the future. Show the future of the future

he scores follow;	
	New Bedfords.
	Balls.
mith	.101011011110101—10
otts	.100000011000111— 6
Barnes	.111100010011110 — 9
Butts	.11111111011011111—13
locum	101111111111110—18
Bryant	110110000101001 7
	Fall Rivers.
	Balls.
iangam	.010011001010011 7
Vood	.110101101011111010
hase	.10110111110011010
Tegus	.110111010010010 8





MENU CARD, N.;Y. C. C. DINNER, DEC. 13, 1884.

CI.EVELAND.—The championship badge of Cuyahoga county is now in the hands of C. A. Calhoun, of the Cleveland Club. The hadge is shot for every four months and is open to any memher of a county gun club in good standing. The conditions of snooting are 50 glass balls thrown from one Bogardus rotary trap, at 18yds. rise, \$5 entrance. Owing to field shooting being on, but seven entries contested at the last match, Messrs. Calhoun, Powers and Millard of the Clevelands, and Roof and Closse of the Kirtlands, and Behlen and Pbare of the East Ends. The total stood: C. A. Calhoun 47, W. H. Willard 44, Daniel C. Powers 42, C. M. Roof 41, T. A. Closse 49, H. Pbare 40, H. Behlen 40, Since the badge has existed, March 2, 1882, its winners have been as follows: D. C. Powers, Cleveland Club; J. J. White, C. A. Calhoun (3), K. E. Sheldon (2), of the Cleveland Club.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

MALDEN GUN CLUB.—The club beld its weekly shoot at We lling

ALDEN GUN CLUB.—The club beld its weekly shoot at We lling on the 18th. The events were as follows:
Five clay-pigeons—Eager first.
Five birds, five traps—Sampson first, Dickey second.
Three pair clay-pigeons—Eager first. Adams second.
Three shigles, three pair doubles—Eager first, Dickey second.
Five clay-pigeons, 25yds.—Eager first, Adams second.
Seven singles, five traps—Dickey first. Sampson second.
Three pair—Adams first, Snow second.
Three pair—Adams first, Snow second.
Three pair—Lay-pigeons—Nichols first, Dickey second, Sampson descrept first, first

d. Seven birds, five traps—Dickey first, Sampson second, Adams Eager divided third. , Seven pigeons, five traps—Nichols first, Dickey second, Snow

Seven pigeons, five traps—Nichols first, Dickey second, Snow d.

Trive hlackhirds—Eager first, De Rochemont and Law divided and, Dickey and Short divided third.

Seven clay-pigeons—Dickey and Eager divided first, De Rochet and Law divided second, Adams third.

Six clay-pigeons—Dickey and Sampson divided first, Nichols and, De Rochemont third.

Five clay pigeons, five traps—Dickey first, Draper and Law didsecond, De Rochemont and Draper divided third.

Three pair clay pigeons—Dickey and De Rochemont divided Sampson second, Adams tbird.

Seven clay pigeons, five traps—Adams first. Dickey second, old third.

Five birds, straight ann—Biskey fact. De Rochemont.

birds, straight arm—Dickey first, De Rochemont second,

17. Five birds, straigot arm—blee, first, Sampson second. dams third.
18. Five clay pigeons—De Rochemont first, Sampson second.
19. Five clay pigeons—Law first, Adams second, Sampson third. The club gold badge was won hy Buffum from Pratt. He was then sallenged hy Nichols, whom be defeated also.
The challenge match for the State clay-pigeon badge, between J. uffum, of Melrose, and O. R. Dickey, of Boston, five clay-pigeons, as won by Dickey, wbo broke 43 birds, Buffum breaking 41.

## Canoeing.

CANCEISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canocable waters, and other communications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forese and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoelsts and all interested in canoeling are requested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawlings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

#### NEW YORK C. C. ANNUAL DINNER, DEC. 13.

NEW YORK C. C. ANNUAL DINNER, DEC. 13.

The dwellers on East Seventeenth street are accustomed to see sweet young ladies of advanced ideas and high ambitions in the cullinary line trip in and out of No. 222, where Miss Parloa presides over a glittering array of pots and pans; but their curiosity was excited on Saturday last as, at intervals throughout the afternoon, a number of staid and respectable-looking gentlemen strolled up the street, singly or in groups of two or three, looked carefully for the number, and disappeared inside of the door whose whose plate bore the inscription "School of Cookery." If they could bave looked inside, their curiosity would have given place to much amusement at the novel scene. The second floor was arranged as in many New York houses—a front parlor, back parlor, and a square hall between. Each of the parlors was fitted up with a large cooking stove, with a tank at the back for bot water, and a capacious iron sink with water faucets, the wall above heing covered with ornamental tiling. In the front room were two large tahles, with chairs, and in the rear room were several dressers and cases for dishes, two small tables, a refrigerator, and an endless variety of pots and pans; while outside of each of the windows was a wide shelf.

Seated at one table were three gentlemen of dignified aspect busilgengaged over a large dish of sweet potatoes, cutting them into "squares the size of dice." At the same table was an elderly gentleman, whose kindly and benevolent countenance was helied by a pair of gory hands, fresh from deeds of hlood. Opposite to him, armed with a ferocolous hutcher kniffe, was a well known literary man, who with the help of a young artist, completed the trio deputed to prepare a dozen grouse for the table. Near by two lawyers quarreled over a bowl of striped bass they were trying to convert into flets while the united efforts of a hroker, a doctor and an addror to lard a haunch of venison at the same time only resulted in each partially remarking the other two on th

the custom for canoeists to call each other by the names of their hoats rather than hy their proper appellatives.

The occasion was the fourteenth annual dinner of the New York Canoe Club, who had departed for once from the stereotyped restautant dinners, and, with the aid of Miss Parloa, were doing in the city as they would in camp. The general order designated club uniform, and the green Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers for once outnumbered the customary dinner dress. In addition each was provided with a huge white apron, which he draped in such a manner as pleased him best. One tall individual enveloped himself in its folds after the manner of the ancient Roman, and might have passed for Barrett as Brutus, while another tied his about his neck, the ends in front making a graceful bow, and with the helt of his jacket confining the lower end looked like a prim young miss in a pinafore. Another draped his like a Spanish mantilla, and a fourtb girded himself with a towel neatly fastened at the back with an icepick in lieu of a nin

after the manner of the ancient Roman, and might have passed for farmet making a graceful bow, and with the helt of his peck, the ends in front making a graceful bow, and with the helt of his peck the ends in front making a graceful bow, and with the helt of his peck to control the peck of the

The dinner, as far as those directly concerned, was a decided success. The canoeists learned mucb about civilized cookery or which they were previously ignorant, and Miss Parloa also learned something new of the methods of camp cookery, though it is doubtful if she was as much edified as surprised. Whether the wives of those Benedicts who were present will profit as much as their husbandsremains to be seen. Of course, they are all used to long lectures in masculine style, on "my grandmother's crullers," "my mother's squash pies," etc., and now a new standard of culinary excellence will he set up for them in the form of "Miss Parloa's soup, fish, or roast," as the case may be. Let us hope that they attain it.

masculine style, on "my grandmother's crullers," "my mother's squash pies," etc., and now a new standard of cullnary excellence will he set up for them in the form of "Miss Parloa's soup, fish, or roast," as the case may be. Let us hope that they attain it.

The Father of American Canoeing, being a resident of Garden City, and consequently under the paternal care of the estate, is not allowed to he out by night, and thus was unable to be present at the late dinner of his club. In spite of his absence, however, he ventures on the following criticism of the affair, which we copy from the columns of the New York Times. It is very evident that he is not up to the refinements of modern camp cookery, but is familiar outlined to the new York Times. It is very evident that he is not up to the refinements of modern camp cookery, but is familiar outlined to the following reliable to the refinement of the New York Canoe Club last Saturday night was a new departure in club dinners. Instead of sitting down in evening dress, at a table furnished by some eminent cateror, the club cooked its own dinner and wore 'camp dress'—as hive flame shirts and trousers are delicately called—while cooking and eating. Miss Farloa kindly undertook to supervise the cooking and to depart the work of cooking for a company of cruising canoe-ists is done by one man, in consideration of exemption from the duties of going for milk, gathering firewood, and washing dishes. Obviously this symstem was not adopted on Saturday, since it was amounced that all the assembled members of the club were to cook. In such case it would have been the beight of absorbing for bruty only spoil the broth but everything else, and hiss Parloa could by no possibility have consented to such culinary anarchy. It follows that each canoeist must have cooked bis private dinner—and it is be hoped he enjoyed it.

"There is no difficulty in imagining what the average dinner was, and there could bave been little difficulty in cooking it. Most of the canoeists must have been permi

and the canoes are afloat all winter.

SPORT FOR CANOEISTS IN WINTER.—As canoeing has sto for several months throughout Canada and the Northern States canoeists must devote their time to some other form of outdoors we suggest an iceboat of simple construction. As the rig is alrat hand, and a canoeist will be content with a small craft, the pense will be but trifling. The ice-hoat men of the Hudson are excited over the invention (?) of a new sail, the same, in fact, was described in Forest ann Stram of Aug. 7, 1824, and it won as well suited for small craft as for larger ones. The crew of Helena hull a good and simple iceboat last winter, perbaps be tell canoeists how he didlt.

## Wachting.

#### ORIVA AND PENGUIN.

#### CUTTERS ON THE PACIFIC.

CUTTERS ON THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, after watching the fray from afar, is hand in the fight and try the cutter. The dose is a mi a little 2-tonner to be imported from England, and in California, and albough the cutters will be praised by Western yachtsmen, according to the success of the ai will hardly be a fair one. A 2-tonner is too small to raching cutter, and will probably he a boat of 3½ it but a poor sample of a large cutter. The 5-tonner we Clear Lake, 60 mile from San Francisco, and if success throught down by rail. Nothing is said of her design but as much will depend on her success, we hope the will secure a design from some competent designer will secure a design from some competent designer will secure a design from some competent designer.

rrespondent, Mr. David Hall Rice, of the yawl Whitecap, the writings in favor of the rig lave previously appeared in ms, has made a number of experiments he order to improve ug of the after sail.

Tall of a mizzen rigged in the English fashion, Mr. Hall it, as he was unable to make it sit on a wind. The yard of I sagged off on one tack, and the strain of the loose-footed of the boom to huckle and spring rawy, spilling the wind, these objections, the mast was first stayed very strongly, cooted mainsail abandoned, and in its place the hoom was slideways, or jackstays well riveted to it, in which small glides, sewn to the foot of the sail, could run easily. I being distributed along the entire length of the hoom, the being distributed along the entire length of the hoom, the he trimmed in as flat as is destrable, without springing off, it is also been replaced by a gaff, with which the sail sell on either tack, and much flatter than hefore. With this ill claims that the yawl can lie almost as close as a court or the large say the provider of the large say the provider of the large say the large

to pine, and the stanchions will he of locust with mahogs, yacht is for Mr. C. W. Jones, who has lately sold his relei to Mr. G. H. Williams. She will be a wider boak, heam to 35ft loadline and 44ft on deck, and will carry of iron outside. All her frames will be double moulded, and 2½ at head, sided 3½ in.

Ing will also he 1½ in. thick, and the deck and hulwarks mer boat. At the same yard, Adrienne, Com. Pfaft's hit there in 1883, has had her iron keel removed and rete of lead, twenty tons in place of cight and one half, no douht, improve her already excellent record.

est is also luving five tons, half her ballast, ou her keel, mg formerly been inside, and the little sloop Meerschaum g a two-ton keel added, her hallast formerly consisting of inside. The steam yacht Herald is now receiving her but will not leave until apring. The companion boat, ready for her engines, but they have not yet arrived d,

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

whole drift of opinion in the yachting world is in the n so long pointed out by FOREST AND STREAM, is shown of news that are heard daily now that active racing has uniding and repairs are in order. From Boston we hear claiming 8½ tons of iron for 20 tons of lead on keel; sides shifting her foremast forward, adding a 5 ton iron her inside ballast changed to outside; the sloop Jessie ms of iron to keel, the sloop Meerschaum adding 2 tons ice of 2½ tons inside, and two new cutters with 9½ and el.

#### CRUISING ON LAKE ONTARIO.

[Concluded from Page 375].

Length on waterline	28,53ft,
Breadth	4.70ft.
Draft of water	5.50ft.
Mean draft	4.00ft.
Area of loadwater plane	97sq ft.
C. B. aft center of length	08ft.
C. B. below waterline	
C. B. below watering	2.31ft.
C. L. R. below L. W. L	
Displacement	····· 7 tons.
Area of immersed surface	260sq. It.
B. M	.,612ft.
G. M	2 05ft.
Angle at which deck enters water	45° 3′
Statical stability at that angle	11.1ft, tons.
Angle of maximum stability	1020
Stability at that angle	99 75ft tone
A male of manishing stability	19/19
Angle of vanishing stability	0.000 Pt
Area of three lower sails	13089. 11.
C. E. ahove L. W. L	, 14.3811.
Sail per foot of wetted surface	, 2.9

#### INTERNATIONAL RACES.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

# +THE MILD POWER CURES.

## ABBEY & IMBRIE,

# Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle

## Removed to

# 18 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

Fourth Door from Astor House.

## SILK WORM GUT.

lls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of elencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon at to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

For price list address

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

DOG TRAINING;

S. T. HAMMOND, KENNEL EDITOR OF FOREST AND STREAM.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE PRICE \$1.00.

CING.

MES.

and Games

and other

loth. \$12.50:

ster, 2 vols.

# **Explanatory and Suggestive.**

## FOR THE CASUAL READER.

Arma virumque cano-"Arms and the man I sing." And, indeed, it would take the genius of a Virgil and the roll of Latin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage, bestrides the burro, and doubles up like a jacknife in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He goes for game—if the fates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish—if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to his worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish—fun always, fresh air, ozone, quicker pulse beat, brighter eye, more elastic step, all the multitudinous rewards, after all, outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is it not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways.

You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that is better than if it were put into verse between book covers

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—him with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields themselves and the woods and the lakes and the streams never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis. The FOREST AND STREAM is in the best sense

## Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the FOREST AND STREAM is different from the diversion afforded by other papers. Why? Because (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way.

Look through the pages and you will see that the departments include a pretty large field. It is a wide scope of subjects. But if you look carefully you will see that the paper, from front cover to back cover is homogeneous. What is in it belongs in it. There is not the mistake of trying to foist upon the reader, who is interested in angling and shooting, a lot of stuff about horse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent of the woods. There are plenty of other papers devoted to the other subjects. If you are interested in them, you need hardly spend time to read the rest of this explanatory advertisement. The FOREST AND STREAM'S field is broad, but it is not broad enough to take in all creation. The editors are perfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now

## A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the Forest and Stream, and fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers that have gone before it.

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a continent or only across the pasture lot into the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign lands, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of FOREST AND STREAM are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particu arly such as may coine under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the FOREST AND STREAM we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-museum sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse, fine-spun and terribly dry lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting excursions and fishing trips—with luck, good, bad and indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the beginning.

The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the FOREST AND STREAM in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance of anything else published in this country.

The Yachting columns are in charge of an expert, whose highest ambition will be to keep these departments in the place already won for them in the recognized lead of journalism. Though the Canoeing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the FOREST AND STREAM fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which is so full of practical suggestions and recountings of cruising experiences, that a canoeist might almost as well try to get along without a paddle as without the paper

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest AND Stream will be newsy, bright, wholesome - a journal of out-door recreation

Terms:-\$4 per year, \$2 six mos., 10cts. per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders payable.

Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y.

THREAD-WOUND, LONG-RANGE

## CARTRIDGE CASES

muzzle and breech-loading, cylindrical and te-bore shotguns. Made to open just short of 70 and 90 yards, giving close pattern and great tration; 10 and 12-gauge. Send for circular.

Twenty sent, postpaid, for \$1. H. H. SCHLEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's Library.

#### List of Sportsman's Books

rder.

We will forward any of these I	Books	by mail, postpaid, on receipt of p
No books sent unless		
ANGLING.		HUNTING-SHOOT
nerican Angler's Book, Norrisgler's Note Book	5 50 2 40	Across Country Wanderer American Sportsman, The. Lewis.
gler's Note Book gler's Note Book gling, a Book on, Francis gling Literature in England ck Bass Fishing, Henshall tish Angling Flies n Hatching and Fish Catching h and Fishing, Manly hing, Bottom or Float hing in American Waters, Scott hing Tourist, Hallock hing frourist, Hallock hing with the Fly, Orvis Fishing in Maine Lakes and Worm Fishing, nak Forester's Fish and Fishing, nak Forester's Fish and Fishing, nak Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line sshe and Fysshyne sshe and Salt Water Aquarium ddish and its Culture, Mulertt, dern Practical Angler, Pennell citical Trout Culture totical Fisherman, me's I Go a Fishing, entife Angler	50 50	
gling, a Book on, Francisgling Literature in England	7 50 1 25 3 00	Crack Shot. Field, Cover and Trap Shooting Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketche
ck Bass Fishing, Henshalltish Angling Flies	3 00 2 00	Frank Forester's Manual for Young Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketc How I Became a Crack Shot, Farr How I Became a Sportsman.
h and Fishing, Manly	1 50 5 25 50	How I Became a Crack Shot, Farr How I Became a Sportsman
hing in American Waters, Scott	3 50	How I Seeame a Sportsman. Hunting, Shooting and Fishing. Hunting and Hunters of all Nation Hurlingham Gun Cluh Rules. Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener. Rifle Practice, Wingate. Rod and Gun in California. Shooting.
hing with the Fly, Orvis	2 00 2 50 1 25	Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener Rifle Practice, Wingste
and Worm Fishing	2 50	Rod and Gun in California Shooting
ank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line sshe and Fysshyne	25 1 00	Shooting Dougall Shooting, Dougall Shooting on the Wing Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth Embossed leather Sporting Adventures in the Far W Still Hunter Van Dyke
Ish and Sait Water Aquanum	1 00 2 00	Embossed leather
tetical Trout Culture	2 00 1 00 4 20	Still Hunter, Van Dyke
me's I Go a-Fishing. entific Angler perior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout,	2 50 1 50	Stephens' Lynx Hunting Stephens' Fox Hunting Stephens' Young Moose Hunters The Gun and Its Development, Gre
IC	200	The Gun and Its Development, Gre
olling e Game Fish of the Northern States and	2 00	Advandagles Man of Staddard
ritish Provinces out Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe ltou, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	1 50 3 75	Adurondacks, Map of, Stoddard Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake Farrar's Guide to Richardson an
BIRDS.		Lake. Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehea Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley I Guide Book and Map of the Dead R Guide to Adirondack Region, Stode Map of Androscoggin Region.
	50	Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley I Guide Book and Map of the Dead R
nerican Bird Fancler	1 50	Guide to Adirondack Region, Stode Map of Androscoggin Region Map of Northern Maine, Steele Map of the Thousand Islands
d Notesds Nestingds of Factors North America	1 25	Map of the Thousand Islands  Tourists' Map of Maine
ds of Eastern Pennsylvaniads of the Northwest	4 00 4 50	SPORTS AND GA
ds and Their Hauntsge and Singing Birds, Adams	3 00 50	
hstem's Chamher and Cage Birds. d Notes. ds Nesting. ds of Eastern North America. ds of Eastern Pennsylvania. ds of Eastern Pennsylvania. ds of the Northwest. ds and Their Haunts. ge and Singing Birds, Adams. ues' Field Ornithology. ues' Key to North American Birds. me Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast, toosevelt.	3 00- 2 50	American Boy's Own Book, Sports Athletic Sports for Boys, hds. 75c.; Boy's Treasury of Sports and Past Cassell's Book of Sports and Pasti
me Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast,	2 00	Croquet
ine water plans of the Atlantic Coss, toosevelt. iden's Book of Birds, pa. not's Land and Game Birds tive Song Birds, Maynard. tural History of Birds. tural History of Birds. tes on Cage Birds, Green. mue's Birds of New England.	25 3 00	Easy Whist. Every Boy's Book of Sports and A Hands at Whist.
tive Song Birdsturalists' Guide, Maynard.	75 2 00	Instruction in the Indian Club Exe Laws and Principles of Whist, Cav Quoits and Bowls
tural History of Birdstes on Cage Birds, Green	3 00 1 80	Skating Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rura
muel's Birds of New England	4 00	Whist for Beginners
ore Birds. ter Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and tidgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; and colored edition, 2 vols., each. Ison's American Ornithology, 3 vols.	30 00	KENNEL.
ison's American Ornithology, 3 vols ood's Natural History of Birds	18 00 6 00	American Kennel, Burges Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel
BOATING AND YACHTING;		American Konnel, Burges. Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel. Dog, Diseases of, Hill Dog Breaking, by Hohison. Dog Breaking, Hohison. Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hute Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hamm
ound the World in the Yacht Sunbeam	8 00 2 50	Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hute Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hamm
at Racing, Brickwood. ating Trips on New England Rivers	1 25 1 25	Dogs. Dogs of Great Britain, America Countries.
		Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 1
noe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop'suises in Small Yachts azar's Practical Boat Sailing del Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor	2 50 1 00 2 00	Countries. Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 1 Dogs, Points for Judging. Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: cloth Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. Dogs and the Public English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I. English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to Our Friend the Dog
del yachts and boats, Grosvenor. ddle and Portage. actical Boat Sailing, Davies. actical Boat Building, Kemp. e Sailing Boat cation Cruising, Rothrick chts and Boat Sailing, Kemp. cht Designing, Kemp.	1 50	Dogs and the Public English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I.
actical Boat Building, Kempe Sailing Boat	1 00 50	English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to Our Friend the Dog.
cation Cruising, Rothrick	10 00	Our Friend the Dog. Practical Kennel Guide, Stables. Setter Dog, the Laverack. Stonebarge Dog of British Island
	23 00	Stonehenge, Dog of British Island The Dog, by Idstone Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, c
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.	1 25	morocco
ventures in the Wilderness nateur Trapper—paper, 50c.; hds ree in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in	75	
ree in Norway, or Rille, Rod and Gun in Norway.  mps in the Rockies, Grohman.  mp Life in the Wilderness.  mping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall.  mping Out.  mplete American Trapper, Gibson  nts on Camping.  wto Camp Out, Gould  wto Hunt and Trap, Batty's  inter and Trapper, Thrasher  skilings in the Rockies.  e Adirondacks, Headley.	1 75	A Naturalist's Rambles Ahout Hot Adventures of a Young Naturalist Amateur Photographer Animal Plagues, Fleming
mping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall	1 50 75	Amateur Photographer Animal Plagues, Fleming
mplete American Trapper, Gibsonnts on Camping.	1 00 1 25	Antelope and Deer of America Archer, Modern
ow to Camp Out, Gould ow to Hunt and Trap, Batty's	1 50	Archer, Modern. Archery, Witchery of, Maurice The Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, qu Government Report. Common Objects of the Seashore, Eastward Ho! Historical and Biographical Atlas sey Coast.
inter and Trapper, Thrasher	1 00	Common Objects of the Seashore.
	2 00	Historical and Biographical Atlas sey Coast
HORSE. nerican Roadsters and Trotting Horses	5 00	How to Make Photographs Humorous Sketches, Seymour. Insects Injurious to Vegetation
ts and Bearing Reinsucher's Method of Horsemanship	1 00	keeping One CowLife and Writings of Frank Forre
uce's Stud Book, 8 vois	2 50	per vol
vyer's Horse Book	1 25 1 25	Manton's Taxidermy Without a Te Natural History Quadruped
ow to Ride and School a Horse	1 00	Packard's Half-Hours With Insect
orses, Famous American Race	75 1 50	Photography for Amateurs
nning's Horse Training.	1 25	Life and writings of Trais force per vol. Maynard's Manual of Taxidermy Manton's Taxidermy Without a Ti Natural History Quadruped North American Insects. Packard's Half-Hours With Insect Pistol, The. Photography for Amateurs. Practical Torestry, by Fuller. Practical Taxidermy and Home Batty.
ayhew's Horse Doctorayhew's Horse Management	8 00 8 00	Practical Orange Culture Practical Poultry Keeping
cClure's Stable Guiderey's Horse Tamer	1 00	Batty Practical Orange Culture Practical Poultry Keeping. Randal's Practical Shepherd. Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock. Studies in Animal Life, Lewis. The Cleary of Leigestarshire.
ding and Drivingding Recollections, Whyte Melville's	3 00	The Cream of Leicestershire
onehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia onehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo	3 75 3 50	The Northwest Coast of America. The Heart of Europe
nerican Roadsters and Trotting Horses.  ts and Bearing Reins.  ucher's Method of Horsemanship  uce's Stud Book, 3 vols.  dd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.  dd's Modern Horse Doctor. 12mo.  vyer's Horse Book.  orseback Riding, Durant.  w to Ride and School a Horse  orses, Famous American Race.  orses, Famous American Trotting.  orses, Famous American Race.  orses, Famous American Ra	2 00	Studies in Animal Life, Lewis. The Cream of Leicestershire. The Forester, hy Brown. The Northwest Coast of America. The Heart of Europe. The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols. The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols. The Book of the Mahit. The Taxidermists' Manual, Brow. Wild Elowers of Switzerland.
onenengé on the Horse, American eunon, 12mo 12mo	12 50	The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown
te Horse Owner's Safeguardeterinary Dictionary, Going	2 00	Wild Flowers of Switzerland Woodcraft, "Nessmuk" Woods and Lakes of Maine
allace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols.	. 20 00 2 50	Yellowstone Park, Ludiow, quarto

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTES, \$2.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 25, 1884.

Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re garded. No name will be published except with writer's consent.

The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted. Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$10. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. Newsdealers in the United Kingdom may order through Davies & Co., No. 1 Flinch Lane, Cornhill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Address all communications. Address all communications

Forest and Stream Publishing Co. New York City.

#### CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Christmas.
Deer on Long Island.
Almost Close Enough.
Forests and Forestry.
Forests and Forestry.
How they Killed a Deer.
A Christmas Day in Ceylon.
Camp Flotsam.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Herns of the Female Caribou.
The Hydra. NATURAL HISPORY.
Hems of the Female Caribou.
The Hydra.
The Hydra.
Ame Bao any Guy.
The Mysterious 'Coon.
Some Remerkable Shots.
Hunting and Shooting.
Black Duck Shooting.
The Maine Game Laws.
Maine Game Commissioners'
Report.
Indiana Three Years' Law.
Philadelphia Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Echoes From the Tournament.
FISHOULTURE.
Salmon and Trout of Maine.
THE KENNEL. Salmon and THE KENNEL. A. K. R.—Special Notice

THE KENNEL.

National Field Trials.

Taunton Bench Show.
Southern Sportsmens'
Trials. Trials.
The Lincoln Fund.
RIPLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Breechloader Tests.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
The Spangle Arm.
CANORING. The Spangle Arm.
CANCEING.
The Spring Meet of 1885.
Cance Measurement Rule.
The Log Book.
Crulse of the Nonsuch and
Mystic. YACHTING.
Cruiser.
Cruiser.
The America's Cup.
Towing the Dinghy.
Oriva and Penguin.
Fatten Up the Victims.
A New Steel Steam Yacht.
How the Wind Blow 1884.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

#### CHRISTMAS.

A NOTHER year has passed. Christmas with all its holy memories, its deeds of love, its open handed charities, and its hearty merry-makings has come, and the great heart of the Christian world is warm with the impress of its blessed season. By it men and women are everywhere made better, and more like that model toward whose ideal excellence we should all strive.

We know that the day is not that of the birth of Him whose name it bears; we know that in truth it is the old Roman holiday of the Saturnalia, and the Anglo-Saxon Yule-tide festival, and that it is chosen by Christian people only as a fixed date and season at which all may unite in rejoicing over the birth of the Savior of Mankind. But what do we care for its origin? Whether it be a survival of the pagan rites of luxurious Rome, or a re-enacting of the merrymakings of Oak-worshipping Druids, or typify the natal day of the Christ-child who was to die that men might live—whether it represent any or all of these—the day is one of

Merriment and rejoicing are a part of Christmas time, but beyond and beneath all this there is something far deeper. Throughout the civilized world on this day man's love for his fellow man is the prevailing sentiment; a good will toward all his kind, which is never so sincere, never so universal and never so touchingly and eloquently expressed as on Christmas Day. This widespread kindliness makes itself evident in deed 125 self-abnegation, which cost the doer real effort. The thronged streets, the busy shops, the earnest work in the home circle, hastily put aside at the entrance of some member of the family, all bear witness to the exertion made to give happiness on this day. It is the season at which all men become more like Christ, for it is the day of the sacrifice of self. Its merriment is for the young and the thoughtless. They rejoice at Christmas-tide, and we love to witness their innocent mirth. But those who look beneath the surface, realize that the Christmas season exercises an unconscious influence for good, so blessed and so widespread that we may not measure it in words. In its very unconsciousness lies its chief loveliness. The great

army of workers are unaware of their own self-denial.

home and each member of his little brood: the toil-worn mother, calculating with exactest care, in order that the scanty sum saved up for Christmas may be so expended as to bring the greatest amount of pleasure to her babes; the neat-handed daughter, whose will is great, but whose means are slender, and who by her own ingenuity and skill, fashions into tasteful ornaments for father and the boys a few inexpensive trifles of silk and thread; the country boy, who does chores for the neighbor, that he may earn money for a pres-ent for mother and the girls; all these are missionaries, whose works speak to him whose ears are opened with an earnestness and a pathos which language could never equal.

And can any one believe that all this is wasted; that such

deeds of sacrifice are without their influence? thought and care and work, and the love from which it springs are without their effect on the human race? It is is not so. The planning and the toil, and the sacrifices made each year in anticipation of this festival have surely an elevating and ennobling effect on those who make them and for whom they are made. Their power for good is great.

Writers may talk as they please of the Christ myth, may

strive to break down the religious faith of to-day, but this birthday festival, with all its tender associations and benefi-cent influences, will outlast men's changing creeds and theories, and will do more to elevate and purify mankind than doctors' dogmas or preachers' fulminations.

There is another thought which in every home comes up at Christmas time with special force. At this season of merry-making it is not often mentioned, but it is always

It is in the early morning, long before the household is astir, and even before the children have found their stockings, that the mother, half awake, her thoughts turned back to other days, listens once more for the "Merry Christmas" from lips that will never speak again, or waits for the patter on the floor of the rosy bare feet, which were long since laid away for their eternal rest beneath the little mound, whose outlines are now hidden by wreaths of the winter's snow; and the sense that voice and touch so dear to her loving heart have passed away from earth dims the sight and renews the bitterness of past sorrow. Thoughts such as these throng upon us now as at no other anniversary. Father and mother, son and daughter, sister and brother, in every house in the land, have each some remembrance, sad—but ah, how sweet—which is to them the dearest and the most sacred of those of the Christmas time. With the recollection of former Christmas days comes rushing back the old feeling of bereavement, the inexpressible yearning for the meeting again our beloved dead; and memories of the dear ones gone before, warm and breathing as if they were with us still, come to us to-day, filling our souls with longing and with love.

The sacred influences of Christmas do not pass away with In each life is aroused some worthier sentiment which the dull round of every-day care does not at once harden. The effort made by each loving heart, like the fragrance of some hidden flower, has an influence which extends far beyond its immediate neighborhood. How farreaching this is no one may know, for we cannot trace the ultimate effect of our lightest action. The word or deed of the humblest of us all may perhaps sink deep into the heart of a wise man and teach him some great l And from seed thus sown may spring a tree whose fruit shall bring relief to many a weary fellow mortal.

DEER ON LONG ISLAND.

THE law passed in 1879, which absolutely forbade the killing of deer on Long Island for five years, went out of force this fall. During this close time scarcely any deer were killed and as a consequence the scrub oak and pine woods of Eastern Long Island are well supplied with deer. Moreover these animals, owing to their long protection, are very tame and easily approached, and therefore many have been killed. Their abundance shows how much good may be done by a law which is observed, and it is to be hoped that the legislative wisdom at Albany may be induced to enact a law again closing the season on Long Island for five years, and then opening it for the first fifteen days of November. Surely onc season of good hunting in six years ought to satisfy the Long Islanders, and it is only in some such way as this that the supply of deer can be kept up there. It must be remembered that the eastern end of Long Island is less than one hundred miles from the great city of New York, and unles the deer are carefully protected it will take but a short time to exterminate them. The cover which The father, who after a day of fatiguing labor, spends has so long afforded them protection is being cut away, and his evening hours in selecting the presents for the wife at each year a considerable area is being added to the farming

land. Ultimately the deer must be driven from here as they have been from so many other localities which were once abundantly supdlied with them. Let us put off this evil day as long as possible. It is no small thing to have wild deer within a short distance of New York, and it is worth our while to preserve this stock as long as we may.

#### ARE WE READY FOR A CHALLENGE?

WHILE it is too early as yet to state exactly what yacht we may be called upon to meet in defense of the America Cup, the news of two preliminary challenges should awaken our yachtsmen to a full sense of the situation. The question of what was done in 1851, or even twenty years ago, has not the slightest bearing on the present issue, and a false confidence in past results can only result in disaster to American interests. To-day American yachtsmen are called on to meet a totally different type of boat from any against which we have previously contended, and arguments based on craft of the past decade are but treacherous guides.

The capabilities of the probable contestant can be gauged

with sufficient accuracy to make apparent the necessity of immediate action on our part. One of the few courses open to us—the selection of an old yacht, the construction of a new one, or a further trial of the latest compromise-must be decided on soon, as but a few months remain, and in either case much must be done to meet the coming cutter with even a reasonable show of success. The fact that we have thus far been successful in all contests for the Cup is of little importance in view of the altered conditions of yachting, and may well be laid aside for the present, while we consider what our best sloops have done in this and the previous season against two or three cruising cutters, and the still more important question of what they can do against the pick of the English racing fleet.

JUSTICE FOR INDIANS.—Last week a delegation from the Indian Rights Association appeared before the sub-committee of the House, which has charge of the Indian appropriation bill. The delegation consisted of Herbert Welsh, secretary; Clement McBiddle, Robert Frazer, C. C. Painter and S. C. Armstrong. They urged the appropriation of \$50,000, to be used by the Indian Commissioner for the relief of the Indians in Montana, and maintained that immediate action was required to prevent actual starvation. They also urged the importance of adequate provision for the support of Indian schools, and said that first-class industrial training might be furnished at the rate of \$175 and transportation per pupil. They also recommended an increase of agents' salaries, so as to make it possible to obtain competent men for agents; increased pay for Indian police and judges of courts of Indian offenses, and more stringent measures for the suppression of the whisky traffic among the Indian tribes. It is a little encouragement for the friends of right and justice that at last some one is found to say a word for the Indians.

WITH SIXTY YEARS BETWEEN .- The express brought to the Forest and Stream office from Tennessee last week a pair of deer's antlers, and a note that came with them told us that we were to accept them as a "token of amity" from our correspondent "Antler." They were the latest trophy of his skill with the rifle. "From the fact that deer have become so scarce here," the note continues, "I seldom hunt them of late, and it is more seldom that I succeed in killing one; and circumstances strongly indicate that I may have killed my last deer. That I have lived to see the frosts and snows of seventy-three winters is to me presumptive evidence that my hunting days are nearly over. Still-hunting has been a favorite pastime from my youth up; and some sixty years have elapsed between the killing of my first deer and this last one."

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION.—Some genius up in New Hampshire has conceived the brilliant notion that if the State wants to control the game on his land it must prove property and remove it. He has posted a notice which reads: "Notice is hereby given to the State of New Hampshire, and to the town of New Ipswich, and also to the Fish and Game Wardens of New Ipswich, to proceed at once, if they have any fish or game on my premises, to prove property and pay charges, and take them away.—Daniel Farwell. P. S. Beware of trespass." Mr. Farwell might profit by reading the numbers of the Forest and Stream, which explain the nature of property in game. Meanwhile, there are doubtless scores of men in New Hampshire who will, free of charge, devote their leisure in taking an inventory of the game in question,

#### FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

A T the early settlement of any wholly or well-wooded country, the heaviest timbered lowlands are soon found to be the most productive, but their value is much impaired in the eyes of the settlers, by the cost of clearing away the timber. Every acre cleared is regarded as a triumph of man over nature; another step in the conversion of the wild-erness into a garden, and it takes men a long time to learn that the immediate richness of the soil and climatic conditions of fertility are as much the consequence as the cause of its past vegetation. Every generation of forest, every tree, in the chemical process of organic life, draws its food supply from soil and atmosphere, eliminating organic compounds of much greater efficacy as plant food than the original elements from which they were elaborated; and converting the inorganic earths and alkalies into soluble salts immediately available as food supply.

The axiom that forest land is worth a unit of value minus the cost of clearing the timber on it, is in time supplanted by the axiom that forest land is worth a unit of value plus the value of the timber on it, but long after the changed conditions have stamped the second axiom with truth the traditions of the first continue to influence conduct. The gradual decrease of the timber supply all over the country is not appreciated by the community individually, as long as they severally have no difficulty in supplying their immedineeds. When at length the scarcity of timber makes itself felt, as it does in all cases where the public forceight has not been directed to the impending calamity in time, the costs and delay involved in the growth of fresh forest make the task appear so formidable that it has frequently been given up in despair. The immediate consequence have been a generally degenerate style of buildings, of implements, of everything in fact, for which timber is used; a permanent check is given to the progress of civilization, and slowly but surely the total destruction of the forests is followed by changed climatic conditions, the rainfall is precarious and diminished in quantity, agriculture is at length restricted to the low valleys, the once fertile fields are devoted to pasture lands, a growing civilization is first arrested and then imperceptibly merges back to the pastoral stage. Such is, in faint outline, the history of the once vigorous civilization of Central Asia.

Recent exceptionally destructive floods in the Mississippi, the Ohio and other rivers of this continent have been attributed by writers, who have studied the subject, to the wholesale denudation of forest areas over extensive regions drained by these rivers, and although precise local knowledge is necessary to determine to what extent these floods, or any of them, are attributable to the cause assigned, the problem is as susceptible of as exact determination as a problem in mathematics. The floods are due either to a greater rain or snowfall over the region drained by the rivers in which they occur, or to the greater facility with which the melting snow or falling rain reaches the rivers; but whatever the precise cause of recent destructive floods, the asserted influence of forest clearance in determining irregularities in river flow, has long been transferred from the region of speculation to that of exact science. nations plant forests for the express purpose of regulating river flow, with as full confidence in the result as the farmer fcels when he drains a swampy meadow. The Swiss Government has just made a large appropriation for this object We have not merely the evidence that wholesale forest clearance is invariably followed by irregularity of flow in all the streams and rivers of the region, exhibiting destructive floods at one season, followed by dry beds or a sluggish flow at another season; but we have the positive evidence afforded by the reafforesting of the slopes bordering the Rhone and other European rivers, that with the growth of the forests the rivers are restored to their original regularity of flow; and the fact of the supposed connection having been thus demonstrated by experience, the mode in which forests exert their influence in this direction has been investigated and rendered familiar to all who have made the subject their study.

Forests are far more essential to the general welfare and progress of a nation than is apt to be readily appreciated by a people whose growth hitherto is measurable by the area of forest cleared for cultivation. The maintenance of a permanent supply of timber is essential to material progress. The regulation of river flow, freedom from excessive floods and maintenance of an approximately uniform depth of water throughout the year, are all matters of vast economic importance and directly dependent on the absorbtive and retentive capacity of the forest floor. Forests, moreover, exercise important hygienic functions from their quality of absorbing carbonic acid gas, a substance generated by humanity in large cities in quantities sufficient to vitiate the atmosphere, were it not borne away by winds and absorbed by trees which decompose it, convert the carbon into solid wood and give back to the atmosphere the oxygen so necessary to the support of animal life.

To say, as has been already implied, that the destruction of our forests would be the deathblow to all the important industries in which timber is the raw material; that it would cripple our national progress by its direct action; that indirectly it would prejudice the agricultural future of the country by depreciation of the rainfall in the great interior basin of the country, and at the same time devastate the river

valleys by excessive spring floods, and to add to this that the salubrity of the climate would be more or less impaired, is to advance a powerful array of arguments for the adoption of conservative measures, or at least of giving to the problem that immediate and serious consideration which its accepted importance demands

And this is not all. The material well-being of a nation, as of an individual, is the first consideration-the animal needs must be provided for before man has leisure or inclination to cultivate his distinctive human faculties, his moral sense, his intellectual grasp of abstract problems, his sentiment of the beautiful. And while it is just and proper, in urging the nation to spare and perpetuate the grand old forests, the glory of our country, that the greatest stress should be laid upon their importance as a prime clement of material progress and well-being, there is not an American, worthy of the name, so dead to every patriotic sentiment, so callous to the sense of the beautiful in nature, that he could stand by unmoved and see the picturesque fastnesses of the forest-clad mountains stripped of all that renders them attractive, and reduced to desolate wastes producing nothing for the support of man or beast.

Some forest is directly essential to material prosperity, which is to a considerable extent dependent on forest products. Some forest is necessary for the maintenance of the climatic conditions essential to agriculture, in all but the coast regions of the country. The average citizen who aspires to something higher than the mere gratification of his animal needs, wants some forests in whose calm recesses he may at times seek health and peace, and respite from the cares and toils of city life; and the patriotic citizen desires that his fatherland shall compete with the countries of the old world in the beauty of its scenery, in its facilities for healthy field sports, and in all those nameless but appreciable influences which bind man to inanimate nature and give birth to the passionate sentiment of patriotism, always found in its greatest intensity among people at home with nature.

In spite of the enormous importance of forests to our material and general well-being, recent inquiry has elicited the startling fact, not merely that the remaining area of forest is unequal to the permanent supply of our timber needs, but that it is already verging to nearly an extinction. that we have not even a ten years' supply of pine timber at present rate of consumption.

Nevertheless, in the face of an impending calamity, the immediate and remote consequences of which it were hard to realize, the nation is rapidly drifting toward the inevitable without an effort to avert, or even to mitigate, the worst consequences.

The Government is still offering timber land at a dollar and a quarter an acre, which it will be impossible to replace ten years hence at fifty dollars an acre. To the intelligent foreigner it would appear, that the Government is without sense of responsibility, the people indifferent to the future of their country. As a matter of fact, the industrial activity of the American people, resulting, as it does, in a minute division of labor and concentration of the individual intellectual energy on special objects, is unfavorable to the care ful consideration of questions affecting the general well-The great body of our citizens have no leisure to study the general or specially local climatic influences of forests, no leisure to sit down and calculate the area necessary to the maintenance of a permanent timber supply, no leisure to collect statistics to enable them to determine whether the country possesses a forest area equal to its permanent maintenance cr not. Every intelligent citizen knows very well that the maintenance of a forest area equal to the permanent supply of the national timber requirements is ssential to our permanent prosperity, but he leaves the adjustment of the problem to the government of his election, whose special province it is to relieve him of responsibility in such matters. But the fact appears to be, that the danger has announced itself so unexpectedly, the problem is so complicated, that the Government, legislative and executive, is completely paralyzed in the face of it.

It is now four years since Professor Sargent, of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, estimated the standing reserve of pine timber in the United States at about two hundred and sixty billions, leaving us now eight or ten years' supply at present rate of cutting; yet grave as are the consequences involved in the threatened almost immediate extinction of this necessity of national progress, no remedial measures are being taken or even suggested. The fact is, the responsibility is too heavy for one man or one body of men, opposed as they necessarily would be by powerful cliques in possession of the forests, and fearing that their interests might in some sort suffer from measures designed for the national well being. The threatcalamity is as patent to the general, public as to the Legislature, and if the people at large fail to respond to the movement set on foot by the New York Forest League and other associations for the same object, they afford evidence of a national indifference to the future well-being of the country-of such an utter absence of the sentiment of patriotism, that the Government may well be excused from putting its hand to the herculean task, which can only be omplished by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. No popular government can or dare attempt to grapple with so sweeping a measure as is involved in the settlement of the forest question on a sound basis, without the assurance of public support. The direct sufferers from the

evils of reckless forest clearance in the past, the settlers in the valleys of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and other rivers, the imperiled by the growing difficulties of river navigation, should take the lead; but the evils involved in the neglect of the fourthern in the neglect of the forest question are confined to no one class or classes. Setting climatic considerations aside, the mere annihilation of our pine timber, which, on the best available statistics, may be looked for eight years hence, constitutes a calamity of such wide-spread national importance, as to involve all other interests in its consequence, and from Maine to California the national voice should be unanimous in its expressed determination to support the national and State legislatures, in well-considered, comprehensive measures to investigate the forest problem, and place the forest administration on a permanent ound footing. The Government at Washington has pub licly announced an impending national calamity, it was announced without coloring, without comment: the bare facts were submitted to the sovereign decision of the people. The Government has done its duty, it is now for the people to announce its sovereign will, that this impending calamity must be met by comprehensive measures to avert its worst consequences, remedy the causes which have led to it, and to furnish the Government with the strongest assurances of its support in all well-considered efforts for the inauguration of remedial measures. It is no question of class interest, the welfarc of the nation is at stake, and whatever action is taken in the matter must be the outcome of openly announced public sentiment. This question stands out prominently as a crucial test of the merits of representative government. Despotie governments have confronted the problem more or less boldly-Germany and France with eminent success, and it remains for the United States to demonstrate, that the people at large possess as high intelligence, as rare foresight, and as strong a sense of national responsibility as the ruling classes of the old world.

The evil has been neglected too long-is too deep seated to be remedied by any act of the Legislature. Nine-tenths of the forest property of the country has been squandered away, the other tenth is for the most part in the hands of private individuals, who claim their right to complete the ruin within the next decade. No act of the Legislature can redeem the lost nine-tenths for this generation; no act of Legislature, no scientific system of forest administration, can permanently maintain the present output. The nation has been spendthrift of its forests, and all that legislation can do is to provide for a prudent administration of the spendthrift estate. The keynote of reform in such a case is necessarily retrenchment—the adjustment of the output to the yield. Let the last ten per cent. be sacrificed, and the outlook will be a gloomy one. Canada is at least as near the end of her resources in pine timber as we are, and although the Baltic provinces of Russia and the Seandinavian countries are still producing a surplus above their home requirements, that surplus falls below the require-ments of England. There is no foreign source from which America can supply herself, and her supplies once exhausted, she will not only have to face the necessity of growing fresh forests, but her resources will be taxed to the utmost, and her material progress be seriously checked by her dependence on high-priced and less suitable foreign timber, while her own plantations are growing.

Almost Close Enough .- There appears to be a tendency just now to discuss the old and much mooted question of just what sort of a being that ideal creature the "true" sportsmen may be. The consideration now engaging attention is of how many birds a man may legitimately bring to bag. Aside from all ethical points of view, it is certain that sometimes an empty game bag affords more satisfaction than one which bulges out with the trophies of good fortune and skill. A dead buck will never again thrill the heart of the man on the runway, but the buck that gets away to-day may do his share in affording more sport to-morrow. In some parts of the country a deer or a wild turkey or some other like sought game is hunted year after year, and the sportsman who is fortunate enough to get within range for a shot, even though it be unsuccessful, finds more satisfaction in that than he would in securing another deer or So, too, some shooters have a special desire to bag turkey. some particular species of game, and to send a shot after this is a deal more gratification than to fill up the game bag with other more common game. A well-known gentleman, writing the other day, expressed this when he said: "I have done but little shooting, as I take my gun and just loaf through the fields and woods and enjoy myself. I generally kill enough for my breakfast and a few to spare. The best day's sport that I have had I did not fire a shot, but I came near getting close enough to a turkey to shoot.

ADIRONDACK DEER HOUNDING.—We have been obliged to defer until next week the publication of several communications relating to the hounding of deer in the Adirondacks. It is extremely probable that this subject will come up before the Legislature at the next session, and it is therefore greatly to be desired that as much information about it be made available as may serve for a basis for sensible arguments. We repeat the request already made in these columns, that those who are cognizant of the facts will lay them before our readers.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

#### HOW THEY KILLED A DEER.

WE have had such good practice with that air gun that I am sure we could do it! And Helen you are a very good shot. You hit the bullseye five times this morna very good shot.

a very good shot. You hit the bullseye five times this morning."

"Yes, out of fifty shots. I don't think my target looked as well as yours, Meg."

"Still, on the whole, I think we made rather the best shots of the day, don't you, Mr. Furman?"

An odd little smile crept into the face of the gentleman who lay on the grass at their feet, and he pulled his soft hat lower over the laugh in his eyes before he answered.

"You are both good shots, young ladies, and I will gladly take you out to-night if you will only consent to go. I think it very likely you may get a shot, as the deer seem more than plentiful about here."

"Oh I should like it of all things. But what will your

it very likely you may get a shot, as the deer seem more than plentiful about here."

"Oh I should like it of all things. But what will your mother say, Helen? And my sister? Will they let us go?"

"I think I can manage that," interposed the diplomatic Furman. "Wear the thickest gowns you have with you, take plenty of wraps, and a flask of whisky in case you get chilled, and be ready at 8 o'clock."

"Oh, won't it be perfectly delightful!" exclaimed Meg with a little quiver of cestacy as she and Helen Heath walked off toward the house. "Meacham is always lovely, but to think of going on a genuine deer hunt with Mr. Furman! Isn't it just too good of hira to take us? Do you think he can manage it with your mother and Kate? And what are we to do for guns?"

"Meg Davenport, hush! You've asked me three questions and haven't given me a chance to answer one. I protest. Isn't it too good of Mr. Furman? No, for he will enjoy it as much as we, or he wouldn't have asked us. Do I think we shall be allowed to go by the powers that be? Yes, I do. For mamma and Mrs. Carter both like Mr. Furman, and know he is quite competent to take care of us. What shall we do for guns? Well, I think we may safely leave that detail in our escort's hands. He knows we can't shoot with walking sticks or umbrellas, and as he has invited us to go he will probably get rifles for us somewhere."

"Helen, you are so superior! Do you really think we may get a deer?"

"Why not? It never seemed to me a very difficult thing

get a decr?"

"Why not? It never seemed to me a very difficult thing to row up to a deer and put a bullet in him somewhere. But you mustn't get the buck fever, Meg."

"What's that? Oh, I know. You mean I mustn't get excited just as I am going to fire, and let my hand tremble. No, indeed. I shall be as cool as any cucumber. You will see. I feel in my bones that we are going to get one deer. How do you suppose they look when one first catches sight of them in the night?"

"Well, I believe one only sees the even

see. I feel in my bones that we are going to get one deer. How do you suppose they look when one first catches sight of them in the night?"

"Well, I believe one only sees the eyes, and they look like balls of fire. Isu't that what they told us?"

"Yes, so it is. Just funcy aiming in the darkness at two balls of fire, Helen! We must keep very cool!"

Meacham Lake is one of the loveliest of the Adirondack sheets of water. Nestled down between the thickly-clad old mountains, its blue waves are forever restlessly whispering the secrets of the wood-creatures that inhabit the side forests, betraying them, or so it seemed, to the cruel knowledge of the lucky hunters, who counted their "bags" each day, and their frequent bucks with never a thought of pity.

All summer a merry party had been gathered at the old-fashioned and comfortable little inn at the end of the lake, and when the deer season opened it found them familiar enough with each other to feel like one big family in the comparative isolation of the woods' life, with only an occasional mail bringing news from the outside world. Helen Heath and Meg Davenport were two schoolgirl friends who had induced their respective chaperons to take them to the same summer resort, that their friendship begun in school might continue in the mountains.) They were bright, attractive girls, with all the vivacity of seventeen years and always ready for what they called a lark. Mr. Wallis and Mr. Rudgers, two juniors from Harvard College, and Mr. Furman, a student of the Harvard Law School, evidently found it worth their while to devise amusement for these compilant young ladies, and the five soon became the center of much sport, which was continued through the long, lazy summer days and moonlit evenings. But when the deer season began the girls found themselves deserted, even their bright faces sinking into insignificance before the huntsman's instinct. For four nights now every Nimrod bad been seeking deer, and as yet none had been shot. The return of the household, and Miss D

told.

The day wore on, and evening came at last. No moonlight, but clear and starlit. The girls were ready promptly, and the trio started off in high spirits, having been accompanied to the little wharf by the entire party, anxious Mrs. Heath adding an extra shawl to the boat load already there, laughing Mrs. Carter tying a third silk handkerchief about Meg's throat, which had a reputation for delicacy, and a third friend administering good advice in large quantities.

"Are your guns loaded?" shouted Mr. Wallis as the boat pushed off.

"All right," answered Mr. Furman, and Mr. Bodgers.

"Are your guns loaded?" shouted Mr. Wallis as the boat pushed off.

"All right," answered Mr. Furman; and Mr. Rodgers could not resist one parting fling. "Remember, we shall expect a buck at the very least, perhaps two. Don't fail to fire just as soon as you see the eyes, Miss Helen!"

"Are we to fire together. Mr. Furman?" asked Meg, as the increasing distance made any further comments from the wharf useless.

"Yes, I think so. One of you will wear the jack-lantern, and both can be ready to shoot. That will give you a double chance at the deer."

"Oh, how I hope we shall see one! Do you think we will?" cried enthusiastic Meg, giving a little start of delight from among her shawls,

"Not a doubt of it. You know there have been at least a half dozen seen this week. Only we haven't been able to get a good shot at any."

"Pooh! Thut's only an excuse. Own up, now, Mr. Furman, that you are all very poor shots anyway!"

Mr. Furman laughed. "Well, we are quite willing to give you the honor if you earn it, Miss Meg."

"The worst of it is we must keep so dreadfully still," added Meg sadly.

"Yes, that is a trial for you," answered Helen.
On reaching the mouth of the winding inlet the boat was run upon the shore and the long oars exchanged for a more easily wielded paddle. Then Helen, who was supposed to be the cooler of the two Dianas and least likely to become nervous, allowed Mr. Furman to fasten the lighted jack firmly on her head before she took her place in the bow of the boat. Then their guide took his place in the stern, puting Meg between on a pile of shawls. Each girl had her rifle lying across her lap, but grasped in both hands to be ready on the instant. Thus they started up the inlet in the silence and the darkness, the former broken only by an oceasional hoarse-voice bullfrog, and the latter by the single gleaming thread of light thrown forward on the water by the odd little lantern, which felt so heavy and queer on Helen's head, but which enabled Mr. Furman to steer so quietly up the narrow twisting stream. How ghostly the half-closed water lilies looked as the light fell on them for an instant. How queer and unreal the low bushes where an oceasional bird chirped sleepily. How the wind sighed through the tops of the tall pine trees near by, and hark! What was that? A deer whistling in the distance? No, only a hermit-thrush piping his high single note far away. Suddenly a loud "Who-oo-oo" close to them on the bank makes Meg start violently and raise her rifle, until a low whisper behind her says, "An owl," and she sinks back chagrined, for she is sure she hears Mr. Furman laughing, and Helen has been too wise to stir. On again into the darkness, not too much startled even by the lusty water rat who makes a tremendous splash just under their bows, and after that the silence remains so long unbroken that Meg's eyes begin to fall sleepily together, and even Helen thinks regretfully of bed, when the promised signal wakes like trip-hammers, so loud they seem audible to the

that their hunt is to be successful at last? And two nearis beat like trip-hammers, so loud they seem audible to the excited owners.

A rustle in the grass—the jaek-light is turned by Helen's steady gaze toward the slight noise, and there—yes there are the two burning eyes of the deer!

Neither Helen nor Meg will ever know how they got their rifles to their shoulders and fired, but they did almost simultaneously and the shots were followed by a violent trampling, a startled snort, and the instant disappearance of the eyes.

"We've hit him!" shouted Meg, no longer able to keep silent, "I know we've hit him! Oh, let us go ashore and see, quick, Mr. Furman!"

"Not a doubt about it," said their guide. "No dccr ever makes a noise like that unless he is hit. He's probably back in the bushes a little way."

So saying he ran the boat on to the marshy bank and borrowing Helen's jack dashed into the bushes.

His absence seemed an age to the breathless girls in the boat who sat congratulating each other in low tones upon their success and prowess, and each repeating for the hundredth time an account of just how she felt at the critical moment.

"But didn't we sim well Helen in spite of our excite-

"But didn't we aim well, Helen, in spite of our excitement? Oh, I am so proud of us!"
"Wait till we hear if we have really killed him, Meg," added her more cautious friend. "Don't crow too soon."
"Oh, I am sure we must have hit him! You know—but here he comes!" With an entire disregard of prououns. Then addressing her questions eagerly to Mr. Furman who

Then addressing her questions eagerly to Mr. Furman who now appeared.

"Is he dead? Did you get him? Where is he?"

Mr. Furman returned the jack light to Miss Heath and answered in a disappointed tone;

"I am confident that he must have been killed. But it's so dark and the brush so thick in there, that I can't find him in the night. He has, perhaps been able to creep a little way, before dying, and I will come back with the guides in the morning and get him."

"Poor thing!" I can't bear to think we must leave him perhaps wounded and suffering! I would rather never have shot him."

There was a slight property to Mr. Furman who more applicable to the shot him."

snot him."

There was a slight pause which neither of the excited girls noticed before the gentleman replied. "You need not feel badly about that, Miss Davenport. He is sure to be dead by this time or I should have heard him. We'll have him in the promise."

by this time or I should have heard him. We'll have him in the niorning."

Their last doubt set at rest, and they themselves only anxious to hasten home and relate their adventures and success, Meg and Helen were in wild spirits all the way, and covered Mr. Furman with admiring thanks for his aid, besides calling upon him to witness that the ladies were evidently better shots and possessed of stronger nerves than the gentlemen who had failed so often to get the deer.

"Yes," said their meek guide, "you shall have all the credit of the first buck."

"I hope it is a buck! Who'll have the horns? You may, Helen, and I'll take the feet for a fishing-rod rack; they are so pretty."

And so aided by wind and current and hastened by the occupants' strong desire to get home and be praised, the light canoe flew over the dark water. But the exultant party reached the house at midnight, only to find that those

light cance flew over the dark water. But the extinant party reached the house at midnight, only to find that those who had been left to wait had not been cager enough to sit up two hours beyond the primitive retiring time in the mountains in order to hear the result of the expedition.

But this little disappointing delay only added to their pleasure on the following morning, when they found themselves the center of an admring group, all listening to the detailed account of how the deer appeared, was shot, and disappeared; and congratulations were generously showered upon them by the unsuccessful gentlemen. "Where was it?" inquired Mr. Wallis, with marked cagerness. "Let's go there ourselves to-night," added Mr. Rodgers, quickly. "Ah, you'll not get another!" cried Meg, and Helen said, "No, we have killed the whole family. He was a widower." "Well, at least," was the humble answer, "I suppose we may go with Furman to bring home your buck." "Oh, certainly! And the sooner the better. We are crazy to see him. I wonder where he was shot?" "In the head, probably. You know we only saw his eyes."

eyes."
"That's all they ever see, I understand, and the deer is often wounded in the legs, Meg! You seem to think we are regular Creedmoor shots!"

But poor Meg's pride and delight were destined to have a very serious fall, for when the three gentlemen returned from

the inlet just before dinner, instead of a triumphal procession bearing a huge buck with them, they appeared empty-handed to report to the crestfallen amazons that they had hunted far vide but found no deer

"But we saw where the grass was trampled down, and where some heavy body had lain. You must have either wounded or killed him, and perhaps he has been dragged off by bears. They say there are lots of them around here, and they're only too glad to get a chance at a dead or wounded buck?"

buck."
Thus Mr. Furman consoled them, but Helen and Meg were deeply chagrined for the whole afternoon, at the end of which time they agreed to adopt the consoling theory, and went back to New York in the fall confidently announcing to all their friends that they had had the honor of killing the first buck of the season. ("I think it must bave been a buck," said Meg to Helen. "And you know that sounds so much grander.") That the bears and not they had enjoyed that venison they did not consider a fact worth mentioning.

The spring holidays found Helen and Meg paying a visit to the latter's aunt in Boston, who kindly included both the girls in the invitation; and the delights of the historic and beautiful old city were more keenly appreciated because the two girls enjoyed them together.

Mrs. Maynard's warm and old-fashioned hospitality brought many people to meet her young guests, and among them all'the girls fancied none so much as a certain young and charming Mrs. Ashworth, who was so beautiful, so accomplished, so much of a social light, that Helen and Meg conceived a real schoolgirl's admiration for her and were content to sit in admiring silence whenever an opportunity offered to listen to her conversation.

On one occasion the idle talk of a morning visit turned upon summer life in the woods, and the young ladies were just about to tell of their experiences at Meacham, when their attention was called to a newly-arrived note of invitation demanding an immediate reply and for which they were obliged to excuse themselves for a few moments' consultation. On their return to the room Mrs. Ashworth was saying:

obliged to excuse themselves for a few moments' consultation. On their return to the room Mrs, Ashworth was saying:

"And the best of it all is that the whole thing was a practical joke. Jack's friends, Mr. Wallis and Mr. Rodgers, had determined to give these boastful little girls a lesson because they had laughed so much at them for their ill-luck with the deer. So when the boat started from the house those two absurd fellows went round by the road, and at some point—the Inlet I believe they call it—pre-arranged with Jack, they stood with their lighted cigars in their mouths and their heads and faces covered with dark vells, so that all the light of the little lantern revealed were these two sparks of fire. These the poor, deluded girls took for deer's eyes, having been previously told to watch for just such an apparition, and then you know they went back boasting of their buck!"

"But I should think, Mrs. Ashworth, it would hardly have been safe to let them fire, though of course I don't suppose they could have hit anything."

"Oh, the gentlemen arranged all that. The rifles were loaded with blank cartridges before the party left the house, so there was no question of shooting, you see, at all. And Jack said it was so funny to hear these girls telling how they felt when they heard their bullets hissing through the air, and knew that they had really killed a deer! He said too that he was almost sorry for the joke at one time, when one of the young deer slayers began to pity the "poor wounded creature." I believe if it had not been tor spoiling the others' joke he might have told them then. But he did not, and they never knew and never will. Quite a good practical joke, wasn't it, young ladies?" turning to Meg and Helen, who had suddenly become strangely interested in their embroidery.

Meg did not raise her flushed face, but after an instant of hesitation Helen looked up calmly and replied: "Excellent. Did the young men share their joke with all the others at this place? Were the girls laughed at by everybody?

being "good shots." And they both decline venison on principle.

OTTAWA FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB,—The winter programme of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club for the season of 1884-5 has just been issued. The arrangement for afternoon lectures, to be held in the Museum of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, every Monday afternoon at 4:15, is as follows: Jan. 12, 19 and 26, Prof. J. Macoun will lecture on botany; on Feb. 2, 9 and 15, Mr. Willimott will speak on mineralogy; Feb. 23 Mr. W. L. Scott will devote to ornithology; March 1 Mr. Harrington will lecture on entomology; March 2 conchology by Mr. Small. These lectures are open to the general public on payment of ten cents, and are free to members of the club and of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society. At the meetings for the winter the following topics will be brought up: Dec. 4, 1884, Report of Entomological Branch of the Society by Mr. Smss. Fletcher and Harrington as leaders. Dec. 18, the Canadian Otter, by Mr. Lett, and report of botanical branch by Mr. R. B. Whyte and Prof. Macoun. Jan. 15, 1885, Mr. Willimott will read a paper on the Minerals of the Ottawa District, and Messrs. Seott and G. R. White will give the Report of the Ornithological Branch; Feb. 5, Mr. Latchford will speak on Our Terrestrial Mollusca, and Messrs. Small and Lett will read the Report of the Zoological Branch; Feb. 19, Mr. W. Seott will lecture on Wheat, and Mr. Billings on geology. March 4 Mr. Harrington will read a paper on Our Sawlies and Horktails, Mr. Billings on con Our Trenton Fossils, and Messrs. Latehford and Poirier will read the Report of the Conchological Branch. The annual meeting will be held March 16 at 4 P. M. The meetings above referred to, except when otherwise stated, will be held in the Museum of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society on the above dates, commencing at 8 P. M. punctually. In addition to the papers advertised, notes for publication, upon all subjects connected with the work of the club, may be read by members at any of the above

#### A CHRISTMAS DAY IN CEYLON.

I T is Christmas, the day set apart the Christian world over, for fun, frolic and feasting. And here am I, cribbed, cabined and confined, with no prospect of any of these good things, for outside it is raining, and sleeting and blowing, and chilling the very marrow bones, as only a northeast storm can

and chilling the very marrow bones, as only a northeast storm can.

I feel restless, discontented and disappointed, too, for if, when the option was presented me a few days ago, I had but selected duck shooting instead of quail shooting, for my holiday's amusement, I might at this minute have been ensconced behind a blind, and perhaps warming canvasbacks while cooling myself, for this is glorious weather for Currituck work. But the quail are lying sung in the woods, and if I knew of a dozen beries within a mile, I would hardly cere to go for them, and if I did, and found them, I couldn't hit them in this weather. So after all, it's just as well as it is; and as my cabin is warm and cosy, my dinner a good one, and my pipe going well, I'll content myself with less exciting pastine.

I have, when thred of study or reading, a seldom failing resource, my charts and my journals; the former, especially one on which, in a space of five feet by four, the entire world is depicted, are not sightly; ink blots, sea water and coffee stains and others which indicate the former existence of candle grease, adorn them, and faintly remnind me of the rough times they have been through; and nearly every ocean is more or less speckled with various colored dots (each dot dated) from and to which radiate convecting lines; in some places in most confusing network. Each dot and the company of the company

the Aroostock was still growing in the Maine forests. At early daylight our methor came up, and in a very few minthe state of the grain and the state of the st

well of an answer I made to a toast, for I have it down verbatim, but it don't strike me that way now.

That day, though, had been to me one to be marked with a white stone, for I had enjoyed every minute of it; and small wonder—it had been my first 'liberty day' for nearly two months, and my fourth in nearly five. We had left Norfolk, Va., on the 4th of August, 1857 reached Madeira on the 29th, sailed Bept. 11, reached Table Bay Nov. 1, sailed thence Nov. 7, and reached Galle Dec. 22; thus, out of 140 days, spending but eleven in port. Going to sea was something different in those days from in these of steam. With our well-appointed ship the "forties" had no terrors for ns, and as soon as well clear of Table Bay we had struck to the southward, for through the peculiarities in which navigation differs from mathematics and agrees with an old-time saying, "the longest way around was our shortest way home."

gatton differs from mathematics and agrees with an oldtime saying, "the longest way around was our shortest way
home."

Although Ceylon, our first objective point, lay in a
straight steamer line about 5,000 miles N. E., we had to
traverse two sides of the triangle of which that line was the
hypothenuse, to reach it. In the area of that triangle the
S. E. trade winds and equatorial calms, and then the N. E.
monsoons, were to be encountered, and it was not to be invaded with safety by vessels dependent upon canvas alone;
for the 'southeast trades' have an uncomfortable way of
being occasionally E. S. E. and E. by S. trades, and such a
vagary necessitates a long and tiresome beat to windward.
An English clipper, the Ocean Monarch, whose skipper
knew all about ii, and was sure he would give the Yankoe
ship a rare beating, started from Table Bay the same day we
did, bound also to Bombay. He tried the direct route, and
reached Bombay two weeks after we did, in spite of our
three days' visit to Ceylon. He came in nearly empty, too,
for his cargo of horses, to be used by the cavalry regiments
in India, had eaten all of their fodder, and then starved to
death and fed the sharks.

We ran down to 39° south (the Cape is in 34° approx.),
then due east over 2,000 miles, then, seventeen days out, and
with Ceylon about N.N.E., and still 3,000 miles away, we
yielded to the persuasion of a southeast gale, turned her head
toward the Equator, and en Nov. 24 began running down
our northing. Our gale lasted five days. It was our only
one, but it was one to remember. I quote, Nov. 27.
"Through carelessness of helmsman a tremendous sea struck
us, smashing in the starboard waist and hammock nettings,
from fore-rigging aft. \* \* \* Lower deck flooded over a
foot deep, and a promiscuous pile of midshipmen, lieutenants, diskes, boots, tables, chairs and everything movable
banked up to leeward; many contusions, but no one seriously
injured."

Soon warm weather began to come, and Doc. 6, after days
of baffling winds, where the trades ou

ants, dishes, boots, tables, chairs and everything movable banked up to leeward; many contusions, but no one seriously injured."

Soon warm weather began to come, and Dec. 6, after days of baffling winds, where the trades ought to have been doing us fine service, they came, put our royals to sleep, and as we drew north they strengthened into a twelve-knot breeze; which, however for the Germantown, did not have to be so very strong. For I find on this voyage a number of entries of runs exceeding 250 miles in the twenty-four hours, several of over 260, and one between the noons of Nov. 20 and 21 of 278 miles from observation. And here I may say that during the two years' cruise which followed, the Germantown had many a lively race, notably with English and American clippers, and she never was beaten. Among the latter I will mention the Sonora, the Uriel and the Levanter, and one fine day in the December following Captain Thorndyke, of the Live Yankee, feeling sure that he could show us his stern windows, invited a party on board, and getting underway with us at Hong Kong, ran out with us through the Lena Channel. We deep laden with stores, he flying light, and at first with the light wind he crawled ahead, but as we cleared the land the breeze freshened, and in an hour, both being close-hauled, the Live Yankee's position was shifted from our weather bow to our lee quarter. Then we went on to M mila, and Thorndyke and party I hope enjoyed their dinner and the race as much as we did.

But I've jumped an entire year, and that might be fairly called a digression.

Five days of the trades ran us up to 8° south, and left us in the "doldrams." I wonder if many of my Foriest And Stream friends realize what this means? A few extracts from my log may show what I thought of them: "Dec. 12—We have lost the trades; run forty three miles; hot and uncomfortable. Dec. 13—Hot, calm, sea like glass; run seventeen miles. Dec. 14—Worse and worse; fourteen miles flapped ahead; drinking water, and such water, but increases thirst; how

wore garments of nearly the same pattern, and hair done up in round waterfalls, that is, the Cinghalese proper; and the surest distinguishing mark was that the men were the most effeminate and best-looking. The streets were filled with Malays, Parsees, Hindoos, Chinese and foreigners, by which term all not Indians are known. The houses were mostly bungalow pattern, and built of bamboo with tiled roofs. A wall encircles the town.

After the stroll, a drive, and for four hours two of us had a grand onc. We struck back into the country and on good roads, with a good open carriage, enjoyed the scenery. Our route took us through nutmeg and cinnamon plantations and in one of these, at a breezy caffe which surmounted a hill, we had a most excellent tiffin of dishes peculiar to the land, and from our scat on the verandah, had in one direction a fine sea, and in the other a rural view.

The natives of Ceylon may well be pardoned their belief, that in this fertile island, where the hills teem with precious stones, the valleys with luxuriant vegation, and the seas with pearls, was the Garden of Eden; that a singular mark on the top of Adam's Peak, is the trace of Adam's first foot step, and that by "Adam's bridge" he crossed to the continent of India, after expulsion from Paradise. This "Adam's bridge" is a continuous recf, which, extending from the northern point of Ceylon to the southern point of India, across the Gulf of Manaar, makes a complete barrier to all navigation, except by small boats, between the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Bengal, with here and there a jutting rock, for Adam to step on.

We drove some way into a dense forest, where we kept a bright but unrewarded lookout for some one of the many quadrupeds, such as elephants, chetahs, leopards, etc., etc., said to inhabit it. Then back to town for a round of shopping, of which, however, I did but little, although most tempting bargains in jewelry, sandal wood, tortoise shell and ivory boxes, card eases, writing desks, etc., vampoo-cheddar and other shawls we

money."

"Oh, no, sar; my stones genuine, sar. I can show plenty man got false stones, sar; my name Cheap Jack, sar; I got good paper, I never cheaty you. American Consul he know me, sar."

"I've got no proper between

man got false stones, sar; my name Cheap Jack, sar; I got good paper, I never cheaty you. American Consul he know me, sar."

"I've got no money, but I'll look at them."
And out from his cummerbund he drew a bag, and from it several paper parcels, cach containing "precious" stones.

"How much for these?"

"I can give you good bargains, sar; I Bombay man, I want to go home to-morrow steamer. You take all, I sell you fifty dollar."

"I told you I had no money."

"All right, sar; s'pose you got handkerchief, sar, litty knife, umbrella, tobac; can bargain all same."

The offer was a tempting one, but I felt sure they were imitations, although so perfect that had he charged me ten times the price I might not have thought so.

He saw I suspected, and suddenly rolled up and put away his package; then, with a mysterious, cautious nin, looking all around to be sure we were unobserved, he, while saying, "You good judge, sar, that stones not so No. 1; you understandy business; now I show yon good thing," and again from the mysterious recesses of the cummerbund came treasure; this time a little sandalwood box, in which, on velvet, lay two very pretty and, beyond doubt, genuine sapphires. They were not large, and were within my means; that is, when said means were pieced out with a somewhat worn grups ack, a lot of tobacco and my spare umbrella.

I have no further memoranda about those stones; but if my memory is correct, I some months after, having on Chinese New Year's Day received from my Sampan girl at Macao a "cumshaw" of a dozen cheap rice paper paintings, worth say fifty cents, returned the compliment with these sapphires, which, set in silver, eventually made—for a boat woman—n very fine pair of carrings. But I had not got them at so low a figure, hence my temporary embarassments.

As afternoon advanced, I became tired of sight-seeing, and I have but one singular thing to relate, and that is, that with the sum of the pair of the pair

was steered by a paddle, and made very good speed. The sensitions were certainly odd, sitting squatted on a candle box, which was contributed by myself, and no part of her original outfit, for like my friend "Nessmuk," the islanders have become adepts in sitting on their own heels, and still more odd, when in a fresh puff, it would be, it seemed to me, a close match between the capsizing force of the wind and the keel evening weight on the outrigger; odd enough, but not comfortable, and by sunset I had had enough of it, and was glad to get again on board, and join the midshipmen in celebrating Christmas eve.

And now, Mr. Editor, safe back to the ship, and she with a good offing, I'll bid you praschieha, which is Sitka Creole Russian for an revoir, or in our tongue "I'll see you later." And next week I will ask your readers to finish the voyage with me, one which will take them across the Gulf of Manar, up the Malabar coast into the Arabian Sea, give you a peep at Bombay, and another at the wonderful Cave Temple of Elephanta, with good weather and most of the way a fair wind.

Christmas Day, 1883.

wind. CHRISTMAS DAY, 1883.

#### CAMP FLOTSAM.

VII .- HIEING TO THE LAND OF "PERENNIAL BASS."

THE dot camp was recognaized for quite an extended yet white with winter, the details of a long proposed campaign among Canadian lakes were perfected. The chosen paign among Canadian lakes were perfected in the chosen control of the canadian control of the c

kill, and extending to waters abounding in black bass and maskelonge, it is fairly entitled to be called "the fishing line" of New York State.

At 11 o'clock P. M. our long day's journey was ended,

the route arranged for the morrow, and we sought a few hours' hurried rest. In the gray of the dawn we were aroused and were soon gliding out past the old fort on our way to the North. At one of the stations a party, whose array of rods and baskets betokened that they were on the same errand as ourselves, boarded the train. They were barely seated when the mystic sign of the craft was passed between us and the destination of each inquired into and given. They were out for a few days of bass fishing at Mexico Point, on Lake Ontario, and in a few minutes so enthused the Reformer that he was almost ready to lay off and join them. But their good-natured envy over our prospective camp and the prediction that we would have grand sport made him content. We were soon at Watertown Junction, migled with the crowd of drummers, tourists and local travelers in the hubbub attending a change of cars. Many of these were on their way to Clayton, and rods were visible everywhere. It seemed as if nearly every-body was going a-fishing. Yet there was a host of young people with satchels just up from New York, and old ladies with bandboxes, who ran men down in their efforts to find seats. We were glad when the Cape was reached and the throng turned toward the steamer which was bound down the river. We mounted the little boat which runs to Kingston, and fell rejoiced that we were fast getting beyond the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam. The first convention at Chicago had just been held, and our joy was enhanced by the thought that in less than two hours we would be where Stalwarts and Half-breeds would case from troubling, and we would regale ourselves among the odors arising from the camp-fire. By the time we had finished our lunch and spoke aloud the thought that within the next twenty-four hours we would regale ourselves among the odors arising from the camp-fire. By the time we had finished our lunch and spoke aloud the thought that within the next twenty-four hours were in sight of Kingston, where a team had been engaged to transport

remains in holor of the old governor-teneral is the inscription "Fort Frontenac, 1672," over the arched gateway which opens into the barracks.

While we talked with a young lieutenant and listened to a bit of history, George came to tell us that the committee on camp hardware had completed their purchases and that the teamster was waiting for us, so with a hurried farewell to officer and fort, we started to rejoin the party. The barrels containing the tents were at the express office, and we found that a permit from the Custom House was necessary before they could be delivered to us. So to the Custom House we went, where we were informed that our canvas was liable to duty, the only relief from the payment of which was the deposit of a sum equal to about half the value of the tents, which was to be refunded when we should take those articles from the Dominion. The custom officer, in explaining the reason for the duty, struck the marrow of protection when he said: "It is because you can buy them here." As those same tents cost in Canada more than double the price which we paid for them in New York, we could see the point, and also how, without the duty, a modest profit might have been made on them to the disadvantage of Canadian home industry. We made the depesit, and after seeing our traps safely loaded, we boarded an ancient tallyhow which was crammed with rural passengers, and began our lumbering way over the last division of our journey. For a while the old stone houses scattered along the road served to interest us, but these were soon left behind, and after two or three miles we were traversing a monotonous region, along fields burned with the drouth, with houses far apart, and ledges and boulders of rock on either side, denoting an approach to a God-forsaken region. Tired of the scenery, we turned to interview the passengers. Soon we found one who was from Battersea, and him we plied with anxious inquiries concerning the sport to be had on the lake. He "never fished," but the scant information which we

gleaned from him, imparted in five words, was far more alluring than an hour's narration by an angler of his exploits there would have been; it was: "You can get fish enough."

For three or four hours we toiled on with a single stop; this was made for the purpose of feeding the horses and watering the driver, in which latter ceremony we all took part. Then our high-born thoughts turned to what the lone 'Kingfisher' would have done under like circumstances, so thronging around the wooden pump we drank cup after cup of the sparkling water in silence and standing. Darkness was fast coming on when we plunged down a steep hill and found ourselves on the border of a morass, which was overgrown with water-flag, bulrushes, and heaven knows what else, and on one side of which was a sluggish Stygian stream bordering with mud and ooze. This was the outlet of Loughborough Lake. The perfune from rotting bogs, decaying vegetation and stagnant pools saluted our olfactories. The malaria-inclined member of the company shuddered—had his trip to escape chills ended thus? A short distance on was Battersea which, stretching along the miry stream, rendered its appearance still more dismal. Here at the door of an extremely modest wayside inn we alighted. Over our heads a sign with the inscription "Queen's Own," reminded us that we were aliens. Never were anglers more cordially greeted and sought to be made comfortable than were we by the host, "Alce." Van Alstyne, and his better half. The supper of ham and eggs was promptly dispatched and then, anxious for rest, knowing that the morning would bring the double labor of searching for a camping place and, when the same should be found perhaps miles away, the double labor of camp building and carrying luggage thither, we prepared to turn in, not, however, without first taking the precaution to order George to secure a boat against an early morning exploring expedition,

This done we sank on the feathers with a sigh of relief, haunted somewhat though with the thoughts of that marsh across

Hatural History.

#### HORNS OF THE FEMALE CARIBOU.

HORNS OF THE FEMALE CARIBOU.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was greatly interested in Mr. Montague Chamberlain's letter on this subject in your issue of Dec. 18, and as my name appears in it you will, perhaps, give me the space in which to reply. If Mr. Chamberlain had quoted from my note he would have seen that it was not written from the standpoint of an observer. The statement was made that "during a recent visit to the home of the woodland caribou, I received some information which, perhaps, gives a hint as to one use of the antiers to the female Rangifer," and I then went on to state what this possible use might be. I cannot think, therefore, that the implied charge of carelessness of observation made in Mr. Chamberlain's note is altogether deserved.

observation made in air, Chamberlain's hote is antegened deserved.

The "information" alluded to was given by three intelligent Canadians, the Eden brothers, who had for many years devoted a portion of the winter to earibou hunting. They stated that it was a common thing for the larger and stronger deer to drive away the less powerful ones from the pits which they had dug in the snow for the purpose of reaching the moss below, and from what we know of the habits of many of the deer family, the statement is on its face a probable one. Moreover, one of the gentlemen quoted by Mr. Chamberlain says himself that the old bucks do try to drive the smaller ones in winter and that the latter do defend themselves with their horns; and if the young bucks why not sometimes the females?

sometimes the females?

smaller ones in winter and that the latter do defend themselves with their horns; and if the young bucks why not sometimes the females?

The savage, bullying way in which the elk, male and female, treat those weaker than themselves, is well known to all observers. When herding the cows during the rutting season, the bulls make savage lunges at the latter with their horns; and I have frequently seen a large cow drive a smaller one out of her way by lowering her head and bunting at her as if about to prod her with horns. In a private letter to me, written after the appearance of my note of Feb. 18, 1884, Judge Caton says: "You might have enlarged on the brutal disposition of the entire deer tribe. There is an utter want of sympathy by the old and strong for the young and feeble. In this the hog is vastly its superior. If one is in distress the rest all make a fuss."

It is not worth while, however, to argue about the question as to whether the explanation suggested as one of the uses of the horns in the female caribou is or is not a probable one. This will be determined by future observation, and can take eare of itself. A far more important question is brought up by Mr. Chamberlain, namely, do the female caribou, or reindeer, usually have horns? My knowledge on this subject amounts to nothing from personal observation, and I am therefore unable to add anything to what has already been published about it. I may, however, suggest to Mr. Chamberlain that if he can show that they are not usually furnished with these weapons he has made an interesting discovery. I did not know that this had ever been questioned, and the testimony of writers on the subject is unanimous that in this genus alone among the \*Cervidæ\* the females are so armed. The testimony of the two gentlemen quoted by Mr. Chamberlain is very good so far as it goes, but it is very far from being conclusive.

The statement "that the female caribou is always or nearly always provided with horns" was made by me on the assumption that there was a season on t

is quite time that the mistake should be corrected and zoologists set right. I shall, therefore, await with a great deal of interest the cvidence which Mr. Chambralan may bring forward to confue them.

I give below a few clustions from authors to which I could making the steme of show that, If I have blundered in miding the steme of show that, If I have blundered in moting the steme of show that, If I have blundered in moting the steme of show that, If I have blundered in moting the steme of clustions are, with one exception, from standard scientific works.

Richardson says ("Fabrana Boreali Americana," p. 241. London, 1829): "The old males have, in general, the largest and most palmated horns, while the young ones and females have them less branched and more cylindrical and pointed; but this is not uniformly the case, and the variety of forms assumed by the horns of the caribou is indeed so great that its difficult to comprehend them all in a general description." He further says (I. c.): "By the end of November of the old backs have shed their horns. The young their horns until they are about to drop their young in the month of May." The implication from this seems clear that the females usually bear horns.

Andubon and Bachman ("Quadrupeds of North America," Vol. III., page 111, New York, 1856), in giving a diagnosis of the genus hangefer, say: "Horns in both sexes, irregularly palmated, bifureated, and rather long, canine teeth in both sexes, muzzle small." Further on in the same article occurs the following statement: "The female caribou has hoins as well as the male, but they are smaller." And again (page 110); "The female of this species has also horns, which are such as the property of the particle shallow and the standard shallow and the same article occurs the following statement: "The female caribou has hoins as well as the male, but they are smaller." And again (page 110); "The female of this species has also horns, which are such as a substitution of the species of the species of the species of the

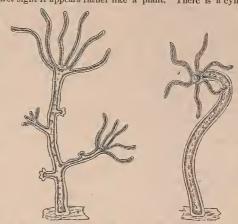
YORK, Dec. 19, 1884.

QUAIL IN CONFINEMENT.—New York, Dec. 15, 1884.—
Editor Forest and Stream: Being asked frequently by letter
if quail will hatch and raise their young in a domestic life,
will you kindly inform your readers through your valuable
paper, that such is a fact, as we know of two instances where
a brood of five and seventeen hatched last season are still
living and in fine condition.—Tenny & Woodward.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN BIRDS.—It was suggested in a recent number that foreign birds might be successfully introduced into the United States, if instead[of being put out at the North, they were liberated in the South, where they would not have to contend against the winter's cold. The same correspondent proposes that an experiment of the kind be made, and suggests that a fund be provided for the same,

#### THE HYDRA

THE hydra is a very curious and interesting animal, which lives in streams and pools, attached to the stems and the under sides of the leaves of water plants. If one of these plants—as a duckweed, for example—is put in a glass of water and then placed in a window having a good light, but not directly exposed to the sun, in a few hours quite a number of hydre will be likely to be found attached to the side of the glass, turned toward the light.\* If one of them near the surface be earefully and gently scraped loose from the glass with a knife blade and then floated out into a shallow vessel, as a watch glass, it will he in a good position for examination. It is quite visible to the naked eye, but of course can be studied to much better advantage with a microscope. A common hand magnifying glass will do very well, however. The animal is very curious, indeed, to look at. At first sight it appears rather like a plant. There is a cylin-HE hydra is a very curious and interesting animal, which



drieal trunk, fasteued at one end to the glass by a sucker-like disc and at the other end having six or eight branches runing out like the rays of a star. The resemblance to a plant is much more triking if you happen to be looking at a
remen-color hydra for they are of two colors, green and
hrown. But one do not have to look very long before
discovering some marks of the trunk and the star beautiful to the star of the trunk and having itself about upon its long.
flexible trunk, and thrusting or the star area as if it sery likely that
have been supplied to the star of the st

suddenly the arms will be drawn in until they are reduced to merely little knobs forming a row about the mouth, and at the same time the entire body of the animal is contracted so that it bas the appearance of a rounded tuberele or hutton lying at the bottom of the vessel. If left perfectly quiet, in a short time it begins to expand, and soon attains its original size and form. When fully extended, its trunk is from one-fourth to oue-half an inch in length, and its tentaeles about half the length of the trunk.

Doubtless the most wonderful quality of the hydra is its power of resisting injury or mutilation. As long ago as 1744, Trembley, a naturalist of Geneva, Switzerland, found that he could cut a hdyra in two, or even slice it across into quite thin rings, and each piece would grow into a new and perfect animal. He found also that it could be divided lengthwise and each piece would become a new hydra, or that, if shortly after division the two parts were united, they would grow together again. And most wonderful of all, he found that a hydra could be turned inside out and appeared to suffer no inconvenience from the inversion. It is also said on good authority that if the lower part of the body of one hydra be inserted into the mouth of another the two will grow together into one animal. It is remarkable, too, how quickly the creature recovers from such mutilation. Not more than a few minute elapse before tentaeles begin to appear on the cut end, and when divided lengthwise and the parts united, in an hour or two the animal will take and retain food.

The hydra appears to be a very voracious animal. It feeds only on animal organisms, such as small worms, crustagea and insects. Sometimes two hydras size the same worm, and a very amusing struggle ensues. It will also devour bits of meat given it.

Another interesting feature of the hydra is the manner in which it produes its young. If a hydra be watched for a few days in summer, there will be seen to appear on the side of its body a knob or tuberele. This will

## Game Bag and Gun.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS 'COON.

THE MYSTERIOUS 'COON.

This is one of the coldest and most disagreeable days of the whole year. The north wind, as it comes howling down Mission street, brings with it clouds of sand from the dunes north and west of the city that fills the air like dry fine snow, and collects in drifts upon the plank sidewalks several inches deep in a few hours. The few pedestrians seen upon the streets have their overcoats buttoned close under their chins, and with hats drawn down and heads bent forward, are hurrying along, vainly attempting to keep the sand out of their eyes and from under their shirt collars. Climate is one of our favorite hobbies on the Pacific coast, but we draw it very mild upon occasions like the present.

Sitting in a comfortable chair by a coal fire this morning, I was meditating upon the best way to put in the day. It was too unpleasant for a ramble, and some in-door occupation, therefore, seemed to be the only available means by which to kill time in the most satisfactory manner. While in this dilemma my eyes fell upon a Forest And Stream lying on the table, and the enigma was immediately solved; so here goes for a little chat with your readers.

It was a happy thought of brave old "Nessmuk" and other admirable writers of your journal when they surgested that each of us give some account of the curious incidents and remarkable shots that now and then occur in the experience of all those who spend a large or even a small portion of their leisure hours with the rifle and shotgun, either on the broad prairies of the West, the swamps and tangled forests of the South, or the cloud-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas. Every old hunter can bring to mind incidents so curious in their nature that they are forever after indelibly impressed upon his memory; and oftimes they are of a class so inexplicable and mysterious that unless fully explained by later developments or a more mature experience, they ever remain a source of wonder and conjecture. I remember a little incident that occurre

land, many or all of whom are still living there, and who will probably recall the ineident I am about to relate, should it come beneath their notice. There were six in all—"Old man" Knott, who owned and ran the chain ferry over to what is now East Portland; his son Jack; Charley Greene, who ran an establishment for packing dry goods intended for transportation on pack animals to the Idaho mines; Charley Curley, and another whose name I have forgotten, with the writer. The party rode out of town one glorious September morning, surrounded by an atmosphere and scenery such as can be found only in the far Northwest. The outfit consisted of six horses and a light wagon containing the blankets and provisions for the trip, including what seemed to me to be an inordinate supply of what your gouid correspondent "Al Fresco" terms "snake antidote," which "Old Man Knott" considered an indispensable adjunct to all enterprises of this description. Four or five dogs, most of whom were of dubious lineage but invaluable in the chase of almost any kind of "varmint," brought up the rear or ranged through the tall firs on either side, as eager to strike a fresh trail as the most enthusiastic biped of our party. Time was no particular object to any of us, and we slowly rode along the narrow trail that had been hewn through the dense forest of Clackamas county, and the pure air with its resinous perfume came down in a great ocean upon us from the mountains, until to me, who for many months had been toiling in the quartz mills of the Comstock Lode, it seemed the very elixir of life.

Nothing of a very exciting nature occurred during the first day's travel. We were still too near the settlements to find large game very abundant in the vicinity of the road; and we restrained every attempt of the dogs to range far into the forest Just as the sun went down we reached a small stream with steep banks, fifteen or twenty feet high, whose brawling waters were nearly hidden by the thick willows that green and a substantial meal. This being di

clear of the water, it went splashing up stream in the manner already described; and as its movements both in regard to time and motion were erratic, the completeness of our deception will be apparent.

FORKED DEER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7.

#### SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream:\*

As accounts of remarkable shots seem of late to be in order, I will give you an item of this sort. The occurrence took place some four miles from this place late in November. Alf Gearv and Pat Sweeney were hunting on the eastern side of Central Lake, when Alf shot at a doe; but having a lighter rife than he usually carries, he overshot the mark. The doe ran for some distance and took refuge in a dense cedar swamp. The hunters followed on the track, and when near the swamp, Pat went around to head off the game, while Alf proceeded through the thicket on his hands and knees. Seeing a patch of deer's hair among the roots and brushwood some forty yards ahead, he leveled his rifle and fired. The doe sprang from her couch, and in an instant disappeared from view. The hunter followed, and stumbled upon the carcass of a prickhorn, which lay dead a few yards beyond the couch of the doe. After breaking him up, they took up the track, and a short distance further on found the doe lying dead. Had the smaller deer been a suckling fawn, it would not have been as strange; but still, to kill two deer with one bullet is, to say the least, uncommon.

Central Lake, Mich., Dec. 11, 1884. Mon. CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., Dec. 11, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the line of remarkable shots I wish to contribute my moiety, and although the incident I am about to relate occurred when as a boy of twelve or thirteen I wandered through the woods of my native State with a cur dog and a \$3 gun, I remember nothing in all my later experience (which has been tolerably extensive with both rifle and shotgun), that struck me as being its equal in all its extraordinary features.

siggun, I remember nothing in all my later experience (which has been tolerably extensive with both rifle and shotgun), that struck me as being its equal in all its extraordinary fea tures.

There was a large shallow pond a few miles from the town where I was born which was full of pickerel in the summer, and was a favorite resort of wild ducks in the fall. I often visited it in my hunting excursions, accompanied by a black cur, whose strong suit was bringing out muskrats after I had shot them, and who would oceasionally—when very good-natured—bring out a duck. It is fair to observe, however, that he was rarely in a good-natured streak at the times when I needed bis services most, and upon such oceasions I had to retrieve the ducks myself. An old disused cart path ran along through tull and very thick alders on one side of the pond. I usually availed myself of this road in going around the west side, where the ducks most frequently were found. One day as I entered this path, with the dog trotting a few yards in advance, I was startled by the whirr of a ruffed grouse, which I then only knew as a partridge. Now these birds were even then in that locality very scarce and wild, and to secure one was to get a prize of the first magnitude; so I was instantly upon the alert, and straining my eyes to catch a glimpse of him through the alders. The bird had been flushed by the dog or at least by the sight of the dog in the road, for I don't think he was aware of its presence until it arose, when he stopped and stood looking in the direction whence the bird had flown. All at once the whirr suddenly ceased, as if the partridge had treed on one of the alders, about twenty yards in at right angles from the cart path. Stepping up to where the dog stood I peered cautiously through the leaves, which were still as thick as ever, in nopes of discovering his whereabouts, but all in vain. I was not even sure that he had stopped, but I could not see him, and I had not seen even a leaf move in his flight. Two or three times I raised piss exclamation of "that" brought most of us to stitling position. All listened for two or three minutes, when the noise was repeated, sounding exactly as though some animal had dashed into the water and itstantly run out again. "It's and was repeated, sounding exactly as though some animal had dashed into the water and itstantly run out again." It's and will and to search one was to get a prize of the first one of the control of the co

able to control its motions. Game being searce, I at once made up my mind that that goose was my meat, and laying off my heavy coat and taking an extra cartridge with me, I started back for my fowl, distant nearly half a mile. I had had experience in often seeing this game rise and fly when approached, and when I got within range of this one I held my gun ready to knock it over if it should attempt the common trick. It was standing up, apparently unhurt, with its back toward me and turning its head from side to side as I approached, as if trying to look at me. When within ten yards of it I saw that it was blind in both eyes from a recent wound. Then I was doubly sure it was my goose; but as I came nearer it grew more restless, and as I put out my hand to grasp it around the neck it rose and flew away. I stood there in my tricks and emptied both barrels of my gun at the departing lowl, and as it rose over me, trying to breast a strong wind, I had time to put in the extra cartridge and get in the third shot at fair range. I knocked out a few feathers with this last discharge, but did not bring down the goose. On the contrary it whirled around, turned down the wind and sailed away beyond the opposite shore, and when over a cornfield began again its maneuvers to alight, when an immense eagle pounced upon its back and both went down in the corn together. And that's the history of a blind goose. A want of prudence allowed me to relate it on my return to the house to my comrades seated around the table, and the chances are that I will never hear the last of it.

#### "HUNTING" AND "SHOOTING."

"HUNTING" AND "SHOOTING."

Editor Forest and Stream:

Among the articles which have of late attracted my attention in the columns of the Forbst and Stream, was one in the issue of Nov. 20, signed "Aligius." The author seems to be a sort of cross between "Frank Forester" and the Venerable Bede, and I am glad that he has given you the text for an authoritative editorial, giving good and sufficient reasons why American sportsmen need not feel bound in every case to adhere strictly to the usages or nomenclature of Britain, or of any other country. I am reminded by this writer of Mr. Herbert, because of the intensely dogmatic and self-assured tone of his communication. Frank Forester was, in his way, a very good fellow; but he had the peculiarity, not perhaps to be wondered at, considering his nationality, of imagining that the concentrated wisdom of the British islands rested beneath his skull cap. When I was a boy I thought him a most wonderful man, and knew many of his works by heart: but I think that they are seldom quoted now. If he rendered any real service to the cause of natural science or of American sportsmanship, it was, I imagine, in calling attention to the urgent need for sound and effective measures looking to the preservation of American game.

"Alicius" "wants your readers to know" certain things,

game.

"Aligius" "wants your readers to know" certain things, and proceeds to expound accordingly. The dear old fossil. We do know a whole lot of things; among the rest, that what are called "quail," "partridges" and "pheasants" in America are not like the English birds bearing those names; but we do not feel certain what bird was referred to by your correspondent, when he spoke of a detachment of armed men going forth in belt and mail (or whatever the suppositious outfit may have been), and slaying "robins." Did he speak of English sport? or is there a true, "robin" in America?

speak of English sport? or is there a true, "robin" in America?

As to "Hunting vs. Shooting," let us see if you or he are right. When of yore I found myself, as was often the case, stealthily moving, rifle in hand, through a mountain pass, uncertain whether the next shot would be at a grouse, a deer, bear, moose or caribou, was I shooting? I certainly thought I was hunting, and the lapse of time has served to confirm me in this opinion. But when we—three good shots with three stanch pointers, made the Grand Prairie ring with the quick repeated shots of our muzzleloaders (as I once before remarked in your columns, we loaded quickly in those days), and knocked down—I shouldn't dare to say just how many grouse, before the dogs broke point, or we attempted to bring one bird to bag—then, indeed, I rather thought I was shooting.

and knocked down—I shouldn't dare to say just how many grouse, before the dogs broke point, or we attempted to bring one bird to bag—then, indeed, I rather thought I was shooting.

I, in my turn, want "Aligius" and his brethren to know that the game is pursued in this country under very different conditions, for the most part, from those which obtain in the Old World; and there is probably no man in England, who has never shot elsewhere, who could kill one in five of our game birds when flushed in our densest coverts. There are those among us who feel able to do better than this, yet who sometimes, not less from motives of humanity than from a desire to fill the bag, prefer to shoot grouse sitting in such covers, and not to risk the maining of the bird by a snap shot after the object of the aim has passed out of sight among the cedar boughs.

As to squirrels—are they or are they not to be classed as game? What are the requisites which should entitle a bird or animal to be placed within this category? First of all, I am of the opinion that a "game" creature should be one which requires the exercise of more than ordinary skill for its successful pursuit. It should, in addition, possess a certain value to the sportsman, either as food or to supply some need of humanity, be it what it may, else it is not game. There are no fox squirrels in England, and but few elephants; yet British sportsmen have repeatedly been seen pursuing these creatures in their native wilds, and the skill required to make a good bag of fox squirrels is not inferior to that usually displayed in the capture of an elephant. Both are useful, both are eaten.

I am not writing all this for the exclusive benefit of "Aligius," for I realize that there may be many who would indorse his views, but to relieve my mind of a few thoughts which have chanced to come uppermost this evening.

The fact is that Americans are not averse to learning from those whom they regard as qualified to teach. They are glad to sit under the teachings of that class of Englis

ded upon the reading and experience of a good many years, namely, that as a guide to a thorough practical knowledge of field sports in America, whether with horse or hound, or with gun, rod or rifle, a single volume—I had almost said a single number—of the Forest and Streem is worth all the books that ever issued from the English press.

I offer no comment upon the advice given by "Aligius" as to the best methods of taking fish. I see, however, in my mind's eye, old Izaak Walton seated upon a Florida sandbank, from which "Al Fresco" had charitably removed the sand spurs, and instructing that gentleman as to the best method or capturing a tarpon.

I see that "Nessmuk" is bound for Florida this winter. I would like to meet him there, but this is not likely. Yea, verily; I would that I might once more dip my paddle in the waters of the broad St. John. I have not seen it in almost twenty years. Would that I could once more inhale the fragrance of the magnolias while flying past the dazzling sandbanks and the glossy green of the water-oaks before an evening breeze from the Atlantic, with the straining canvas white above and the rushing keel below.

Kelpie.

#### BLACK DUCK SHOOTING.

BLACK DUCK SHOOTING.

NE November day, with the keen wind blowing down the bay, and the sky as blue as a maiden's eyes, our party of four duck shooters stood shivering on the deck of the good ship Breakwater, bound for Lewes, Del. Despite the cold we enjoyed the sail down to the Hook, and strange to say, after going outside the vessel was as steady as a river steamboat. There was not a particle of motion, the north wind most effectually driving the big rollers down to the smallest ripples. The sunset was magnificent, and so we glided down past Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and the tiny villages between—we could almost throw a line ashore, so close in were we. Hundreds of coots, old squaws and broadbills rose lazily before us; and I could have stopped a dozen or more casily enough as they flew northward, showing darkly against the crimson sky. I felt in my bones that their appearance was a sign of good luck. A sentiment in which all agreed.

At 6 o'clock the next morning I awoke to find the ship alaxing of here docks at the parent latter to the start of Larger alaxing of here docks at the latter that the start of Larger alaxing of here docks at the latter that the start of Larger.

which all agreed.

At 6 o'clock the next morning I awoke to find the ship alougside of her dock, at the queer little town of Lewes. The wind was howling like a million of hungry wolves, and the bay was one mass of foam. Very little breakfast was indulged in, as the old Breakwater reared and pitched at her

alougide of her dock, at the queer little town of Lewes. The wind was howling like a million of hungry wolves, and the bay was one mass of foam. Very little breakfast was indulged in, as the old Breakwater reared and pitched at her moorings like a ten-foot cathoat, and the passengers were only too glad to get ashore. We started at last. The cars as cold as an ice box, and all hands stamping and talking to keep warm. Such a poky old train it was, and I so glad to arrive at Georgetown. We had several hours to await the next "express," and wandered over the city, quaint and old fashioned to the last degree. I inspected the whipping post and failed to see anything remarkable about it, save the immense bands or loops of iron which dangle from the sides, to hold the victims' wrists. I tried them on, and upon my soul, if the folks that are whipped in Georgetown fit those bands they must be a race of giants. I am six feet in my stockings and built on fair proportion, but the bands would have gone to my clbows. The ground was stamped hard at the foot of the post, and the court house looming sternly within twenty yards, gave a solemn aspect to the surroundings, even to my not too vivid imagination. The time hung heavily until finally the express came puffing in, car after car, filled with sheep, boxes, and heaven only knows what, and down in the rear was our "Pullman." Such backing and jolting, yelling and swearing I never heard, a dozen coab-black youngsters contributing to the general row. And what a start! I thought the old car would surely go into a thousand splinters. I listened until, for a wonder, I fell fast asleep; and awoke to greet the little town of Berlin, way down in the southeast corner of Maryland. Our good friend, Jim Powell, was on hand, and we bundled in among the furs for our long ride to the sea, and to his home. He gave us the usual news in regard to the birds. Yes. Some birds were trading. The bay very low. Weather a trifle too warm. Geese just beginning to show on the flats.

Point shooting only i

l must have rowed a mile when Charley sang out: "Go over to that point, you will find a good blind there, and put out your decoys to suit yourself." In less than half an hour Doc and I were seated on the rubbers, and had everything ready for the first "blacky" that should come along. As the first streaks of light came over the water, my heart and eyes brightened likewise. Hushi from Doc. Mark east—whishi into the stool from over our heads, and still too dark to distinguish him. To save me I could not find him. So scat him sprawling. Then a pair came whizzing by, just out of range; then a single one, who at the report of Doc's Greener, turned more than a dozen flip-flaps and finally spurted the water a half a mile out in the bay. No time to go after him now! Mark east, here's a big bunch coming. The leaders see the stool and swerve in. The tail birds do not like the looks of things, and sheer off. Only three set their wings, and I miss the first one beautifully, and just scratch the second well enough to make him quack and skip like a bullet for New Mexico; Doc settled the third one calmly. Now a dainty pair of greenwing teal settle

among the stool, and the blood-thirsty disciple of the saw murders them in the water. A single old sprightil receives the contents of four imported barrels at about seventy-free yards, and merely cocks his eye at us in disdain; a moment noter and I wheel and cut an old drake trying to steal by bethind, us and Doe praises the little 12-bore.

So the sport goes on. It would be thresome to tell of every shoot—indeed an impossibility—so many good ones, and how unary poor ones go to make up the sum total of a day's duck shooting; but let them be good or bad, the cnjoyment never lessens to the true simon-pure sportsman. That peaceful evening, as we smoked our after dinner pipes, the goodly pile gladdened our hearts, and we shot them over again. Great big lusty fellows, with the deep green beaks and glossy plumage. What a splendid bag. Looking over the respective bags, I noticed that Mr. D. had secured several "dippers," and I thought it strange that we did not even see one the entire day. I love to stop them, especially when going with the wind. It is difficult work and requires nice judgment. Besides, they are as tough as hickory, and die game. A single sprigtal and a few teal were the exceptions. All the rest were black ducks, and the finest I ever saw. I made up my mind then that the latter would constitute the majority of the flight birds, and so thought of "live decoys" immediately. To my mind, a pair of well-trained domestic black ducks—mated, of course—are worth a hundred wooden or cork stools, and Charley soon procured a pair for me. They worked to a charm, though not trained, and I had only to hild the area of the proper with a sundred word of the proper with a sundred word

beautics he forgave me heartily, and soon killed a fine bird, in fact not five minuter later.

The day wore slowly on. Occasionally we had a long—terrible long—shot, but I hate to strain my pet gun; and at a o'clock we could boast of but nine birds. A bit of a breeze from the north now kicked up a little swash, and the decoys seemed to awaken to a sense of their duty and importance. In turning to speak to Doc my eyes caught the glint or reflection of a body of large birds away to the north. I watched them attentively; we both did, when, like an electric shock to our straining ears, came the inspiring honk-c-honke-e-honk of a flock of wild geese. Like madmen we changed the shells for BB's and lower in the grass did we hide our excited faces. On they came, as steady as soldiers! I counted fourteen. They were lazily flying not two feet from the surface and must come within range if they would but hold their course. As they swung in closer to our point, the old gander evidently smelling mischief, sheered off, which brought the tail end of the long string within good range. I yelled to Doc to take the last oue and we let them have four barrels "to once." Such a splashing and rumpus, one great fellow came down like a castaway windmill; auother hard hit with stiffened wings sailed away out a few hundred yards and made the water fairly boil when he struck; another, also hard hit, with feathers streaming, fell somewhere in the direction of the Ark, never to be found. What a revolution in our feelings to be sure! If Jumbo himself had been our prey I doubt very much if we could have felt more elated. The bag that night looked grand, not so much in quantity, but in quality.

We wasted the following day. The weather grew warmer

The bag that night looked grand, not so much in quantity. The bag that night looked grand, not so much in quality.

We wasted the following day. The weather grew warmer and warmer; so on returning that night we prepared to leave early in the morning. Another summer's day. With the boom well over to port and the jib poled out to catch every breath, we drifted for hours. But despite the sunny weather, a jolly crew made the tedious hours fly by.

One good joke on the Doctor will bear repeating; doubly so, as I remember the night on board of the old sloop, when the villain deliberately placed his mouth close to my ear and squeaked like a rat or monse. In my horror I struck out like Sullivan, fully expecting to smash the horrid thing, and bruising my poor band badly for the trouble. A roar went up from the other culprits, fairly raising the roof, and they joked me almost continuously afterward. Now, while we were drifting, I was busily engaged trying to invent a handy sort of 'hobble" for the tame duck decoys, on which Doc and the rest of the crew gave uo end of sage advice. we were criting, I was busily engaged trying to invent a handy sort of 'hobble' for the tame duck decoys, on which Doc and the rest of the crew gave uo end of sage advice. Charley, seeing our distress, offered to help us out, if some one would steer. Up jumped the festive M. D. and took the tiller. Not a particle of breeze filled the sails and the

work was easy enough, so easy, in fact, that I gave not a thought to the possible chances of an upset or anything

We were all kneeling down trying our best to hold the We were all kneeding down trying our best to hold her flapping duck, and to rig him in the right fashion, when clear above the din rose Doc's cheery voice. "Whoal haw! Where the tarnation [blue fire] are ye goin! whoa, haw, hold on! By gum, there she goes!" Slam-bank-rippy-ter-slim-slam-bang-blunk-ker-swash, came with rattling of tiller blocks and swishing of sheets, and the jangle of tin ware. We scared mortals rushed on deck, falling over each other in panie-stricken haste, to find that the celebrated M.D. blocks and swishing of sheets, and the Jaugie of the water. We scared mortals rushed on deck, falling over each other in panic-stricken haste, to find that the celebrated M.D. had jibed our noble craft (mind you, not a particle of breeze at the time), and with tiller stock in hand and profound amazement depicted upon every feature, stood looking blankly around upon the disaster he had occasioned. Every decoy was swept overboard, also the ducks just cleaned for dinner, also the entire service of tin, no end of buckets, and last but not least, our portable chimney piece, without which the stove could not be made to do its work. If ever I yelled I did that sunny day. It was good as a play to see Doc's face. What a time we had retrieving things, but alas, the tin things were gone forever. "Whoa! Haw!" lingered sweetly, even in the still calm air. It lingers yet in my memory and always will. We dubbed him as skipper afterward. The shooting did not improve during the remainder of our stay, and the jolly party of four were soon at home again.

#### THE MAINE GAME LAWS.

THE MAINE CAME LAWS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

To call the attention of the proper authorities to a most scrious defect in the enforcement of the Maine game laws, rather than to discuss when the open season should begin, is the purpose of this communication.

But while upon the subject, a word or two in reference to the latter point may not be amiss.

Not one among the many and able correspondents who in your columns have opposed opening the season on Sept. 1 instead of Oct. 1, have questioned that such change would benefit those dependent on that wilderness for their livelihood, at least temperarily; nor can I see how this can well be doubted. Of course all would rejoice in, and must desire the increased welfare of these most descrying people, unless the sacrifice of greater and more important interests be necessarily involved. It seems to me the wishes and profit of these people alone, should govern in this matter. Still it may well be that they are ignorant of their real interests; and in the hope of immediate profit, lose sight of the future, as did the couple who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. Such cases are not unknown. No duty nor obligation of a legislator is more important than to foresee the future, and to resist the clamor of those who call for legislation to their own real detriment.

Some of your correspondents virtually assume that the addition of this one single month to the open season, would annihilate the game of the Maine wilderness.

This is tip-top dialetics, but not well calculated to further the result we have in view, viz.: a sound answer to the question what should be done in the premises. Is not the probable effect of the change, the pith of the whole matter? If so, it should not be made. But I repeat this matter should be weighed in a judicial spirit, by the light of reason, and not of scatiment or prejudice.

In a former letter I gave the reasons which lead me to believe that the change would but slightly increase the death rate, and by no means sufficiently to approxi

there constantly increased in number.

But enough of this, which was not the purpose of this letter.

To many of your readers, and to at least one of the Maine Game Commissioners, any statement made by the justly celebrated guide John S. Danforth, will have great weight. These know that in mental capacity and sound judgment, as well as in moral rectitude, he stands second to no guide in that, or any other region; while his opportunities of observation, passing as he does the whole year in the woods, are equaled by few.

It is folly to exercise ourselves over a prospective worm hole in the side of a bucket, out of which half the bottom is already lost. John writes me, omitting personal matter, as follows, under date of Dec. 8, from Parmacheene Lake.

"I claim that the people generally know nothing about the observance of the game and fish laws, except on the border of the wilderness in winter, and a little more in summer. All the game wardens can well do in summer is to watch the owners of camps and hotels, the very persons whose interest is to keep the game on the increase, because they know when the game is gone their money will go with it. In the winter the lumbering companies are located in the very center of the fish and game, and each year their employces become more bold, and are unmolested. The largest part of the crews are made up of French Canadians, who can be hired at from \$12 to \$15 a month. These Frenchmen are all hardy men, and instead of resting Sundays, are either hunting or fishing, and during the long winters kill more game and fish than all the sportsmen who come here in summer put together. A sportsman will throw back the trout he cannot eat, but a "pea-souper" will not winters kill more game and fish than all the sportsmen who come here in summer put together. A sportsman will throw back the trout he cannot eat, but a "pea-souper" will not throw back the chub even. If the Legislature would put a stop to this crust-hunting and fishing through the ice, they could let sportsmen kill all they could after July 15 and the increase would be double what it is now."

It would be unjust to the writer of this letter, should any part of it be construed to imply the slightest imputation of dereliction on the part of the Maine Game Commissioners. He has so often spoken in praise of their work, that I know he would at once repudiate anything of the kind.

Though foreign to the matter in hand, I may perhaps be excused if I quote another passage from the same letter, since it shows to some extent what kind of a life these men really lead, and how justly they are entitled to our sympathies in every proper case.

"To-day a man was brought here by two Frenchmen who found him in the woods. He is frozen very badly. He is from Pittsburgh [near Connecticut Second Lake] and we must get his friends to carry him out. He will lose both his feet I am sure. When I took his boots off, and I cut them all I could, the flesh came with them. It is a hard sight to look at. His hands are bad, but I guess they will not come off. He lay out two nights without any fire."

But to return to our subject. These Frenchmen come over the boundary from Canda, and return the same way through the woods. They can never be caught in nor near a Maine settlement. Screened by a dense forest blocked with impassable snow, they continue the work of slaughter among the trout and game year after year, and without the knowledge of any, except those who like Danforth, make the woods their home the year round. The remoteness and inaccessibility of the locality cither prevents the approach of the officer of the law, or renders him powerless to enforce it in the face of such superior force, and so far from aid.

I am not of those who would add one iota to the burden of any worthy public official (and such are the Maine Commissioners), and then leave him to struggle against an adverse public opinion so aroused, and to surmount the difficulty at his peril. Such knowledge as I have of the circumstances, leads me to believe that proper proof of the offense, to be followed by a raid on the lumber camps and the arrest of the leaders, is utterly impracticable. Could I see no other possible remedy, I should have preserved silence, crying as the evil is.

The lumber companies have their headquarters in Maine, From personal intercourse with the officers of one of these large corporations, I have little doubt that upon proper rep-

leads me to believe that proper proof of the offense, to be followed by a raid on the lumber camps and the arrest of the leaders, is utterly impracticable. Could I see no other possible remdy, I should have preserved silence, crying as the evil 1s.

The lumber companies have their headquarters in Maine. From personal intercourse with the officers of one of these large corporations. I have little doubt that upon proper representations they could all be readily induced to co operate, with the Commissioners, and to issue positive instructions to their agents who employ these men, that an agreement to abstain from illegal hunting and fishing while in their comploy, should be a condition precedent to the hiring; and that a violation of the agreement should be followed by immediate discharge. It may possibly be too late to apply this remedy during the present season, but unless a better method suggests itself to the superior wisdom of the Commissioners, it might be tried next fall.

As far as I can see, the remedy, if any, must be applied by those who hire these men. The Commissioners, aided solely by the authority of the law, are powerless under the circumstances. The laws of nature confront those of man, with the usual result. A fair example is here presented of what I endeavored to emphasize in my last communication—that is, how hopeless is a practueally efficient enforcement of even the best of game laws in the face of a hostile public opinion. If the laws themselves, and the method in which they have been administered, command the approval of the officials of these companies, as I believe is the fact, this greatest of evils can be reached, and promptly and easily brought to an end-otherwise I fear it is hopeless. Does in not then behoove every friend of game protection to use caution, that he advocate nothing that will not bear the closest scrutiny of coland impartial common sense.

To throw amanupon his back, prinon his arms and legs, hold his nose, and force a dose of medicine down his throat, may be for his g

#### MAINE GAME COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

Editor Forest and Stream:

Since writing the above I have read the report of the Maine Commissioners as it appears in your issue of the 18th, as well as "Penobscot's" communication.

The latter pleases me more than the former, and fully accords with what I believe, and have believed to be the facts.

facts.
I see the Commissioners oppose any change in the open season, for two years longer at least. I do not say they are wrong; but I do wish they had assigned a little more reason, and a little less rhapsody as the basis of their action. May not the wicked allege this to be due to necessity, rather than choice? I believe I am as firm a friend of protection in that State as either of these gentlemen. But it must not be forgotten that protection is in the nature of missionary labor, where one ounce of persuasion is worth a ton of coercion. Moderation is good in all things, even in official reports, lest

the lukewarm suspect fanaticism, and a possible friend be changed to an active enemy.

Surely those who like myself have visited the Maine wildcrness for years, cannot but view with extreme surpriss and displeasure the whokale manner in which they are denounced in this report. knowing as they do how utterly unwarranted it is by the facts. To charge upon a class the misdeeds of a few, is about as reasonable as to call these Commissioners thieves and assassins, because an occasional robbery and murder is committed by some citizen of their State. We pay toundly, yet cheerfully, for all we get in Maine; and though it is true we pay for our own amusement, that imparts no tain to the dollars we disburse, nor does it lessen the benefit the citizens of Maine receive thereby. It may be that the Commissioners, and possibly the residents of the more settled portions of the State, despise this source of revenue, since their share thereo is small; but so do not a very large and deserving class of Maine people. The more still a state of the state of the people. The state of the state of the people, "Millions of dollars". These beig words," and imply cnormous possibilities of comfort and happiness to the sparse population who reap this larvest. Has it ever occurred to these gentlemen that possibly some effort may be wise to retain this? Are they aware that other sections of the country are competing for the whole or part of this vast sum, with constantly increasing avidity?

The Maine trip we all recognize is one of the most expensive a sportsman can take; and permit me to inform these greatenen it is not so much the result in the way of sport hat has retained our allegiance, as the assiduity and high personal character of the guides. Do those gentlemen realize the fact that trout fishing—the sole attraction during the contribute these "millions" can be absent from their business—for the three seasons last past has greatly deteriorated throughout a large portion of the Maine wilder of the only season when ninety-nine one hund

more important than a disappointment at the theatre, only in that it has cost more of time and money.

Turn now to the little clearing torn with how much bitter toil from the grasp of the wilderness. Look upon the humble cabin half buried in the winter snow, the sole protection of the owner and his little ones from the pitiless cold. The facts which should form the basis of action herein, are a part of this man's every day experience. To him this is no mere matter of amusement, but an important factor in the bitter struggle for life. He has considered the matter long and carefully, weighing every phase of the case, as his narrow resources and great necessities compel him to do those of every possible means of income. What does this man say? You are silent—you do not know? For if you did know you could not have the heart to ignore his appeal without at least a kind and encouraging word. True he knows not how to assert himself in the arena of political strife; but he is none the less a man, none the less one of your constituents. And though fortune has bestowed its bounty upon him with but a niggard hand, still the little that he has is dear to him. The margin for loss is small; and the prospect of such an event cannot but entail a pang at least as bitter to him as that felt by "the prominent men of our State," as they sit by their happy firesides, and relate how the hunt has not been quite as successful, as they had hoped.

Listen then to what one of them says to me, a man whose

how the hunt has not been quite as successful, as they had hoped.

Listen then to what one of them says to me, a man whose superior in courage, fortitude, energy, sound discretion, personal honor, a generosity that never spares himself to succor another,—in every quality which goes to make a man, except money, a city-tailor, and the polish of the dancing master,—I have yet to meet; and also one of your constituents, gentlemen.

He writes me, "If I could talk in public what I know on

this subject I would be there and explain matters, but as I cannot, I must like the patient ox submit to the yoke."

"For they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers." When the inclinations of the rich and powerful encounter the interests of the poor and lowly, we may all take this lesson to heart, lest through inadvertence we fall into the eondemnation of the

through inadvertence we fall into the condemnation of the pharisee.

When you pose, gentlemen, as the sole barrier between the people of your State, and a horde of vandals swooping down like vultures to destroy the possessions of your constituents, the great tribunal of public opinion, to which you have appealed, will not grant you the honor you claim solely upon your own plea. It will weigh your title by the light of no single candle, but under the broad glare of day wherein the illumination proceeds from every side. No one will accuse you of willful wrong doing, I least of any. But if the stern eye of impartial justice finds that through inadvertence you have done those things you ought to have done, and left undone those things you ought to have done, it may deny you that commendation which should be the dearest wish of every public official.

"Let the present law, as a modified close time, remain untouched, in full force for two years longer. That will give us time to correct our laws understandingly, and take the position we intend to hold in the future."

This has a strangely familiar sound. Am I deceived in thinking I heard something in the same key at the last session of the Legislature?

Did you ever read that remarkable book "Alice in Wonderland?" Here is a scene from it:

Did you ever read that remarkable book "Alice in Wonderland?" Here is a scene from it:

"I'm sure I'll take you with pleasure!" the Queen said.
"Two pence a week, and jam every other day."
Alice could not help laughing, as she said, "I don't want you to hire me—and I don't care for jam."

"It's very good jam," said the Queen.

"Well, I don't want any to-day, at any rate."

"You couldn't have it to-day if you did want it," the Queen said.
"The rule is, jam to-morrow and jam yesterday—but never jam to-day."

"It must come some time to 'jam to-day,'" Alice objected.

"No it ean't," said the Queen. "It's jam every other day; to-day isn't any other day, you know."

Jack-hunting occupies but a low place in my esteem, still there are many to whom it affords excitement and pleasure. If they are willing to pay freely for the privilege to the citizens of Mainc, may they not at least be tolerated in the open season? A jack-hunter is not necessarily on a par with him who robs the widow and orphan; and the judicious may possibly regard with distrust any conclusion or recommendation of one, who characterizes both even in approximately the same terms. The deer is a noble animal; but whether a man, who by the utmost diligence can scratch but a precarious subsistence from an ungrateful soil, shall be able to clothe and cdueate his children in decency, or be compelled to raise them in squalor and force them to manual labor at the earliest possible moment, is also worthy of some consideration.

I have always supposed that hunting was graded somewhat by the skill, patience, courage and endurance it required. If in addition the incident destruction fell solely upon the males, I have supposed all these entitled the method to some little respect. But I now shrink with horror from the abyss of my ignorance, when I see the Maine Commissioners (regard for whom, and for whose work, long habit has ingrained within my nature), declare that moose-calling "is as fair and noble and sportsmanlike as to spear fish on their spawning-beds."

Well

as fair and noble and sportsmanlike as to spear fish on their spawning-beds."

Well we live and learn! We never know how totally depraved we are, until some kind friend holds the mirror up before us, and dwells upon the hideous deformity which appears therein. Would that zeal too' would learn that there is an intemperance other than that which emanates from the whisky bottle; and that if the eye be occasionally raised from the narrow groove of duty and a comprehensive view of the whole honzen be taken, its subsequent usefulness will not thereby be inpaired.

Permit me again to say that whether the recommendations of this extraordinary document are followed or not, is to me personally a matter of absolute indifference. For reasons which ao alteration of the law would effect, I have been in the habit of doing my hunting without the borders of that State—a custom I should not change in any possible event connected therewith, short of forbidding non-residents access to New Hampshire and Canada through its territory. But should it be followed, I shall regret it for the sake of a large number of friends and acquaintances, citizens of Maine, who, whether their wishes were heeded or not, deserved, as it seemed to me, something a little better than to be totally tignored in a matter, in which they had more at stake many times over than all the rest of the inhabitants of that State added together.

The report goes on to say, "there is no law that our Legis-

seemed to me, something a little better than to be totally ignored in a matter, in which they had more at stake many times over than all the rest of the inhabitants of that State added together.

The report goes on to say, "there is no law that our Legislature will enact that resolute men cannot enforce." It is well! Considering the unbridled license not unfrequently exhibited on the annual drive by the lumbermen within the confines of the settlements themselves, I had thought that it was unreasonable to expect an officer of the law to intrude into their midst with hostile intent, when they were banded together in the wilderness, and he was far from succor. For my part I would about as soon venture into a den of tigers. But I am glad the Commissioners view the matter in a different light—or is this another flower of rhetoric? There is the nut to crack gentlemen, go for it! I should smile to see the effort, but so I fear would not the unhappy man who made it.

I began this in anger, I admit. It was doubtless wrong; but I plead in extenuation the sentiments which the following words of the report could hardly fail to excite: "Every penny expended by our visitors is upon themselves, in pure selfishness, and in an indulgance of license they would not care to exhibit elsewhere." The italics are my own.

But if I began in anger, I conclude in sorrow. I recall the thousand kindnesses and attentions I have so long and so frequently received from so many of those whose interests I have advocated,—kindnesses and attentions for which no money return was asked or expected, and rendered in a spirit of which no pecuniary recompense could wipe out the memory of the obligation. The still small voice of these people, unheeded by their natural and legal protectors, falls upon my ear, and I picture to myself the bitter disappointment which threatens them.

Gentlemen of the Maine Legislature, forgetting all that is distasteful in the report of your Commissioners, and with no personal interest whatever in view, I appeal to you. May

#### INDIANA THREE YEARS' LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It is currently reported that an effort will be made to procure the passage of a bill by the next Legislature to prohibit
the killing of quali in Indiana for a period of three years.

The movement originated with the Marion County Horticultural Society, and will be vigorously pushed by influential
men.

men.

It behooves the sportsmen throughout the State to resist the proposed legislation, and a plan of action should be agreed upon without delay, Will those interested in the matter write me immediately, giving in full their views as to the best course to be pursued,

ROYAL ROBINSON. INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana

#### PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

THE West Jersey Game and Protective Society are doing good work. For some time large quantities of game had been shipped from Bridgeton, Cumberland county, which the organization had reason to believe was illegally taken by snares and traps.

Detectives Ore and Pratt were therefore sent to the region named on a scout, and also to the Milleville section on the same railroad. They succeeded in finding and destroying one thousand devices for capturing game, among which were horsehair and wire snoods, box traps, figure 4 traps, etc. At Bridgeton they engaged a pilot who was familiar with a tract known as "White Marsh Swamp," near which one Murray dwelt, whom it was suspected was shipping many "pheasants" or ruffed grouse to Philadelphia, all of which were not killed according to law.

Coming to the shanty occupied by the sable poacher Murray, they found he had escaped them. They took up their abode in this cabin for the night, hoping Murray might return, and as they were armed with the proper documents, he would have been taken prisoner on his return; but the cunning negro evidently smelled a rat, for he would not show himself.

In this cabin they found fifty or sixty muskrat skins hung up to dry, and tied in hundles a hundred or so of which

In this cabin they found fifty or sixty muskrat skins hung up to dry, and tied in bundles a hundred or so of rabbit skins which, not being perforated with shot holes, showed snares had been used in their capture. All of last Thursday was taken up in search of Murray, but without success. Detectives Ore and Pratt have not yet given the poacher up, and further search will be made until he is captured, as he is considered a dangerous enemy to the game of South New Jersey, and is doing much damage. It is hoped he will be taken and his depredations stopped.

The West Jersey Game Protective Society is a pattern for the many societies who, under the name of game protectionists, have occupied their time and funds shooting matches, when a movement or two of the nature of the abovementioned would do more to cond this illegal suaring and trapping of game than column upon column of newspaper articles.

The cold snap of this week has frozen up the marsh feeding grounds of the ducks on our rivers, and the fowl are frequenting the open water entirely. Many varieties will-now go South. There are many brant at Tuckerton and Barnegat Bay, but few are being killed. They seem to have learned every "hide," and keep clear of them, no matter how enticing the bunch of decoys may be. These fowl will in a short time make their way South, especially if we are to have continued freezing weather.

There remains now but about a week of open season for quall and ruffed grouse in the North. Many more birds will be left over this year than last, as the dry season passed has done much to protect both species. It is to be hoped we will have the balance of the winter free from heavy and continued snows, with crust.

Dec. 20.

Montgomery Shooting Club.—The hunt of the Montgomery Shooting Club was from "daylight to dark" on Tuesday, and extended into nine different counties, and one party went to a neighboring State. Quite a number of hawks were killed, and as each counted five points they materially increased the score, which was as follows: S. T. Westcott, captain, 82 points; F. C. Randolph 29, H. H. Barnes 96, H. B. Metcalf 47, H. D. Long 59, W. R. Taylor 81, T. E. Hannon 34, C. T. Pollard, Jr., 28, J. R. Adams 29, J. H. Leigh 65, John Crommelin 41, Henry Crommelin 39, W. D. Brown 20, W. W. Hill 55, L. B. Hallonquist 30, G. H. Todd 10, W. L. Bragg 100, C. E. Wallin 39, S. T. Alexander 14, J. P. Armstrong 16, Dan Frazer 9, B. Holt 6, C. Gabbett 7, A. T. Cunningham 15, W. B. Armistead 21, E. R. King 18—979. E. D. Ledyard, captain, 53 points; G. M. Marks 39, W. K. Jones 10, C. P. Ball 18, W. S. Reese 77, J. T. Holtzclaw 9, Chas. Spear 17, T. D. Wilkenson 14, F. A. Hall 15, H. C. Davidson 34, J. L. Cobbs 34, H. Gunter 14, R. H. Molton 59, W. L. Hutchings 20, H. Graham 17, C. L. Mathews 2, C. L. Ruth 23, W. L. Chambers 20, T. S. Doron 6, M. C. Scott 10, John Metcalf 5, J. T. May 6—507.—W.

Missouri Hedges.—High Point, Dec. 18.—There has been six inches of snow on the ground for the past three days, and an army of men, boys and dogs have been besieging the hedges and calling on "bre'r rabbit" to surrender; and, judging by the number I have seen in the hands of the besiegers, poor bunny evidently succumbs without a struggle and goes to swell the score of the rabbit murderer; for to shoot rabbits while sitting in the hedge is certainly murder in the first degree. The yelping, howling and beating of hedges has nearly frightened the quail out of the county, and scattered them so that it is hard to get up more than two or three in a bunch. The large amount of hedge fence in this vicinity makes bird hunting hard work, unless there are two in the party, one for each side of the hedge, and even then a number of the wounded birds are lost in the hedge. My dog hates hedge-hunting more than I do myself, but some days I can find birds only in the hedges.—Osage.

Golden Gate Gun Club.—San Francisco, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the Golden Gate Gun Club, held Dec. 9, the following officers were elected: Edgar L. Forster, President; Henry Mangles, Vice-President; Edwin L. Forster, Secretary; Rudolph Schleuter, Treasurer; John Foley, Sergeantat-Arms. The club was organized July 17, 1884. The members are composed of young men from 19 to 22 years of age. A series of glass ball and clay-pigeon matches have been arranged for next season, and are looked forward to with great interest by the members. It is hoped that before long the Golden Gate Gun Club will be ranked among the leading sporting clubs of the State.—E. L. F., See'y G. G. G. C. (626 Shotwell street, San Francisco, Cal.).

With the Colts.—Mr. A. G. McAusland, formerly with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, takes the road early in January for the Colts Patent Firearms Company, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. McAusland will travel through the West and Northwest and on the Pacific coast, and will be absent three or four months. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the region into which he is going, and his many old friends will be glad to see him again. He carries with him samples of the four styles of shotguns, the pistols and the new lightning repeater manufactured by this company.

SILVER LAKE, Mass.—There has been some tip top shooting this fall within thirty miles of Boston, at the gunning stand of H. McLauthlin at Silver Lake, Plympton, Mass. The score so far is 120, mostly Canada honkers. He uses about forty tamed decoy and can handle them so as to draw most any flock, although there are four other stands at the Lake. The second flight has not amounted to much this fall, so far, but there is still a chance yet, as it is so near Boston it would be a good place for city sportsmen to take in.—South Shotle.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Quail, rabbits and squirrel have been in great abundance this season. Last week Messrs. W. Wools, of Alexandria, and Thos. Taylor, of Four Mile Run, having Tom's old Drift and youngster Don, made a trip of about sixty miles down the river (Potomac), leaving Alexandria on Tuesday about 10 A. M., on board the Mattano and returning Friday about 3 P. M., bagging on their trip 80 quail, 15 rabbits and 18 squirrels—quite a success. Let us hear from Maryland now.—Spot.

Barnegat.—Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 20.—In a letter just received from Barnegat Bay, lower part, the writer says: "Ducks are very plenty, but few killed. Decoys of no use; rather a hindrance, as the fowl move in large bodies and have good feeding everywhere on the flats. There will not be good gunning until we have ice sufficient to drive them off the flats."—K.

## Sea and Biver Hishing.

#### ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I wish to say a few words about the value of long casting I have east but three times in tournaments, but have been a fisher for trout and salmon for over half a century, therefore I may speak on this subject from the standpoint of personal

I have east but three times in tournaments, but have been a fisher for trout and salmon for over half a century, therefore I may speak on this subject from the standpoint of personal experience.

In fishing I have found that the more water I could cover the greater would be the success, in other words the longer casts the more fish, and usually larger ones, for the latter do not approach the shore or boat. In trout fishing I have seen waters where a cast of less than eighty fect was useless, and I have eaught hundreds with the fly at that distance, while in salmon fishing I have seen pools where a cast of less than one-hundred feet would not come within the sight of fish. What could be done on such waters by men who can only cast forty-five feet with a trout rod or eighty feet with a salmon rod?

I am satisfied that the tournaments have done more toward making anglers than is generally believd, and long casting is, in my opinion, of more importance than either delicacy or accuracy, for an angler who saw a trout rise eighty feet away would naturally wish to reach it, and would feet badly if he could only cast half that distance. As for delicacy. I believe it to be a delusion, to speak plainly, a humbug, for my experience has been that in throwing a fly, either for salmon ortrout, sharply and elearly in the water I could take five fish per one cast delicately. I lave often thought that if some movement of the reel could be invented which would make the fly dance on the water it would take ten for one. Some writers in Forest And Straeam have doubted the practical use of casting eighty feet for trout, claiming that there is not one trout caught in a thousand casts at a distance of seventy feet. The fact is that not one fly-fisherman in five hundred can cast seventy feet for trout, elaiming that there is not one trout caught in a thousand casts and have filled my creel with fish taken at eighty feet while they took ne'er a fish. There are many gentlemen now in New York eity who will wouch for the value of long casti

plainly.

Often in fishing from the shore or dam of a pond, the trout have risen further than I could east, and if I could have cast as far when a boy, fishing the Wye River in England, as I now do, I could have taken ten trout to the one that was eaught, and of larger size, too. Then I was only a

I would like to advise young anglers to throw their flies on the water as sharply as possible, and they will have better success than those who try to imitate the falling of a snowflake; that's bosh. I would like to have some of these 40-foot, snowflake casters come with me next spring on a

Long Island pond and I will show them that they don't know anything about fishing. That may be putting it strong, but I mean it. Should one of these wonderful short casters like to take a lesson in accuracy, I will take pleasure in showing him what accuracy really is, for few of them understand it

casters like to take a lesson in accuracy really is, for few or them in showing him what accuracy really is, for few or them understand it.

Perhaps some of the short casters may consider this as brag, but it is an old adage that "the longest pole knocks the persimmons," and there is no doubt but long easting "takes the cake"—that is, the fish. If this is donbted, let the doubters come and fish with me for fun or anything else,

HARRY PRICHARD.

## Hishculture.

#### SALMON AND TROUT OF MAINE.

 $F^{
m ROM}$  the report of the Comissioner of Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine for 1884 we take the follow-

SALMON AND TROUT OF MAINE.

PROM the report of the Comissioner of Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine for 1884 we take the following:

At the date of the first appointment of Fisheries and ing.

At the date of the first appointment of Fisheries and standing the Kennebec still yielded quite a large number of salmon. The period of the building of the dam at Augusta was the final blow to the destruction of the far-famed "salmon of the Kennebec." The fish were slaughtered at the dam; the fish was the slaughter of the fish of the date o

number of wardens to be furnished on the respective sides of the river.

Saco River is deemed by the local inhabitants worthy of being restored to its original place among the productive salmon rivers of Maine. Good fishways have been built after plans furnished by Mr. Harry Buck of Orland. The stock of salmon fry is now only required. The Legislature will please remember that stocking a river is like seeding a section of a State. Estimate its area, or its number of acres, and then decide if 100,000 grass seeds will prove sufficient. Generous seeding for several years is requisite if a good crop is expected.

On the Androscoggin, our poverty of resonrce has ever prevented our properly stocking those waters. We have two very important and valuable fishways at the mouth of the river at Brunswick. Obstructions multiply on the river more rapidly than our ability to cope with them. Manufacturing enterprise not only obstructs the river with its monstrons dams, but, by the criminal neglect of the Legislature in providing no restrictive laws, the bed of the river is covered with waste matter that destroys both the spawning ground of the shad and drove them away.

The Penobscot is the only River now left on the Atlantic coast of the United States where there is sufficient number of salmon to supply the requisite fish for the works at Orland, where the eggs are taken for distribution, both for the United States and the several associated States that subscribe.

Seribe. Maine's subscription to the works at Orland in 1883, for salmon eggs to be hatched and distributed to her rivers in 1884, was \$1,000. Our return from this sum was 702,000 eggs. Professor Baird, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries at Washington, afterward gave us 20,000. By letter of February 15, he gave 340,000 more eggs, upon condition that the

hatched product be all put into Penobscot waters. It will be perceived that our whole stock of eggs to be hatched and distributed this year of 1884, was 1,242,000.

These were distributed as follows: 702,000 at Enfield, consigned to Penobscot and tributary streams: 300,000 at Norway, for Peuobscot and Saco waters: 200,000 at Weld, for Androscoggin and Kennebec waters: 40,000 to Mr. Benjamin Lincoln, at Dennysville, for Denny's River. The run of salmou on the Penobscot River this year is reported to us as exceeding in number that of last year, the size of the fish as less. Good judges were of the opinion that, owing to the long continued high stage of water this last spring, an unusual number of the fish made their way directly to the upper waters of the river. As netting above tide water is forbidden by law, we have been unable to ascertain any facts from local residents. That the upper waters of the river are very full of young salmon of various sizes seems to be the universal testimony. The Ouissaticook, a small tributary, is every vear infested by miscreants, taking the salmon on their spawning beds. There seems to be no remedy for this destructive method of taking salmon on the east branch of the Penobscot River were abandoued, not from any spirit of reform on the part of the local inhabitants, but simply that there were no fish to be caught. So few were left that it did not pay longer to set their nets or traps, the last venture yielding as a dividend but one salmon for the whole year. Now that salmon have been again restored to the river, the work of destruction has been prosecuted on the east branch and on the Ouissaticook with reuewed vigor and to a greater extent than ever. Traps have been used, dynamite has been used. It is for the Legislature to answer the questiou of the destruction of the breeding salmon of the great salmon river of Maine by a few abandoned sooundrels on the upper Penobscot. At Rockland they may be of some service to the State; at large, they are an active blight, and curse, and ca

inay be of some service to the state, and industry and prosperity.

Other destructive influences are at work on the Penobscot, as on other rivers. New dams, new industries, poisonous chemicals turned into the river; river bottomed with waste; decreased volume of water in the river, caused by destruction of forests; long continued droughts, necessitating economy of water by dams to the numerous mills and factories, leaving no place of descent to the young fishes but through the machinery, where they are crushed. There is no more sense or justice to the people in allowing the product of our waters to be destroyed by the waste of factories turned into our rivers and brooks, than giving other industries the same rights to cover our roads and pastures or cultivated fields with their refuse, and thus destroy agricultural crops and impede transportation. We are constantly receiving complaints from Lincoln and Olamon and other sources, of chemicals from the pulp mills hilling the fish; from Aroostook of the starch factory waste and washing destroying the trout and other fishes.

LANDLOCKED SALMON.

pidnies from Laincoln and Olta on and other sources, of chemicals from the pulp mills killing the fish; from Aroostood of the starch factory waste and washing destroying the trout and other fishes.

LANDLOCKED SALMON.

This fine this is indigenous to several lakes of the State, for instance, the Grandor Schoodic lakes, Sebace Lake and tributary ponds and streams; Recd's Fond, a tributary of Union River; Sebago Lake and tributary streams, headwaters of Land and the second of the second property of the ocean, according to the control of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the other than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the ocean than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the ocean than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the ocean than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the ocean than the vicinity of the ocean, according to the ocean than the vicinity of the ocean than t

Nearly one-half of the State is removed by special law from the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, viz.; "all that part of St. John's River and its tributaries lying above Grand

Falls in New Brunswick." We refer to this because numerous complaints are made to us from the local residents, of the inhabitants of the neighboring Province coming over into our State and sweeping the trout from their spawning beds and carrying the plunder back to their homes in the Dominion. We can afford no redress. Such protection as we have been able to afford within our own defined limits has led to increase of our stock and lessened exportation to Boston markets. The fifty-pound law of the last Legislature, and allowing no transportation of fish but when accompanied by the person who captured them, has proved of great benefit to the State. The fame of the two great angling centers, Moosehead and Rangeley, now require the protection of new laws to prevent their being depleted by the monstrous number of fishermeu from the whole Union, indeed from every quarter of the globe. As we have before stated, no amount of fair angling can ever entirely exhaust a lake, pond, or stream, for the instinct of fishes can be educated to the verge of reason, and is coeval with the cunning devices of anglers. But our open season for catching trout extends too far into the spawning season. As it approaches, the fish begm to crowd up into certain streams and are slaughtered when in a semi-stupid state, oblivious to all surroundings, to fear, to all but the instiluct of breeding. There are other streams to which the young fry resort, away from the danger of the larger fishes that feed on them. These also should be rotected from being angled on at any time. The saccatien and Misery rivers, at Moosehead. Should be closed by law for at least five years. The outlet of Moosehead Lake should also be protected for a distance to be decided upon and staked out, from the first day of September until the following May. Good, true and faithful wardens should be provided and paid to see the law rigidly enforced. No fishing should be allowed at any time on the outlet of Rangeley Lake, from the dam on the outlet to a line running directly acr



#### FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

BENCH SHOWS.

Dec, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1855.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry Association, Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shute, Secretary.

Jan. 10 to 14, 1855.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans, La., Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary, St. Johns, N. B.

Feb. 1 to 11, 1855.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1855. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt street.

March 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cin-innati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. Charles Lincoln, Superio-

March 18, 19 and 23, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven Kennel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Haven, Conn. April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club, Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street. Chas. Lincoln, Superintendent.

#### K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on rec.ipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advauce. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2882, New York. Number of entries already printed 1907.

#### TAUNTON BENCH SHOW.

THUNFON BENCH SHOW.

THE Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association held their third bench show at Taunton, Mass., Dec. 16 to 19. There were 110 entries, comprising a large number of bench show winners. The superintendent, Mr. Chas. T. Brownell, was as successful as usual in the by no means easy task of pleasing both exhibitors and spectators, everything being clean, orderly and comfortable throughout the hall. All classes were judged by Dr. Geo. Walton, of Boston. We give below the

below the

AWARDS,

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Blackstone Kennels (Foreman),

—Open—Done; 1st, Blackstone Kennels (Mack B.); 2d and 3d, H. B.

Richmond (Pindee and Sport). Bitches; 1st, Blackstone Kennels (For est Dora); 2d, E. F. Rose (Belle Berwyn); 3d, W. E. June (Star). Puppies; 1st, G. W. Lovell (Bill); 2d, H. S. Hart (Prince); 3d, E. Bosi (Perinca).

IRISH SETTERS.—Dogs: 1st, C. W. Roedenburg (Chip); 2d, Mrs. H. Edwards (Dash). Bitches. 1st, G. T. Lincoln (Juno).

GORON SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Hillsled Kennels (Argus).—Open— GORON SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Hillsled Kennels (Argus).—Open— Dogs: Quinnebaug Kennels (Gem); 2d, E. A. Pratt (Ben Butler). Bitches; 1st, E. A. Pratt (Rhoda); 2d, Quinnebaug Kennels (Gypsy Puppies: 2d, Quinnebaug Kennels (Bobolink).

Dogs: Quinnebaug Kennels (Gem); 2d, E. A. Pratt (Ben Butter), Bitches; 1st, E. A. Pratt (Rhoda); 2d, Quinnebaug Kennels (Gypsy. Bitches; 1st, E. A. Pratt (Rhoda); 2d, Quinnebaug Kennels (Gypsy. Puppies: 2d, Quinnebaug Kennels (Bobolink),
POINTERS.—Dogs: 1st, J. B. Woodward (Pug); 2d, G. L. Smith (Coronet); 3d, S. A. Lincoln (Bingo). Bitches: 1st. Blackstone Kennels (Dora); 2d, J. B. Smith (Bessie); 3d, S. A. Lincoln (Fan). Puppies: 1st, G. F. Lincoln (Trim).

SPANIELS.—OTHER THAN BLACK—OVER 28.DS.—1st and 2d, G. W. Lovell (Romp and Jockey).—UNDER 28.DS.—1st, W. H. Moore (Daisy).—BLACK—OVER 28.DS.—1st, W. A. Patridge (Critic).—Under 28.DS.—1st, W. A. Patridge (Critic).—Under 28.DS.—1st, W. A. Patridge (Critic).—Under 28.DS.—1st, W. A. Patridge (Rover); 2d and 3d, A. H. Dore (Spot and Pilot). Bitches: 1st, J. F. Paine (Belle); 2d, W. West gate (Flora). Puppies: 1st and 2d, Pike & Fuller (Captain and Pilot); 2d, W. H. C. Pike (Tom).

BEAGLES.—1st, G. Bosi (Rock).

FOX TERRIERS.—1st and 21, Hillside Kennels (Raby Tyrant and Jaunty); 33, J. O. Dean (Basail).

GREYHOUNDS.—1st, F. S. Keith (Scott); 2d, J. Welch (Bill); 3d, H. A. Woodward.

SCOTCH DEERHOUNDS.—1st, 21 and 3d. Hillside Kennels (Rose).

SCOTCH DEERHOUNDS.—1st, 21 and 3d, Hillside Kennels (Bran. Lorna and Lance)

MASTIFFS.—Dogs: 1st, Shaw & Bares (Duke of Kent). Bitches: 1st, Shaw & Bares (Delph Viva). Puppies: 1st, Shaw & Bares (Dicta-

ST. BERNARDS.-ROUGH-COATED-1st, Chequasset Kennels (Hermit).

mit).

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, J. H. McCool (Prince); 2d, A. Dexter (Jeff); 3d, E. W. Morris (Pink).

COLLIES — Dogs: 1st, F. L. Fish (Laddie); 2d, A. B. Wordell (Roscoe). Bitches: 1st, W. K. Talhnan (Queen); 2d and 3d, A. B. Wordell (Fanny and Jenne). Puppies: 1st, J. H. Wordell (Captain); 2d. J. D. Falconer (Maida).

BULLDGGS.—1st and 2d, Hillside Kennels (Tippoo and Romulus).

BULL-TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, T. R. Varick (Dutch, Jr.). Bitches: 1st, S. Withers (Reel).

PUGS.—CHAMPION—Chequasset Kennels (Treasure). Open—Dogs: 1st, Chequasset Kennels (Young Toby). Bitches; 1st, G. A. Pratt

tDido); 2d, Forest City Kennels (Dolly); 3d, Chequasset Kennels (Tan-rums). *Pupples*: 1st, Forest City Kennels (Almah); 2d, Chequasset Kennels (Tra la-la).

Renneis (I'ra Ia-la).

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, W. J. Comstock (Souter Johnnie).

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—OVER 5LBS.—1st, D. H. Rothweil (Dan )

ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—1st, A. Priestly (Sir Garnet).

TERRIERS.—EXCEPT YORKSHIRES.—UNDER 5LBS.—1st, A. G. Francis (Prince).

KING CHARLES OR BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st, W. Mason (Dotlet).

POODLES.-1st, E. P. Motley (Imp).

POODLES.—Ist, E. P. Motley (Imp).

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best setter of any breed, Foreman.
Best setter dog in open class, Mark B.; bitch, Forest Dora.
Best sternel of English setters, Blackstone Kennets.
Best Irish setter dog, Chip; bitch, Juno.
Best Gordon setter dog in open class, Gem; bitch, Rhoda; puppy,
Bobolink.
Best pointer dog, Pug; bitch, Dora; puppy, Trim.
Best spaniel over 23lbs., Romp. Under 28lbs., Helen.
Best spaniel over 23lbs., Romp. Under 28lbs., Helen.
Best beagle, Rock.
Best forknound dog, Rover; bitch, Belle; puppy, Captain.
Best beagle, Rock.
Best derehound, Scott.
Best greyhound, Scott.
Best assiff dog, Duke of Kent; bitch, Delph Viva; puppy, Dictator.
Best mastiff dog, Duke of Kent; bitch, Delph Viva; puppy, Dictator.
Best set Mewfoundland, Prince.
Best Newfoundland, Prince.
Best Newfoundland, Prince.
Best old dog, Laddie; bitch, Queen; puppy, Captain.
Best bulldog, Bellissima.
Best bull-terrier, Dutch, Jr.
Best bull-terrier, Dutch, Jr.
Best Skye terrier, Souter Johnnie.
Best Yorkshire terrier, Dan.
Best raugh-haired terrier, Sir Garnet.
Best King Charles spaniel, Dotlet.

#### THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

THE DERBY.

THE National Kennel Club Derby commenced on Wednesday evening, and was concluded on Friday evening. The running throughout was good and some of the heats were very close and exciting. There were twenty-three entries, twenty-two setters and one pointer.

#### THE DERBY DRAWING.

GEM.—Dr. J. N. Maclin, Keeting, Tenn., lemon and white English setter bitch, April 16 (Gladstone—Gazelle),

against
Lillian.—P. H. & D. Bryson, Memphis, Tenn., black
white and tan English setter bitch, Aug. 21 (Gladstone—Sue)

BILLY GATES, -Dr. A. F. McKinney, Forest Hill, Tenu., black and white English setter dog, Aug. 21 (Count Rapier-Kate B.),

Lady Bessie.—J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenn., lemon and white bitch, Oct. 5 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

RICHMOND.—E. M. Usher, Vincennes. Ind., lemon and white setter dog, April 22 (Sergeant—Eva),

PAUL JONES.—Major J. W. Renfroe, Atlanta, Ga., black, white and tan English setter dog, Dec. 3 (Baden Baden—Daisy Royal).

LADY LEE.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch, June 10 (Gath—Juno II.), against

Anne Boleyn.—Roe Reising, Meadville, Pa., black and white bitch, March 80 (Dash III.—Isabelle).

JIM BLEDSOE.—Major J. W. Renfroe, Atlanta, Ga., black, white and tan English setter dog, Dec. 3 (Baden Baden—Daisy Royal),

RODERIGO.—Gates & Merriam, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, April 11 (Count Noble—Twin Maud).

RICHMOND.—John E. Gill, Franklin, Pa., lemon and white pointer dog, July 27 (Vandevort's Don—Beulah), against
Spoktsman.—J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn., black, white and tan dog, Aug. 21 (Gladstone—Sue).

SURREY.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and an English setter dog, June 10 (Gath—Juno II.),

Morse,—Rogers & Dalton, N. Albany, Miss., black and white dog, Oct. 10 (Gladstone—Nellie),

MAUD C.—Dr. Otto Moeber, Rowland, Ala., black, white and tan bitch, June 1 (Rollo—Morgo), against
GLADSTONE'S BOY.—Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, Jan. 10 (Gladstone—Sue).

QUEEN BESS.—B. F. Price, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch, June 28 (Gladstone—Donna J.), against

Annie Morgan.—J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenu., lemon and white bitch, Oct. 5 (Gladstone—Bessie A.).

MEDORA.—Gates & Merriman, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter bitch, July 20 (Gladstone—Carrie J.), against
INDEX.—J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenn., black, white and tan dog, July 10 (Gladstone—Countess Druid),

Lexington.—W. B. Mallory, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, June 10 (Gath—Juno II.), aqainst
Blackstone.—L.F. Patterson, Bainbridge, Ga., black, white and tan dog, June 3 (Roy—Gretchen).

Col. Cool.—Gates & Merriman, Memphis, Tenn., black, white and tan English setter dog, June 30 (Gath—Lit) a bye.

Gem was handled by owner, Lillian by H. M. Short, Middleton, Tenn.; Billy Gates by Short, Lady Bessie by J. M. Avent, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; Richmond (setter) by B. Waters, La Monson; Paul Jones by Chas. Tucker, Staunton, Tenn.; Lady Lee by Short, Anne Boleyn by B. Waters, Jim Bledsoe by Chas. Tucker, Roderigo and Richmond by Short, Sportsman by Tucker, Surrey by Short, Morse by A. W. Titus, Cherry Creek, Miss., Maud C. by Titus, Gladstone's Boy by Tucker, Queen Bess by N. B. Nesbit, Cedar Grove, Miss.; Annie Morgan by Avent, Medora by Short, Index by Avent, Lexington by Short, Blackstone by Titus, Col. Cool by Short.

#### Wednesday.

GEM AND LILLIAN

Were put down at 1:30 in the open. In pace, style and speed the advantage was decidedly in favor of Lillian, who showed to much better advantage than in the heats she ran in the All-Aged Stake. A good bit of ground was drawn blank, and we then worked over to a thicket of briers and small trees, when Lillian pointed an old hen setting. Sent on around the edge of the woods and across a ditch, Lillian flushed a single bird and afterward pointed a single bird in the sedge, which was flushed to order and killed by Short and retrieved by Lillian. Gem scored a false point, and then down the drain pointed, and two birds were flushed to order, Gem pointed a

single bird and was backed by Lillian. Lillian scored two flushes and Gem one. We then worked over to a piece of woods, where Gem flushed, and a little further Lillian pointed. To order the birds were flushed and two were killed by Short and one of them was retrieved by Gen. Lillian scored two flushes in the edge of the woods, and soon afterward made a beautiful point on a large bevy. In the cornfield Gem pointed a single bird, and was backed by Lillian. Gem flushed a single bird, and soon afterward scored a point, then flushed a single bird, and soon afterward scored a point, then flushed a single bird in the ditch. Over the ditch false pointed, but soon afterward got a nice point on a single bird; afterward in some plum bushes pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up, and Gem should have had the heat, in our judgment. They were, however, put down again, when Lillian pointed a single bird. Some distance up the drain Gem commenced roading down wind on the side of the hill in a gully. Lillian swung round ahead of her and pointed at the head of the gully. Gem roading up the gully flushed the bevy. They were then ordered up at \$4.55 and the heat was awarded to Lillian. Down two hours and five minutes.

Lillian. Down two hours and five minutes.

BILLY GATES AND LADY BESSIE

were put down in the open field at 3:45. They moved off briskly, Lady Bessie in the lead, and soon both scored a false point. A bevy was flushed and marked down, and the dogs were worked on toward them, when Lady Bessie pointed a single bird and was backed by Billy Gates. Both dogs soon after scored a flush. Up the hollow Billy Gates pointed, and was honored by Lady Bessie in a nice back. Working on Billy Gates false pointed. Up near the head of the hollow Lady Bessie pointed and a large bevy was flushed and marked down over the fence and road. We then crossed over into the adjoining field, when Bessie pointed, neatly backed by Billy Gates, and the bird was flushed to order. Soon afterward Billy Gates scored a point and a false point, backed by Lady Bessie. They were then ordered up at 4:25, and the heat was awarded to Lady Bessie. Down forty minutes.

Thursday.

## Thursday. RICHMOND (SETTER) AND PAUL JONES

were put down at 9:30 on Thursday morning in a large open field. Richmond runs in these trials for the first time, and is large for his age. Paul Jones is an inexperienced puppy and two flushes, while Paul Jones failed to get in a point, but made two bad flushes. They were ordered up at 9:55, and the heat was awarded to Richmond. Down twenty-five minutes.

heat was awarded to Richmond. Down twenty-five minutes.

LADY LEE AND ANNE BOLEYN,
the next brace, were cast off at 10 o'clock in the open, and
worked over to a piece of woods. Lady Lee was greatly
superior in speed, size and pace, Anne Boleyn scarcely leaving
her handler. She seemed to be very timid, and appeared in
public in these trials for the first time. After a short and uninteresting heat. Anne Boleyn having done no work, Lady
Lee was declared the winner of the heat at 10:30. Down
thirty minutes.

#### JIM BLEDSOE AND RODERIGO

JIM BLEDSOE AND RODERIGO

were cast off in open sedge field at 10:35. Roderigo is a very fast and stylish dog, ranging and quartering his ground well, while Jim Bledsoe is a heavy moving, awkward puppy of little experience. Neither of them have been run before. We worked over into a piece of woods, where Roderigo pointed false. Moving on out into the open, Roderigo pointed. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Short. Ordered on, Jim Bledsoe false pointed and was backed by Roderigo, who, a little further on, pointed and to order roaded on, but failed to locate the bird, which was afterward flushed. His point was neatly honored by Jim in a back. Jim Bledsoe pointed in the branch a single bird. They were then ordered up, and at 11:30 the heat was awarded to Roderigo. Down fifty-five minutes.

was nearly honored by Jim in a back. Jim Bledsoe pointed in the branch a single bird. They were then ordered up, and at 11:30 the heat was awarded to Roderigo. Down fifty-five minutes.

RICHMOND (POINTER) AND SPORTSMAN

Were cast off in the open field, where the last brace was taken up. Richmond ran in the All-Aged Stake, but was not placed. Sportsman appears in these trials for the first time, and was greatly the superior of Richmond in both style and speed. Making their way up a hedge, Sportsman false pointed and was neatly backed by Richmond, and soon afterward scored two more points, both of which Richmond honored. Ordered on, Sportsman pointed through the fence, but failed to locate the bird, which was afterward flushed. We then went down into a ravine, where some birds had been marked down, when Richmond flushed. Sportsman then pointed. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Tucker, and retrieved by Richmond. We have seldom seen a neater retriever than Richmond. Sportsman pointed, and then roaded on to some distance, when Richmond coming up, both took the point, and an ince bevy was raised; one was killed by Tucker and retrieved by Richmond. They were then ordered up, and the heat awarded to Sportsman at 12:15. Down thirty minutes.

Surrey AND MORSE

were put down at 12:20 in the open and worked over a large tract of greund without finding any game. Surrey taking the lead in speed, they tired down and were taken up at 1:20. [Ghadstone's Boy and Maud C., the next brace, were then put down, and after their heat was finished]. At 2:22 they were again cast off in the open. Working over to a fence Surrey pointed; to order three or four birds were flushed. Morse pointed; and a little further on, both dogs scored a doubtful flush. Soon afterward Surrey scored two bad flushes and Morse a point on a single bird. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Morse at 2:50. Down in all one hour and twenty-eight minutes.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND MAUD C.

were put down in a ravine at 1:20. Moving across the f

Down fifty-five minutes.

QUEEN ESS AND ANNIE MORGAN

were cast off at 3:47 in a large field. A bevy was soon flushed
by the judges and the dogs worked up to where they had
been marked down. When Queen Bess pointed, the bird was
flushed to order and killed. Annie Morgan flushed a single
bird; over a ditch she again flushed. We then swung round
over the hill into a patch of sedge. Queen Bess pointed a
single bird, and soon afterward flushed a bird and scored a
nice point. Neither dogs had ever appeared in public before,
and the heat was over before Annie Morgan seemed to be
aware of what was wanted of her. They were ordered up at
4:28 and the heat awarded to Queen Bess. Down forty-two
minutes. Queen Bess was then withdrawn by her handler.

minutes. Queen Bess was then withdrawn by her handler.

Were put down in a cotton field at 4:30 and worked around the hill into the woods, when Medora pointed. The bird was flushed to order. Ordered on over the fence into a piece of corn, Medora pointed a single bird. We then swung back into the woods, where Medora came to a point and broke in and was punished by her handler. Fortunately the birds had been flushed or she would have scored a flush and probably a chase. They were then ordered up at 4:55 and the heat was awarded to Medora. Down twenty-five minutes.

#### Friday.

LEXINGTON AND BLACKSTONE were put down at 8:40 in a field near the mill, and worked

down into a ravine, where Blackstone pointed a large bevy, backed by Lexington. We then worked up an old railroad bed, where the birds had been marked down, when Blackstone scored a false point, and soon afterward a flush. In the tall grass Lexington scored two flushes. We then crossed over into the open field, where some birds had been marked down, when both dogs scored a doubtful flush. After drawing a good deal of ground blank, they were ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Blackstone at 9:20. Down forty minutes. This ended the first series. Summary as follows:

Lidlian beat Gem.

Lady Bessie beat Billy Gates.

Richmond (setter) beat Paul Jones.

Lady Lee beat Anne Boleyn.

Roderigo beat Jim Bledsoe.

Sportsman beat Richmond (pointer).

Morse beat Surrey.

Gladstone's Boy beat Mand C.

Queen Bess beat Annie Morgan.

Medora beat Index.

Blackstone beat Lexington.

Col. Cool, a bye.

Second Series.

#### Second Series.

Second Series.

COL. COOL AND LADY BESSIE

were cast off at 9:35 in the open field, when Lady Bessie pointed false, backed by Col. Cool, where some birds had been marked down by the spectators. Col. Cool pointed a single bird, and then Lady Bessie pointed a single bird, backed by Col. Cool, who coming to another bird flushed, and a little furthes on Lady Bessie pointed a single bird. Col. Cool false pointed, and soon afterward scored a point, backed by Lady Bessie. Ordered on, Col. Cool false pointed and Lady Bessie scored two points. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Lady Bessie at 10:55. Down twenty minutes.

LULIAN AND RICHMOND

was awarded to Lady Bessie at 10:55. Down twenty minutes.

LILLIAN AND RICHMOND

were put down at 11:00 in the woods, where Richmond flushed, and a few paces further on flushed again. Ordered on, Lillian pointed neatly a single bird. She again pointed, and soon after flushed a large bevy. Ordered on, Richmond scored two flushes and Lillian pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Lillian. Down twelve minutes.

SPORTSMAN AND LADY LEE

were put down at 11:25 in the woods, and Sportsman pointed a single bird, Lady Lee refusing to back. They were then worked out into the open field, where Lady Lee made two flushes, and working down to a branch, Sportsman pointed. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Sportsman at 11:55. Down thirty minutes.

RODERIGO AND MORSE

were cast off at 12:00 in a cotton field, when Roderigo pointed,

were cast off at 12:00 in a cotton field, when Roderigo pointed, and Morse coming up, flushed a bevy. Ordered on, Roderigo pointed a single bird, and soon afterward scored two more points on single birds. Ordered up and heat awarded to Roderigo at 12:20. Down twenty minutes.

points on single birds. Ordered up and heat awarded to Roderizo at 12:20. Down twenty minutes.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND MEDORA

were put down at 2:25 in a ravine. Up the hillGladstone's Boy swung off to the right, and when found was pointing staunchly in a plum thicket on the side of a gully. He had evidently got the scent as he climbed up the bank, and pointed with his hindlegs hanging over the gully. If he had moved any further on he would have flushed the birds, and a few inches back would have thrown him in the ditch. A large bevy was flushed and marked down. We swung around to the ravine, where the other dog was working. He again pointed a bird in the sedge. Both dogs pointed a single bird. Medora false pointed, and in a few minutes scored two more false points. Both dogs scored a point each on single birds. Gladstone's Boy flushed and dropped to wing. Both pointed; the birds were flushed to order. Then Medora pointed false, and a little further on Gladstone's Boy pointed, and at the same time Medora dropped to a point. Both dogs were unsteady to wing. Gladstone's Boy scored a point, and soon afterward a flush. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 1:00. Down thirty-five minutes. Summary:

Lady Bessie beat Col. Cool.

Lillian beat Richmond (setter).

Sportsman beat Lady Lee.

Roderigo beat Morse.

Gladstone's Boy beat Medora.

Blackstone, a bye.

Lady EESSIE AND BLACKSTONE

#### Third Series.

LADY BESSIE AND BLACKSTONE
were put down at 1:30 in the open field, where Blackstone
soon found and pointed a bevy, and was backed by Lady
Bessie. Lady Bessie pointed a single bird, and Blackstone
failed to back and flushed. Ordered on, Blackstone pointed;
the bird was flushed and he turned and pointed again. They
were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Blackstone at 1:37. Down seven minutes.

were put down at 1:40 near a branch, where Lillian flushed a single bird. Sportsman pointed a single bird. Sportsman pointed a single bird, and soon after scored another point on a large bevy, and was backed by Lilian. Lillian scored a bad flush. Sportsman pointed, and the bird was flushed to order. Lillian pointed, and was backed by Sportsman. Up the hill pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up, and the heat awarded to Sportsman at 1:55.

#### GLADSTONE'S BOY AND RODERIGO

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND RODERIGO
were then cast off in open field at 2:00, when Gladstone's Boy
flushed a single bird. In the woods Roderigo false pointed,
and afterward he pointed true; and a little further on Gladstone's Boy pointed. Soon afterward Roderigo scored another
point, and Gladstone's Boy coming up, flushed the birds,
Roderigo pointed, but was ordered on, and the bird was afterward flushed. Gladstone's Boy pointed, and Roderigo scored
a false point. We then worked into the woods, when Gladstone's Boy rapidly scored two points on single birds and one
on a bevy, and Roderigo scored a point on a single bird. They
were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 2:44. Down forty-four minutes, Summary:
Blackstone beat Lady Bessie,
Sportsman beat Lillian.
Gladstone's Boy beat Roderigo.

#### Fourth Series. SPORTSMAN AND BLACKSTONE

were then put down at 2,50 in open field, when Blackstone pointed. The birds were flushed to order. Over the ditch, both dogs scored a point; and soon after Blackstone false pointed, then pointed a single bird, and was backed by Sportsman. Ordered on, Sportsman pointed in the edge of the woods, and the bird was flushed to order. Moving across a ditch into an adjoining piece of woods, Sportsman pointed a single bird, which was flushed to order. They were then ordered up, and the heat awarded to Sportsman at 3,30.

Eval The Fore Press Press

#### FINAL TIE FOR FIRST PRIZE.

#### SPORTSMAN AND GLADSTONE'S BOY

were put down to run for second money at 3:40, and after a short heat in which Sportsman scored four points and no errors, and Gladstone's Boy four bad flushes, they were ordered up at 3:50 and the heat and first prize awarded to Sportsman. Down ten minutes.

The for Second Prize.

Lillian being selected as the best dog beaten by Gladstone's

Boy, to run with him for second prize, they were cast off in the woods at 4, when Gladstone's Boy pointed a bevy of birds in the edge of the woods and moved up and the birds flushed, for which he should have had a flush. Lillian backed in nice style, and working on up the hedge row, Gladstone's Boy pointed but again moved in and flushed. Moving on Gladstone's Boy scored three points. but for some reason had become very unsteady. Lillian pointed a single bird. We then swung round into a ravine and across into a piece of woods and out into an adjoining field, when Gladstone's Boy flushed and was followed by Lillian, Ordered up the hill, Gladstone's Boy pointed in the sedge. They were then ordered up and the heat and second prize awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 4:30. Down thirty minutes.

#### TIE FOR THIRD PRIZE.

Medora was then called as the best dog beaten by Lillian to contest with her for third prize, and the handlers and owners having agreed to divide the third prize, the honors were divided between Lillian and Medora, and thus ended the National American Kennel Club field trials.

#### SUMMARY.

First Series.

First Series.
Lillian beat Gem.
Lady Bessie beat Billy Gates.
Richmond (setter) beat Paul Jones.
Lady Lee beat Annie Boleyn.
Roderigo beat Jim Bledsoe,
Sportsman beat Richmond (pointer).
Morse beat Surrey,
Gladstone's Boy beat Maud C.
Queen Bess beat Annie Morgan.
Medora beat Index.
Blackstone beat Lexington.
Col. Cool, a bye.

Second Series.

Second Series.

Lady Bessie beat Col. Cool.
Lillian beat Richmond.
Sportsman beat Lady Lee.
Roderigo beat Morse.
Gladstone's Boy beat Medora.
Blackstone, a bye.

Third S.

Blackstone beat Lady Bessie.
Sportsman beat Lillian,
Gladstone's Boy beat Roderigo. Fourth Series.

Sportsman beat Blackstone. Gladstone's Boy a bye. Final Tie for First Prize.

Sportsman beat Gladstone's Boy, and won.

Final Tie for Second Prize.
Gladstone's Boy beat Lillian, and won.
Third prize was divided between Lillian and Medora.

#### SOUTHERN SPORTSMEN'S FIELD TRIALS.

THE Southern Sportsmen's Field Trial Association's trials commenced at Canton, Mississippi, on the 16th of December, 1884. The sky was bright and everything promised well for a good week's sport. The interest in the trials, however, had decreased very much, and very few persons besides the handlers and owners of dogs and the judges and reporters were present.

THE DERBY. THE DERBY.

THE DERBY.

Dr. Jarvis, one of the judges, not having arrived, C. B. Whitford, of Chicago, Ill., was elected by the handlers to take his place and judge the Derby. There were eleven dogs started in the Derby, nine setters and two pointers. The running was as follows:

#### LILLIAN AND TRINKET BANG.

ning was as follows:

LILLIAN AND TRINKET BANG.

P. H. and D. Bryson's black, white and tan setter bitch Lillian, handled by H. M. Short, and Tillington's Trinket Bang, liver and white pointer dog, by Croxteth out of Trinket, handled by N. B. Nesbit. and now run in public for the first time, were cast off in an open field of weeds and sedge grass at 9:20. Considerable ground was drawn blank, when in a hedgerow Lillian pointed false. We then swung round into a cornileld, when Bang pointed a bevy, neatly backed by Lillian. They were then ordered on to where the birds had been marked down, when Bang flushed a single bird, and a little further on Lillian pointed; the bird was flushed to order and killed by Short, and retrieved by Lillian. Passing over the hill, Bang pointed a bevy in the side of a gully; keeping on down the gully Lillian flushed a bird, and dropped to wing. Moving on both dogs scored a fulse, ordered on around the hill both scored a false point. We next proceeded up a branch, where a bevy was flushed, and marked down, and the dogs worked on to them when Lillian flushed, and scon afterward scored a point. A little further on, Short walked up some birds near the head of a gully in some plum bushes, and claimed a point for Lillian, who had stepped in front of him at the head of the gully, but she had simply stopped as he came up and had not caught the scent of the birds, but dropped to wing. Working up the rawine, Bang pointed staunchly. A bevy was flushed and the dogs worked in the direction they took, when each dog scored a point on single birds, one of which Short shot at and killed. In pace, ranging and quartering the advantage was greatly in favor of the pointer and he should have had the heat. They were then ordered up at 10:40, and the heat awarded to Lillian. Down eighty minutes.

RICHMOND AND TANNIE.

Richmond, a lemon and white pointer, handled by Short, and Tannie, a black, white and tan setter bitch, by Gladsome

eighty minutes.

RICHMOND AND TANNIE.

Richmond, a lemon and white pointer, handled by Short, and Tannie, a black, white and tan setter bitch, by Gladsome out of Flossy, owned and handled by H. Fontaine, Magnolia, Miss., were next called, and put down at 10:45 in the field where some birds had been marked down. In speed the latter was greatly superior to Richmond, but she has had little experience, and worked without much judgment. Richmond soon scored a point, backed by Tannie. The bird was flushed to order, and killed and retrieved by Richmond. Ordered on up a ditch, Richmond false pointed, and soon afterward scored a flush on the side of the hill, going down wind, and immediately afterward a bevy rose and were marked down. Soon afterward Richmond pointed, and the bird was flushed to order. He then flushed a single bird, and a little further on pointed one and soon afterward pointed where some birds had just been flushed. When ordered on across a gully Tannie pointed, and, moving up a little, Richmond roaded on and pointed the same birds which were flushed to order. Working up to a hedgerow on the top of the hill, Richmond pointed a single bird, and soon afterward he false pointed, and in rapid succession Tannie scored three flushes. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Richmond at 11:87. Down fifty-two minutes.

at 11:87. Down fifty-two minutes.

MEDORA AND ANNIE MORGAN.

Medora, handled by Short, and Annie Morgan by Avent, were next called, and put down at 11:46 in a sedge field. Both of these dogs ran in the N.A.K.C. Derby. In speed and style the advantage was in favor of Annie Morgan. Working up into a piece of woods, Annie Morgan pointed, backed by Medora. When ordered on Annie Morgan fushed. Moving through the thickets Medora pointed, and then broke her point, but dropped to order. The bird was flushed to order, shot at and missed. A little further on, Medora pointed a single bird, and soon afterward on the edge of the thicket scored a point, a flush, and a false point. While crossing a field, Annie flushed a bevy in some plum bushes,

and in a short time Medora pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up at one o'clock, and the heat was awarded to Medora. Down one hour and fifteen minutes. INDEX AND GLADSTONE'S BOY.

INDEX AND GLADSTONE'S BOY.

Index, handled by J. M. Avent, and Gladstone's Boy by Chas. Tucker, were put down at 1:45 in an open field. Both of these dogs ran in the N.A.K.C. Derby, and Gladstone's Boy won first, and divided third in the All-Aged Stake. Working across the field to a piece of woods, Index pointed false, and soon afterward Gladstone's Boy pointed a single bird, and soon afterward Index flushed. Ordered on Gladstone's Boy pointed a beyy, and Index broke shot but dropped to order. They were then ordered up, and the heat awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 2:20. Down thirty-five minutes.

LADY BESSIE AND BLLIY GATES.

#### LADY BESSIE AND BILLY GATES

LADY BESSIE AND BILLY GATES.

Bessie, handled by Avent, and Billy by Short, were put down at 2:30. Both ran in the N.A.K.C. Derby, and in pace, style and ranging there was not much to choose between them. Passing down into a hollow, Billy Gates pointed a large bevy, which were flushed to order and marked down. Soon afterward Lady Bessie scored two points, backed both times in nice style by Billy Gates. They were ordered on and Billy Gates false pointed, backed by Lady Bessie, and in a short time Lady Bessie flushed a single bird, and a little further on both dogs scored a point. Lady Bessie next pointed, and Billy Gates coming up and not seeing her also pointed the same birds, which were flushed to order. Soon afterward in a piece of woods, near the edge, Billy Gates pointed, and in a short time scored two more points. They were then ordered up at 2:55, and the heat was awarded to Billy Gates. Down twenty-five minutes. Summary: Lillian beat Trinket Bang. Richmond beat Tannie. Medora beat Annie Morgan. Gladstone's Boy beat Index. Billy Gates beat Lady Bessie. Col. Cool a bye. Second Series.

Second Series.

COL. COOL AND GLADSTONE'S BOY

were put down at 3:50 in sedge field, and worked over a hil across a ditch, when Gladstone's Boy pointed, and the birds were flushed to order. Soon after this Col. Cool flushed a bird in a gully, and when they were ordered on. Gladstone's Boy pointed a single bird, which was killed by Tucker. We then swung round the hill and up a ravine, when Gladstone pointed a bevy, and soon afterward scored a flush, and then a point on a single bird. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 3:40. Down thirty minutes.

#### RICHMOND AED MEDORA

minutes.

RICHMOND AED MEDORA

were put down at 3:50 in a thicket and worked through and over a piece of woods, where Richmond scored a false point. Moving on, Medora false pointed, and a little further on she pointed a single bird, and soon afterward scored two points on single birds and a false point. When ordered on, Richmond pointed a single bird, backed by Medora. We then worked across a cotton patch, where Medora flushed a single bird. Moving on into the woods, both dogs going down wind, flushed several birds. Richmond did a pretty piece of roading up a path on running birds, but failed to locate them, and Medora soon afterward scored two false points. It being very late, they were ordered up at 5:10, and after consultation that night, the heat was awarded by the judges to Medora. Down one hour and twenty minutes.

LILLIAN AND BILLY GATES

were cast off on Tuesday morning in a large field at 9:10, where Billy Gates pointed a bevy in a patch of weeds, neatly backed by Lillian. Crossing the fence to where the birds had settled in a ditch, Billy Gates, going down wind, flushed a stird, and soon afterward Lillian pointed and two birds were flushed to order. We then worked across the hill to a branch, where Lillian pointed, nicely backed by Billy Gates, and a little further on both dogs scored a point, and soon afterward Lillian again pointed a single bird, backed by Lillian, and some distance further on he scored two more stylish points, and they were ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Billy Gates at 10:07. Down fifty-seven minutes. Summary:
Gladstone's Boy beat Col. Cool.
Medora beat Richmond.

Billy Gates beat Lillian.

Third Series.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND MEDORA

were put down at 10:20 in an open sedge field, and consider-

Third Series.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND MEDORA

were put down at 10:20 in an open sedge field, and considerable ground worked over, when Gladstone's Boy pointed a bevy, which flushed some distance off. Ordered on, Gladstone's Boy pointed in a ditch; and soon afterward both dogs flushed, and a little further on Gladstone's Boy scored another flush. After beating over considerable ground, Gladstone's Boy pointed a bevy on the side of a gully. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 11:00. Down forty minutes, Summary: Gladstone's Boy beat Medora.

Billy Gates a bye.

Fourth Series.

#### Fourth Series.

Fourth Series.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND BILLY GATES

were put down at 11:25 in the open, and worked over a hill, when Gladstone's Boy pointed a bevy, backed by Billy Gates. The birds were flushed, and Tucker killed three. Going on, Billy Gates pointed, and then both dogs roaded and pointed false. Ordered on, Gladstone's Boy pointed and was unsteady to wing. Working over the hill, Gladstone's Boy pointed a bevy on the side of a gully. They were then ordered up at 11:45, and the heat and first prize was awarded to Gladstone's Boy. Down twenty minutes.

TIES FOR SECOND PRIZE.

MEDORA AND COL. COOL
were put down to decide which should contest with Billy
Gates for second prize, and after a short run Col. Cool was
selected by the judges.

BILLY GATES AND COL. COOL

were cast off at 12:30, and Col. Cool soon scored a false point, backed by Billy Gates. Then Billy Gates pointed, backed by Col. Cool, and the birds were flushed to order. A little further on Billy Gates pointed a single bird, backed by Col. Cool, and soon afterward Col. Cool pointed, backed by Billy Gates. The bird was flushed to order, shot and killed by Short, and retrieved by Col. Cool. Soon afterward Billy Gates pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up and the heat and second prize was awarded to Billy Gates at 1:40. Down fifty minutes.

minutes.

LILLIAN AND COL. COOL

were then called to run for third prize, when the handler announced that he would divide, and third prize and honors
were equally divided between Lillian and Col. Cool.

FINAL SUMMARY. First Series.

First .
Lillian beat Trinket Bang.
Richmond beat Fannie.
Medora beat Annie Morgan.
Gladstone's Boy beat Index.
Billy Gates beat Lady Bessie,
Col. Coola bye.

Second Series. Gladstone's Boy beatCol. Cool,

Medora beat Richmond.
Billy Gales beat Lillian.
Third Series.
Gladstone's Boy beat Medora,
Billy Gates a bye.

Fourth Series.
Gladstone's Boy bcat Billy Gates and won first prize.

Tie for Second Prize.
Col. Cool beat Medora,
Billy Gates beat Col. Cool and won second prize.

Third Prize.

Divided equally between Lillian and Billy Gates.

#### SUMMARY ALL-AGED.

First Series.

Medora beat Coleman's London (absent).

Billy Gates beat Bessie A.
Ress beat Clay.

Sportsman beat St. Elmo V.

Paul Gladstone beat Slocum.

Lady C. beat Meteor.

Gen. Arthur beat Count Rapier.

Col. Cool beat Rue.

St. Elmo IV. beat Richmond.

Gladstone Boy beat Lillian.

Second Series.

Second Series.

Second Serie Ress beat Medora. Billy Gates beat Sportsman. Paul Gladstone beat Lady C. Gen. Arthur beat Col. Cool. Gladstone's Boy beat St. Elmo IV. Third Series.

Third Series.

Ress beat Billy Gates.
Paul Gladstone beat Gen. Arthur.
Gladstone's Boy a bye.
Fourth Series.

Ress beat Gladstone's Boy.
Paul Gladstone beat Ress, and took first prize. (Ress withrawn after heat was partly run.)

Fifth. Series.

Fifth Series.

Gladstone's Boy beat Billy Gates.
Gladstone's Boy beat Lady C. and took second prize.
Billy Gates and Lady C. divide third.
Amateur Races, Lady C. beat Gladstone's Boy.

#### THE LINCOLN FUND.

Total......\$485 ELLIOT SMITH.

No. 59 WALL STREET, New York, Dec. 22.

DEERHOUNDS.—Editor Forest and Stream: Seeing some time ago an inquiry about deerhounds in Forest and Stream, I beg to inform your readers that I know of no one in the old country who knows better where to lay his hands on the real article than Mr. Rotherham, V. S., Royal Canine Surgery, 55 South Molton street, London. I have known him for over twenty years as a gentleman of honor, and any American sportsman calling at the above address will receive every kindness and information regarding any breed of the canine.—A ROVING HIGHLANDER.

LARGE BEAGLE LITTERS.—Granby, Conn., Dec. 19.— Lucy has had larger litters than the ones mentioned, once having eleven and once thirteen, by Flute. Her daughter Queen has whelped ten.—N. ELMORE.

BIRMINGHAM SHOW.—Owing to the pressure on our kennel columns this week, we are compelled to defer our special report of the Birmingham (Eng.) Dog Show.

CHARLES LINCOLN.—The Baltimore Bench Show Association has adoped resolutions of respect for the late Chas. Lincoln, and condolence with his family.

Worms in Dogs.—One dose a cure. "Scalford, near Melton Mowbray, Jan. 7, 1872. Keeping as I do so many valuable mastiffs—probably as many as any breeder in England—I bave used Naldire's Powders, and consider them an effectual, speedy, and safe remedy for dogs. W. B. WYNN." Naldire's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 31 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1. Manufacturers; Wright & Holdsworth, 3 Spur street, London, England.—Adv.

## Bifle and Trap Shooting.

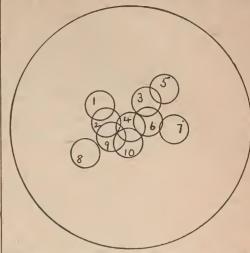
#### BREECHLOADER TESTS.

BREECHLOADER TESTS.

A BOUT a year ago, during the muzzle vs. breechloader controversy, Irequested that tests of the two systems be made with a view to the determination of the comparative trajectories at 200 yds. The friends of the muzzleloading system had attempted to ridicule those who defended the breechloader, on account of its alleged high curve at 200 yds. A number of tests have been made and reported in your columns. In no case has the muzzleloader shown the superiority claimed for it. I wish to call attention to the very careful tests made by Mr. M. H. Cryder, of Morris, Ill. Three breechloaders and one muzzleloader were used, and all showed practically the same curve. The muzzleloader with a proportion of powder and lead of one to 3.23+ made a curve of 10½ in, while the Maynard with a proportion of one, to 4.44+ made a curve 10½ in. The breechloader, with II grains less powder and 30 grains more lead, shows a curve only one-quarter of an inch higher than the muzzleloader. The Sharps and Ballard rilles with proportions of one to 4.07+, land one to 4.38+, showed about the same curves. If the muzzleloader is capable of making a flatter trajectory, the friends of the system have had ample time to test aud report it. The other question, that of accuracy, I think has been pretty thoroughly discussed, but I have a very interesting target which I think will be very instructive. It was shot by L. C. Tolles, M. D., of Central City, Col., Dec. 20, 1865. I have had it in my possession for the past ten months, and make it public now partly for reasons which will appear further on.

The most important thing about an alleged champion target is its reliability. I have taken pains to investigate this matter, and will say that I have not the shadow of a doubt that it is not an accurate reliability. I have taken pains to investigate this matter, and will say that I have not the shadow of a doubt that it is not an accurate record of an actual performance. The skill of Dr. Tolles is well known, and this target is only one

even at short range. I have a settled conviction that it will not win at 100yds. Some one has said that experience is the best teacher, and my experience has taught me that extreme small bores are not calculated to win at 100yds. Of course, a mass of testimony to the contrary might convince me; but it must be of a different character from what has appeared in Forest AND STREAM during the past year or more. The targets published are mostly "dude" targets, according



to Major Merrill's description of the term, which I heartlly indorse. They have no mark showing the center of the bullseye, and no string. The test of excellency of any target is its string. This kind of measurement does not suit some targets, because the bullets did not strike where they were intended to strike. The object in shooting is to hit something. In hunting, the expert marksman does not fire carelessly into a flock of turkeys or other animals, depending on chance to hit something. In hunting, the expert marksman does not fire carelessly into a flock of turkeys or other animals, depending on chance to hit one of them in a vital part. He selects a vital part and uses his best skill to hit that part. In target shooting he endeavors to strike the center of the bullseye. Failing in this, the string measure will exactly show the extent of this failure.

The published targets are calculated to deceive the uninitiated, who would naturally suppose that the center of the group exactly coincided with the center of the bullseye shot at. It is a comparatively easy thing to make a group of shots in a target, especially if the target be a large one. It is manifestly unjust to take such a group and draw a circle around it, whose center does not correspond with the center of the bullseye, and present it as an illustration of the accuracy of the rife and ammunition and the skill of the shooter, and make no mention of the fact that the bullets did not strike where they were intended. I am explicit on this point, as more than one-balf of the diagrams of targets which have graced the pages of Forest AND STREAM recently are decidedly "dude." I would not bave it understood that I class the shooters as dudes. I am speaking of the targets only, not the shooters, who no doubt did the best they could. Now, in regard to the small bores, I would like to have a record of the experience of those who have used the improved .32 caliber. How does its accuracy compare with the larger bores? Let us have a faithful and unbiased record of

Norristown, Pa., Nov. 22.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 16—The rifle team of the Breckenridge Military Company are entitled to the claim of the best military marksmen in the State. The contest for the championship lay between that team and Routt Rifles, of this city, and the final contest took place Saturday, Dec. 14, and was won by the Breckenridge team. The tropby was the Lower prize rifle, presented by John P. Lower. Each team had previously won it twice, and the match Saturday was the deciding one. The following are the official scores:

JF Ruder:

4335145554-40 A G Schaefer:

4454444445-42 J Anderson:

4454444445-42 J Anderson:

445645454-45 E Devol:

325444554-40 C S Robbins:

44023425-43

J C Eckland:

445445344-28 P M Lessley:

445433344-39 P M Lessley:

445433344-39

R Hamilton:

544444444-90 R Robbins:

445433344-39

R Hamilton:

5444444455-44 O W Peterson:

445433344-39

R Hamilton:

544445444-41 Thomas Stone:

544445444-41

ment.—RtB.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The attendance at the Walnut Hill Range to-day was too small to warrant contest. J. Halsey, of Lowell, made 77 in the decimal match, and H. Cushing a 76 in the victory medal match.

BULLSHEAD RIFLE CLUB, Dec. 18.—Twelve-ring target, possible 120: G. Zimmerman, 120: H. Guntner, 109; J. Sherdian, 108; S. F. C. Weber, 108; J. Campbell, 98; J. Louitzki, 96; H. Miller, 96; H. Zubiller, 94; G. Wendelkin, 88; J. [Wettje, 83.—A. Lober, Sec'y.

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

#### THE SPANGLER ARM.

Editor Forest and Streum:

One of our local trap shooters, A. E. Spangler, has invented a meritorious device for throwing the tongueless Ligowsky clay-pigeon. The invention consists in a simple lever arm suitably constructed to throw birds of various sizes; it can be attached to any Ligowsky trap now in use, being interrebangeable with the projecting arm; does not require any attention and can be readily understood by a study of the arm likelf.

For the reason that the Ligowsky bird rarely breaks when it strikes

und, with this device it can he used over and over again, until by the shot. The total absence of tensions, nuts, etc., not do case in trapping, but entirely dispenses with the careful ent necessary in the old leyer. This will at once be recognised an important feature. The momentum of delivery is objectively entirely with the total processing a perfect flight without the birds being in the trap. Ligowsky city-pigeons which have had the torn off, can readily be thrown with this device and in a disfactory manner. The Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon Company has this attachment for use with the Ligowsky trap and use of cyclay-pigeons only.

OXVILLE GUN CLUB.—Shoot Dec. 12, gold medal match,

OSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—In the second contest for a massive er tankard, at Melrose Rifle Club, on Thursday, vening last, Mr. dding scored 219 out of a possible 220. Mr. Shaw 217 and Mr. shall 216. The Ballard was used and is a tavorite rifle with every niber. Some excellent shooting was done by each and all. The ye are the highest scores made so far in two weekly contests, a two more to hear from, when you may possibly hear from me to near future that the above figures have reached the possible—T. C. F.

## Answers to Correspondents.

#### No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

Philadelphia.-We are not at liberty to give you "Lillibulero's

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

ILLIAMSBURG ATHLETIC CLUB has opened a skating rink (real Kalb and Classon avenues and Graham street, Brooklyn. nds are lighted at night by electric lights. The admission is

## Canoeing.

#### CANOE MEASUREMENT RULES.

I have just noticed an error in the Others a reported and obtained Committee meeting.

It is stated that the Regatta Committee reported and obtained change in the measurement rules to allow a half-tuch latitude each way in measuring beam of classes A III. and B IV., when cances are null for the same beam in paddling and salling classes. This should be a quarter-tuch each way as reported in Forrs AND Stream Oct.

9. It was so recommended by the Regatta Committee and so carried by the Executive Committee.

Please give this correction proper publicity as soon as possible, or the error may mislead some members of the Association.

Yours obediently,

Robert W. Girson, Chairman Regatta Committee.

#### THE SPRING MEET OF 1885.

THE SPRING MEET OF 1885.

A This early date it may seem a little premature to bring forward the question of the local meet oct May, but as I believe that the matter will ear much discussion before a final decision as to locality is reached. I beg to submit my iteas on the subject, with the per of eliciting those of other canoelsts.

I suppose that it may be accepted as a settled fact that there is to be a meet at some point on the Hudson River easily accessible to all and would therefore suggest reference to the map knownas. Hudson River hy Daylight," by William F. Link. In 1885 Decoration Day will be on Saturday, and it is prohable that many canoelists will be able to give that day only to the meet. But for those who can take several days; vacation, I would suggest a combination of cruise and meet. At Hudson the river widens considerably, affording ample room for a good triangular racing course of a mile and a half or more. A good camping ground can be had on the west shore near the mouth of Murder Creek, a mile above Athens. All canoelsts able to give the time could assemble at Albany and cruise some thirty miles south to the spot mentioned, camping one night on the way below New Baltimore.

The race could be held on Saturday and the cruise continued Sunday down the river to the most available point permissible by wind and tide; thus giving those members able to come to Hudson for Saturday only an enjoyable run through a very picturesque part of the river. This species of cruise would give admirable opportunities for paddling and sailing races in full cruising rig, and test the all-round canoe very satisfactorily. In case the cruising idea is not acceptable I would suggest the following points for meet only: Newburgh Bay is an admirable point; but it is hardly fair to our Newburgh Bay is an enimitate point; but it is hardly fair to our Newburgh Bay is an enimitate point; but it is hardly fair to our Newburgh between the command the command the cruise of the river. A camp just helow Peckskill with a good cours

#### THE LOG BOOK.

#### CRUISE OF THE NONSUCH AND MYSTIC.

CRUISE OF THE NONSUCH AND MYSTIC.

ON a certain Mouday evening in last September, a friend and myself started out for a short cruise up the Delaware River in cancas canoes, said canoes being the Mystic and Nonsuch (the latter mine). As we had only planned the cruise on the preceding Friday, our preparations were, of course, somewhat hurriedly carried out, especially as this was our first cruise.

After some delays and other vexations, a man with a wagon was found, who carted us and our boats to a pier on the river front where, after a little more trouble. we succeeded in launching our canoes and starting. We paddled gaily out of the dock, followed by the cheerful assurances of a speedy upset from the usual crowd.

As our canoes were "home made," and mine as yet untried, my faith in their stannenness was somewhat shaky, and was not strengthened by leakiness, and a seeming desire of my canoe to point in every direction but the right one. Therefore I was somewhat surprised when, after about an hour or so of easy paddling, we landed safely near "Pea Shore," on the Jers-y side of the river. Here we had our first and only adventure on the cruise (if adventure it was). We landed, and after clearing the Nonsuch of water, we repeaked the canoes, and were about to paddle out again, who two of a party of young geutlemen (") who were lounging a little way helow is, came up to us and inquired if we had seen anything of a hat which they had demanded the surprise of the boats.

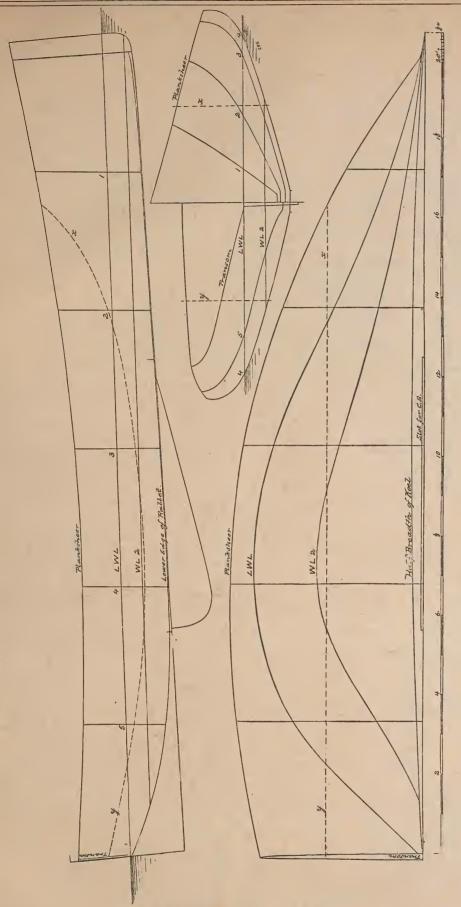
When they were the surprise of the boats were the weakers of the boats which is a proposal to the party of the party

## Wachting.

#### THE AMERICA'S CUP.

MR. BEAVOR WEBB has sent a preliminary challenge of Genesta for a race this coming season, and another been received from Lieutenant Heun, R. N., in behalf of a cutter, Galatea, now bullding. Neither challenge can yet ally considered by the N. Y. Y. C., but they set at rest all the intention of at least one yacht to try for the trophy in 19

#### TOWING THE DINGHY.



OPEN CENTERBOARD BOAT "CRUISER."

CRUISER.

THE long warfare which Forest and Stream has waged against the blind worship of the sandbag model that has so long prevaled among American yachtsmen. is well known to our readers. This model, the joint outcome of local surrounding in the shape of mud flats, and the narrow and illogical rule of length measurement, the blind worship of the search of local surrounding in the shape of mud flats, and the narrow and illogical rule of length measurement, the boats of greatest tonage being simply enlarged carleavers of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as nearly stream of the boats of greatest tonage being simply enlarged carleavers of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as nearly stream of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as nearly stream of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as nearly stream of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as nearly stream of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as nearly stream of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as nearly stream of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as such hand the provided the provided that the transpose of the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in model, ballast, and as such hand the provided to the provided the therm he given in shoal water, regardless of an occasional capsize or of the size of light-weather craft in the world, being widely known in England in the proper stream of the 20 th 16 the 16 to 20 th. open hoats in the world, being widely known in England in the proper stream of the 20 th 20 th

some delay. Finally Mr. Alley agreed to sail the course selected by Queen Mab's owners, and the race was started, but not until the wind had gone down to a mere breath, and Queen Mab decided to forfeit the race. The finest race of the series was on Aug. 22, when Cruiser, under jih and mainsail, met the sloop Seabird in a strong wind. The race was sailed with stationary hallast, under the New England Y. R. A. rules, hoats to carry mainsail, ji and topsail, Cruiser of course not being able to set the latter sail, having only the usual open rig of jib and mainsail without topmast. Seabird led over the course, but was beaten by one and one-quarter minutes on corrected time, she being 1ft. 35 in. longer than Cruiser.

On Aug. 23 Cruiser sailed in the Beverly regatta, at Nahant, against Cricket, Countess, Bessie, Rita, Hornet and Spider, she being rigged with a jih, while some of her opponents were catrigged. Cruiser won again, taking first prize and one leg of the pennant. On Aug. 30 Cruiser entered again in the Beverley sweepstakes, the wind being strong from S. W. She was, however, overpowered and only captured fifth prize, there heing 16 hoats in her class. On Sept. 6 she was home again, at Larchmont, and in a very light wind, beat Ada, Eelipse, Fairy, Skibberen, and Nymph, winning the class pennant, and Commodore Munroe's cup. On Oct. 9 she was in the relass, and winning easily, making a total of 14 races sailed in 1884, with 10 prizes.

While much of Cruisers' success must be ascribed to the boat, it is largely due to the thorough manner in which she is handled, to the skill of her owner and the care taken in picking and drilling her crew. Mr. Alley has this season set an example which we hope to see followed by the owners of large yachts, in not being content with a few races at home, that put sings the rounds and taking part in all the matches possible is one which we are glad to see is growing among our yachtsinen, and its influence will be of the greatest benefit, widening the field of competition, doing aw

abord dimensions are as rono no.	
Length on deck and waterline	et. 10in.
Beam (extreme)	oft, 8in.
Beam (waterline)	3ft. 6in.
Depth	2ft.
Draft	1ft. 4in.
Draft (with board)	orr.

#### SLOOPS AND CUTTERS IN 1884.

lleen did some splendid work for a time, but was hindered hy not having a regular racing crew; Wenonah was disabled, and Oriva, sailed of course by her owner and his Corinthian crew, defeated vixen.

Nearly all were entered for the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. races next day, as well as for the Long Island race on Monday, but on Saturday morning, with gear slack, crews tired and plenty of work to do for Monday, few were disposed to risk their spars in a beat to the Lightstip against the stiff gale blowing. Only Gracic and Athlon started in the first class, and Oriva and Isis in the second, both the new hoats being against the stiff gale blowing. Only Gracic and Athlon started in the first class, and Oriva and Isis in the second, both the new hoats being against the stiff gale blowing. Only Gracic and Athlon started in the first class, and Oriva and Isis in the second, both the new hoats will be being day to be being day the second, both the new hoats will be been done on the second host the second host the second host was a grand battle, both on the sloop had rounded the Point of the Hook, and held a lead of several minutes. From here to the Lightship was a grand battle, both on the second host of the second host will be seen a gainst wide, keel against centerwent steadily about her work, gaining on every tack, until at 2:40 she had the big fellow under her lee, and at 3:06 she rounded the Lightship was fully four minutes at which hoth as passed the Hook going out were not noted, and the time at Buoy 10 is deceptive, as Oriva, although she passed there first, laid to, as stated, to reef, and Gracic went on, gaining at least three or four minutes' lead, so that Oriva's time over the seven miles from the Hook to the Lightship was fully four minutes faster than the larger noad's, and the statement lately made that Gracic beat her on actual time from Buoy 10 to the Lightship gives a very false idea of the race, as the Lightship was fully four minutes faster than the larger noad's, and the statement lately made that Gracic b

Athlon and Oriva in the other, the rather should have cared to start, the race been two days earlier, few would have cared to start, and y was a perfect June day, except so far as yachting is configuration, the rather was hardly any wind at 1 P. M., when the fleet passed orts, Oriva, Wenonah, Grayling and Vixen going over almost any configuration.

H.	M.	S	H.	M.	S.
Fanny	39	-08	Athlon46	30	25
Grayling43	89	44	Fortuna46	35	58
Gracie44	12	45	Montauk46	57	40
Hildegarde45	55	57	Oriva47	08	30
Vixen46	06	57	Estelle47	47	40
Ileen,	16	23	Wenonah47	58	59

ost a travorable opportunity to prove their claims by their retusal to mice.

Saturday was fun of a different order, a race which ranks with the wo in June, with a gale from northwest and a heavy sea, especially naide the Hook. Bedouin, Oriva, Athlon, and Pengnin were the only nutries in the larger classes. Down the wind to the Lightship, Jedouin, of course led, Athlon turning four minutes astern of her, and Oriva three minutes later. The fact that Athlon was within her ime allowance on the run down has been twisted into a sort of argument that she was faster than Bedouin, and would have beat—the later except for an accrded that a control of the saturation of the state of the saturation of the saturation

e record for the season shows the following	ш; ј	JIIZE	3.	
		irts.	1st.	2d.
Bedouin		9	8	-
Fanny		3	8	1
Oriva		7	4	_
Fanita		3	2	_
Mischief		6	2	<b>—</b> .
Atblon	1	3	2	_
Maggie		5	2	
Huron		5	1	_
Gracie		5	1	_
Vixen			1	
Eclipse		5	1	~~
Wenonah.				1
Ilecn		8	1	

once what a sloop is like anyway, though she be the last of the Mo-hicans. You "were not in a hurry to build that sloop." Now let us

#### ORIVA AND PENGUIN.

THE following statement makes it evident that one side or the other is very much mistaken as to the relative positions of the yachts, as their statements are diametrically opposite. Only the crew of the three yachts witnessed the portion of the race in dispute, and in corroboration of the testimony of any one of them there is but the knowledge of what the two boats have done previously, which certainly favors the side of Oriva:

tauly favors the side of Oriva:

Editor Forest and Stream:

As I am the authority for the statement by "Subscriber" in your paper concerning late race of S. C. Y. C., I hereby certify that the said statement is correct. The Penguin did outsail Oriva at least one mile to windward in that race upon one tack, and until her sails gave out, the harder the breeze, the faster she gained upon her, and did place her under her lee before breaking down. I was on board the Penguin and know when a boat is outsailed. The Penguin tacked for Athlon before Oriva had overtaken Athlon. The time of rounding Lightship by the three boats can be taken from the record of race.

New York, Dec. 17, 1884.

New York, Dec. 17, 1884. PHILIP ELSWORTH.

A SHOAL DRAFT STEAM YACHT.—Messrs. Poillon will shortly lay the keel of a new steam yacht. modeled by Mr. Phillip Elsworth, for Mr. John A. Morris, to be used about New Orleans. Her dimensions will be, length on waterline 122ft., on deck 137ft. 6in., beam 23ft., depth of hold 11ft. 2in., draft 7ft. She will be built of wood, with frames of white oak and chestnut, the planking of yellow pine. The engines will be compound, 15 and 24 by 18in., and steam will be supplied by two steel boilers. The yacht has just been laid down, and the keel will shortly be in place.

CARMELITA.—Mr. Coleman's schooner was run down on the ways on Saturday last, but the water was too low to float her, so she will lay until next spring tides. Her spars are one and and her rigging set up. The joiners are now at work in her cabin which is nearly completed.

oleted.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR THE ATALANTA.—A very fast steam aunch has lately been completed by the Herreshoffs, for Mr. Jay Gould's steam yacht Atalanta. Her length is 36ft., beam 71/2ft., and she has shown very high speed on her trial trip.

Some Other Man is always the one you think will get hurt by accident, and the "other man" thinks it will be you! If he is right, you will be sorry you didn't insure in the Travelers, of Hartford—or your family will.—Adv.

# OMEOPATHIC ARY ETERINARY ESPECIFICS

For the Cure of all diseases of

## Horses, Cattle, Sheep

DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY. Used successfully for 20 years by Far-mers, Stockbreeders, Horse R.R., &c. Endorsed & used by the U.S.Governm't. Pamphlets & Charts sent free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Specific No.28 Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

## ABBEY & IMBRIE,

# Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle

Removed to

18 VESEY STREET, N. Y.

Fourth Door from Astor House.

## SILK WORM GUT.

F. LATASA, 85 Broadway, N. Y., calls the attention of the trade and dealers in fishing tackle to his extensive assortment of falencia Silk Worm Gut in all grades, long and extra long, and from Extra Heavy Salmon fut to Extra Fine. Sample thousand, 10 different grades, from extra heavy to fine, \$5.00.

F. LATASA, 81 New St., Rooms 43 & 45, N. Y.

## KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

These shells are made of extra fine thin phable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either nechester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost ly about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load no as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually mped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also ts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced aportsmen. Sample sills will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade y. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimpers less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# A RARE CHANCE!





HOLABIRD

## SHOOTING SUITS

Of Waterproofed Duck, Dead Grass Color, Irish Fustian and Imported Corduroy.

ASSORTED COLORS.

Unequaled in Convenience, Style or Workmanship.

Write for our new Catalogue and Samples.

THIST

ls our Skeleton Coat or Game Bag. Weighs but 15 ounces. Mclellan,

Can be worn over or under an ordinary coat. Has seven pockets and game pockets. It is of strong material, dead grass color, and will hold the game of a successful day without losing a hair or feather. We will mail it to you, postage paid, for \$2.00. Send breast measure.



## POOLER & JONES PATENT BOSS CARTRIDGE HOLDER AND BELTS.



cartridge holder in use. Will carry brass cartridges and positively prevent wads Sultable for either paper or orass shells. Satisfaction guaranteed or money re Maunfactured by R. H. POOLER, Serena, LaSalle Co., III. Maunfactured by R. H. POOLER, Serena, LaSalle Co., III. October or currency for catalogue and sample cartridge holder, also a colored litho-leoting on the prairies. d ten cents in silver or currency

**UPTHEGROVE** 

# Explanatory and Suggestive.

## FOR THE CASUAL READER.

Arma virumque cano-"Arms and the man I sing." And, indeed, it would take the genius of a Virgil and the roll of Lauin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms are shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage. bestrides the burro, and doubles up like a jacknife in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He goes for game—if the fates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish-if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to his worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish—fun always, fresh air, ozone, quicker pulse beat, brighter eye, more elastic step, all the multitudinous rewards, which, after all, outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is it not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways. You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that is better than if it were put into verse between book covers.

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—him with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it is not so. Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields themselves and the woods and the lakes and the streams never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis. The FOREST AND STREAM is in the best sense

## A Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the FOREST AND STREAM is different from the diversion afforded by other papers. Why? Because (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way.

Look through the pages and you will see that the departments include a pretty large field. It is a wide scope of subjects. But if you look carefully you will see that the paper, from front cover to back cover is homogeneous. What is in it belongs in it. There is not the mistake of trying to foist upon the reader, who is interested in angling and shooting, a lot of stuff about horse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent of the woods. There are plenty of other papers devoted to the other subjects. If you are interested in them, you need hardly spend time to read the rest of this explanatory advertisement. The FOREST AND STREAM'S field is broad, but it is not broad enough to take in all creation. The editors are perfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now

## A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the Forest and Stream, and to fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers that have gone before it.

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a continent or only across the pasture lot into the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign lands, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of FOREST AND STREAM are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particularly such as may come under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the Forest and Stream we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-museum sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse, fine-spun and terribly dry lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting excursions and fishing trips—with luck, good, bad and indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the

The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the Forest and Stream in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance of anything else published in this country.

The Yachting columns are in charge of an expert, whose highest ambition will be to keep these departments in the place already won for them in the recognized lead of journalism. Though the Canoeing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the FOREST AND STREAM fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which is so full of practical suggestions and recountings of cruising experiences, that a canoeist might almost as well try to get along without a paddle as without the paper

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest AND STREAM will be newsy, bright, wholesome - a journal of out-door recreation

Terms: -\$4 per year, \$2 six mos,, 10cts. per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders payable

FOREST AND STREAM PUB. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y.

THREAD-WOUND, LONG-RANGE

#### SHOT CARTRIDGE CASES

muzzle and breech-loading, cylindrical and se-hore shotguns. Made to open just short of 0 and 90 yards, giving close pattern and great tration; 10 and 12-gauge. Send for circular.

Twenty sent, postpaid, for \$1. H. H. SCHLEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



HEAT AMERICAN TEACO.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's

We will forward any of these Books by mail, postpaid, on receipt of pric

We will forward any of these Books	
No books sent unless mor	ney accompanies the order.
ANGLING. American Angler's Book, Norris 5 50	HUNTING-SHOOTING.
	Across Country Wanderer. 5 00 American Sportsman, The, Lewis 2 50 Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan 1 00 Crook Shot
Angling Talks, Dawson	Crack Shot. 1 25 Field, Cover and Tran Shooting 9 00
Angling, a Book on, Francis. 7 50 Angling Literature in England 1 25 Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. 3 00	Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth 4 00 Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen 2 00
Angling Literature in England         1 25           Black Bass Fishing, Henshall         3 00           British Angling Flies         2 00           Fish Hatching and Fish Catching         1 50	Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper 75 How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow 100
Fish and Fishing, Manly 5 25 Fishing, Bottom or Float 50	How I Became a Sportsman 2 40 Hunting, Shooting and Fishing 2 50
Fishing in American Waters, Scott.   3 50   Fishing Tourist, Hallock.   2 00   Fishing with the Fly, Orvis   2 50	Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost 1 50 Hurlingham Gun Club Rutes 25
Fishing with the Fly, Orvis 2 50 Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes 1 25	Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener. 2 50 Rifle Practice, Wingate. 1 50
Fly and Worm Fishing. 50 Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing 2 50 Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line 25	Rod and Gun in California. 1 50 Shooting 50
Fysshe and Fysshyne	Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan 100 Crack Shot. 1125 Field, Cover and Trap Shooting 200 Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2v., cloth 40 Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2v., cloth 40 Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper 76 How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow 100 How'l Became a Grack Shot, Farrow 100 How'l Became a Sportsman 240 Hunting, Shooting and Fishing 25 Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost 150 Hurlingham Gun Club Rules 25 Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener 250 Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener 350 Kiffe Fractice, Wingate 150 Rod and Gun in California 50 Shooting, Dougall 50 Shooting, Dougall 70 Shooting on the Wing 75 Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth 100 Embossed leather 150 Sporting Adventures in the Far West 150 Stephens' Lynx Hunting 125 Stephens' Lynx Hunting 125
Fysshe and Fysshyne	Embossed leather 15 00 Sporting Adventured in the For West
Practical Trout Culture	Still Hunter, Van Dyke 200 Stephens' Lyny Hunting
Prime's I Go a-Fishing. 2 50 Scientific Angler 1 50	Stephens' Lynx Hunting. 1 25 Stephens' Fox Hunting 1 25 Stephens' Young Moose Hunters 1 50 The Gun and Its Development, Greener. 2 50
Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc. 200	
Trolling . 50 The Game Fish of the Northern States and	Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard \$1 00
Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe 1 50	Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake, pa. 50; clo. 1 00 Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley
Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition 3 75 BIRDS.	Lake. paper, 50; cloth
American Bird Fancier	Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region 50 Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region 50
American Bird Fancier	Guide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard. 25 Map of Androscoggin Region. 50
Birds Nesting 1 25  Birds of Eastern North America 1 20	Admondacks, Map of, Stoddard   \$1 00     Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake, pa. 50; clo. 1 00     Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley   Lake, paper, 50; cloth   00     Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake   50     Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake   50     Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region   50     Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region   50     Guide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard   25     Map of Androscogrin Region   50     Map of Northern Maine, Steele   1 00     Map of the Thousand Islands   50     Tourists' Map of Maine   1 00     Tourists' Map o
Becister's Chamber and Cage Birds   30   Bird Notes   72   Birds Nesting   1 28   Birds of Eastern North America   8   00   Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania   4   00   Birds of the Northwest   4   50   Birds and Their Haunts   3   00   Cage and Singing Birds Adams   30   Coues' Check List   3   00   Coues' Check List   3   2   30   Coues' Check List   3   2   30   Coues' Check List   3   30	
Birds and Their Haunts	American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games 2 00 Athletic Sports for Boys, bds. 75c.; cloth. 1 00 Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc. 2 00 Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes . 3 00 Crounet
Coues' Check List	Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc. 2 00 Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes 3 00
Comes Wester Birds of the Atlantic Coast	Croquet 20 Easy Whist 50
Holden's Book of Birds, pa. 25	Easy Whist. 50 Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements 3 50 Hands at Whist. 50
Minot's Land and Game Birds. 3 00 Native Song Birds. 75	Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish. 2 00
Naturalists Guide, Maynard. 2 00 Natural History of Birds 3 00 Notes on Care Birds, Green. 1 80	Skating. 25
Samuel's Birds of New Engiand. 4 00 Shore Birds 15	Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports. 7 50 Whist for Beginners 50
Shore Birds. 15 Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; hand colored edition, 2 vols., each	American Kennel Burges
hand colored edition, 2 vols., each 30 00 Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols	American Kennel, Burges. 3 00   Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel. 80   Dog, Diseases of, Hill. 2 00
Wood's Natural History of Birds	Dog Breaking, hy Holabird. 25 Dog Breaking, Butchinson. 3 75
Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam 3 00	Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson 3 00 Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond 1 00
Boat Racing, Brickwood	Dogs of Great Britain, America and other
Canoeing in Kanuckia.         1 25           Canoe and Camera.         1 50           Canoe. Voyage of the Paper. Bishop's.         2 50           Cruises in Small Yachts.         2 50           Frazar's Practical Boat Salling.         1 00           Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor.         2 00           Paddle and Portage.         1 60           Practical Boat Salling. Davies.         2 00	Countries.   2 00   Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo   75   Dogs, Points for Judging   50   Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30 : cloth   50   Dogs and Their Ways, Williams   1 25   Dogs and the Public   70   Eruglish Kennel (S. S. Rook, Vol. 1   7 00
Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's 2 50 Cruises in Small Yachts 2 50	Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.; cloth. 60
Frazar's Practical Boat Salling 100 Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor 200 Paddle and Portage 150	Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. 1 25 Dogs and the Public 75 English Kappal C S Book, Vol. 1
Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. 200 Practical Boat Building Kemp 100	Dogs and the Public
The Sailing Boat	Practical Kennel Guide, Stables 1 50 Setter Dog, the, Laverack 3 75
Paddie and Portage   2 00     Practical Boat Sailing, Davies   2 00     Practical Boat Building, Kemp   1 00     The Sailing Boat   50     Vacation Cruising, Rothrick   1 50     Yachts and Boat Sailing, Kemp   10 00     Yacht Designing, Kemp   25 00	Setter Dog, the, Lawrack. 375 Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands. 7 50 The Dog, by Idstone. 125 Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; moreco
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.	
Adventures in the Wilderness 1 25  Amateur Trapper—paper, 50c.; bds. 75	Youatt on the Dog
Three in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in Norway 175 Camps in the Rockies, Grohman 175 175	A Naturalist's Rambles About Home, Abbott. 1 50
Three in Norway, or Rille, Rod and Gun in Norway	Adventures of a Young Naturalist 175 Amateur Photographer 100 Animal Plagues, Fleming 480
	Animal Flagues, Fleming         4 80           Antelope and Deer of America         2 50           Archer, Modern         25
Hints on Camping	Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson 1 50 Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth,
How to Hunt and Trap, Batty's 1 50 Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher 75	Government Report
Hints on Camping: 1 25	Eastward Hol
HORSE.	How to Make Photographs
American Roadsters and Trotting Horses	Humorous Sketches, Seymour. 6 00 Insects Injurious to Vegetation 6 50 Keeping One Cow
	Keeping One Cow. 1 00 Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols., per vol. 1 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. 2 50 Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo 1 50 Dwyer's Horse Book 1 25	per vol. 150 Maynard's Manual of Taxidermy 125 Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher 50
Horseback Riding, Durant	Natural History Quadruped 75 North American Insects 1 50
Horses and Hounds 80 Horses, Famous American Race. 75	Packard's Half-Hours With Insects. 1 50 Pistol, The. 50
Horses, Famous American Trotting. 75 Horses, Famous of America. 1 50	Practical Forestry, by Fuller 1 50
Jenning's Horse Training. 1 25 Manual of the Horse. 25	Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration, Batty
Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols.  Dadd's Maerican Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. 2 50 Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo. 1 50 Dwyer's Horse Book. 1 25 Horse Horse Book. 1 25 Horse Horse Horse Horse Horse 1 20 Horses And Hounds 1 25 Horse Sand Hounds 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Practical Poultry Keeping. 2 00  Practical Poultry Keeping. 2 00
McClure's Stable Guide	Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock 3 00 Studies in Animal Life Lewis
Riding and Driving 20 Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's 3 00 Stable Management, Meyrick 1 00	The Cream of Leicestershire. 3 50 The Forester, by Brown
Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia 3 75 Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo 3 50	The Northwest Coast of America. 20 00 The Heart of Europe 20 75
Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition,	The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols
The Book of the Horse 12 50 The Saddle Horse 1 00	The Book of the Rabbit. 5 00 The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown 1 00
The Horse Owner's Safeguard 2 00 Veterinary Dictionary, Going 2 00	Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration   1 50   Practical Orange Culture   1 00   Practical Orange Culture   2 00   Randail's Practical Shepherd   2 00   Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock   3 00   Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock   3 00   Studies in Animal Life, Lewis   1 00   The Cream of Letoestershire   3 50   The Forester, by Brown   10 00   The Northwest Coast of America   20 00   The Heart of Europe   3 75   The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols   12 00   The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols   10 00   The Book of the Rabbit   5 00   The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown   1 00   Wild Flowers of Switzerland   15 00   Woodcraft, "Nessmulk"   1 00   Woods and Lakes of Maine   3 00   Yellowstone Park, Ludlow, quarto, clot's, Government Report   2 500
Wallace's American Stud Book	Woods and Lakes of Maine 3 90 Yellowstone Park, Ludlow, quarto, clot', Gov-
Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, 12mo. 2 00   The Book of the Horse   12 50   The Book of the Horse   12 50   The Saddle Horse   1 00   The Horse Owner's Safeguard   2 00   Veterinary Dictionary, Going   2 00   Wallace's American Stud Book   10 00   Wallace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols 20 00   Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America   2 50   Youatt and Spooner on the Horse   1 50	rnment Report 2 50 Youatt on Sheep. 1 00
	SHERIES EXHIBITION

AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

THE NICHOLS Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excelence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods.

Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. | SIX MONTHS, \$2,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1885.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 23. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.  $ADVERTISEMENTS. \label{eq:advertise}$ 

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonparell type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transfent advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. Newsdealers in the United Kingdom may order through Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

New York City.

#### CONTENTS.

DITORIAL.
Battery Shooting.
The Withdrawal of Ress.
Forests and Forestry.—II.
HE SPORTEMAN TOURIST.
CEYION to Bombay.
The End of the Year.
Camp Flotsam.
ATURAL HISTORY.
BITM Migration in the Mississippi
Valley.
Advance of the Foreign Hordes.
Notes of the Woods and Waters.
Notes of the Woods and Waters.
Neloaded Shells.
Experience and Advice.

THE KENNEL.
A. K. R.—Special Notice.
A. K. R.—Special Notice.
A. K. R.—Special Notice.
A. K. R.—Special Notice.
Landinal Fleid Trials Club.
Bench Show Entries.
Cincinnati Dog Show.
English Semnel Notes.—XX.
Birmingham Bench Show.
Southern Fleid Trials
Kennel Notes.—XX.
Birmingham Bench Show.
Southern Fleid Trials EDITORIAL.
Battery Shooting.
The Withdrawal of Ress.
Forests and Forestry.—II.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Ceylon to Bombay.
The End of the Year.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

The Trap.
Christmas Shooting.
CANOEING.
CANOEING.
Canoe Meet in Western Waters.
"Canoe and Boat Building for Amateurs."
YACHTING.
A New Steel Steam Yacht.
A New Folding Anchor.
Yacht Building in England.
A New Cruiser on the Lakes.
Cutters and Sharpies,
Racing Cutters as Cruisers.
A Cruise in the Flyaway.
Is Lead a "Bad Cargo?"
Yachting in Cleveland.
The America's Cup.
Science, or Ruie of Thumb.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

#### BATTERY SHOOTING.

NE of the commonest and most successful methods of killing fowl along the seaboard is from batteries. The box which holds the shooter is invisible at a short distance, and as it is anchored over the favorite feeding resorts, it is directly in the line of the birds' flight, and the decoys are thus sure to attract their attention and they are brought

Sooner or later, however, the use of these engines will drive off and render wary the birds from any grounds where they are much used. This has been exemplified on the south shore of Long Island, where, although fowl are often abundant, there is no such shooting as there was before the use of batteries be came so general. The same cause has played its part in the Virginia broad waters, where now, as related by a correspondent within a short time, there is but little shooting compared with what was once to be had. It is stated that in the Chesapeake waters this cause has had much to do with the diminished flights of birds, and it was only by reducing the number of shooting days here to three each week that the alarming reduction in numbers was checked. South of the Chesapeake the first great body of water met with is Currituck Sound, and here the birds are still found in great num-But they are shot there from batteries by residents at such a rate that it does not seem that the supply could long endure this drain. It is for the interest of every one that this method of killing birds should cease, and we believe that the day is not very far distant when every one who uses the gun will see this.

The practice of shooting fowl from batteries has an undoubted tendency to break up the birds, and, because the batteries are always anchored over the feeding grounds, where they chiefly congregate, the result is to drive them away from any locality where it is much practiced. It would be a good thing for the State of North Carolina, and for every other State in the Union, if they would pass and enforce laws forbidding the shooting of fowl from batterics by any one. The constant harassing and driving away of the birds does vastly more harm than what killing

is done, and if those who gun in Currituck Sound expect to keep the shooting there as good as it is at present, they should see to it that the batteries are abolished.

Those who have the deepest and most immediate interest on the subject are the people whose homes are in the neighborhood of grounds where fowl are still numerous. derive a revenue from the birds sold, but especially from the money spent by men who come from other sections of the country to obtain here the sport that they cannot find nearer home. The money thus brought into a section amounts each year to a considerable sum, but whatever it is, it will be cut off as soon as those who spend it find that they can no longer receive an equivalent in the shape of good shooting for the time and money which they are quite willing to expend for this pleasure. It would probably be regarded as a misfortune by those who dwell on the shores of -let us say--Currituck Sound if all the members of the various ducking clubs should cease to visit that region in winter, for the amount of moncy which they spend there is probably quite cqual to the value of the birds killed and sold by the home

It should not be a difficult matter to show the residents of the shores of this Sound who, to a great extent, get their living from its waters, that it is more for their interest than for that of any other class that the fowl should be protected here. and that when they are killed it should be in such a way as would be least likely to cause the others to desert the locality. The services of the residents once enlisted, the work of protection would be made much more easy, and Currituck Sound would long remain what it has been for centuries, the winter home of a great body of our wildfowl.

If, however, something of this kind is not done, it is apparent that other means of protection must be sought for. A "three days' law" would be unwelcome to all gunners, whether residents, club men, or transient visitors, but it would give the birds some rest, and that is what they need. It would be far better, however, to decide upon some plan of action by which battery shooting should be wholly done away with. This can only be accomplished by the concerted action of those most nearly interested, and it is to be hoped that movements in this direction may before long be inaugurated by the residents of several of the Southern States along the Atlantic.

What we have said applies to all waters along our Southern seaboard, and should be considered by all who reside

The matter is one which should be taken in hand before long, and pushed through with vigor. We believe that the entire prohibition of shooting from batteries and would relieve the birds and answer all present purposes.

#### THE WITHDRAWAL OF RESS.

THE withdrawal of Ress for a pecuniary consideration while running off the final tie for first prize in the All-Aged Stake of the Southern Sportsman's Association Field Trials, at Canton, was the cause of considerable comment.

Unfortunately, the rules of the National Association, under which the trials were run, are faulty in this respect, and there was no remedy. The rules of the Eastern Field Trials Club cover this point, and provide that in such case both dogs shall forfeit all prizes won.

The rule should go further, and make it obligatory on the judges to order both dogs out of the race when it is proved to their satisfaction that the owner of a dog, or his representative, has induced a competitor to withdraw for a consideration or bribe of any nature.

Field trials were instituted mainly for the purpose of testing the actual merits of different dogs by competitive trials, in order that we may have a guide to assist us in the improvement of the different breeds and strains. Money prizes, while necessary in order to stimulate a com-petition and bring out the best work of handlers, are in reality but secondary rewards in these contests, and the true prize to the owner of the winning dog is the glory of the record. It can readily be seen that unless our field trials are kept free from the taint of money getting and gambling, they will soon sink into disrepute, and every effort should be made to keep them what they have usually been up to this time, races between the dogs. No blame attaches to the handler who withdrew Ress, for he was doing what the rules did not forbid, and with him it was merely a matter of busi ness, but no dealing of this kind can be countenanced. May the best dog win is the motto of every one who has the true interests of field sports at heart, and we trust that those who have the matter in charge will see to it that in the future the buying and selling of field trial honors shall be impossible. FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

II.

THE regulation of the rivers' flow, freedom from excessive floods, and maintenance of an approximately uniform depth of water throughout the year, are all matters of vast economic importance and directly dependent on the absorptive and retentive power of the forest floor; and over the great continental areas lying between the Eastern and Western coast regions forests exercise au important, although not as generally well understood an influence, upon the amount of

The mere fact that once fertile regions have been rendered arid by the destruction of their forests has been verified by an abundance of evidence; but many authorities, attributing rainfall solely to its primary source—the oceanic moisture-laden currents—have been slow to commit themselves to the decided expression of opinion, that the creation of fresh forests would restore the original rainfall. The action of forests in this direction is nevertheless clearly traceable; they do not operate in the direction of attracting more moisture from the ocean, but they economize the rainfall from primary sources, store it up in their retentive floor, utilize and evaporate it to be reprecipitated locally as rain or dew, instead of allowing it to be at once borne back to the ocean by the rivers, as it would be in the absence of forests. It is a wonderful provision of nature that every plant, every animal drawing its nourishment from the earth, both in life and death, returns to the soil all that it draws from it, with liberal interest. There must be a certain amount of plant food in the soil and moisture in the air to originate forests, but the forests, once started, create food and conomize moisture to provide for their expansion.

Some plants appear to want little more from the soil than the mechanical conditions favorable to the penetration of their roots, and support of their trunks in an upright position. Among forest trees the pines are especially notable for their capacity to flourish on the bare rock or barren sand. All plants and animals derive almost the whole of their substance directly or indirectly from the atmosphere. The bones of animals consisting mainly of phosphate of lime, are derived primarily from inorganic nature, but the trunks of trees, and, in fact, the whole cellular substance of the vegetable world, is derived from the atmosphere. Decaying vegetable matter presents the atmospheric or organic elements, in combinations much more readily assimilable by plants, than the original uncombined elements; and soils covered with humus or decaying vegetable matter, are capable of supporting cereals, and other food crops, incapable of drawing their sustenance directly from the air. Forests are hence on certain soils an essential preliminary to agriculture, and of essential benefit on all soils. Their function is to elaborate the organic elements in compounds readily assimilable by plants, which cannot draw them directly from the atmos-phere; and to decompose certain insoluble forms of lime and potash into soluble salts, the presence of which in the cereals is necessary to the support of man and beast.

Forests, too, afford food supplies for myriads of insects, which in life and death return to the soil not only all they take from the forest as food, but they return it in higher combinations, enriched with nitrogeneous compounds of high value as plant food for the cereals.

As regards the influence of forests on rainfall. The primary sources are oceans, seas and lakes, from the surface of which water is being constantly evaporated by the sun's rays—the annual measure of evaporation is estimated to vary from two or three feet in high latitudes to eight or ten feet in the tropics. This vapor, borne along by ocean currents in their prescribed courses, is in part precipitated as rain on the ocean, in part borne landward, where the extent, locality and direction of the mountain chains, are mainly instrumental in determining the distribution of the rainfall over the land. Islands of no great area, and free from high mountain chains, are uniformly well watered, but even on islands having a high mountain chain, the eastern slopes of the mountain are invariably visited with a more liberal rainfall than the western; this is because the eastern currents, sweeping up from the tropics, pass through a region of greater evaporation than the western currents, which sweep down from the north.

The great bulk of the moisture borne in by ocean currents on this continent is stopped by the Appalachian coast range in the East, and the Sierra Nevadas in the West, and precipitated as rain or snow along their respective sea faces. Comparatively little passes on to the great internal basin of the continent, which would be an arid region if its rainfall were not supplemented by other sources; an important but still inadequate source, is the water evaporated from the great lakes, the needful balance is contributed by the evaporation of the moisture from the forest-clad coast region, and by direct contribution of the vegetation within the region, or the economy of the latter in maintaining in constant use the moisture already there

The influence of vegetation in contributing to the rainfall needs only a little explanation to render it apparent. Taking first the forest belt of the coast ranges; these are covered in winter with snow to a depth equal to from one to two feet of water, and in consequence of the spongy character of the mass constituting the forest floor-a mass made up of the decomposing leaves, branches and trunks of untold generations of past trees-the melting snow, instead of being immediately carried away by the streams to the river, sinks gently into the floor, and in part slowly percolates away to the streams which it maintains in perennial flow; the other portion is being constantly pumped up by the tree roots, and evaporated from their foliage, with precisely the same effect as if evaporated from the ocean, the spring and summer showers inborne by the sea serving to maintain the spongy floor in a greater or less degree of saturation all through the Whenever the slightest breeze is borne inland, and tne greater heat of the interior basin tends of itself to create a breeze inland, there is a constant inward flow of vapor which in time condenses as rain. Within the basin, we have first the evaporation from the whole river system, which alone covers a considerable area, and wherever the banks of the river or other low lands, with the subsoil water at easy depth, are clothed with forest, the trees by means of their roots pump up the subsoil water, and appreciably-if the area of such forest is considerable-enlarge the surface of continuous evaporation, with a proportionate increase of rain; finally, the whole vegetation of the central region, even although its roots do not penetrate to the subsoil waters, pumps up the water from the soil and subsoil, cvaporates, and receives it afresh as raiu or dew in continuous succession. From this it will be seen that the fertility of the great central zouc of this continent may be due, in small measure only, to the moisture inborne by oceanic current, and that by no means the least important source of its fertility is the economy exercised by its vegetation in maintaining a constant circulation of the moisture proper to the region, and preventing its being drained off by the rivers as it falls. will honce be readily inferred that au existing vegeta-tion can maintain itself in vigorous growth, with an amount of extraneous aid, in the matter of rain supply, that would be unequal to the origination of a new vegetation, if the old were cleared away.

This continent in the progress of its upheaval was accompanied with exceptionally favorable conditions for the establishment of an interior vegetation. Long after its gencral features were outlined by the upheaval of its mountain chains to near their present height, the great interior basin was an inland sea; an extension of the present Gulf of Mexico, a condition which secured to the whole region all the advantages of insular climate. But for this reason this continent could hardly have failed to have its great interior desert region, similar to those in Asla, Africa and Australia.

Having now seen the importance of the forests as subsidiary aids to oceanic currents in increasing the amount of rainfall, and their special function in economizing and redistributing it, there will be little difficulty in appreciating the consequences which would necessarily flow from their com plete destruction.

As regards the coast regions of the continent, the destruction of the forests would exercise no appreciable influence on the rainfall, and consequently but little on its fertility; the measure would nevertheless be followed with some very appreciable and important consequences. The mere felling of the timber does not necessarily involve the destruction of the forest, excepting on steep hill slopes. In such localities a clean sweep, by leaving the forest floor exposed to the unbroken force of the rain, results in its being completely carried away down to the bare rock or compact subsoil, which becomes baked in the sun. The falling rain or melting snow now rushes off at once, swells the brooks and rivers, creating floods, devastating in proportion to the area laid bare. When the slopes are less precipitous the capacity of the land to reafforest itself depends on many conditions. If the forest floor is open to the light it will generally be stocked with a young growth, which will spring up immediately after the clearance. Sometimes the floor of a pine will be found occupied with hardwood seedlings, which die down and send up fresh shoots year after year, until a clean sweep of the pine timber gives them the start and changes the successiou. In compact pine forests the seedlings die almost as fast as they germinate for want of sufficient light for their development, and the prospects of the forest restocking itself after a clean sweep, depends in great measure upon whether the felling follows a good, bad, or indifferent seed year.

The general consequences of reckless felling over a mountain region are that the steep slopes are rendered valueless for all further purposes; of the gentler slopes and plateaux, some portion is thoroughly restocked, some partially, with the same or other class of timber, and some remains bare, losing its soil and having its subsoil so baked that the rain runs off it as it falls. When whole forest regions are cleared for agricultural settlement, as in the Eastern States, the retentive character of the soil is impaired to an extent that ne-

cessarily involves sharp alternations of flood and drought in the streams and rivers, for which the only corrective is re planting of the heights and deep ploughing of the cultivated

Even on the Eastern seaboard the wholesale forest clearance renders the summer showers somewhat precarious and dries up the once perennial streams, but the evil under this head is trifling compared to the cousequences of similar action in the interior basin of the continent. The great rivers of this region drain enormous areas, proportioned to their respective lengths, and flow through rich valleys in great part but little above the level of the rivers at normal The destruction of the forests along their course, facilitating the flow of rain and melting snow toward the rivers, would, even if confined to their head waters, result in heavy floods; and when these conditions are multiplied all along their course, the destructive character of the floods is augmented to an extent, which in the absence of proper remedies can hardly fail to render the lowest and richest valleys unsafe for human habitation. What has occurred once will continue to occur periodically, as long as the causes are in active operation.

And this is not the whole of the evil. The very eonsiderable subsidence of the rivers after the floods have been borne off, is accompanied by a steady drainage of the water in the subsoil drifts; the great internal reservoir which, under the influence of vegetation, is continuously utilized in supple menting the rainfall due to external causes, recedes further and further from the surface. The tendency of the gradual exhaustion of the subsoil reservoirs in broad valleys is certainly, at first, to temper the violence of floods by providing for the lateral expansion of the rivers underground; but while this one evil is being redeemed, the gradual diminution of rainfall over the whole region will slowly, but surely, render it unfit for cultivation. A few figures will render the influence of forests in the maintenance of rainfall over the great central region of this contineut strikingly apparent.

Supposing the rainfall of this region dependent directly on ocean currents, amounts to a general average of twenty inches; if there were no forests nor other vegetation creating a retentive soil, the rivers would annually discharge a volume of water equal to the rainfall; but if it were dotted with forest, the floor of which retained only one inch of the twenty, the river discharge would be reduced to nineteen inches, saving which, if it could be maintained, would be equal to more than eight fect of water over the whole region in a century. Of the water thus retained by vegetation, a portion is employed in keeping the soil constantly moist, and another portion is constantly suspended in the atmosphere, falling as rain or dew, and being continuously reëvaporated and repre-cipated. Forests may thus raise the rainfall to double or three times the amount due to ocean currents, and following their destruction, the whole surplus is borne into the rivers, which overflow their banks in their efforts to discharge it into the sea. Every great flood reduces the interior reservoir, thus inducing a gradually diminishing rainfall with a gradual diminution in the violence of the floods, until finally the region is dependent on ocean currents only for its moisture. and it may be safely argued that when the great region lying between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountain chains, shall have its rainfall limited to the supply inborne by ocean currents, it will cease to be an agricultural country.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

#### CEYLON TO BOMBAY.

CEYLON TO BOMBAY.

FROM Point de Galle to Bombay is but a thousand miles, and on the schedules of the fast passeager and mail steamers of the Peninsular, and Oriental, and Mossageries Impériales lines, less than three days are allowed for the voyage. But the Germantown, clipper as she was, more than trebled the time, although making but little over the distance; for after we got fairly started, such winds as we had, namely, the alternate land and sea breeze, were fair; but they were never very strong, and the intervals between them were sometimes long, and always dead calm.

We placed our dependence upon the land and sea breeze, and when fairly by Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India, it was not misplaced; but for some forty-eight hours after we got clear of the harbor, it seemed somewhat problematical whether we would ever get out of the Gulf of Manaar, into which a northeasterly current had drifted us. For with open sea on both sides, to the westward the Gulf of Hindostan, to the eastward the Bay of Bengal, there was no starting point for a land breeze, and the light sea breezes neutralized each other and caused calms.

It was pleasant enough for those who, with no care or responsibility, had but to exist and enjoy the delightful weather: but to the navigator it was otro cosa. About here the pages of my journal are disfigured (no pun intended) by problems in navigation, time sights, and equal altitudes of the sun by day, and of Capella, Betelgeuse and Jupiter by night, all results agreeing, and all showing an inward set. Tacking or wearing to every favorable puff, we at last, just as we were expecting, as a possibility, an interview between our keel and one of the stepping stones by which Father Adam crossed over from Ceylon (one of the original gardens of Eden) to the mainland, we caught, close in to Cape Comorin side of the gulf, a nice little land breeze which, with our starboard studdingsails full, soon carried us out of the gulf and of danger.

The voyage up the Malabar Coast was from the beginn

fish and drumfish seen floating or swimming near—near enough to make us accept with bad grace the refusal of the permission we asked, to lower away and try for them; and at all times we had in company native craft of all descriptions, junks, dhows, prahus, catamarans and cances. And as we jogged along over and past the many fishing banks of the Laceadive Archipelago and others, fleets of anchored boats were encountered, and as many more in pairs, dragging a net between them. And we had many a treat, first in the spectacle of exciting and well-contested cance races from the native eraft, the goal being our ship, the prize our trade, and then in choice fresh fish and turtles, sold to us at prices that seemed wonderfully low, especially when paid in trade of tobacco, rice or hard tack, two or three cents' worth of the latter buying a good-sized fish. Closer in to the land the interest was even more varied. In the background, the high peaks of the Ghaut Mountains, which as a single range borders the sea coast for over a thousand miles, nearly north and south, then in the Central Provinces, to the northward of Bombay, radiating and spreading out like a fan from N. E. to S. E. in many minor ranges, between which lie the fertile valleys of Malwa, Patna and others, where grow, shielded from the north winds, millions of acres of poppies. In the foreground, long stretches of grassy beach, dense forests and denser jungles, from which at night issued strange sounds, which in the moruing, however they may have differed, were all eredited to tigers. There were many small fishing villages, and several towns of more importance. Of one—I think it was Mysore—we had a most beautiful view, for we passed it as the sun rose, and shining full upon it, gilded every minaret and spire, and turned the mosque cupolas into domes of flaming gold. And over the water, from many of the spires came the sound of sweet-toned bells, calling upon the faithful to adore—the Musselman with his face toward Mecca, the fire-worshiping Parsee to turn to t

devotion to his idea of the Deity a portion of time that in Christian natious is, to a great extent, consolidated into one weekly event.

That voyage has left upon my mind a remembrance like that of a pleasant dream.

On the fourth day of January, 1858, we entered and anchored in the spacious harbor of Bombay, spacious but crowded to its utmost capacity, for at that day the great Indian mutiny was at its height, and in addition to the ordinary fleet of traders, a squadron of English war vessels flying the St. George's cross, many more there of transport and store ships with English ensigns, and scattered among them the cruisers of various nationalities, French, Russian, Austrian, Holland, Spanish, and with our own, the United States. War makes sometimes gay scenes as well as ghastly.

"There was a sound of revelry by night"

when Belgium's capital had gathered on the eve of Waterloo, and in this harbor all was life, gayety and bustle. From the various ships the guns thundered in salutes to arriving or departing admirals and generals. Three transports were disembarking troops, and long lines of cutters, launches and barges loaded down with the soldiers, whose scarlet jackets, snow-white belts, and polished black knapsacks gave a lively bit of color to the scene, which harmonized well with the inspiring music of the bands of the various frigates, and cheered them until they landed on the Apollo Bunder and formed for inspection, when, with their bands and colors flying, they were marched off to the barracks for a little rest, or in some cases direct to the railway stations, to be hurried ciff to the interior or "up country."

Busy little steamers flitted about in all directions, and great house boats passed by filled with natives in holiday array, who were out for an evening's sail and sight-seeing. Everything seemed to proclaim a gala day rather than what it really was—the preliminary of war; and it was hard to realize that we were on the outer edge of a whirlpool whose center was so deadly. But during our stay t

near us.

Our flag was a novelty, for many years had clapsed since Our flag was a novelty, for many years had clapsed since last a United States Government vessel had displayed it in this harbor, and we became the recipients of most distinguished attentions. The Governor gave us a ball and a dinner, the Ceylon Rifles, the S1st Royal Irish, and the Hussars each a dinner "tat the mess," and the officers of the English war ships vied with each other in hospitality. Unaccustomed as we were to "pegs," champagne punch and late hours, it became soon a question to be decided only by lot in the morning as to which of us, and how many, should represent the mess that night, each and every one having a good excuse for claiming a night's rest. Aud "pegs" \* before breakfast became quite fashionable on board the Germantown, for in those days they had not as yet

"Raised our pay, Five cents a day, And stopped our grog forever."

Two events, however, which impressed me very unpleasantly, served to remind me that all of this gayety was but a thin crust covering hot fires. The first of these occurred when, on my first trip ashore, I witnessed a review of the troops in the square, when four brass field pieces were pointed out to me, standing on the same spot where, but a week before, four mutineer Sepoys had been blown to atoms from their muzzles. Standing by them, my informant, an eye witness of the tragedy, described to me how they, standing back to and against the muzzles, were bound to wheels and trunnions; how the men met their fate, and how it met them. Then and there I revolted at the deed. But later, hefore I left Bombay, I was firmly convinced of the propriety and necessity of the act, which I have often since heard criticised and condemned as cruel and barbarous. Simple death had no terror for these men. Their religion taught them that dying for its sake was but a speedier entrance into paradise, where they would again inhabit the body which they temporarily left, and this body the spirit would wander homeless and unblessed. Hence to them, this death which shattered the body into fragments, was a most terrible one, worse by far than annihilation; and an execution of this nature spread terror throughout the country, and undoubtedly prevented the necessity of numberless executions. As for the victims, it is probable that the destruction was so instantaneous and complete, that they did not suffer a physical pang.

\*Pegs, which word I have twice used, in East India parlance means, primarily, brandy and sode, and in general terms anything of that nature taken before breakfast, it being a shortening in of the phrase, "Peg in your coffin," which is supposed to be furnished by the act.

The other incident was of a most painful nature. Sitting in the billiard room of the principal hotel, the Bombay House, I was watching a game of pool played by English army officers, and chatting with a young captain of eavalry who sat by me.

in the billiard room of the principal hotel, the Bombay House, I was watching a game of pool played by English army officers, and chatting with a young captain of cavalry who sat by me.

Naturally the conversation drifted into the engrossing subject of the day, the mutiny, and some items that had appeared in the daily paper in regard to a massacre of English. Suddenly, without warning, beyond that, which afterward I remembered, evidences of inteuse excitement, the young fellow sprang at me, scized me by the throat, and began shaking me violently. I naturally resisted, but the fight was quickly interrupted by the pool players, some of whom hurried him out of the room, while others restrained me, by a story quickly told, that turned my anger into pity and chagrin. I had unwitingly fired a mine, and the profuse apologies of the brother officers were not necessary, except to excuse their own neglect of duty, or rather that of one of them, a surgeon, who had been detailed to escort the young captain to Bombay, and theuce to his home in England. They had been two weeks in Bombay, and the young fellow had so far recovered from acute mania, that the doctor had grown somewhat careless, insanity developing itself only when allusions were made to the tragedies incident to the mutiny. This subject would at once drive him wild. And no wonder. But a few weeks before, held bound and helpless, a prisoner to a gang of Sepoy mutineers, he had seen his young wife subjected to nameless suffering, and her throat cut; and his child tossed into the air and eaught on spears and bayonets. He had escaped the clutches of the Sepoys, he could not tell how, nor what he had done between that dreadful day and the time when a body of British soldiers, on their route to relieve the beleaguered post to which he was attached, found him naked in a tank (large ponds are so called in India), endeavoring to hide under the great lily pads—a maniac.

While at Bombay we were not altogether dependent upon the resources ashore for enjoyment. There were A

"And then arose as wild a yell, As though the very fiends of hell," etc.

The First Lieutenant stood in the ward-room door with a The First Lieutenant stood in the ware-room door with a bugle sounding the charge. Astride of every available chair, the arms of many broken off for the oceasion, some forty tight men went galloping forward, around the foremast and back, each and every cavalryman giving out all of the noise of which he was capable, and some, as they went down wounded and others charged over them, yelling if possible a little stronger.

back, each and every cavalryman giving out all of the noise of which he was capable, and some, as they went down wounded and others charged over them, yelling if possible a little stronger.

During our stay the Governor invited quite a party of the Catinat's and our officers to make a visit to the famed Cave Temples of Elephanta; and on the morning of the 15th of January the Governor's steam yacht, the Gulane, steamed out and took us all aboard. The distance to Elephanta Island is but seven or eight miles, and would have been quickly run over but for delay at Beecher's Island, where, under the command of a one-legged retired lieutenant, an artillery school was located. The sailors were called to man a gun, and did some firing at a target moored about a mile off, which was so abominably poor that the lieutenant, much mortified, apologized to our party in general and to a post captain, who was with us, in particular, assuring us of the excellent character and good conduct of the captain of the gun, and his mortificatiou was not lessened at the laugh which the captain's answer produced. "All right, old boy, don't worry yourself. I've no doubt but he's a perfect gentleman, but you must admit he's a poor shot."

About 1.P. M. we reached Elephanta, our time on board having been again prolonged by a sumptuous tiffin, arranged during our visit ashore, and which most of the party, who had been there before, did uot seem inclined to leave. We anchored some fifty yards from the beach, and the water was so shoal that we had first to avail ourselves of the services of old Hassan, a boatman, and then to be carried on the shoulders of natives picturesquely and airily attired in turbans and strings. Safely landed, our troubles began. The sun was broiling, and before us to be surmonnted was a long vista of white stone steps, actually half a mile in length, apparently unending.

At last reaching the summit, a sharp turn to the left brought us to the first cave, but we wasted no time examining it, for a large tree outside furnish

ing it, for a large tree outside furnished us with a shady rest, and there was still a mile of tramping to reach the great temple.

My description of this temple in my note book is embraced between quotation marks and credited to "encyclopædia." therefore if any one recognize a passage or so I stand acquitted of plagiarism. My first impression was that the term "cave" was misapplied and deceiving, for there was no gloom nor descent into the earth, no torches nor candles required, except to explore one small inner dark room, in which there was a large basin or tank hewed into the rock floor, and a large flat-surfaced stone, in the top of which were cut grooves, from which fact legend pronounces it a sacrificial altar. In the basin, which contains fresh water, several women, who fled at our approach, were washing either themselves or garments.

"The great temple is an excavation in the side of the hill, 133 by 130 feet, thus nearly square, the ceiling flat, and about 16 feet in height, supported by 26 pillars and 16 pillasters. There are three entrances, one each on the north, east and west sides; that on the north bring the principal.

\* \* \* Immediately fronting this entrance stands a remarkable three-headed, gigantic bust fifteen feet in height, the center face having a placid expression; that on the left, apparently that of a female, with pleasant features; the one on the right having an angry, repulsive aspect. The figure had originally six arms, each hand holding some object, but all are now greatly mutilated."

However mutilated they may have been at the date when the encyclopædia man saw them, all were not gone when I saw them; for in one hand of the figure on the right, is held an unmistakable cobra—as you may judge from the inclosed sketch. Nor did the encyclopædia writer mention that this figure was possessed of three eyes, as was also the center one.

I was told that the three represent Brahma, the Creator (in center); Vishnu, the Preserver (the left); and Siva, the Destroyer (on the right).

Our French friends did not seem at all awed by the grandeur of this triad; for in a very few moments they had serambled to its summit, and hanging in grotesque attitudes to the head of Brahma, the nose of Vishnu and the neck of Siya's snake, they chanted airs from an opera comique, and drank our healths in a bottle of wine they had taken up, ceally invitive we to fair.

Siva's snake, they chanted airs from an opera comique, and drank our healths in a bottle of wine they had taken up, coolly inviting us to join.

A great number of the pillars were broken, and I was told that this had been done by the shot from English gunboats practicing. All were covered with carvings of figures, and must once have been very beautiful.

While one of our party was making some drawings I strolled outside, and started on a little tramp through the surrounding woods or jungle, following a trail which was somewhat overgrown, and showed signs of little travel.

But a short distance from the cave I was startled enough by seeing flash up directly in front of me, not more than five yards away, a snake, which I at once recognized as a cobra de Capello, the most dangerous of all Indian reptiles. It seemed that its head and its curiously marked neck stood at least a yard above its coil on the ground; undoubtedly they did at least half of that height. By instinct I almost immediately and with hardly an aim, fired at it with my revolver as fast as I could pull trigger, for it was an old-fashioned self-cocker, and at one of my shots—I think my very first—it dropped its head and squirmed away into the bushes, leaving behind it a bloody spot and trail, and a thoroughly excited young man. This was, and still is, the first and only time during my life that I have (hunting and fishing included) cucountered a dangerous snake, and this adventure, now that I write it, doesn't seem, in comparison with some snake stories, much of a one, but I can assure you that it was to me a very interesting one after it was all over. On our return from the cave we made a side trip to see the remains of a colossal stone elephaut, from which the island received its name. Although once a remarkable sight, for it was over forty feet high, and large in proportion, we were but poorly paid for our trip, in seeing but two large, rounded stones, which we were told were once part of the legs.

A sleepy trip back to Bombay by starlight, a good-night and good-byc to our friends and the next day we were off again for China.

PISECO.

#### THE END OF THE YEAR.

veary pilgrim sinks to hls last repose, A The old year, pale and pulseless, swoons o'er the drifting rnows; He's gone to join the ages, in the past years laid away, To sleep in time's mausoleum, until the judgment day.

When he wav'd his fairy spring wand, the airs grew balmy sweet, There op'd the blue-ey'd violets, in every dusk retreat, Then snow white bloom of orchards, and floral offerings rare, Illumin'd all the landscape, and perfum'd all the air.

His magic wand touch'd tree and shrub, touch'd arbor, sprig and

spray, And quick, suffusing smiles of green would o'er the tendrils pla They blush'd with joy, as all their buds their folded lips unclos' And their virgin pearly leaves, and petals red disclos'd.

Then all the painted butterflies evjoy'd their little hour, They flew like winged blossoms, from floweret to flower, In honeysuckles dipt the bees, to sip from hidden wells The sweet, ambrosial nectar, and bear it to their cells.

We saw thee in thy summer prime, in all thy bravery drest, Thy woods in wealth of foliage, by gentle airs caress'd, Thy limpid lakes reflecting the colors of the skies, And all the dales and mountains made gay with flowery dyes.

Ah, pleasant the wide landscape, in your bright summer prime, The clear, swift, shaded brooks, with their unceasing chime, Where droop'd the birch and alder, the willow's tresses green, And oaks and elms on upland slopes, a pastoral, fair scene.

Thy luminous day-skies, the moonlit shades of night Entrance with soothing melodies the universal hush

We welcom'd thee in autumn, o'er all the harvest plain, Thy forehead thick emvreath'd with chaplets of the grain, When the orchards drop the fruit, and purple grapes hang sweet, And the sportsman's shots are ringing in field and wood retreat.

And in this winter season, when icicles, like gems, Adorn each twig and bush with twinkling diadems, We welcome the New Year, for o'er the falling snow, The sounds of merry laughter and jocund carels flow.

To all who love the transports of forest and the stream, To bunt the deer, to take the fish that in the waters gleam, To seek the duck and partridge, the woodcock and the quail, We send a New Year's greeting, we say to them "All had!"

May the New Year rejoice you, with all delights of life, Prosperities, endearments, of home and child and wife, May the lights of love and friendship, burn ever pure and clear, No household glooms, no shades of death, to darken o'er the yea GREENPORT, L. I. ISAAC MCLELLAN.

# CAMP FLOTSAM.

VIII.—CAMP BUILDING VERSUS WOODCRAFT

VIII.—CAMP BUILDING VERSUS WOODCRAFT.

A FTER the night spent at the hamlet yelept Battersea, we rose with the proud consciousness of being victors. We had fought our Armageddon and had wou a famous victory. The foe had retreated with all his eohorts to "the mash," and we were in possession of the tield. It was 4 o'clock when we awoke, but we found George already astir and engaged in examining the tents, which had arrived sometime during the night. Our pluck had returned with daylight, and we determined to see something of the lake before deciding on a return to the St. Lawrence.

The boat which George had secured over night was housed some forty rods away, and it was but the work of a few minutes for him to put her in the water and bring her up at the landing, when we embarked, and with the old tar at the oars, started up the stream. On either side the shore was low and mirry, and fringed with tall flags, but within and along the edge of these the long white waterlikes lay in beds before and around us, almost closing the channel in places and making the morning fragrant. After half a dozen turns up the windings of the stream for nearly half a mile we entered the lake. Here the marsh and fen eame to an end, and low rocky shores on either hand broke upon our gaze, stretehing away in front and to the right, with a back ground of high granite hills. A half mile distaut in front lay a charming island of some six acres in extent, well wooded with young timber, and having a beautiful beach of

white sand on its southern edge. As viewed from the water, it seemed almost the counterpart of auother island far away to the south in the States, where through summer nights for years in the past, the pines had thrown back the radiance of the camp-fire on bronzed and stalwart anglers, on fair and peerless women, and from which, in this year of grace, the song of the siren, in the form of Truthful James, had allured us with promises of such sport as our brains had never conceived. We put the helm to starboard and ran upon the beach. We found a fair spot for a camp, but there was hardly enough shade, and the island was rather low, so after exploring it thoroughly we again embarked and pushed toward the west. Before us a chain of islands with high rocky shores and narrow channels between completely shut out the view up the lake, and gave the portion over which we had passed the appearance of a rock-bound lake by itself.

On a point of the mainland on our port side, we spied a

which we had passed the appearance of a rock-dound table by tiself.

On a point of the mainland on our port side, we spied a Dona point of the mainland on our port side, we spied a prompted by emrisely to learn who its occupants unlight be, and to gather what information we might as to a good eamping place. Upon the beach was an Indian dugout, and beside it an old heavy skiff. A large box was floating in the water a couple of rold from the shore, and kept in place by stakes driven in the mod. As we approached, a tall, unkempt, long-bearded native made his appearance, and after a single glance at us, stepped in the dugout and pushed out to the box. We pulled slong-side the latter, and boding on to the stakes, invoked him to tell us what he knew of camping the lake, and remarked it as being well shaded, having a good landing and a good spring. Then we broached the subject nearest our hearts—the fishing. "The fishing, ah, yes, the fishing was good; here were some he caught yesterday," he said, and he lifted the pof the box. We leaned over and took a look. Great Washington and—Truthful James, he boy who could not, and the angler who did not, tell a lief their faces ought to look down from the wall of every time dollars a day—beat, but and guide extra—house at every fishing resort in this broad land. In that box and the couple weight, and but few under a pound and a half. The bass were mostly small mouths, and had been taken on perch bait. Just then we were sorely tempted to let the party on shore enjoy the hospitality of the "Queers' Surn" for the day, while we "played hookey" and went a slaining; but the thoughts of another Acedema, which the legions in "the mash" might gire us, should we pass the night on shore, which we should select for a earn, we started for the point. As we rounded the headland beyond the cabin, the lake opened into a broad expanse some four miles in length, Islands were on every side, reminding us of the natural secency, of the year and the point was a started for the point which we had beea

air within are, to a certain extent, desirable. Besides, parties of four or five are the rule, and often a wife among these. For such the "shanty tent," pronounced "the perfect camp" by "Nessmuk," will hardly answer.

We write from the standpoint of the average outer—from the ranks of that grand army in which we have so long served—from the standpoint of Fourser and Stream, which has hitherto stood alone in its proud devotion to the "inculcation in men and women of a healthy interest in ontdoor recreation," and in whose free parliament we veuture to assert that, in any form of camp other than a wall tent, the average woman will find camp life unendurable. The wall tent, with its flaps thrown back at each end, is cool and comfortable in the hottest weather, by day or night. In cool weather, with one end closed and a camp-fire at the open end, the interior is kept warm, dry and cheerful. There are no dark corners, no openings which cannot be closed; in wind or storms one can stand upright and walk about, and there is plenty of room. True, they are a little bulky to transport, and useless on a tramp, but the average outer, especially if there be a lady or two in the party, goes in camp to stay. But we imagine that the genial author of "Wooderaft" did not give much thought to these in the preparation of his book. To him the camper is a man, perlaps oue or two, here to-day, there to-morrow, but always on the move. For such an one, lightness of baggage is, above all things, essential. But for him whom we call the average outer—and we include woman—the "shanty tent" will not answer for a fixed camp. One or two hardy men may get along in it, though with much discomfort, through a four days' nor'easter. We have undergone such weather in camp, when to keep up a fire in the driving rain was almost impossible, and when cooking outside was out of the question. Under such circumstances, and a "shanty tent," wend a comparise the how will call for the description of a little "sheet-iron fiend" called a camp stove, we will spea

venience it causes. Such an article can be found, as a general rule, at the last village or farmhouse on the way to camp. We found the necessary stove-top on shore and built such a range.

It was now 5 o'clock and the camp was, in all its esentials, complete. A few et ceteras in the shape of a bench without for toilet purposes, and a table within, some seats, and we were settled for a two months' camp. The fire was soon burning brightly in the range, the coffee and bacon were blending their fragrant odors, and the water was bubling in the potato kettle. By the time dinner was over it was getting dark, and lighting the lanterns, all assembled in high conclave in the tent of the Madame, where the camp journal was opened in due form. It lies before us as we write. We turn to the last entry and read, "Sixty-second day, Monday, Sept. 1, 1884." A few reminiscences of last year's camp were being induged in, when some one started the subject of the fishing. When we described our visit to the point, made that morning, and the sight which had met our eyes in the fish box, there was a sensation which threatened a sleepless night. All turned in, and soon everything was quiet and still, save when the silence was broken by the call of a whip-poor-will behind the tent, the alternate shricks of two or three loons upon the lake, and the bark of Sabatus's dog on the point below. And here comes the explanation of that individual's cognomen. While we were building the camp, we spoke of Long Lake and its famous guide, and he broke in with "Mitchell Sabattis! Why, he's an uncle to my woman," and so, in honor of his wife and the name she bore in her maiden home on the St. Regis, he was dubbed Sabattis, and from that time so called by all save George, who always called him "Sautiago." For some reason he took no offense at the liberty we indulged in of christening him anew, but bore his new uame with meckange of courtesies between the cabin and the camp were frequent.

ESCAPED.—The little ground squirrel(Spermophilus tridecimlineatus) of which I wrote you some time ago, after sleeping from Sept. 20 until the middle of January did not once thereafter pass into a dormant condition, and now I have to report that he has escaped. The little creature had been unsually restless for a week or two, trying in every possible way to make its escape by gnawing, and I hardly know whether I was glad or sorry when, one bright beautiful day in June I found his cage empty, the open door of which told plainly the manner of his exit. I was sorry because I should never again see the pretty creature which I had cared for so long, and to which I had become insensibly attached, but glad for its own sake that it was once more at liberty to sport with its mates in the bright sunshine.—Violet S. Williams. -The little ground squirrel (Spermophilus tridecim ESCAPED .-

OLD BLINK REPLACED.—I have recently added a fine specimen of Bubo virginianus to my collection which, to all appearance, is Old Blink to the life. These birds are quite numerous here. Not long since a daring old fellow made us a visit in the "wee sma' hours," and alighting on the roof of the house gave us a delightful (?) screnade.—VIOLET S. WILLIAMS (Coralville, Iowa).

# Hatural Bistory.

# BIRD MIGRATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

WINTER BIRDS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As the present winter promises to be rather mild, it is probable that many species of birds will, throughout the cold months, remain somewhat further north than is their usual custom. Such occurrences are always interesting to note and record, but in addition to this they have another and more valuable use in the present counection. In order to understand more intelligently their movements in migration next spring, we should know which species have been influenced by the warm weather to stay north of their customary limits.

The systematic study of "Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley," as also throughout the United States, will be continued the coming spring, being, for the Mississippi Valley, the fourth year of these observations. As in former years, a large corps of observers is the prime requisite to success, and it is both hoped and expected that the many observers, who last year contributed the most voluminous and valuable set of notes that have ever been gathered on this subject, will again give us their aid, and even surposs their last year's good record.

One can always make fuller, better and more interesting notes when he lays the experience of others to guide him

set of potes that have ever been gathered on this subject, will again give us their aid, and even surpass their last year's good record.

One can always make fuller, better and more interesting notes when he has the experience of others to guide him. Should one wish to make notes on winter birds, he stands a much better chance of success if he knows what species others have found in his vicinity, and later, when he has completed his work, a comparison with the work of others will enable him to tell which of his notes are new, which old, which are every-day occurrences, and which from their uncommonness are worthy of special mention.

For the study of the winter habits of birds, few places in the United States are better adapted than the bottom lands of Southern Illinois. He who studies birds during the winter in Florida, Mexico, or the West Indies, studies them in a warm climate, where food is plentiful, and the struggle for existence is scarcely if at all greater than the same birds had experienced the previous summer; but the birds which spend the winter in Southern Illinois are brought face to face with cold, hardships, and almost starvation; many must materially change the nature of their diet, and nearly all desert the uplands and prairies, and crowd together in the thickets of the bottom lands.

It might naturally be asked why do they not pass further south; and to this no perfectly satisfactory answer can be given. We may say that birds dislike to go any further than necessary from their breeding grounds, which are to them their real homes, or we might say that the vis inertia would naturally make their migrations as short as possible, but neither answer would be complete. Still the fact remains, that large numbers of birds habitually pass the winter in Southern Illinois, while it takes but a little extra warmth in a winter to more than double the usual number. Hence, the records of this region will furnish an excellent warmth in a winter to more than double the usual number. Hence, the records of this r

weather."

In the following list, those species preceded by a star have been observed by Mr. Butler during the months of December and January in the vicinity of Anna, Ill., latitude 37° 30′, mostly in the bottom lands of the Mississippi. The rest of the species are included on the authority of Mr. Ridgway as having been taken in the southern part of the State. The biographical notes under the starred species are taken from Mr. Butler's notes.

The number before each species is its Smithsonian Catalogue number.

logue number.
5b, \*Hermit Thrush.—During the past winter I repeatedly found this bird wintering in thickety ridges on the Mississippi lottom lands. Saw from five to twenty per day every day that I was collecting in said thickets, regardlesss of the

sippi lottom lands. Saw from five to twenty per day every day that I was collecting in said thickets, regardlesss of the weather.

7. \*American Robin.—Although this bird winters here in far greater numbers than it breeds, they will sometimes disappear for a week or two at a time. They confine themselves mainly to the bottom lands, where their favorite winter food (wild grapes) is to be found in abundance throughout the winter. In the hills I have occasionally seen them eating sumae berries. I have passed days in the woods without seeing a single specimen, while again I would meet with thousands in a single flock.

11. Mockingbird.—This species is growing more abundant every year, but I saw only one specimen during the mouths of December and January, and he was sitting in a brush heap with his feathers on end, evidently trying hard to keep warm, when everything was covered with sleet and the ice was two inches thick.

12. \*Catbird.—Occurs very rarely as a winter species in mild winters, but I have never seen it until spring really began; and the people in general consider its presence to indicate the approach of spring.

13. \*Brown Thrush.—A few remain in winter, but they are very uncertain, and are never numerous during cold weather.

23. \*Bluchird.—Is sometimes absent for a week or so.

weather.

23. \*Bluebird.—Is sometimes absent for a week or so, but is likely to be met with any week during the winter, and in far greater numbers than during the summer months. When the ground is soft large numbers of them may be found in meadows picking around the roots of grass as if scarching for hidden insects. Sometimes they cat sumachorates.

berries.

30. Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—"Winters in Southern Illinois."

33. \*Golden-crowned Kinglet.—I met this little fellow almost every day that I was in the bottom lands. I would see on an average twenty-five per day; often associated with the tufted titmouse. No weather seemed cool enough to cool his spirit.

36. \*Tufted Titmouse.—One of our most abundant birds

36. \*Tufted Titmonse.—One of our most abundant birds during the winter. Often see them picking away at an acorn. They occur in scattered groups of ten to fifteen individuals.

41. \*Black-capped Chickadee.—Common in winter, but I do not know whether or not it is a resident.
42. \*Carolina Chickadee.—Common and resident.
51. \*White-bellied Nuthatch.—Resident; saw from five

to ten per day.
52. \*Red-bellied Nuthatch.—A winter resident; saw from twenty to fifty per day.
55. \*Brown Creeper.—Winter resident; saw from none

55. \*Brown Creeper. - White Transcription of the per day.
60. \*Carolina Wren.—Resident; most common around brush piles and fallen timber; always present in about the same numbers. I usually see about twelve per day. They sing throughout the year, their song somewhat resembling that of the cardinal grosbeak.
61. \*Bewick's Wren.—Resident; not nearly so common attackers.

as the last.
67. Long-billed Marsh Wren.—"Occasionally winters in Southern Illinois."
68. Short-billed Marsh Wren.—"Winters in Southern Illinois."

Illinois.

Dinnois.

95. \*Yellow-rump Warbler.—Scattered over the bottomlands in large numbers throughout the winter. Plumage
much plainer than in spring. Usually hunting around the
bark of large trees as if looking for insects.

111. Pine-creeping Warbler.—"A summer sojourner in Illinois, occasionally wintering in Southern Illinois."
113. Red-poll Warbler.—"Sometimes winters in Southern Illinois."

ern Illinois Small-billed Water Thrush.—"Winters sometimes

110. Smart-billed Water Thresh.

140. \*Loggerhead Shrike.—Not very common here. Do not see more than one per week.

151. \*Cedar Waxwing.—Winter resident and remains un-

151. "Cedar Waxwing."
til June.
168. Purple Finch.—"Winter resident in Southern Illinois; breeds sparingly in Northern Illinois."
172. American Crossbill.—"Occasional winter visitant."
173. White-winged Crossbill.—"Occasional winter visitant."

179. \*Common Redpoll.—Rare winter visitant. I saw but

173. "Common Reapon.—Fare winter visitant. I saw out one flock during the past winter.

181. \*American Goldfinch.—Resident; I saw them but twice during the winter, the first time about the middle of December, and the second time about the last of that month; weather cold; ice two inches thick; saw about twenty each time, planes a very also.

weather code; tee two manes thick; saw about twenty of time; plumage very plain.

185. Pine Goldfinch.—"Occasional winter visitant."

186. Snow Bunting.—"Very rare winter visitant."

187. Lapland Longspur.—"Winter visitant."

193a. Savanna-Sparrow.—"Resident."

197. Grass Finch.—"Resident."

198. Ye eru Illinois Yellow-winged Sparrow .- "A few winter in South-

eru Illinois."
199. Henslow's Sparrow. — "Sometimes wintering in Southern Illinois."
206. "White-crowned Sparrow. — Winter visitant; common throughout the winter; usually twenty to forty per

day, 209. \*White-throated Sparrow.—Winter visitant; about as common as the preceding and usually associated with it. 210. \*Tree Sparrow.—Winter visitant; about as numerous

210. \*Tree Sparrow.—Winter Visitalit, about as the last.
211. \*Chipping Sparrow.—Resident; have noticed perhaps twenty during the winter.
214. \*Field Sparrow.—Resident; quite common, but have never counted them.
217. \*Black Snowbird.—Our most common bird during

the winter.
231. \*Song Sparrow.—Winter resident; saw from ten to

231. \*Song sparrow.—Winter resident; common; saw from ten to fifty per day.
233. \*Swamp Sparrow.—Winter resident; common; saw from ten to fifty per day.
234. Lincoln's Finch.—"Sometimes winter in considerable numbers in Southern Illinois."
235. \*Fox-colored Sparrow.—Winter visitant; saw from the ten ner day.

235, "Fox-colored Sparrow.—Winter visitant; saw from one to ten per day.
237, "Chewink.—Resident; common throughout the year.
Saw from five to twenty per day, almost every day that I was in a suitable locality.

242. \*Cardinal Grosbeak.—Resident; always here regardless of weather; usually see about a dozen per day.
258. Cowbird.—''Resident.''
260. Yellow headed Blackbird.—''Occasionally winters in Southern Illinois.''

Red-winged Blackbird,—"Resident in Southern Illi-261.

263. "Meadow Lark.—Resident; met them in flocks of 203. "Meadow Lark.—Westdern; met them in nocks of from ten to one hundred. 273. Rusty Blackbird.—"Sometimes winters in Southern

from ten to one hundred.

273. Rusty Blackbird.—"Sometimes winters in Southern Illinois."

278b. \*Purple Grackle.—Resident; in flocks ranging from fifty to one thousand.

282. \*Common Crow.—Resident; spending the winter in the bottom lands, and especially in the vicinity of swampy lakes. While I was camping out last winter, every morning long straggling flocks would go over camp, that would take an hour to pass over. They were feeding largely at that time on pecan puts.

289. \*Blue Jay.—Resident; one of our most familiar birds, both around civilization and in the woods. Like the crow, they are found of pecans and I think that they sometimes store up food in crevices in bark and in old trees. They pick open large numbers of acorns, to get both the kernel and the worms which so often are within.

300. \*Shore Lark.—Resident; sometimes occurring in immense numbers, but most commonly in flocks of from ten to twenty.

\*\*15. \*Physic.—"(Winters in Southern Illinois.")

to twenty,
Phœbe,—

-"Winters in Southern Illinois."

\*15. Phœbe.—"Winters in Southern Illinois."

860. \*Hairy Woodpecker.—Resident. Like all of the family quite evenly distributed over the woods; saw from ten to twenty per day. During the past winter most kinds of our winter birds have been unusually abundant, and the ever busy woodpeckers seemed to be more busy than usual, storing up food in the cracks and crevices. In the hills that adjoin the bottoms, they were so numerous that their various noises were almost continuous, until darkness gave both them and us a rest. They not only store up mast, but where corn is planted in a "deadening" they do considerable damage to the corn, as the old trees afford convenient storehouses.

houses. 361. \*Downy Woodpecker.—Resident, rather more com-

mon than the preceding.
369. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.—"Winters in Southern
Illinois. Not known to breed in the State." [In summer
of 1884 was found breeding near Danville, III,]
371. "Pilcated Woodpecker.—Resident; saw from five to

fifteen per day. Stomachs of most that I killed were filled with ants.
372. \*Red-hellied Woodpecker.—Resident; less numerous

372. \*Red-hellied Woodpecker.—Resident; less numerous than the preceding.
375. \*Red-headed Woodpecker.—Resident, the most common of the family and a great enemy of the squirrel, who often steals his stores.
378. \*Yellow-shafted Flicker.—Resident, excepting the the last, the most numerous of the family, occurring in flocks of from ten to thirty. Feeds largely on ants and

982. Kingfisher.—Resident; common throughout the year W. W. Oooke.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Dec. 17, 1884.

TO BE CONCLUDED. 1

# ADVANCE OF THE FOREIGN HORDES

ADVANCE OF THE FOREIGN HORDES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A little flock of birds has been staying about my place for several weeks. There were about five at the start, but they are now, I think, for whatever reason, reduced to two.

I believe that they are English sparrows, as they resemble those which I have had pointed out to me in Massachusetts; except that these have on, of course, their winter dress. They are the first I have observed in this town. Remembering the universal clamor against these foreigners, I realize that I may yet find it advisable to destroy them, but at present I feed them, as I cannot see them starve. In view of the possible necessity of turning my butteries against these birds, I would ask of your correspondents, first, what are the leading grounds of complaint against them; and second, what sort of artillery is best adapted to their destruction. I do not think that I at present possess any weapon specially fitted for this purpose. At any rate, if I must kill them I wish to compass their destruction with as little racket as possible. Last summer I first observed meadow larks in this region, and the small song birds appear yearly in greater numbers than before. They are welcome.

Central lake, Mich., Dec. 19, 1884.

[There is a very extensive and complete bibliography of Passer domesticus in America, but to publish all the letters would fill several pages of FOREST AND STREAM, Back files of this journal contain charges and specifications against this species which appear to be proven, but the flat of extermination has not yet gone forth.]

# NOTES OF THE WOODS AND WATERS.

VI

COLLECTING ON CONEY ISLAND.

COLLECTING ON CONEY ISLAND.

WHEN taking an outing, one of my favorite grounds for collecting marine specimens during the winter months is the outer shore of Coney Island from Norton's Point to the iron tower. After a heavy storm such as occurred last winter, when the marine life of the occan was piled up on the beach to the depth of two and some places three feet collections of thirty and forty varieties can be made. The great advantage of visiting the island during the winter months is that what is thrown up by the sea remains undisturbed by the visitors, who, during the summer time, flock there by thousands, thoughtlessly walking over and crushing with their feet many very interesting and often rare specimens, or else carry them to their homes and east them out as soon as they begin to take on a high odor, for as a rule very few of these collectors know or care to learn the method of preserving them. Among the most common, and at the same time the most puzzling, of marine

of the backbone of some huge fish. (Fig. 2.) The eggs are contained in leathery or purchment-like translucent capsules of a light yellow color, vaying in size from a nickle to an old-fashioned cent. These are united together by a continuous ligamentous string from two to three feet in length. Each capsule contains from twenty to thirty eggs. At the point of each of the capsules is a small circular spot of lighter colored material than that of the capsule. This the young winkles cut through with their lingual tongues when strong enough to make their escape. The winkles that are carliest out of the egg feed on a thick gelatinous substance contained in the capsule, and when this is exhausted they turn their attention to their tender brothers and sisters who were borne later; these having none of the jelly-like food on which to exist, become impoverished and weak, in which condition they fall an easy prey to their stronger relations.

Thus it rarely happens that more than twenty from a single

tions. Thus it rarely happens that more than twenty from a single psule, and very often considerably less, ever enter the

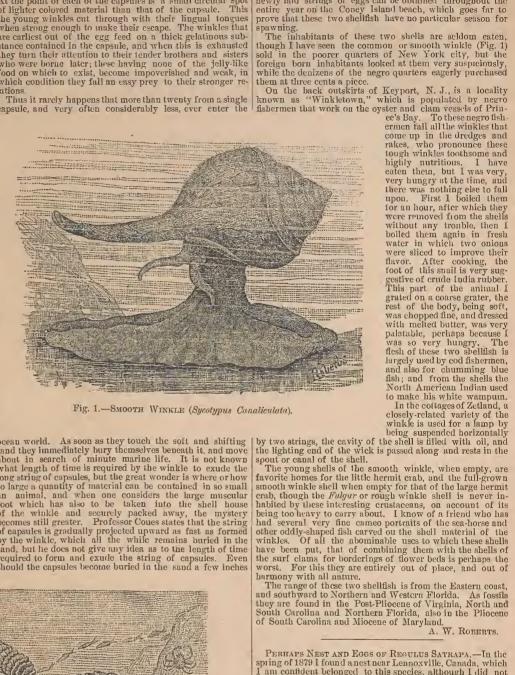


Fig. 1.—Smooth Winkle (Sycotypus Canaliculata).

ocean world. As soon as they touch the soft and shifting sand they immediately bury themselves beneath it, and move about in search of minute marine life. It is not known what length of time is required by the winkle to exude the long string of capsules, but the great wonder is where or how so large a quantity of material can be contained in so small an animal, and when one considers the large muscular foot which has also to be taken into the shell house of the winkle and securely packed away, the mystery becomes still greater. Professor Coues states that the string of capsules is gradually projected upward as fast as formed by the winkle, which all the while remains buried in the sand, but he does not give any idea as to the length of time required to form and exude the string of capsules. Even should the capsules become buried in the sand a few inches

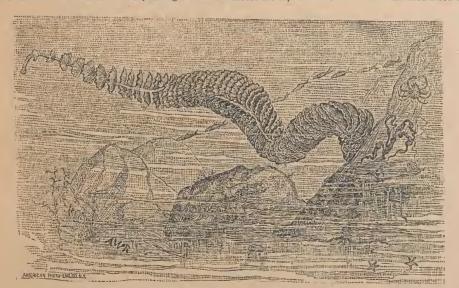


Fig. 2.—Egg Capsules of Smooth Winkle (Sycotypus Canaliculata).

objects cast upon the shores of Coney Island are the "searnifies" and "sea-necklaces," which are strings of egg capsules of the two largest shells found on the Eastern coast of North America, and which have received various names by fishermen on the different puts of the American coast, such as winkle, wrinkle, periwinkle, smooth winkle, rough winkle, conch, and ladie shell; but the scientist and naturalists know them by the names of Fulgur carrica (the rough winkle) and Sycotypus canaliculate of (the smooth winkle). As a rule the latter is the larger of the two shells, and by many of our fishermen is known as the "bull" winkle.

These shells often measure from eight to ten inches in length, and are pear-shaped, being provided with wide openings which, in the case of the smooth winkle (Fig. 1) is lengthened out into a narrow channel or spout. Fishermen have taken advantage of the peculiar shape of this shell, and utilize it when running hot tar into the seams of their boats when calking them, from which fact they are often calted ladle shells. The strings of egg capsules of both these shells are very curious, and it is not to be wondered that to the casual observer they are suggestive of the vertebra of some marine mouster, so nearly do they resemble the articulations

below the surface, the eggs will hatch out and the young winkles will make their escape. This I know from experiments that I have made when connected with several public aquaria. Though I was never able to raise them, this was probably due to the fact that the sand in the bottoms of the tanks was entirely deficient in either animal or vegetable life.

life.

The first few capsules at the beginning of the string are small, imperfect, and barren. But the size gradually increases till the middle of the necklace, when they begin to diminish in size till the end is reached, which is terminated with several abortive capsules. These capsules, when placed in a flame, give off an odor exactly like that of burnt horn or hair, though in all probability they consist of the same material as the beard of the mussel, which is known as byssus.

sus.

There are two forms of these strings of capsules found on the Coney Island beach, those of the smooth winkle being the most numerous and largest in size, but not so thick as those of the rough winkle, and having thin, sharp onter edges. Their sides have radiating ridges or raised lines, while those of the rough winkle are nearly smooth and are

much thicker than of the smooth winkle. During the spawning season in summer time, the winkles leave the deep water and betake themselves to the bars and shallow tide pools to deposit their egg cases, the females being unnecompanied by the males, but during the winter months they spawn in deep water. I know it to be a fact that clean and bright-colored, newly laid strings of eggs can be obtained throughout the entire year on the Coney Island beach, which goes far to prove that these two shellfish have no particular season for spawning.

spawning,
The inhabitants of these two shells are seldom

A. W. Roberts.

Perhaps Nest and Eggs of Regulus Satrapa.—In the spring of 1879 I found anest near Lennoxville, Canada, which I am confident belonged to this species, although I did not capture the bird. I have never before written anything concerning it, and would like very much to have this printed, and hear the opinions of some of our ornithologists concerning it. While returning home through an open pine woods, one day in the first part of June, I found the nest. It was placed in a black spruce tree about twenty feet from the ground. When my companion ascended the tree, the bird darted out from the nest. It was very small, and as far as I could see was of this species, as it was exactly the same size, etc. The nest was placed at the extreme end of a slender spruce bough. It was pensile and small, hanging from the under side of the limb, and shaded by several sprays of spruce reedles. Outwardly it was composed of beautiful green moss, shaped into a round ball, and was lined warmly inside with a thick bed of fluffy white down. From the outside the nest looked like a large round ball of mosses with a little hole in the top. In the warm bed of soft white down eight extremely small eggs were cosily laid and one cowbird's. They were almost exactly the same size as those of Trochilus colubris. The color of the eggs was a dirty white, marked with a fine ring of light red dots around the larger end, but so faint as to hardly be discernible. The eggs were perfectly fresh. I have carefully looked the subject up and have come to the conclusion that it can be nothing else than that of the golden crested or ruby crowned kinglet. The plate representing the uest and eggs of Regulus satrapa in Gentry's "Nest and Eggs of Birds of the United States," is the image of the nest which I found in shape, construction, etc., and the description also agrees with my nest to the letter, except as to the height from the ground, which he gives as only a few feet, but for that matter chickadecs usually build within ten feet of the ground.

"Rod and Gun in California," by T. S. Van Dyke, is the best thing on the game of that country. For sale at this office. Price \$1.50,—Adv.

# Game Bag and Gun.

# THE BEAVER DAM CLUB.

or Forest and Stream:
the following comprises the organization and complete
to date of the members of the Beaver Dam Duck and

list io date of the members of the Beaver Dam Duck and Rishing Oths (M. W. Mitchell, M. D., President; W. B. Mallory, Vice-President; W. A. Whestley, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Hutchison, Chub House Keeper; James Phalm, Sam P. Hutchison, Chub House, J. W. Lake, John T. William, W. D. Bethel, E. F. Adams, H. W. H. Carroll, W. L. Clapp, Chas. P. Farnsworth, John Overton, Jr., Bun Fr. Price, J. S. Menken, W. A. Williams, H. L. Gulon, decree Gillham, Robert Galloway, George Mitchiell, L. B. McFarland, A. C. Treadwell, F. T. Edmondson, T. S. Davant, W. F. Bowdre, C. P. Stewart, W. M. Seed, M. L. B. Ch. D. G. R. G. D. G. S. G.

game. Throughout all of that region there are immense quantities of mast and food, and qualls, ducks, turkeys, wolves, squirrels, pigeons, etc., have accumulated during the past few years in vast quantities. that invite sportsmen to make the biggest kind of bags of a variety of game. The people of the country are hospitable, and the young men are generally very genial and welcome strangers who are fond of hunting, and disposed to show them every kind of courtesy and kindly attentions.

On the battlefields of Shiloh a wonderful large amount of various kinds of game attracts those who ure fond of sport that requires quick sight and sharp attention in shooting among the thickets and sedge grasses of those old fields.

From Memphis the best shooting grounds in the South and West are those lately opened and made accessible by the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway, which goes through the rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi River. A few miles south of the lodge of the Beaver Dam Club, which is located on this new line of railway, there is game of all kinds incident to this country. Several officers of the road are members of the Beaver Dam Club, and as they are a most enthusiastic organization, those who go down that line to hunt will find very sympathetic men to deal with. Every facility that is within reasonable bounds is extended to hunters, and those parties who desire to try their quality and capacity in slaying bears, wildeat, catamounts, deer, turkeys and smaller game will find all they want all along the line, so they will uot go astray by stopping off at any point on the road. There are numerous stations along the line down through Sunflower and Yazoo county, such as Clarkesdale, Yazoo' Pass. Greenville and Swan Lake, where hunters can be accommodated, housed and furnished with cooking apparatus, or stop with the planters, whose hospitality is proverbial, or parties can take camp equipage and find easy access to shooting grounds where the supply of game is inexhaustible. The railway furnishe

### EXPERIENCE AND ADVICE.

EXPERIENCE AND ADVICE.

Exitor Forest and Stream:

As the season has been unusually favorable for late shooting, and having a young doy which I was anxious to develop as far as possible this fall. I extended my shooting rambles a little beyond my customary limit, and have only to-dny cleaned and put away my guns for the year. I look with pleasure at the three as they stand side by side, and recall the past season's work done with the little 12-gauge 23-inch cylinder bore, and wondered if "M. D." is so very wild in his sungestion regarding a gun for early shooting, as set forth in your issue of Dec. 4. I think not.

My next gun is a 12-30, 72 pounds, full choke, and I have only used it twice this season, and for no other reason than because I have fallen very much in favor of a 28-inch cylinder bore. The next gun is a 10-32, 10½ pounds, is only used in duck shooting and has been aired but once this fall, consequently it has but a small record for this season—five bluewinged teal and two yellowlegs. I have used the cylinder bore gun in all my field shooting the past season, and I have come to believe that for our game bird shooting we have no use for chokebored guns. In three clay-pigeon matches (the only ones in which I have ever participated) I held my own against chokebores at 24 yards rise. I also killed with this gun eleven out of twelve live pigeons at 21 yards rise, using 1 ounce No. 8 shot. The wind was blowing a gale from the shooters, and some of the birds were killed at 65 yards. I have also killed many ducks with this gun, and give these little experiences merely as points in favor of cylinder guns for field purposos. The recoil is also less from a cylinder bore than from a chekchore, and it also does not elad at the muzzle, making it much more easily cleaned.

I load with 3 drams powder, 1 ounce No. 9 shot, for early shooting; later in the fall 3½ drams and 1½ ounces No. 8 or No. 7. After trying a great many experiments in loading shells, I have found none more simple or effective than to the manufac

pint of oil will not prevent the rust spots from making their appearance. I always clean my gun after a day's shooting, first wiping out the barrels with a soft, dry rag, then with a rag dampened with a little cool water. This will take all the burnt powder which may be caked to the barrels out; then wipe dry with soft rags made to fit the barrels tightly, and changed two or three times until you are sure there is no dampness left; then with another rag and a little oil wipe them out and they are finished. In a clockebore the barrels will often lead at the muzzle after firing many shots, as in clay-pigeon and other matches. Then the wire brush used with plenty of oil, and used only at the muzzle will remove the lead without any injury whatever to the gun. The locks I only take off once a year, unless the gun has in some way become so wet as to damage them. In taking apart the locks, have a spring clamp and a screw driver that exactly fits the small screws, and use it for nothing else; clean cach part with benzine and an old tooth brush (kerosene will do in place of benzine), then wipe with a soft cloth. Now take another cloth with a little sperm oil and wipe each piece, and as you put the lock together, oil the working parts, and where there is any friction with a very little watchmaker's oil, and your lock is good for a year. All this can be done in a very few minutes, and after once having become accustomed to cleaning a gun thoroughly, it can be done as quickly and as easily as to half do it. Your gun will then last louger, shoot better and be a pleasure to look at. G. F. A.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I've read a great deal on the choice of guns in your columns lately, and as I said once before there, I believe the craze for high-priced foreign made gnns has about run its length. I used for two years a fitty dollar 12 bore Colt, with all the new improvements. When in Virginia last season I loaned it to a young and ardent sportsman to go ont after quail. It pleased him so much that he gave me no rest until he bought it. The following paragraph from the Warrenton True Index, of Dec. 13, relates to the same gun and sportsman:

"Jas. K. Maddux killed 23 partridges on the wing in 25 shots one day this week and wants the veterin sportsman, Col. Judson, to know that the reputation of his gun is being

When one knows the rough, bard cover they have to shoot through in that section, uo better proof of gun and good shooting can be had. I own an English gun now, but I'll part with it the first chance I get.

NED BUNTLINE.

### SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

shooting can be had. I own an English gun now, but I'll part with it the first chance I get.

\*\*SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.\*\*

\*\*Ekitor Forest and Stream:\*

Colonel Alexander's article, "A Lousiana Deer Drive," brought to my mind an experience that once happened to myself and a friend, some twenty miles north of Minden, La. The home of old Col. F., whose hospitable residence stood on the main road, nearly midway between Minden and Magnolia, was a general rendezvous of all the noted hunters in that section of the country. He was the owner of a pack of some of the best deer dogs that ever answered the long, shrill blast of a huntanan's horn, while the old gentleman, who had been born and raised in the mountains and glens (valleys) of the Cherokee purchase in Northern Georgia, was one of the best marksmen in that section of the State, and the owner of as fine a rifle as falls to the lot of man. He had become so skilled in the nsc of his petitle that he could place his bullet in any desired spot of a squirrel, a turkey or a deer, generally nicking the latter in the back of the head so as to cut the cord behind the ears, when he could get a side shot. Turkeys invariably came, home minus the head—he always coutended that it spoiled the flavor of the meat to shoot then through the body.

For years it had been the height of my ambition—in a sportsman sense—to be as good a marksman as my old friend; and he, knowting my desire, had taken much care and pains to teach me the secrets of the rifle, and many were the leisure hours we spent in the woods together, southling off the heads of the squirrels, from their perches on the tall hickory trees of Horsechead Bottom. His rule was to count out ten, fifteen or twenty bullets for each of us, so that there could be no dodging when the spoils of the hunt around the confield that bordered the edge of the fence, I started the finest gang of urkeys careful not to waste ammunition, as the merits depended wholly ou the number of successful shots, not on the anount of game; so that if I ha

blind built right in the path, rifle in hand, intently gazing through the narrow opening in front. Posting myself behind a large tree at one side, determined to see it out, I watched him for three long hours, during which time he hardly moved; and getting weary myself, I fell asleep, sitting as I was, my head resting on the tree, dreaming of deer and turkey, ambushes and a thousand other wild things, when a hand was laid on my shoulder and the query, "You here?" aroused me from my slumbers. As I had found his lair, mutual explanations followed, which were these: He had determined to kill some of the turkeys I had found in the cornfield, but they were wary and had cluded him every time. He finally set to builting them, selecting a straight piece of the hog path that led to the field. He had strewn corn for one hundred yards along the path, built his blind, and had been watching it for the past week, all to no purpose. The bait was regularly eaten and replaced, turkey tracks and signs plenty, but not a shot could he get; they were too wide awake for him, and he was in the dumps over his bad luck. I proposed a partnership with him, which he readily agreed to.

"No fine shots about that!" I think I hear some impatient reader exclaim, and down goes the paper with a thurb.

"No fine shots about that!" I think I near some imparement reader exclaim, and down goes the paper with a thump. Patience, my dear friend, and you will hear of two of the most remarkable shots ever fired. Fact! The FOREST AND STREAM wants the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in this "Wonderful Shot" business, and I propose

STREAM wants the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in this "Wonderful Shot" business, and I propose to give it.

After holding a council of war, it was settled that I was to devote a few days to watching the movements of the turkeys, and no shot was to be fired until they were located and their habits accurately marked. Procuring a lunch, I selected a convenient tree, in whose branches I held watch and ward for the next three days. On the evening of the second day my eyes were gladdened with the pleasant sight of seventeen full-grown, sleek, fat turkeys strewn in a straight line along the patch, picking np the corn. How my fingers twitched to single out that large gobbler and bag him; but I had promised, and so I forebore. The second day, about the same hour in the evening, they were on time again; they were permitted to pass unmolested both times, and the bait renewed. Now was our time, and the third evening found Col. F. and myself lodged behind the blind, our two rifles so arranged as to sweep the path, confidently calculating to bag every bird. We had not long to wait, when chuck, cluck, cluck announced the approach of the birds. We were both perfectly cool, our nerves calm, our eyes clear, and both rifles carefully loaded. I was to take the first bird, calculating to bore through at least half of them, while the Colonel was to take them about the center and take in the balance. I was prone on my face, my rifle resting on a chink, the Colonel resting on none knee, his gun in a fork. Both took deliberate aim. I never was more deliberate in my life, the nearest bird less than twenty feet distant. At the word "ready," the birds raised their heads, and were still as mice, when "fire!" both guns belched forth at the same instant, and we kept still until the smoke lifted: and what a sight! We looked at each other in speechless amazement; not a bird was to be seen; we had both missed. I consider these the most wonderful shots I know of, and cannot account for them to this day.

CAPE GRARDERU, MO. CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.

Editor Forest and Stream:

One of your "Remarkable Shots" reminds me of the following circumstance: My brother and I were in our boat, behind a blind, when I heard a pair of greater yellowleg plover going by, and getting up on my knees, I began to try and whistle them in near enough to get a shot at them.

They began to circle around, and when they started straight toward us, I brought my gun up, and just as I was intending to pull on one of them I saw, off to the right and just within the circle of vision, a large bunch of what I at first thought were lesser yellowlegs, that were possibly attracted by the whistling. I turned to give them a reception, and saw they were blue-winged teal, and just in the act of lighting among our live decoys. When I turned they saw me move, and of course wheeled all in a bunch to leave, making a beautiful chance, as they were within twenty-five yards. We gave them four barrels, and killed none—not even a feather.

Lennox, Ontario.

LENNOX, Ontario

Editor Forest and Stream:

When a lad, I made a shot with a rifle at a woodchuck, sitting at the mouth of his hole, and on picking up my game was surprised to see another 'chnck lying just behind him, both having been bagged by the same bullet. A friend, while aiming at a pigeos on a low tree, near a stream, saw a bittern rise from the reeds, and holding his arm till both were in line, let go, and got them both.

Deteror, Dec. 15, 1884.

# MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A special meeting of the Michigan State Sportsman's Association was held at Jackson on Dec. 9 and 10, 1884. The attendance was not large, but "business" was the motto. Mr. E. S. Rogers, the secretary of the Association, having tendered his resignation and the same having been accepted, the undersigned was elected in his stead. The meeting was called to take action, in the name of the Association, as to amendments to the game and fish laws of the State, to be obtained from the eoming (1885) session of the Legislature, and also to direct the efforts of the Association toward obtaining the passage of a law appointing a game and fish warden for the State.

Dr. J C. Parker, one of our Fish Commissioners, Mr. C. W. Higby, of Jackson, and the subscriber, were appointed a committee to draft a bill for the appointment of the game and fish warden, and we now have the same in preparation. It was further resolved that the Association endeavor to have the present game and fish laws amended so as—

1. To prevent the use of explosives, spears and continuous nets in the waters of the State.

2. To make possession of game or fish out of season prima facie evidence of a violation of the law in all cases. (It is so now in some cases).

mended by the Association, and funds were appropriated for

mended by the Association, and runds
the purpose of paying him.
Resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. A. H.
Mershon, a prominent member of the Association, recently
deceased, were adopted. The meeting then adjourned.
The annual meeting of the Association will be held in
Mark Norris, Secretary.

#### MAINE DEER LAW.

MAINE DEER LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Recently kind fortune placed in my way several copies, in which was discussed the proposed change of the game law, allowing deer to be hunted from Sept. 1. The writer has studied the habits and characteristies of deer and caribou, and believes all fawns are dropped by May 20; and at three months will thrive without sustenance from the dam. The young of all herbivorous animals in a domestic state do well weaned at that age; and none I think can doubt that wild animals are hardiest. Does no doubt give suck longer than three months, but it does not follow that it is necessary to the existence of the young. It is true the young of deer, moose and caribon remain with the dam until about a year old, and doubtless their presence, through the maternal instinct, stimulates secretion of milk after weaning. Instances are known of does shot in Oetober with milk in the udder, yet the dugs were filled with a waxy secretion indicating long cessation from suckling. It requires no little courage ("gall" if you will) to state the foregoing in the face of editorials and other ably-written articles on the opposite side of the question. I can well understand and appreciate the laudable motive, which, I think, prompts that course; for, without a conservative power to check, public opinion would exact too great license. Give us the change, for game is plentiful, and as neither heat nor flies in September drive deer to water, they will be in no danger of jack-shooters by night or ambush gunners by day. The change will not decimate the game perceptibly, but will add a spiee to the enjoyment of legitimate sport.

#### RELOADED SHELLS.

RELOADED SHELLS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I believe most makers of shells incline to caution the users of the same overmuch. I shoot a shotgun, and I shoot a .38-caliber rifle.

To reload a paper shell, first I decap and recap. To aecomplish the former I use a dentist's excavator, the point of which had been broken off, and which I afterward ground to a smooth blunt point. To decap I set the shell mouth up on a countersuck block of lead, of the proper size, and setting the tool mentioned against the primer, a quick blow with a small hammer drives the primer out.

To recap, I invert the shell over a stick of pine wood, so shaped as to fit the bottom of the shell, and a single blow with the same hammer seats the primer. I use Wesson copper primers. As to reloaded rifle shells, the claim is made by all the manufacturers that no east bullet can be as perfect as their bullets swedged by heavy machinery. I fully grant that no pure lead bullet can be cast perfect. Lead contracts on cooling, and hence every man who has cast many bullets has also cast many defective ones, so defective that they were recast. As I cast my bullets very often, it became a point with me to find a material that would either expand a little, or at least not contract on cooling. Tin and lead were fully as bad as lead. I recently thought of type metal. I went to a friend, proprietor of a paper, and asked him if he could sell me half a pound of broken stock. He replied: "No, but you can go to the hell box and get all you want free of charge." I went to the "hell box." saw one "devil," a very small one, too, and came away with what I wanted.

The first bullet I cast of pure type metal. It was so hard

"devil," a very small one, too, and came away with what I wanted.

The first bullet I cast of pure type metal. It was so hard that the necker of the Winchester bullet mould broke the neck off down into the bullet. I saw this would never do. I took this hard bullet and melted it with five others, and I obtained what I wanted, an alloy that does not shrink from the mould, and that is hard enough. I then weighed ten ounces of pure lead, and two ounces of the broken type, and cast bullets. I found one difficulty that I could not overcome, viz., the bullets cast when the run was nearly exhausted were a little harder than those first cast.

Another difficulty in reloading shells is, that one cannot place the ball so that it and the shell be concentric, and I claim that no reloading tool which is worked by pressing together levers can perfectly reload a shell.

I had a gunsmith make me a set of reloading tools out of cast steel rods. The cartridge is set in a countersunk base, and I drive a hollow rod down to a shoulder with a mallet. The driven rod contains a die of the exact size of a Winchester shell that fits my rifle. I have no trouble with swelled shells. I decap my rifle shells in the same manner as I decap shot shells. But I recap with the company's tool for the purpose.

I recently had a round bullet mould made, the bullets being just enough clongated so that they would not roll in more than one direction. I mean they would roll like eggs, not like billiard balls.

I loaded shells with these bullets and fired them, using my gun as a single breechloader. I tried them simply greased,

not like billiard balls.

I loaded shells with these bullets and fired them, using my gun as a single breechloader. I tried them simply greased, patched with new fine muslin, greased and patched with leather cut from an old kid glove forming the outside of the patch ungreased. I regret that I cannot send you targets, but if any difference was discernible it was in favor of the muslin. I think a round ball preferable to 200 yards, while the same length of shell gives a greater ratio of powder to lead. Special shells could be made to work through the magazine, giving still more powder, as they would be longer.

AMATEUR.

Somerset, Pa., Dec. 13, 1884.

committee to draft a bill for the appointment of the game and fish warden, and we now have the same in preparation. It was further resolved that the Association endeavor to have the present game and fish laws amended so as—

1. To prevent the use of explosives, spears and continuous nets in the waters of the State.

2. To make possession of game or fish out of season prima facile evidence of a violation of the law in all cases. (It is so now in some cases).

3. To make the close season for deer from Dec. 15 to Oct.

15 in both peninsulas; to make "shining" illegal; and to prevent the employment of special hunters by lumber camps.

4. To repeal the present law protecting English sparrovs. The president was authorized to employ an agent to attend the session of the Legislature for the purpose of laboring with the members in favor of the passage of the acts recom-

# Sea and River Hishing.

# TROUTING ON THE BIGOSH.

THE JOURNEY.

TROUTING ON THE BIGOSH.

THE JOURNEY.

A TRAIN stood near the wharf where the steamer landed, and it was quite well filled when Jack and I got on board. He found a seat with an elderly lady, while I shared the eushion with a fat man who chewed tobaeco and flooded the floor with the juice. He seemed to enjoy it: they all do; but whether the taste of the weed or the delights of expectoration pleased him most was impossible to tell. He seemed to be following some geographical thought, and was evidently forming a large sea with surrounding lakes, and then connecting them by rivers. I thought at first that he might be M. de Lesseps, and that I recognized the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, but the knowledge that a Frenchman has better manners than to spit in the presence of others dismissed the thought. I envied Jack his seat by an elderly lady, for she certainly would not offend in this way, and turned my head so as not to witness the disgusting exhibition. Good grief! The man on the other side of the car was spitting over the aisle toward me, and I went to the rear end of the car and sat on the wood box near the stove. Opposite sat a poor German with his wife and child. He did not spit, and therefore his company was enjoyable. Jack missed his companiou, and eame aft to know why a seat on an uncomfortable wood box was preferable on a warm day to one in the center of the ear, and I told him that at White Oak Junction I proposed to have some breakfast without being so thoroughly nauseated that it could not be retained. "Jack," said I, "there are some forms of ignorance that are worse than crimes. I would prefer to share my seat with a respectable and self-respecting burglar to sitting with a man who did not know that he was offending his better bred neighbors by hawking and spitting."

"This is necessary at times," said Jack, "and few or none can get along without it."

"Certainly, but there are some other things which are equally necessary that no one would think of doing in public or in the presence

where others sit or to disgust them by expectorating in their presence?"

"Jack, my boy," said I, "some one has said that 'a hole is the accident of a day and excussible in any gentleman, but a patch shows an act of premeditated poverty," and verily I say unto you that when you ride in an American street car and see a man spit where men walk and ladies' dresses trail and then rub his foot in it to obliterate it, mark him, Jack, he know, better. Get out at the next corner siter, he deep. he knows better. Get out at the next corner after he does, to throw the police off the scent, and hurry around the block and kill him at the first opportunity, and if you are not hanged for it then a grateful people will rise up and call you hered".

block and kill him at the first opportunity, and if you are not hanged for it then a grateful people will rise up and call you blessed."

"Ever killed many yourself?" asked he.

"No, Jack, not one; the thought that the offender might be somebody's darling, if not mine, has saved many a man. We are a patient and long-suffering people, witness how the passengers in this car bear with that train-boy who insists on their buying preparations of plaster of Paris, which he calls lozenges. Here is Sandwich Junction, with twenty minntes for pie and four hours for indigestion afterward. We will get off and forage for a broiled chicken and cup of coffee. The latter is sure to be bad but warm, while the chicken will no donth be good though not gigantic. The railway sandwich has furnished the journalistic finnny man with food for jokes in almost as great a degree as the goat, the plumber, the mother-in-law, and the stovepipe. Let's leave it to him and take chicken or oysters. If Connecticut and Vermont is 'the region of perpetual pie,' then we may call Indiana the land of unceasing hot bisenit, and the railway restaurant the oasis of perennial sandwich. Leave your satchel in your seat to secure it while we go."

To our surprise the chicken actually had flesh between the skin and bone, the coffee was good, and by some mistake the strawberries were of some variety other than the sour Wilson's seedlings so opopular with market gardners, because of its bearing qualities and its hardness of flesh, which admits of severe transportation. The conductor shouted "All aboard," the bell rang; the whistle tooted, and away we went without a pang of indigestion because the proprietor of the restaurant was not in league with the doctors.

Nothing of note occurred until we reached Smithtown, where we took a stage for Innovation, a distance of fourteen miles. The so-called stage was a two-seated covered spring wagon and carried the mail, when there was any to carry. A lady already occupied the right hand of the back seat and Jack took a plac

mystery.

The road soon entered a valley through which ran a riotous stream known as the west fork of the Dugong, a pretty brook, but containing only suckers and small cyprinoids.

Jack ventured the opinion that suckers were only good for hogs to eat, or bait for better fish, but the driver held that they were quite good in the spring of the year, while the water was cold and were "a heap better than no fish." I rather agreed to the latter proposition but did not consider it worth arguing. We crossed the stream at a good ford, and while the horses were drinking a kingfisher dashed headlong into the water within a few feet of them and took a "red-fin" almost under our noses. The bird did not sound his click-reel as it flew up to a limb with its prey, and this afforded me food for wonder if that sound is an indication of disappointment, and only made to score a miss. This is a matter on which I have been undecided for many years. The bird is so quick that it does not often happen that one can tell whether its dive has been successful or not.

To Jack it seemed proof positive that the kingfisher expressed its sentiments in Haleyonic profanity when it failed to strike his prey, because he had seen one go to a limb with an empty bill and give vent to its feelings after a miss, while this one, as he said, "had his mouth full and couldn't chirr." "Very true," said I, but is it an absolute rule? One or two instances will do to form a theory on, but it takes many to prove it." The driver was appealed to but said he "didn't never take no notice of them kind of things," and intimated that such questions were below the range of his thought, "He gave the off horse a flick with the whip, remarking that "that there roan would stand and drink all day out of pure laziness," and we rolled on to the little settlement called Innovation, where we knew a warm supper and a good bed awaited weary travelers.

vation, where we knew a warm supper and a good be awaited weary travelers.

Fred Matheix,

# LANDLOCKED SALMON.

Editor Forest and Stream:

1 find an article from a Bridgton correspondent, in Forest AND STREAM, going the rounds in our Maine papers, giving such a dreary outlook for the future of "the royal fish," that a few facts on the subject may not come amiss at this time, for I do not feel reconciled to having such a wholesale slaughter with pen and ink go on without a remonstrance. I think if the correspondent referred to had waited a few days be might have softened down some of his closing paragraphs: or, if he had been more familiar with the habits of the Edino eshago, this might not have been written at all.

I do not doubt that "six salmon" got away from him, but from what I can learn of the facts, and what I knew of them at the time, I am of the opinion that the fish are safe to-day. For some reason that gentleman has interested himself in salnon this season. It seems that he visited the brook for several days with different results. One day he found in certain pools thirteen salmon, which, I think, he says were nearly all females. The next day he found sever only, and I believe the third day only four. I was knowing to some of his visits to the brook from other sources, and awaited results. About the fourth day a friend of his came to me, with a discouraged look in his face, and informed nee that somebody was stealing the salmon, and gave me the result of their researches. I told him that the fish had probably gone up or down the stream, as they are in the habit of uoing—most likely up stream. The next-day I saw said correspondent and a companion coming down the street, armed with a fin wash boiler and a dipper, and to my inquiry if they were "going adishing," replied that they were going to the brook to put back into the pond what salmon have could find, the epichem from being stolen. I smiled inwind the procession, when, arriving at the brook, but it and the procession, when, arriving at the brook, but it and the procession, when, arriving at the brook, but we have a subject of the pand. The next day is a sub

of protection, and I can see no reason why our landlocked salmon have not a bright future before them. And may their shadow never be less.

If one goes away and carelessly leaves both ends of a brook open, he should not be too much surprised if he finds that any salmon that he may have left in a certain pool has availed itself of the opportunity to start out on business, in whichever way that may call him, is the moral I drew from the latest sensational chapter on this willy fish.

Nor is it best to be over hasty about arraigning everybody and the cook on "the matter of protection," when there is no law in the State to prevent our Salmo schago from running np or down stream at his own sweet will and pleasure, for you may get left.

North Bridgeron, Me., Dec. 18, 1884.

# PECULIARITIES OF RAINBOW TROUT.

PECULIARITIES OF RAINBOW TROUT.

UNLIKE Eastern trout (Salvelinus fontinalis), the McCloud River trout of California (Salmo irida) feeds off the bottom of the stream. Their method of looking for food is peculiar and wholly unlike that of their Eastern cousins. Every trout fisherman in the Eastern States has noticed that the speckled Fontinalis is always looking upward for food, as if expecting, as he really does, that his food will come from above. He is also generally evenly poised in the water, and sits in it like a well-trimmed ship ou a quiet day at sea. The California trout, on the contrary, roams about his watery hunting grounds partly on his side with one eye directed to the bottom. He is quite as dependent, and probably more so, upon the supply of food that is beneath, as for the supply that falls from above or floats on the surface. Consequently he spends as much of his time looking down for food as he does looking up for it. He has another peculiarity also about feeding. When he sees any food on the bottom that looks to him out of place, or has from any cause a suspicious appearauce, he wheels past it, and as he passes the suspicious object he strikes it a vigorous blow with his tail and then turns to observe its movements. If there appears to be anything "crooked" about it he will not touch it, and will, after striking it once or twice more, perhaps, with his tail, abandon it altogether. This we have occasion to notice very often on our fishing grounds, because before setting the lines at any particular spot we "salt" the ground for two or three days before, by freely strewing bait about the place where the lines are to be set When the trout first come up and see the bait—usually salmon eggs—scattered about so lavishly in such an unusual place, they seem to suspect at once that there is something wrong about it, and they knock the eggs about vigorously with their tails, and watch the bait very cautiously and suspiciously, and it often happens that they will repeat this a day or two before they will d

# FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

I HAVE too much age on my shoulders and, I hope, too much sense in my head to fish through the ice at any time. If there is sport in it, I am too blind to see it.

Yet, yesterday (Dec. 20) three members of our gun club, three of our best wing-shots, and two or three other citizens, went out on Tanner's Pond and in the Delaware River, near Eagle's Nest, to catch suckers through the ice.

The thermometer was 12° below zero and a northwest gale was blowing fresh and sharp. The ice was clear as crystal and about four or five inches thick.

The modus operandi of catching suckers through the ice is novel, if not comfortable. The party cut holes every rod or two, in as straight a line as possible, along the channel. To every hole a man is stationed, with a hook fastened to a stick about three feet long. Men strike the ice above and below these holes heavily with the back of the axe. The jar or the noise, if fish have ears, scare all the fish in the vicinity, and they swim past the holes. Bass tart past the holes so swiftly it would be impossible to hook them. Trout the same, even if they were in season. But the suckers are a lazy fish; they take the scare easy and are captured—hooked out by the lundred without trouble, so far as getting at them is counted.

But in such a cold snap every drop of water from axe, or

counted.

But in such a cold snap every drop of water from axe, or hook, or fish freezes when it touches you. In half an hour these fishermen were a sheet of ice from head to foot, but they had a bushel basket full of large white suckers, and felt happy. All but one, "Handsome Ben." He froze his hand, and the probability is he will lose one finger and long be a sufferer.

hand, and the probability of the lice as in vogue just now. And this is fishing through the ice as in vogue just now. By and bye, with live bait, the same parties will go for pickerel in deeper waters, and I may talk about that.

NED BUNTLINE.

The Hartford Times reports: The pends are frozen over and pickerel fishing will be in order within a few days. Several Hartford gentlemen are well prepared for business. A tobacco dealer has several thousand minnows for bait in the cellar of his State street store. Captain Sherman generally has a good supply. A north end gentleman has 10,000 at least in tanks in his cellar, captured out in the Blue Hill road section. The little fish sell at \$1 per hundred usually. Mr. Lane, "Ted" Nacdele and several other gentlemen have fine lots of tip-ups of improved models. A well known dentist has had fifty new ones made this winter. Favorite places in this section for pickerel fishing through the ice are Wethersteld Cove, Bolton Reservoir, Snipsic Lake, Shuttle Meadow Lake, Cranberry Pond and Farnington River. Pickerel will not bite on Sundays. Down New London way there is good sport "jigging" frost fish on the Thames. The fisherman uses no bait. He takes a couple of sticks two feet in length. Upon the end of one he ties a cluster of oak leaves

and at the end of the other a sharp hook, making a miniature gaff. He takes his "bushed" stick and puts it down in from eight inches to a foot and a half of water, and begins to oscillate it patiently, and the frost fish come to it. They swim slowly beneath it, rubbing against the leaves, when the "jig" is lowered, and they are jerked out with a suddenness that must astonish the fish. The fish do not seem to get frightened, but coutinue to swarm beneath the leaves and be "hooked up" as long as the jigger has patience to pull them. to pull them,

### THE MOST KILLING FLY.

THE MOST KILLING FLY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Kokomo" asks, in the Forest and Stream for Dec. 11, what is the best fly at all seasons for trout. I have kept an accurate account for several years of the fly with which I have caught each trout, and I agree with "Kokomo" that the coachman is the fly for the Colorado trout (Satno virginalis). My fishing was done in Colorado and New Mexico. I find the coachman to be by far the best fly at all times of the day and in all weathers. Out of all the trout caught by me in five seasons' fishing (up to date) 53 per cent. were caught by the coachman. The next best fly was the black hackle with peacock body, whieli caught 14 per cent. (The common black hackle with black body was way down the list, catching only seven-tenths of one per cent.) The list is a long one, as I have tried a vast number of flies and have pushed my inquiries as to flies to what may seem to some anglers the verge of folly; for I have often, when the trout were rising freely to a fly, changed it merely to experiment with another.

with another.

In most books on fishing the coachman is recommended for the Eastern brook trout (so called, as it is not a trout but a charr). Salvelinus fontinalis, toward nightfall, and after dark. But I find for the Colorado trout, that it is the best fly at any time of day, morning, noon or evening. We have but few cloudy days in this section. The sun is generally shining, but it never gets too bright for the trout to rise to a coachman. The coachman I refer to is the plain coachman, not the royal.

I use larger flies (No. 8) than "Kokomo," and only two on a cast. The majority of the trout are eaught on the stretcher or end fly.

Cyrtonyx.

FORT STANTON, New Mexico.

# ADIRONDACK FISHING.

ADIRONDACK FISHING.

Our reports from different parts of the Adirondacks show that the past season was a very fair one in those parts where there are trout left. In the Brown Tract the trouting was good about the Fulton Chain, and very fair in parts of Raquette, in spite of the black bass. North, the fishing varied much, the St. Regis waters have not yielded many fish for years, the Saranacs gave the usual amount of sport, while the fishing at Meacham improves yearly by reason of the hatching operations of Mr. Fuller and his enforcement of the fish and game laws. The Blue Mountain region shows no sign of improvement, but on the southwest side the trout brooks of Oneida county have furnished as much sport as usual, if not more. The West Cauada Creek has given better fishing than in years before. The lakes owned or protected by clubs will always give the members of the club good fishing, for they are protected from unreasonable fishing.

Speaking of trout protection, Gen. R. U. Sherman, of New Hartford, Secretary of the New York State Fishery Commission, said: "The destruction of small trout injures the fishing probably more than any other one thing. Men go into the woods and fish the little brooks, and of course catch nothing but very small trout. These young trout when fried crisp are very palatable, but it takes a hundred or more of them to make a nieal for a hungry man. They are, however, about the only ones served at many of the hotels, and when we consider the number thus consumed, it is no wonder that the fishing is not improving very rapidly. There have probably been enough small trout consumed at Trenton Falls alone to stock all the waters of the country."

Of the fishing at the Bisby lakes, General Sherman said:

sumed at Trenton Falls alone to stock all the waters of the country."

Of the fishing at the Bisby lakes, General Shorman said:

"The fishing last season was better than any previous year since the club took charge of them. Previous to 1877 there were no brook trout in the Bisby lakes, but in that year 5,000 young fry were placed in the waters by the club, and others have been put in every year since. This year 100,000 brook trout spawn were taken from the spawning beds within a few rods of the hatching house. These were put in the troughs, and as soon as the young trout are large enough to take care of themselves they will be returned to the lake."

The General says he does not know of a more marked instance of successful hatching and stocking. Only seven or eight years ago there were no trout in the lakes, whereas now there are tons of them.

now there are tons of them.

The Restigouche Salmon Club, whose membership comprises Gen. Chester A. Arthur and many of the eminent fishermen of the country, held a meeting last week, at which the annual reports of the treasurer, superintendent and board of directors were presented. The board of directors reported that in March Messrs, Daniel T. Worden and Oliver K. King, the secretary, visited Fredericton and took a lease for three years of twenty-two miles of the Upper Restigouche, and a lease of the Patapedia Branch for one year. New leases were also taken above and below the club house, the latter controlling the fishing on Willie Belle Island, for terms of three and five years, so that at present there is fishing in that neighborhood for from nine to eleven roos, while the upper waters, including Indian House and Tom's Brook, and exclusive of the Patapedia Branch and Cross Point, will afford angling for from eight to nine rods. The board also reported that Messrs, Sage, Lawrence, Rogers and Drummond had very kindly given the club the use of their waters during the latter half of the past two seasons, and that about fifteen members and guests availed themselves of these privileges during the last summer. The board recommended the purchase of that portion of the Restigouche River in New Brunswick between Toad's Brook and Tom's Brook, including the Kedgwick and Patapedia rivers, which will probably be offered by the New Brunswick Government for sale next spring, if it can be purchased for a reasonable sum. It was announced that a reciprocal arrangement had been made with Sandford Fleming for next year that will allow members of the club to fish in his waters, thus affording additional angling for four additional rods, Steps are now being taken to purchase, if possible, Mr. Drummond's valuable waters at the mouth of the Patapedia with one or two

pools lower down, and if this negotiation is successful the board is of the opinion that there will be waters for angling for all members who visit the river next senson. The number of members who visited the club house last senson was twenty-six, and the angling guests numbered twenty-two. These killed 322 salmon and 124 grilse. During last winter an act was passed by the New Brunswick Legislature, at the request of the club, anthorizing the club to hold real estate in that Province. Resolutions were adopted that the directors be authorized to make such purchases of lands and fishing privileges and make such leases as shall, in their opinion, be advantageous to the club, and that the annual assessment be placed at \$250. The following directors were elected for the coming year: Chester A, Arthur, A, Lawrence Mason, John L, Cadwalader, George E, Pollock, Oliver K, King, James C, McAndrew, Wirt Dexter, Henry W. De Forest, William Hall Penfold, Daniel T, Worden. The directors were flected the following officers: President, Chester A, Arthur, Vice-President, A, Lawrence Mason, Secretary and Treasurer, Oliver K, King; Executive Committee—John L, Cadwalader, A, Lawrence Mason, George A, Pollock and Henry W. De Forest.

W. De Forest.

That Twenty-Four-Pound Trout.—Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind, Dec. 22.—Editor Forest and Stream: Permit me a word in regard to the twenty four-pound trout mentioned by "Knickerbocker." While it is true, as Professor Agassiz is alleged to have said, that there is "nothing to the contrary to show that the brook trout will not grow to the weight of the very beaviest ever claimed," I know of no positive record exceeding the cleven and a half pounds of Mr. Page. There is nothing in the letters published to show that the big trout caught by Mr. Heath at Mount Vernon was a brook trout and not a lake trout or togue. The latter is found in Maine, and often reaches twenty-four pounds. I may also note that your correspondent confuses another fish in his English references. There is nothing much like our brook trout in England; the fish referred to being about as different from ours as a prairic chicken is from a partridge, The great Hucho trout lives not in Maine, but only in the Danube. Jerome Van Crowninshield Smith's "Fishes of Massachusetts," ranks as a scientific work nuch as the "Travels of Baron Munchausen," among treatises on Geography. We will admit the size and chible qualities of the Mount Vernon trout. Now let us have a word as to the species.—David S. Jordan.

Injuries to Trout.—Paterson, N. J., Dec, 23.—Editor Forest and Stream: In the Forest and Stream issue of Oct. 16, 1884, your correspondent "W. G." asks the following questions: "How much of an injury from a hook will a trout ordinarily recover from? Is a wound in the gills necessarily fatal?" In reply you say that the dry hand touching the trout ever so gently is fatal. Your correspondent "Knickerboeker" states, last week, that many years ago a quantity of brook trout were put back in Kennebago, each furnished with a metal tag showing the weight individually. Some two years after one of these victims of fate was again caught, etc. When fishing I always return to the wa'er such trout that are under weight, thinking that they would again recover, increase in size and multiply, but was sorry to learn that a dry hand is the only hindrauce. What are we going to do about the luckless fingerling which gets hooked?—G. A. M. [Fishculturists always wet their hands when either stripping trout or affixing metal tags to them. The removal of the slime from the fish is followed by a fungus growth after a few days, and this is fatal. A clean cut easily heals, but a bruise will not. Hooking is seldom fatal, but the fish should not be handled with dry hands.]

# Hishculture.

# RE-STOCKING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

RE-STOCKING THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Editor Fovest and Stream:

The question of restocking the St. Lawrence River is one that is deserving of immediate consideration. How shall it be done? With what shall it be done? When we consider the maknown amount of fish anunally taken from this, the noblest of North American rivers, which forms one of our most noted summer resorts, we should look forward to some plan of replenishing these waters, uot only wth black bass, but with such other game fish as are adapted to its waters. Doing away with nets will assist to a certain degree, and throwing back small fish that are taken is, of course, something in the right direction, but the important point is how to keep up a supply for the many thousand visitors of this region. From my observation and experience I feel safe in saying that unless artificial hatching is resorted to and proper protection given to the young during their infant stages, the St. Lawrence River will soon be deprived of its most agreeable feature, devoid of all game fish.

As a rule, she public know little or nothing of artificial propagation. Some may ask, why not allow the fish to sufficient to supply the coming demand, because the enemies of itsh life are numerous. They devour the eggs and young with equal voracity; and in the natural way but a small per cent of spawn get vitalized, the sperms being washed away by the current before they have time to enter the spawn, and of the few that receive life, a large portion are destroyed before they have sufficient time to hatch. The time required for hatching ranges from thirty days to three months, according to the temperature of the water and variety of spawn. When the young fry make their appearance they are nearly helpless and a prey to every passing spoiler. They are encumbered with the egg-sack on which they subsist for nearly forty days. At this stage of development every shinor, dace and minnow is his master. Cruelty is the superiority excreised, for mercy does not exist in the watery kingdom. The predacti

These are the perms in the natural method they have full scope and free exercise.

Is it astonishing then that not one in five hundred ever reaches a marketable size or attains the dignity of parentage? Moreover, at this point, man steps in with net, hook and spear, making yearly larger demands as the human race increases, extending his machinery as the fish diminish. So the whole system of nature is disarranged. In the above I have given a true illustration of the natural increase of fish, now I will give a correct account of my experience in the artificial method. The first point in fishculture is to obtain the spawning fish in proper condition. When in a perfectly ripe condition the eggs lie free in the ovaries and may be extruded by a gentle pressure downward, along the sides of the fish. I take the spawn in an earthen dish, or a bright tin pan. The spawn are vitalized by stripping the milk of the males over them. The dish is dipped in water before the operation. No water must be left in the dish, as dry impregnation is

much superior to the old way. On the earlier plan not more than forty per cent. were vitalized, whereas now ninety-five per cent, are capable of producing fish and out of this number I can save nearly ninety per cent, every time. In the natural method not more than one in five hundred spawn, hatch and mature. By the artificial plan and at lowest calculation fully eighty-five per cent, are saved and developed. Here is the gain in fishculture. It is in the primary stages that the advantages are secured. See the corontous difference in its favor. Yet these are facts, for I speak from a practical knowledge and other good authority. The results indicated above can be obtained with reasonable celtainty by fishculturists who understand their business.

I will now give my ideas and experience with the California mountain tront, which I consider the coming fish for the St. Lawrence River. My reasons for this opinion are briefly these: They will live and thrive in any waters where black bass will live; they grow larger than the black bass; they are very hardy and easy to propagate; they possess better gane qualities than any fish of their size; they will rise to the fly or trolling spoon readily; they are not excelled by the brook trout as food; they have mottled rainbow stripes and are perfectly beautiful; they also grow very fast. I have them two years old that are eighteen inches long and will weigh nearly two pounds. They are the fish for our bright running waters, and prefer rather deep water; they will live where water is shallow, but will not grow so large.

I have tested the California trout in vats with black bass, and in every case they stood as high a temperature as the bass and generally the bass would suffer first and jump out of the vat, which most fish will attempt when the temperature gets too high, I have kept them with bass all summer where a brook trout would die in five minutes if compelled to remain in the vat. These are practical tests and there are no doubts about the California moutain trout thriv

# SALMON CULTURE IN MAINE.

SALMON CULTURE IN MAINE.

SCHOODIC SALMON EGG GROP OF 1884.

The work performed at Grand Lake Stream this season has been almost wholly of a routine character. The nots were placed in the stream as usual in Septomber to prevent the escape of the breeding fish from the lake, and late in October the pounds were arranged for capture. The manipulation of the lish began October 31 and was completed November 22. The total catch was 1,179 Schoodic salmon, of which 378 were males and 801 females. The eggs taken from 775 of the latter weighed in the aggregate 773 pounds 3 ounces, and are estimated to count about 1,727,000.

In number of fish taken, in their size and in the fecundity of the females, this season leads 1883. The gain in size of both sexes during the past nine years is extraordinary. In 1875 the average weight of the males was 1,6 b., and of the females 1,9 b.; in 1884 it is 4,60 fbs. for the males, and 3,98 lbs. for the females, a gain of 150 per cent. on the part of the females and 110 per cent. on the part of the females. The increase in fecundity is still greater, the yield per fish being 753 eggs in 1875 and 2,225 in 1884, a gain of 196 per cent. Possibly some allowance should be made for the greater waste of eggs that occurred in 1875, the arrangements for prompt capture and manipulation of the fish seeking the spawning grounds being much better now than at that time, but atter all such allowances are made the fecundity of the female salmon will still appear to be 175 or 180 per cent. greater than in the early days of these operations. The gain, moreover, has been gradual and almost constant. The increased size of the fish is a fact familiar to the sportsmen who frequent Grand Lake Stream in spring and stimmer, and has been not a little discussed. The cause of such a plenomenon is not evident. I think it most reasonable to connect it with the food supply. The fish probably perfect of the such as a fact familiar to the sportsmen who frequent Grand Lake Stream is spring and stimmer, and has been not a l

many degrees.

The large percentage of deaths among the salmon impounded at the Buckport-Orland establishmens, which amounted in 1883 to 33 per cent., led to an experiment this season, looking toward a larger inclosure. Eastern River (or Narramissic, the aborigines called it) to which Dead Brook, the site of the main inclosure, is immediately tributary, is a small stream draining perhaps 200 square miles of country. At the head of the tide, at Orland village, is a dam with a small stream draining perhaps 200 square miles of country. At the head of the tide, at Orland village, is a dam with a look. Some two miles further up, at Orland Falls, is another dam. The stretch of water between the two dams is quict dam deep, with a muddy botton, wholly destitute of spawning ground except for a few rods near the falls. The only points of egress for fish are at the lower dam, and at Dead Brook which is commanded by the inclosure. Barriers at the dams, which, owing to the extensive lake surface of the valley would be nearly safe against serious freshets, rendered this basin a tolerably safe inclosure for salmon. At the spawning season it was held they would move up stream in search of spawning ground and would then easily fall into our traps either at the falls or in Dead Brook. With a more extensive range, greater depth of water, and consequently access to lower temperature, it was hoped that a larger proportion of them would survive the summer season. Accordingly, 50 salmon were placed hare in Jnne. The result answered the anticipations but indifferently. Out of the 50 there were found dead during the summer 6, and 39 were re-

captured in the fall, leaving 5 to be accounted for; total loss 23 per cent. Known to have died 12 per cent. In the Dead Brook inclosure out of 472 inclosed 66 were found dead and 13 were not accounted for. Total loss 17 per cent. Known to have died 14 per cent. The watching over fish in so large an inclosure and the recapture in the fall involved a good deal of work, so that if a second experiment does not give better results the fish will hereafter as heretofore be confined in Dead Brook. The aggregate losses were little more than half as great as in 1883, possibly owing to the smaller size of the fish.

One interesting fact in

Dead Brook. The aggregate losses were little more than half as great as in 1883, possibly owing to the smaller size of the fish.

One interesting fact in connection with this experiment was the greater relative number of males among the fish received at the end of the season. It has been a matter of theory that among the salmon caught early, say from April to the middle of June, females were in greater proportion than at a later date, but there has been no opportunity of obtaining data at the establishment until this year. The salmon inclosed at Dead Brook were received between May 21 and July 1; those placed in the river between June 30 and July 5. The survivors of the former were 42 per cent. males, 38 per cent. females. Of the latter 62 per cent. males, 38 per cent. females. These data, it will be seen, strongly confirm the theory which finds its practical application in the purchase of breeding salmon early in the season, so as to secure a large proportion of females. No attempt has ever been made at this establishment to distinguish the sexes at the time of purchasing. They resemble each other so closely that it would be clearly impracticable to do so. All that are caught by the lishermen engaged to furnish salmon are received at the inclosure. Yet it has always turned out that the majority are females, though there is some fluctuation in the proportions. In 1883 there were 78 per cent. females, a very nusual proportion, in fact the greatest in our experience. In 1884 there were but 55 per cent. females, which is less than the usual proportion.

Another observation, which it would have been pleasanter not to have made, was that the salmon were very much smaller than in 1883. In that year they were the largest ever known in the Penobscot River; such was the universal testimony of the fishermen. The average of those bought in for breeders was 18.28 lbs. This year they averaged 12.53 lbs. The latter is about ordinary size for Penobscot salmon, but after the experience of 1883 they seemed very small indeed.

T

The fish were mannipulated between Oct. 27 and Nov. 11. Eggs were taken from 240 female fish and 817 pounds 2 ounces obtained, estimated to count out 1,880,000. This is an average of 7,833 per fish—three and one-half times as many as the landlocked salmon yielded. Another comparison is suggested by the weights recorded. The landlocked eggs count ont about 2,224 per pound of eggs, and the sea-going salmon 2,021 per pound—the latter being thus a good deal smaller though the fish is so much larger, two and a half times as large at the spawning season this year.

The stock of eggs have had warmer water for their development than usual, and will be ready for shipment in January probably.

CHAS, G, ATKINS.

#### THE UNITED STATES WORK IN MICHIGAN.

THE UNITED STATES WORK IN MICHIGAN.

THE stations of the United States Fish Commission in Michigan, in charge of Mr. Frank N. Clark, are now in full operation. The receipts of eggs at the Northville and Alpena stations thus far this season, in round numbers, are as follows: Whitefish, 150,000,000; lake or salmon trout, 425,000; brook trout, 400,000.

About 50,000,000 of the whitefish were taken from Lake Huron fisheries and placed in the Alpena hatchery, and 100,000,000 from Lake Erie for the Northville honse. The brook trout eggs were taken from the breeding stock at the Northville station, and the lake trout from the trout fisheries off Alpena. The latter were forwarded to Northville, as the hatchery at Alpena is equipped only for whitefish work.

On the American side of Lake Huron the catch of whitefish during the spawning season was rather light, owing to the heavy northeast gale which washed the entire west shore from November 4 to 6, and damaged or destroyed a large amount of twine and drove the runs off the coast reefs. On Lake Erie, however, the weather was more favorable, and the catch larger than for several years.

The water used at the Alpena hatchery is drawn from Lake Huron; temperature during the hatching season, from 38 to 35 deg. At Northville the trout eggs are held in spring water varying in temperature during the season from 88 to 44 deg.; and the whitefish eggs are kept in river water of a mean temperature of 34 to 35 deg.

# McCLOUD RIVER.

McCLOUD RIVER.

THE heavy blasting operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, at the mouth of Pit River, during the summer and fall of 1883, almost entirely prevented the salmon from coming up the McCloud River, which is a tributary of the Pit. One of the results of this was that only one million salmon eggs were taken by the U. S. Fish Commission on the McCloud River that season, against an annual average of eight millions during the preceding ten years. In consequence of this Prof. Baird concluded to intermit the salmon breeding operations on the river this year (1884) and accordingly nothing was done there by the U. S. F. C. in taking salmon eggs.

nothing was done there by the C. S. P. C. In teaching eggs.

On the other hand, the trout breeding station four miles further up the river, gave a good account of itself in 1883 and has been kept in uninterrupted operation ever since. The time for taking and distributing the rainbow tront eggs from this station is close at hand, and those desiring to secure any of these eggs should make application at once to Prof. Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, at Washington, D. C. The trout will probably begin to deposit their eggs in a week or two, and it is hoped that nearly half a million will be taken.

NEW YORK OYSTER COMMISSION.—The fourth examination of systermen before Commissioner Eugene G, Blackford, was held in Stevens Hall, Northport, L. I., at 12 o'clock, Dec. 22. The general drift of the testimony given seemed to be in favor of some control of the property by either the State or town in the direction of deeding the land to the oystermen for syster purposes, and thus making the industry permanent and of more value than under the present irregular system of leasing. It was shown that the systers in this locality take from three to five years to grow to a marketable size, and, with this time required for the growth of the systers, an enlarged territory seemed to be necessary in order that the systemen may have sufficient land to keep them fully occupied. Since it seems necessary to "rotate the crops" more, it is claimed that an systeman here should have from four to five sections upon which to plant his systers; one section for the spat, and an additional section for each year's growth up to marketable size. This, then, would necessitate at least ten acres or more, in proportion to the ability of the individual to work his land. The principal points upon which any legislation is desired by the Northport systermen, besides what has already been mentioned, are, that no natural ground should be leased; that no working shall take place upon the beds from sunset to sunrise, and that there should be a closed season in which no systers should be taken during the months of August, September and October. NEW YORK OYSTER COMMISSION .- The fourth exam-

Wanten.-500 black bass for stocking purposes. Address Russell Thayer, Superintendent, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.-Adv.

# The Rennel.

FIXTURES. BENCH SHOWS.

Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 2, 1885.—Bench Show of the Meriden Poultry Association. Meriden, Conn. Joshua Shute, Secretary. Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Beneh Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary, St. Johns, N. B.
Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dors, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt street.

rect.
Feb. 19 to 14, 1885.—World's Exposition Beneh Show, New Orleans,
g. Entries close Jan. 81.
March 18, 19 and 20, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven
ennel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Hayen, Conn.
April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club,
usie Hall, Boston. J. A. Niekerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street,
May 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cinnnati Sportsman's Club, Cinefnnati, O.

### A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 eents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number and the principal 1007. entries already printed 1907.

### ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

I NOTICE that the Field takes the same view of the Henley case as I do, not that I think much of its opinion, except when it happens to agree with my own. If a show committee make a rule that all exhibits should be in their places at a certain hour, the rule should be enforced; the penalty is close at hand and it is a sharp one—no admission!

The great mastiff sale that has been awaited by the fancy with such interest, took place at Dr. Forbes Winslow's house on the 20th inst. It was a great event, and I felt bitterly disappointed at not being able to attend. I got the prices the dogs fetched from the Shooting Times, which I can again felicitate on its enterprise. One is sure of finding in its columns the very latest news up to the time it goes to press. This is accounted for by the fact that the editor is a man of his business, a journalist. That the prices were not published in the Live Stock Journal goes without saying, although the two papers go to press at the same time. I wonder how much longer Messrs. Gilbey & Thornton will be content to have this important department of their journal so slovenly neglected. I have before mentioned the name of the man who, when he was formerly kennel editor of the Live Stock Journal, worked up his department to such a degree of interest that doggy men forgot to renew their subscriptions for other papers. Mr. Vero Shaw, for of course it is of him I am writing, also started a register which, I dare swear, supplied the Kennel Club with some ideas, and they can do with a few.

There are not many kennel organs at all, and we should be glad when we meet at the various shows to be able to discuss news. We are sick of repeating: "There's nothing in the Live Stock Journal," but we shall search in vain for news, entertainment or instruction in its pages, solong as they are framed by a man whose dense ignorance of kennel subjects and incompetence to keep pace with the times, prove him pitiably unfit for the post.

A friend of mine has shown me a letter in which the writer rives him

Since Survand," but we shall search in vain for news, entertainment or instruction in its pages, solong as they are framed by a man whose dense ignorance of kennel subjects and incompetence to keep pace with the times, prove him pitiably unfit for the post.

A friend of mine has shown me a letter in which the writergives him a description of the sale and a humorous account of its surroundings. 'The letter having been put at my service, I prefer to give it intact, omitting names.'

My Deap ' I did go to Winslow's sale, so I am able to tell you all about it. My going was quite an accident. — called for me on his way, and as he knows everybody and everything that is doggy I thought I slould be sure to amuse myself. — seemed sorry for Doctor Winslow, and from the conversation I overheard it seems to me he must have been a pleasant gentleman, and not at all the ogre I have pictured to myself from the newspaper reports. He was everywhere spoken of the Doctor's private asylum. I couldn't resist a little shudder as I passed through the heavy gates from the road into the garden. A long dreary lawn with some sad-looking tenniscourts, and then we came to the kennels where au auctioneer's stand has been improvised with a plank and two garden seats. We are early it seems, and to add to our dismal feeling, it begins to rain. I wish I had gone to the club instead of this,—points out to me some of the men by name as they arrive. "That ittle chap leaning against the palings," he says, "is slilly Gralam; nobody knows how old he is, but he's awfully wise. 'How are you?' he cries, as the little Irishman smiles at us with a curious twinkle in bis quick terrier-like eyes, "Is hea mastiff-man?" I ask. "No," replies —. "I suppose he is attending the sale with some American commissions; but we shall see." He also points out Dr. Turner and Mr. Thornon, who afterward makes some purchases. Mr. Beaufoy was also there intent on finding a tenant for his vacant kennel. Here comes Mr. Nicholls, called Coaly Nicholls by his pals; that is little

Buyers seemed a little ashamed of themselves over this, and made up for their neglect by running an Esquimau, Livingstone Franklin, up to twenty guineas. He is a Crystal Palace first prize winner, so perhaps he was not too dear. The first mastiff put on the board was Lord Byron, breeder and pedigree unknown, but, for all that, the voluble salesman got thirty guineas for him—a first-rate yard dog, nothing more. Bal Gal, a roomy bitch, was meekly disposed of to Mr. Graham, who, as proved later on, secured in her the bargain of the sale; she will realize a thunping big profit on £3 10s. The same buyer also secured a very fair St. Bernard bitch, Viola, by Bonivard, for £4 10s. The brindle, Vaga, fetched two guineas, which cannot be its value, as Vaga has won a first prize at Bristol, and "is the dam of several prize winners." Black Peter, a big black and tan dog, found a home at £3 10s. Mr. Thornton bought the next lot, Prussian Princess, and got her cheap for twenty-six guineas. She has won two first prizes, and is by Crown Prince. She is a beautiful bitch and a most worthy daughter of this illustrious sire. I noticed a stiffness in her gait and the same peculiarity in the next lot, Prussian Prince, which was to me suspiciously like rheumatism. Mr. Beaufoy made a most judicious purchase when he obtained Prussian Prince for £32. He is the fashionable strain, a winner and a proved stock getter; his appearance is thick and he lacks size, but there is tremendous substance about him. The anctioneer grew indiscreetly eloquent in his points, and assured us he had "legs like bars of iron and hindquarters like a Dutchman's—er, ship?"

Champion Maximilian now offered himself for bidders' competition. This was the higgers to a constitution of the sale.

there is tremendous substance about him. The auctioneer grew indiscreetly eloquent in his points, and assured us he had "legs like bars of iron and hindquarters like a Dutchman's—er, ship!"

Champion Maximilian now offered himself for bidders' competition. This was the biggest dog of the sale, a magnificent animal, though perhaps with less uastiff character than some of the others. He advanced briskly to 405, at which price he was knocked down to—nobody. In fact, I don't think the price was bid. Mr. Cook heard what his inclination told him. There was no other course but to put him up again, on which nothing further could be obtained than 450, at least three bids below the first knock-down. This was unaccountable. Still the buyer, a Mr. Portier, bad no reason to rue sticking to his price, for before he quitted the ground he made a "pony" out of him in selling him to a lady who was faint-hearted during the bidding, but plucked up courage and paid \$25 for her indecision. Not a bad day's work for Mr. Portier. I don't think the dog was dear even at his ultimate price of 775. Now we all closed up to see the beau of the faney. The champion was not in show-fettle, and suffered in size by comparison with the previous lot. Crown Prince was also patched up a bit, and showed a few of the kennel sores that disfigured most of his mates. He was not long in reaching three figures. It was anticipated that he would reach \$200, but after a hundred had been offered Mr. Cook had to "talk up" every fiver. A less energetic and able auctioneer would have failed to get even the prices that were realized out of such an apathetic andience. He gradually advanced to \$150, and by this time it had become clear that there was one determined bidder who did not mean to be stalled off; this was a Mr. West, said to have come from the United States to take away our monarchic mastiff. It was no use; he would not be shaken off, and at last, after a prolonged delay, the auctioneer knocked Crown Prince off the English showboard at £150. This figure mu

Thank you, Mr. Blank Blank, for a few not inconsequential pages of "copy," if ever Mr. —— should disregard you admonition not to "sell your pup," Lillibulero will present yon with a Manx kitten, but it will not come to you from its birtuplace no clues, Mr. Blank Blank.

I have a few remarks to make on this important sale. Firstly, should any of my readers wish for particulars not published, I have no doubt inquiries will receive polite attention from the auctioneer, Mr. Cook, I Adelaide Building, London Bridge, E. C. Mr. Cook being a member of the Mastiff Club, will have more than a professional interest in obliging. Another incident of the sale mentioned to me by a correspondent and not referred to by Mr. Blank Blank, may have added a double incitement to the latter's departure. I am told that the sequentary of the Mastiff Club after the sale was over, amounced to those present that the Mastiff Club had vacancies for a few more members, and if auybody wanted to join, now was their time, but nobody held up his hand in response to this novel form of touting.

There is so much of his stock in this country that I think the breed will not much miss Crown Prince, but he will be a great acquisition to breeders your side of the pond. For pity's sake please take all the surroundings and belongings with him, take his nose and take his paternity, don't drink the wine and leave us the pigskin.

I should like to know what "the difference" in the price was that Mr. West was prepared to give. Will you oblige Mr. West, it can't do you any harm, you know, now you've got him.

was that Mr. West was prepared to give. Will you oblige Mr. West, it can't do you any narm, you know, now you've got him.

Two well-known dogs have joined the majority; Mr. Dockrell's collie bitch Flurry and Beau, the mastiff. Triumph, Mr. Royle's bloodhound, I am gled to learn, is pulling through.

As another example of the careless editing of the Live Stock Journal, I must point to a letter in its columns headed: "An Appeal to the Canine World." This heading, which is editorial, seems to suggest that the subject of the appeal is a friend of the editor, which is not unlikely. He has reason to be proud of his "high connections." The letter relates that "William (better known as Bill) Page, late of Leadenhall Market," is about to leave England, and the writer is most solicitous for Bill's health, and seeks subscriptions to enable him to stop at home. Mr. Ellis, who keeps bulldogs, and lives in the Hackney Road, will probably be disappointed in his philanthropic purpose. My recollection of Bill Page (some six years ago, when I lived in a London suburb) does not fill me with any wish for that person's presence in our midst. Why this interest in a person who, during the honestest period of his life was a dog dealer, and at a later period carried his admiration of another man's dog to an illegal excess. Why should not Mr. Page go abroad? Has he not been before? True, it was not for his health, and though he was not aided by eleemosynary subscriptions, the trip cost him nothing. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, I think paid his traveling expenses that time. I re-

member when this occurred, some wrong-headed but well-meaning members of the Stock Exchange signed a petition on Page's behalf; but the evidence was too strong for it to have any effect. I also remember that the complainant himself, a coachman, was accounted "no better than he should be;" but still that was no reason why Mr. Page should have "conveyed" away his dog. The animal was a rough-coated St. Bernard, named Avalanche, a son of Thor. Mr. Ellis may not be cognizant of these particulars in the career of his protégé; I hope he may discover the imprudence of his advocacy, and atone for his initial error by removing all-impediments to Mr. Page's intended cruise in search of "position".

May the proprietors of the Live Stock Journal also have their eyes opened to the fact that the man who admits appeals of such a nature in their columns is lowering the tone of their own journal and degrading the character of the press. Leadenhall Market is the haunt of the dog-stealer. When a Londoner loses his dog that is the first spot the detective visits to make his inquiries. It would be repugnant to subscribers to see the Live Stock Journal made the organ of Lendenhall Market.

A Letter is published this week on "Ordinary Veterinary

emhall Market is the haunt of the dog-stealer. When a Londouer loses his dog that is the first spot the detective visits to make his inquiries. It would be repugnant to subscribers to see the Live Stock Journal made the organ of Leadenhall Market.

A letter is published this week on "Ordinary Veterinary Surgeons," by which I imagine those who have no right to the name are intended. This letter is signed "F. W. G." but the author is a tomfool. He devotes a whole paragraph to misquotations from Pope. The joke is that "F. W. G." reprimands an opponent for his little learning, and has himself only sufficient to misquote. This is his version of the hackneyed lines,

"\*\* shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, Whilst largely drinking sohers us again."

Meter is of no coasequence to "F. W. G." Leave it alone, "F. W. G." you'll be in good company. King George "hated boetty and bainting " Meanwhile, here are two more lines from your favorite poet; they seem to fit you:

"The bookful blockhead, ignorandy read, With loads of learned lumber in his head."

The Scottish Fancier has issued a special show (Dundee) number. It gives the origin and history of the undertaking, and portrasts of the promoters. If they are likenesses, I trust I may never meet any of them in the dark. It contains also a gushing letter from Mr. H. Wyndham Carter. He seems to be hugely delighted that the committee deliberately broke their rules to oblige him. I wonder if the other exhibitors shared his satisfaction. Altogether the arrangements seem to have met with this gentleman's entire approval, a fact that must have inspired intense rehef and gratification. I wonder if Mr. Carter's compliments extend to Scotch printers, because, as he is a man of education, I cannot believe him guilty of bon camaraderie.

Bravo, "Wildforder," I take your word for it that the St. Bernard Club have secured a club house for themselves, though the news has not been confirmed to me; but bravo to a custoke her per large and extended to this ame effect.

Our Stock Keeper ma

trust, as neither his manners nor his language can be said to prove it.

In the same paper I read a very sensible letter on worms in puppies, "Old Turk" states that all puppies have worms from their birth, and it is the truth. He advises us to treat for them before the pups are weaned; I agree with him, and I swear by one treatment—Spratt's.

The Stock Keeper often does me the honor to quote "Lillibulero's" notes, hence his partiality. The Stock Keeper is generally the medium of Mr. Hugh Dalziel's thoughts on dogs and their owners, and as he is the only writer left with any courage or "go" in him, hence my admiration.

Birmingham dog show opened triumphantly yesterday. The committee considerately benched only as many dogs as they could accommodate.

The show was inconveniently crowded in the afternoon with visitors, but Mr. Geo. Beech, the secretary and factotum, did not seem displeased with the crush. It represented half crowns.

The show was inconveniently crowded in the afternoon with visitors, but Mr. Geo. Beech, the secretary and factotum, did not seem displeased with the crush. It represented half crowns.

The dogs were, as usual, judged privately, and whatever exhibitors may think about this custom, the judges themselves certainly prefer it to public performance. It is only a few short-sighted, selfish exhibitors who object, but this opens up a large subject that I prefer to deal with more copiously on another occasion.

This year's success is a renewed popularity due to the committee's wise concession of publishing the names of the judges before the close of entries. There is one desirable step still left to take, and that is registration, on a fair footing to Birmingham. This will be possible when the Kennel Club are prepared to divide the turkeys equally; up till now they have offered Brum the turkey buzzard.

All the old faces were at the hotels and on Monday in the show. It was like old time again, running up against familiar forms at every step. The Southern division of the faucy this time showed up as prominently as the broad-tongued Northerners. I put up at a friend's house a little way out of the town. My friend tells me that he heard from residents in the town that some of the exhibitors enjoyed themselves immeasurably, especially a festive group from the south, who facctiously described themselves as the variety class. These gentlemen appear to have formed the impression that Birmingham stands on the site of an old Saxon city, and so they devoted a whole day to a Schliemann sort of search for remains of the cakes that were allowed to burn through the carelessness of that king whose thankful subjects struamed him the Great.

I passed Monday afternoon in the poultry show, where the judging does not seem to have given as much satisfaction as in the dog exhibition. I am, therefore, not ready with any particulars for this letter, but shall spend all Wednesday with the dogs to collect materials for my next batch of notes.

Wi

# THE CINCINNATI DOG SHOW.

THE CINCINNATI DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Will you kindly give notice that the bench show of dogs, to be given under the auspices of this club, is postponed from March 3, 4, 5 and 6, to May 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1885. This isrendered necessary in order to secure a suitable hall. The show will be held in "Power Hall," of the exposition buildings. This hall is one of the best in the country for this purpose. It is on the ground floor and is 92 feet front by about 275 feet deep, centrally located, well lighted and ventilated. This exhibition will, without doubt, be one of the best ever given in this country. Premium list and full details will be published as soon as practicable.

C. W. Paris, See'y and Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27, 1884.

BIRMINGHAM BENCH SHOW.

BIRMINGHAM BENCH SHOW.

THE National Dog Show Society held their twenty-fifth annual exhibition of sporting and non-sporting dogs in the Curzon Hall, Birmingham, Dec. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the total entry being 900, which was in our opinion a considerable number over what there is sufficient room for. However, taken altogether, it was as a show one of the most successful ever held, and as usual at Birmingham the management was all that could be desired; in fact the management of Birmingham shows has always been much superior to any other it has been our lot to attend. The quality of the setters, pointers and spaniels were about the best classes of these varieties we have ever seen together, while bull, white, and black and tan terriers made a good show; and Airedales were a good lot, one of which was claimed at £300, a pretty high figure for an Airedale terrier; £300 was refused for the black spaniel dog Solus, and we believe the spaniel bitch Coy changed bands at £120, while Carol, her own sister, was claimed at catalogue price. In collies Mr. Bodington's Matchless, by Rutland, was claimed at £100, certainly a long price for a nine-months puppy.

Bloodhounds as a collection were moderate and few in numerical states.

claimed at £100, certainly a long price for a nine-months puppy.

Bloodhounds as a collection were moderate and few in number, only six in three classes.

In champion deerhounds Mr. Hickman had three entries, Lord of the Isles winning. He was rather light in ficsh, but is a good dog, very deep in cliest, but short of neck and straight in shoulder. Warwick, first in dogs, a good specimen. Second prize, Courie II., another good one, a trifle light in color. We think Gunnar, c., ought to have been further up. First in bitches, like the winner in the dog class, was bred by the Rey, G. F. Hodson, and a credit to her breeder, second prize going to Mr. Hickman's Barra, rather fine and leggy. This class was a very large one, but contained a lot of very moderate animals, the majority of which were five-months puppies.

Only one entry in greyhound champion class and it was re-

moderate animals, the majority of which were five-month's puppies.

Only one entry in greyhound champion class and it was removed by the veterinary surgeon. Memnon, well-known, won in the open dog class, a black and white coming second, with Cassells, unnoticed, which certainly seemed strange, as he was in grand form and a well-known good one. Acalia won in bitches, Lancashire Witch, c., rather hard lines. Rose Maria, vhc. reserve. This bitch keeps up well, considering the number of puppies she has reared, and no doubt either as a show bitch or a brood bitch, she has few equals. Duchess of Albany was absent.

Beagles, four entries, only two turning up, Abigail winning easy.

Beagies, four entress, only two turning up, abigail winning easy.

Beaging in the large of the control of the c

is a good color, good head, stands well up on his legs but shown rather thin, which gave him a leggy appearance. Lismore, the winner, is good in body, feet, legy appearance. Lismore, the winner, is good in body, feet, legy appearance. Lismore, the winner, is good in body, feet, legy and coat, but would be improved by being darker in color and ears being set a little lower down. Bitches, Frog, second prize, rather coarse. Wee Kate looking well and won correctly; we reported upon, her at Dublin. Setter pupples contained nothing good, nor likely to be heard of again.

In Irish water spaniels, dogs, Young Larry Doolan, second at Dublin, won; and in bitches we preferred the well-known Young Hildat to the winner.

In champion Clumbers, only one entry, and she was looking well for her years. In open class, dogs, we think the whe, should have been second, and Barney who, Priysch bethig fur bitches we consider the winner he worst in the class, bad in head and ears, also color. We consider Hilda, c., and the second prize winner by a long way the best in the class. The Duke of Portland exhibited his Clumbers not for competition. In Sussex and liver-colored spaniels we would have placed Guy first, the winner being bad in eye and expression, while the second prize wan elegy and very short of coat. Bitches, Brida II, won, the other prizes being withheld for want of competition. She was shown too fat but won easily.

In spaniels, black and other than black Squaw and Solus were again placed equal first. We cannot see how they are equal, as we consider Solus ought to win and especially upon this occasion, for lythe same judges they were placed equal first at the Crystal Palace, both dogs looking well, while Again was hore old form. However, we saw £300 refused for Solus. In open class black spaniel dogs all the winners were well known, and we would have placed Roysterer first, the winner being sour in head and crooked of his legs Bitches were the best class we have yet seen. The winner is rather strong in head, but for lowness

we understand the judge withheld first for want of ment, seems strange and her a champion, however, she was certainly much out of coat. In Landseers, Charlemagne had no opponents, he was looking well and fit to win even in good company.

Sheepdogs commenced with Charlemagne taking first in champion class. Then came bob-tailed sheepdogs, the winner being quite too large in ear and wanted character in head, in the bitch class we preferred the unnoticed, Gwenllian, to any in the class. Open class sheepdogs, Time, vhc., black, white and tan, large of his ear. Scotch Laddie, black and white, very little tan, this dog carries a deal of coat, looks the worse of his age, and also seems deaf. We think Glencoe, unnoticed, might have had a card. Rutland, looking well, won. Rommins, who reserve, small red dog, very little white, trifle large of ear. Clover, hc., might have been further up. Sandy, a good collie, color, dark sable, not in good bloom. Charlatan, vhc., too fine. Bob Bruce not quite Mr. Bissell's form; his coat is getting too wavy and open. Bitches: Matchless, by Rutland, won first, but was afterward beaten in the puppy class. However, she was afterward claimed at £100, catalogue price. She is a most beautiful bitch, black and tan in color, good coat, ctc., yet we can't see that she can improve, and owing to her age, no doubt she will alter; if so, the question arises, will it be for the better or worse? Matchless was second in puppy class. Bertha second in open bitches and third in puppies, is a grand upstanding young bitch, looking well, and with plenty of room for improvement; in fact, we considered her the best bitch in the show, and expect to see her again. Daisy, a daughter of Eclipse, was successful in winning first in puppies, beating both Matchless and Bertha, first and second in open class. Daisy is a small red bitch, beautiful head and ears, good coat, etc., but shown so fat that she looked more the stamp of a shorthorn than a collie.

In two classes for Dalmatians, only six entries, Mr. Fawdry sendi

sired by the same dog as Florence, winner in small bull-ter-

sired by the same dog as Florence, winner in small bull-terriers.

In champion black and tan terriers Burke once more beat Wheel of Fortune and Empress. His head, we believe, is better than when we saw him first. The first and second prize dogs in the open class, Ben and Sir Edward, are both sired by him; the former is a clinker, might be better in eye, while the latter is well known. He and Debonair, vhc. and reserve, might be better in shoulders. Very little to choose between first and second prize in bitches; both good ones and well marked. No less than seventeen entries in the small-sized class, first going to a very handsome hittle bitch, uncropped, who also won the special cup offered by the Black and Tan Terrier's Cltb. She is very good in manking, good body, legs and feet; might be better below the eyes, in which point the second prize winner beats her, while the latter is not so good in quarters or general make-up.

Skye terriers, prick-eared dogs, first to Kingston Roy, well known, and in the bitch class, Kingston Queen, from the same kennel, won. Scottish Queen being absent. The winner in the drop-eared division was reported upon at Edinburgh, where he was second, and we were not surprised to see him turn up first here or anywhere he may be shown.

In Scotch terriers, Capt. Mackic, as usual, won all before him. No denying his exhibits.

We heard considerable amount of grumbling in the Bedlington classes, and no doubt the jodge was heavily handicapped in giving his awards, as we consider this a most difficult dog to judge except where there is plenty of room and a large ring is never to be lad at Birmingham.

Trish terriers, very moderate classes, and except in bitches, the quality was not up to what we expect to see at Birmingham. However, the bitch class was remarkable for quality, the three at the head being all well-known good ones, Pretty Lass locking better than we have seen her for a long while.

Yorkshire terriers, Conqueror one more first; second to a small-sized one, the property of Mr. Fost

here.

In broken-haired toys Lady Bective had no opposition; yet we see the Conqueror entered and marked absent, although he won first in Yorkshires.

We print the principal awards as follows:

We print the principal awards as follows:

BLOODHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—Prize, J. C. Tinker (Duncan).—Open
—Dogs: 1st., J. Harrison (Dorset). Bitches: 1st, C. Hulton (Helen II.).

DEERHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—1st and Spratis's cup, G. W. Hickman (champion Lord of the Isles).—Open—Dogs: 1st, Ins.A.A.Corder
(Warwick): 2d, F. Dugdale (Corrie II.). Bitches: 1st, W. Gordon
(Beatrice): 2d, G. W. Hickman (Barra).

GREYHOUNDS.—Open—Dogs: 1st, H. P. and P. J. Charles (Memnon): 2d, H. T. Clark (Colonist). Bitches: 1st and botel proprietors'
cup, H. P. and P. J. Charles (Acalia): 2d, R. Lloyd (Chancery).

OTTERHOUNDS—1st, J. C. Carrick (Danger); 2d, E. H. Wilson
(Bugleman).

cup, H. P. and P. J. Charles (Acalia); 2d, R. Lloyd (Chancery).

OTTERHOUNDS—1st, J. C. Carrick (Danger); 2d, E. H. Wilson (Bugleman).

BELGLES.—Dogs: No entry. Bitches: Prize, C. H. Beck (Abigail)

FOX.TERRIERS.—SMOOTH—C'HAMPION—Prize, A. H. Clarke (Brokenhurst Rally).—OEEN—ENCEEDING 18.18.—LARGE SIZE—Dogs: 1st and 2d withheld; 3d, J. H. Shore (Whatley Viper).—Exceeding 16.18.—
Bitches: 1st, G. C. Edwardes-Ker (Fernyhurst Venom); 2d, A. H. Clarke (Rarity): 3d, G. Sollory (Milkmaid).—Nor exceeding 16.18.—Dogs: 1st, J. T. Openshaw (Rady Nalier): 2d, Miss. A. F. Serrell (Danube); 2d, J. Farkin (Marsden Bitters): 4th, Hill and Ashton (Meersbrook Manuger).—Not exceeding 18.18.—Bitches: 1st and Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam's cup, H'll and Ashton (Meersbrook Model); 2d, J. A. H. Clarke (Rosebloom).—White Harrso—Dogs: 1st. W. Carrick, Jr. (Carlisle Bruce); 2d, H. F. de Trafford (Gingle); 3d, C. H. Mathews (Mack). Bitches: 1st and Lord Lartmouth's collar, E. Powell, Jr. Lacas (Warwickshire Gipsey, late Carlisle Gipsey). Prepres—1st and Mr. O'Grady's cup. A. H. Clarke (Rosebloom).—White Harrso—Dogs: 1st. W. Carrick, Jr. (Carlisle Bruce); 2d, A. F. dor Trafford (Gingle); 3d, C. H. Mathews (Mack). Bitches: 1st and Lord Lartmouth's collar, E. Powell, Jr. Lacas (Warwickshire Gipsey, late Carlisle Gipsey). Prepres—1st and Mr. O'Grady's cup. A. H. Clarke (Reckon r.), 1st., J. Terry (Alice); equal 2d, I. Everitt (Musa) and J. Terry (Little Biz).
POINTES.—CHAMPION—Prize and Spratt's cup, E. C. Norrish (champion Beryl and Revel IIII.)—Nor exceeding Dick).—Sons. AND upward.—Bogs: 1st. Mrs. Grabam (Don IX); 2d and 3d. B. Field (Lake and Young Dick).—Sons. AND upward.—Bogs: 1st. Mrs. Grabam (Bom).—Nor exceeding Sches.—Bitches: 1st. E. C. Norrish (Beau Ideal); 2d, B. Field (Pardon); 3d, T. E. Is ard (Jenny of Homestay). Puppies: 1st. W. C. whiskin (Rake); 2d, R. L. Aslin and H. Bowman (Bunks II).

FIELD TRIAL WINNERS.—Pointers—Prize, R. L. P. Liewellin (Count Wind'em). Reserve, J. Shorthose (Novelty).—Open—Dogs: 1st and 2d, J. B. Cockerto

J. Shorthose (Novel); 3d, W. Foster (Dipple D.isr., late Dapple Dalsy)
GORDON SETTERS.—CHAMPION: Prize, T. Jacobs (chempion Czarina.—Open—Dogs: Ist, E. L. Pairons (Beaumont); 2d, P. Bullock (Shot); 3d, R. Parnell (Satan), Bitches; 1st, R. Chapman (Heather Beauty); 2d, A. R. C. Richings (Kate XI.); 2d, J. Shorthose Neth), IRISH SETTERS.—CHAMPIONS—Prize, J. J. Giltrap (champion Garryowen).—Open—Dogs: 1st, P. A. Beck (Lismore); 2d, E. S. Show Samuel, late Carloi; 3d, J. Yates (Aob). Bitches; 1st, L. F. Perrin (Wee Kate); 2d, C. Maedona (Frog); 3d, J. Kennedy (Bella Kate of Omagh). Pupples: 1st, G. Ryall (Young Tam o' Shanter; 2d, J. Shorthose (Prince Victor).

RETRIEVERS—CHAMPION: Prize, J. Freme (Young King Koffee),—Open—Curly—Dogs: 1st and Spratt's Cup, S. Darbey (champion Wonder); 2d, H. Skipworth (Smikes). Bitches; 1st, withheld; 2d, R. Chapman (champion Black Pearl).—Smooth or Wavy-coated —Dogs-1st and 2d, Lord Brook, M. P. (Chebmer and Friday); 3d, Col. C. Cotes (Monk). Bitches: 1st, W. Downes (Belle III.); 2d, R. J. L. Price (Rishlas); 3d, Capt, G. Moucely (Bramble).

SPANIELS.—Irish, Water.—Dogs: 1st, C. J. Doyle (Young Larry)

Cotes (10018). Bilcaes: Ist, W. Downes (Beile III.); 23, R. J. L. Price (Raiwlas); 34. Capt. G. Mousely (Bramble).

SPANIELS.—Irish Water—Doys: 1st, C. J. Doyle (Young Larry Doolan); 3d. withheld. Bilches: 1st, L. and 2d, G. S. Hockey (Colleen Bawn, late Kate. and Young Hilda). (Lumbers.—Champion—Frize, K. S. Holford (Ruby).—Open—Dogs: 1st, H. P. and P. J. Charles (Psycho); 2d, R. Chapman Barney) Bilches: 1st, J. Allen (Doll); 2d, R. S. Holford (Phyllis).—'USSEX AND LIVER-COLORED—Dogs: Prize, T. Jacobs (champion Bachelor III.) 2d, Holley Brothers (Horatio); 2d, Capt. S. M. Thomas (Guy). Bilches; 1st, J. Partridge (Brida II.); 2d, Capt. S. M. Thomas (Guy). Bilches; 1st, J. Partridge (Brida II.); 2d, Capt. G. Thomas (Guy). Bilches; 1st, J. Jacobs (Newton Abbot Migger); 2d, H. B. Spurgin (Roystert-); 2d, J. H. Hussey (Lord Bute). Bilches; 1st, R. C. Haworth (Sensation); 2d, H. G. Spurgin (Coy); 3d, A. H. Easten (Basten's Busy).—Any Otter Vanietz—Dogs: Equal 1st and 2d, A. H. Easten and T. Jacobs (Fasten's Brides and 2f Granell); 3d, T. Jacobs (Newton Abbot Boss). Fisches: 1st and 2d, H. B. Spurgin (Panciful and Freda); 3l, T. Jacobs (Newton Abbot Boss). Fisches: 1st and 2d, H. Spurgin (Panciful and Freda); 3l, T. Jacobs (Newton Abbot Boss). Fisches: 1st and 2d, H. Spurgin (Panciful and Freda); 3l, T. Jacobs (Abanpion Squaw, Newton Abbot Nigger, Newton Abbot Negres, Newton Abbot Boss, Newton Abbot Nigger, Newton Abbot Negres, Newton Abbot Nigger, Newton Abbot Negres, Newton Abbot Dosse, Eduarpion Squaw, Newton Abbot Nigger, Newton Abbot Negres, Newton Abbot Nigger, Newton Abbot Negres, Newton Abbot Lassie).

DACHSHUNDE.—CHAMPION—Prize, W. E. Litt (Olympian).—Open —Dogs: 1st, H. Jones (champion Jabin); 2d, Capt. S. M. Thomas (Boo

dles). Bitches: 1st, H. Jones (Grafinn II.); 2d, A. Homfray (Zinnia). Very high com. and reserve, W. E. Litt (Lyra).

Very high com. and reserve, W. E. Litt (Lyra).

BASSET HOUNDS.—CHAMPION—Prize, G. R. Krehl (Pallas II.).—
OPEN—Dogs: 1st. F. W. Blain (Bourbon); 2d. G. B. Northcote (Fino).

Bitches: 1st and 2d, G. R. Krehl (Artemis and Pallas). The Basset Hound Club prize, W. B. Shepard (Ygerne).

BOARHOUNDS.—Dogs: Prize, F. Friedrichsen (Leo). Bitches: rize, F. Friedrichsen (Lady Whelan).

Prize, F. Friedrichsen (Lady Wheian).

FOREIGN SPORTING DOGS.—C. Macdona (Russian wolf hound Czar), Miss A. Bodley (Pyrenean wolf hound Bruno), Rev. A. G. Brooke (Russian spaniel Charlie).

MASTIFFS.—CRAMPION—Prize and Spratt's cup, J. Royle (Crown Princess). Dogs: 1st, T. W. Alleu (Montgömery); 2d, D. L. Buchanan (Spartacus); 3d, J. Shaw (Bismarck). Bitches: A. H. Taylor

Princess). Dogs: 1st, T. W. Allen (Montgomery), say v. a. a. a. a. (Spartacus); 3d, J. Shaw (Bismarck). Bitches: A. H. Taylor (Hidla III.).

ST. BERNARDS,—CHAMPION—1st and Mr. J. H. Dawes's cup. C. Macdona (champion Bayard).—ROUGHS.—OPEN—Dogs: 1st and 2d, S. W. Smith (Valentine and Merchant Prince); 3d. A. Ward (Landgrave). Bitches: 1st. S. W. Smith (Duchess of Leeds); 2d. C. E. Shrive (Lady Bitches: 1st, S. W. Smith (Duchess of Leeds); 2d. C. E. Shrive (Lady Jane); 3d. Mrs. Kinr Patten (Lady Winmarleigh).—Shooth—Dogs: 1st, G. S. Ball (Pedro); 2d. W. Nixon (King Victor). Bitches; 1st, withheld; 2d, C. Macdona (Beulah).

—PLAGE—Dogs: 1st. R. W. Moll (King Bruce);

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—BLACK—Dogs; 1st, R. W. Moll (King Bruce): 2d, T. E. Mansfield (champion Courtier). *Bitches*: 2d, T. E. Mansfield (champion Lady Mayoress). OTHER THAN BLACK—Dogs: Prize, M. W. Moll (Charlemagne).

Ioni (Charlemagne).

SHEEPDOGS.—CHAMPION: Prize and Mayor's cup, J. Bisseli (Charlemagne).

SHEEPDOGS.—CHAMPION: Prize and Mayor's cup, J. Bisseli (Charlemagne).

OPEN.—ENGLISH OLD-FASHIONED SHORT-TAILED—Dogs: Prize and Mr. Bagnall's prize. G. O. Edwardes-Ker (Sir Lucifer).

Sitches: Prize, R. J. L. Price (Belle of Ranclagh).—Roton — Dogs: 1st.

A. H. Megson (Rutland); 2d. H. Skipworth (Scotch Laddie); 3d. J. Treme (Sandy); 4th. W. W. Thomson (Prince Charming); 5th. J. Bisel (Bob Bruce). Bitches: 1st. S. Boddington (Matchless); 2d. J. and V. H. Charles (Bertha); 3d. E. Collings (Lody Eva); 4th. A. H. Easten Frilli; 5th. G. H. Mills (Gypsy).—Smoott—Dogs: 1st. G. Raper (Rector); W. J. G. James (Lady Help).—Puppies—Dogs: 1st. D. Mitchell (Byron); d. Mrs. R. S. Sadier (Bruce); 3d. C. Reeling (Lancashire Hero), bitches: 1st. H. C. White (Daisy); 2d., S. Boddington (Matchless); 3d., and W. H. Charles (Bertha).

DALMATIANS.—Dogs: 1st and 2d. J. Fawdry (Nelson and Boss).

Bitches: 1st, H. C. While (Daisy); 2d, S. Boddington (Matchless); 2d, J. and W. H. Charles (Bertha).

DALMATIANS.—Dogs: 1st and 2d, J. Fawdry (Nelson and Boss). Bitches: 1st, J. Fawdry (Treasure); 2d, withheld.

BULLDOGS.—CHAMPION—Prize, J. Henshall (Bend Or).—Open—Exceptions 40.1ss.—Dogs: 1st and Sprait's cup. G. Raper (Rustic King); 2d, C. R. C. King (The Bivek Frince): 3d, Capt. W. W. Mackic (Jen and St. Charles). Bitches: 1st, G. W. Richards (Piraces). Excepting 35.1ss.—Bitches: 1st, G. W. Richards (Piraces). The Conference of Chicases of Penliph); 3d, C. Collins (Corrier Roy).—Nor excepting 35.1ss.—Bitches: 1st, G. Raper (Riddotto); 2d, withheld.

BULL-TERRIERS.—Excepting 25.1ss.—Dogs: 1st, A. George (champion Cairo); 2d, R. C. Haworth (Max Marx).—Excepting 30.1ss.—Bitches: 1st, A. George (champion Mistress of the Robes); 2d, T. Wright (Kethering Maggie).—Nor excepting 25.1ss.—Dogs: 1st, A. George (champions). All Champion (States).—Nor excepting 30.1ss.—Riches: 1st, A. George (Champions).—Nor excepting 30.1ss.—Dogs: 1st, A. George (Pelronce); 2d, C. F. Copeman (Pelrico).—Nor excepting 30.1ss.—Bitches: 1st, A. George (Pelronce); 2d, C. F. Copeman (Pelrico).—Nor excepting 30.1ss.—Bitches: 1st, A. George (Pelronce); 2d, C. F. Copeman (Pelrico).

Allen (Little Victor); 2d. E. A. Burley (Surewsbury).—Not Education (Perrley);
SMOOTH-HAIRED TERRIERS—Except Black and Tan.—Dogs: 1st, C. F. Copeman (Leading Star); 2d, Mrs. M. A. Toughear (North Star); 3d, C. F. Copeman (Leading Star); 2d, Mrs. M. A. Toughear (North Star); 3d, C. F. Copeman (Leading Star); 2d, Mrs. M. A. Toughear (North Star); 3d, C. F. Copeman (Leading Star); 2d, Briches: 1st, G. Darby (Puss); 2d, J. Rickardis (Min); 3d, W. Bruton (Floss)
BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—Prize, J. Royle (Burke).—Exception [5128 — Dogs: 1st, J. Royle (Bent); 3d. W. Fonton (Sir Edward). Very high com. and reserve, G. Lodge (Lebonair. Bitches; 1st, J. Royle (Florence III.); 2d, F. Steade (Kenwood Queen).—Nor Excepting [5128 — 1st, and Black and Tan Terrier Club prize; G. Lodge (Lustrum Lady); 2d, C. Whitebonse (Witch). Very high com. and reserve, Hill and Asbton (Meersbrook Ross).

SKYE TERRIERS—Prick-eared.—Dogs: Prize and silver collar, Rev. T. Nolan (Kingston Roy). Bitches: Prize, Rev. T. Nolan (Kingston Queen).—OTHER THAN PRICK-BARED—Dogs: Prize, W. W. Mackie (Strathmore). Very high com. and reserve, H. H. Holmes (Ike). Bitches: No competition.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, W. A. F. B. Coupland (Border Prince); 2d, Mrs. A. F. G. Tooth (Silver King). Bitches: 1st, W. Carrick, Jr., (Alma); 2d, W. E. Easten (Border Queen). Very high com. and reserve, J. Paterson (Zephyr).

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—CHAMPTON; 1st, D. Ross (Clabsman).

com, and reserve, J. Paterson (Zephyr).

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—CHAMPION; 1st. D. Ross (Clansman).

—Open—Dogs: ist and Bedlington Terrier Club Prize, A. N. Dodds (Hairdresser); 2d, J. Comforth (Sentinule); 3d, D. Paton (Flint of, Kilmannock). Bitches; 1st. J. A. Baty (champion Diana); 2d, J. Cornforth (Vlolet); 3d, A. Armstrong (Topsey III.).

IRISH TER IERS.—Dogs: 1st. C. M. Nicholson (Nobiler), Bitches; 1st, C. M. Nicholson (Poppy); 2d, W. Grahum (Gaily) — With Uncur Ears—Dogs: 1st, H. A. Graves (Play Boy). Bitches: Prize, A. E. Patk (Nell).

EARS—Dogs: 1st, H. A. Uraves (Play Boy). Bitches: Frize, A. E. Park (Neil).

AIREDALE OR WATERSIDE TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, W. Tatham (Fritz): 2d, E. Sockling (Joek). Bitches: Prize, W. Tatham (Lancashire Lass, late Lucy).

SCOTCH TEERIERS.—HARD-HAIRED. Dogs: Prize, W. W. Mackie (Dundee). Bitches: Prize, W. W. Mackie (Glengogo).

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Ist, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (champion Conquency): 2d, Mrs. M. A. Foster (Effie).

POMERANIANS.—Ist, J. Hinks (Pride of Germany).

POODLES.—Ist, Mrs. C. J. Paget (Brigand): 2d, S. Forbes (Sabot).

PUGS.—CHAMPION-Prize. Mrs. L. Booth (champion Boffin).—Open—Dogs: 1st. W. L. Sheffield (champion Stringo Sniffles); 2d, Mrs. M. A. Foster (Bradford Ruby): 3d, Mrs. M. A. Troughear (Lord Neison).

Bitches: 1st, Mrs. M. A. Foster (Maggle); 2d, J. Drew (Darcy); 3d, Mrs. F. W. Topham (Annt Dina).

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st. J. Royle (Bankside Daisy); 2d, G.

Mrs. F. W. Topham (Annt Dina).

17ALIAN GREYHOUNDS,—Ist, J. Royle (Bankside Daisy); 2d, G. Wellings (Minnie); 3d, W. Bruce (Bankside Flower).

BLENHEIM SPANNELS.—Ist, Mrs. L. Booth (Earl of Chester); 2d, Mrs. L. E. Jenkins (Flossic II.); 3d, F. Keehner (Sir Garnet).

KING CHARLES SPANIELS—Ist, Mrs. W. Forder (Jumbo II.); 2d and 3d, Mrs. Finch (Grand Duke and Ollvette).

TOY TERRIERS —SMOOTH-COATED —1st, Mrs, M. A. Foster (Dolly); 2d, Mrs, A. F. G. Tooth (Dinab); 3d, W. N. Last (Prince).—Broken Haired—1st, Mrs. M. A. Foster (Lady Bective).

# THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

THE NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS CLUB.'

A Ta meeting of the National American Kennel Club, held on the 8th of December, 1884, in Canton, Miss., Col. Tresevant, vice-president, in the chair, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, the National American Kennel Club was formed for the general improvement of all kennel interests as provided in its constitution; and, whereas, a part of the work which came within the province of the National American Kennel Club, wnen it was formed, has since been successfully carried on by associations formed especially for such purpose; and, whereas, there is no further need for much of the present constitution; Resolved, that its by-laws and constitution be revised to cooform to the requirements of a field trial association, and all sections relating to other functions be stricken out, and that the club be known in the future as the National Field Trials Club, and that all members of the National American Kennel Club be recognized as members of the new club."

The following committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws: Maj. J. M. Taylor, P. H. Bryson, Maj. Renfrau. W. B. Gates and F. I. Stone.

The following new members were elected: Dr. Otto Moes, Rowland, Ala; T. E. Venable, Atlanta, T. M. Brumby, Marietta, E. S. Gay, T. A. Robinson, Atlanta, Ga.; Chas, Tracker, J. T. Moody and W. A. Dent, Staunton, Tenn.; W. Bedford, Horn Lake, Miss.; Dr. W. A. Strother, Lynchburg, Va.

Va.
C. B. Whitford, S. T. Hammond and Maj. Taylor were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Chas. Lincoln and D. C. Sanborn.
Adjourned to night of the 9th.
The club met again on the night of Dec. 9, 1884, W. B. Gates in the chair.

The club met again on the night of Dec. 9, 1884, W. B. Gates in the chair.
Report of committee on constitution and by-laws received and adopted. Striking out all matters in the old by-laws and constitution not pertaining to field trials.
Committee on resolutions on death of Messrs. Lincoln and Sanborn granted further time to report.
On motion ordered that 500 copies of the by-laws and field-trial rules be printed for the use of the club. Adjourned to Dec. 10.

Club met on night of the 10th, Major Renfrew in the chair.

The following-named gentlemen were elected members: Judge J. M. Thompson, Covington, La.; J. H. Renaud, New Orleans, La.; G. R. Kemp, Canton, Miss.; T. Priestley, Canton, Miss.; Samuel Devine, Canton, Miss.; N. D. Wallace, New Orleans, La.; B. Waters, Lamar, Miss.

Committee on resolutions on death of Messrs, Lincoln and Sauborn reported suitable resolutions, which were ordered to be spread on the record of the club and printed in the sporting papers.

be spread on the record of the club and printed in the sporting papers.

The by-law in regard to the payment of dues was suspended, and the following officers elected: Gen. W. B. Shattuc, Cincinnati, O., President; J. W. Renfran, Atlanta, Ga., and N. D. Wallace, New Orleans, La., Vice-Presidents; J. K. Renaud, New Orleans, La., Secretary and Treasnrer; Executive Committee—Judge J. M. Thompson, G. R. Kemp, E. S. Gay and P. H. Bryson; Board of Appeals—Luther Adams, Boston; Patrick Henry, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; E. F. Stoddard, Dayton, O., and Dr. Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H.

Resolved, that the Executive Committee be empowered to

Resolved, that the Executive Committee be empowered to arrange for suitable and proper grounds on which to hold the next trials to be held on the first Monday in December, 1885, and to arrange the several stakes.

On motion the president was empowered to apply for the admission of this club into the American Kennel Club.

On motion, the thanks of the club was voted Mr. D. Bryson for his faithful service as secretary and treasurer, and to the Madison County Gun Club for the many courtesies extended to this club during its trials.

Resolved, that no member shall be allowed to enter his dogs in the stakes of the field trials who is in arrears to the club for entrance money, unless said arrears are paid, and that no person shall run a dog in these trials unless the entrance money is paid.

A djourned till Friday night.

At the adjourned meeting on Friday night, a committee was appointed to notify N. Rowe that unless the contract for the publication of the second volume of the American Kennel Club Stud Book be fulfilled in ninety days, that the same shall be considered forfeited, and the committee authorized to let the same to some other party.

The club then adjourned to the first Monday in December, 1885.

#### SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS.

THE All-Aged Stake of the Southern Sportsman's Field Trials Association was commenced after lunch on Tuesday. Mr. B. Waters, of Lamar, Miss., had been elected by the handlers on Monday night, to judge in place of Dr. Jarvis, who had not arrived; and Mr. Humphries, another judge appointed by the Association, was taken sick and Mr. R. M. Brown, Jr., of Amherst Court House, Va., was elected by the handlers to judge during his indisposition. There were twenty starters in the All-Aged Stake, seventeen setters and three pointers. The running was as follows:

MEDORA AND COLEMAN'S LONDON.

This brace being called, and London not being present, Mr.

three pointers. The running was as follows:

MEDORA AND COLEMAN'S LONDON.

This brace being called, and London not being present, Mr. H. Fontaine stated that he was authorized to withdraw him from the race, and the heat was awarded to Medora.

BILLY GATES AND DESSIE A.

Billy Gates, handled by H. M. Short, and Bessie A., owned and handled by J. M. Avent, were cast off in a weed and sedge field. Both these dogs run in the National Field Trials for 1884. They went off at about an even gait as to pace, quartering and ranging, but Bessie A. soon showed that she was not herself. Working into a piece of sedge with scattering oak trees, Bessie pointed, backed by Rilly. The birds were flushed to order and Avent killed one which Bessie retrieved. Ordered on Bessie scored a flush, and soon afterward in a thicket Billy Gates scored two points, backed by Bossie. The birds were flushed to order, shot at and missed by Short. We then worked over a large field without finding game and swung round the hill to an old orchard where both dogs commeaced making game, but before they located the birds they were flushed and marked down. Moving on over to a fence Billy pointed, backed by Bessie. Short flushed to order and killed the bird, which was indifferently retrieved by Billy. Moving on Billy flushed, and a little further on Bessie pointed indifferently and soon afterward scored a flush. We then worked up to the top of the bill when both dogs made game but the birds were flushed by Bessie. Short flushed so ordered up and the heat was awarded to Billy Gates at 3. Down one hour and fifteen nimutes.

CLAY AND RESS.

handlers before they established a point. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to Billy Gates at 3. Down one hour and fifteen minutes.

CLAY AND RESS.

Clay, handled by Mr. McKay, and Ress, a black setter bitch handled by J. M. Avent, were put down at 3:10 in the sedge near some plum bushes, where the birds had been marked down, but they failed to find them and they were flushed by the spectators. In speed and ranging they were about equal but neither showed any style. Ordered on over the hill Ress pointed three birds, which Avent flushed to order and killed one which was retrieved by Ress. We then swung round over the hill, whea Clay was found dropped on a point. Ordered on both he and Ress roaded for some distance and loeated the bevy at about the same time; they were marked down in a ditch bordered by thick bull grass and cane. Moving on Clay flushed two birds in quick succession in the tall grass, and a little further on seored a point on a single bird. Working on Ress pointed in cane, the bird was flushed to order and soon afterward she scored another mee point. The bird was flushed, shot at and missed. They were them moved on over the hill and down the branch, when Clay was found dropped on a point. Ress brought up, backed, and then boh roaded on but failed to locate the birds. They were then ordered np and the heat was awarded to Ress at 4. Down fifty minutes.

St. Elmo V. AND SPOETSMAN.

St. Elmo V., a black, white and tan setter dog owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir, and handled by E. H. Haight, and Sportsman, a black, white and tan setter dog, by Gladstone out of Sue, and handled by Chas. Tucker, and owned by Maj, J. W. Newman, were put down in the open flats near a ditch at 4:10. Crossing the ditch we swung round to the right, when Sportsman dropped to a beautiful point, but in a few minutes broke his point, swung round to the left and put up the birds, and broke in, but stopped to order. Moving up the ditch Sportsman dropped to a beautiful point, but in a few minutes broke his point, swung r

ordered up to back; came up on the opposite side of the bedge and pointed. Tucker failed to find the birds, and Haight to order flushed a bevy in front of St. Elmo. Moving on a little further Sportsman pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Sportsman at 9:30. Down in all seventy minutes.

SLOCUM AND PAUL GLADSTONE.

B. Theyen's Gooden extra Sleeue, headled by T. M. Ald.

Ordered hip and the neat awarded to be brokenia. Down in all seventy minutes.

B. Down in all seventy minutes.

B. Thayer's Gordon setter Slocum, handled by T. M. Aldrich, and Paul Gladstone, handled by Chas. Tucker, were put down at 10 in sedge on some scattered birds. Slocum soon scored a flush and dropped to wing. Moving on in the sedge grass Paul Gladstone pointed and the bird flushed wild before his handler got to him. Moving on Paul false pointed and was backed by Slocum. We then worked on through a comfield into a thicket, where Paul pointed a bevy. He was held some time for Slocum to come up and back, and the birds ran. He roaded on and pointed again, and Slocum coming up, flushed the bevy. We then swung over into an open field, where Paul showed wonderful speed and style, while Slocum pottered along in front of his handler. Paul was seen some distance ahead, pointing a bevy near a wire fence, but they flushed wild before the handlers came up. Working on down the fence, Slocum pointed and roaded behind his handler for some distance, Aldrich finding and putting up the bevy in front of him, he shot and missed. Ordered on over the fence into the woods, Paul pointed a single bird; Slocum coming up, flushed a bird near the judges. Paul roaded on and pointed again; to order the bird was flushed and killed by Tucker and retrieved by Paul. Ordered on, Slocum pointed a single bird in the woods. Paul swung around in the woods and also pointed a bird. Moving on, Slocum pointed a bird which Aldrich killed and Slocum retrieved nicely. Soon afterward Paul pointed and Slocum refused to back and was dropped by his handler. The bird ran and Paul roaded on and pointed again. The bird was flushed to order. They were then ordered up at 10:32 and the heat was awarded to Paul Gladstone. Down thirty-two minutes.

METEOR AND LADY C.

Lady C., winner of second in the National American Kennel Club Pree-for-All, owned and handled by B. M. Stephenson.

to order. They were then ordered up at 10:32 and the heat was awarded to Faul Gladstone. Down thirty-two minutes. METEOR AND LADY C.

Lady C., winner of second in the National American Kennel Club Free-for-All, owned and handled by B. M. Stephenson, of La Grange, Tenn., and W. E. Hughes's pointer dog Meteor, handled by H. M. Short, were cast off at 10:50 in a large sedge field; both dogs showed up well, Lady C. rather the faster and more stylish. Considerable ground was drawn blank, and we worked into the woods, where some birds had been scattered, and Lady C. was found dropped on point, but no birds were flushed. Ordered on, Lady C. after roading in nice style for some distance, pointed a lot of chickens near a cabin. Moving on into the field and down a ditch Lady C, pointed a bevy on the side of the ditch in some high grass, backed by Meteor. They were then flushed and marked down near a hedge row. Moving on over the ditch Lady C. pointed and pointed. Stephenson, to order, flushed and shot, and winged it. Sent to retrieve Lady C. could not find the bird; ordered on Lady C. flushed, and a little further on Meteor flushed. Moving on down the hedge Meteor pointed a single bird and Lady C. backed. Down the hedge Lady C. pointed at leady C. backed. Down the hedge Lady C. pointed then roaded on and flushed the bird, broke in and dropped to order. A little further on Meteor pointed, roaded on and pointed again. Short to order flushed the bird, Lady C. flushed down wind, and several birds were flushed by the handlers, and the dogs ordered on into a large field which was drawn blank. They were then ordered up at 12:05, and after hunch put down again at 1:20 in sedge field, and worked over to the woods, where Meteor made a wide cast, and was found on a point; before the handlers and judges came up the birds flushed wild. Moving on in the woods, Meteor pointed a single bird, which was flushed to order and killed by Short, and retrieved by Meteor in a very slovenly manner. Ordered on again, Meteor pointed, the bird was f

and seven minutes. Mr. Short, on behalf of Mr. Hughes, the owner of Meteor, entered a protest against the decision of the judges.

Count Rapier, owned by W. B. Gates, of Memphis, and handled by H. M. Short, and Gen. Arthur, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir, and handled by E. H. Haight, were put down at 3:40 in the woods. Count Rapier ran in the All-Aged Stake of the National American Kennel Club's trials, and Gen. Arthur won first in the Robins Island trials of this year. They both went off well, about equal in speed, style, quartering and ranging. Running on in thick woods Count Rapier pointed and the handlers coming up down wind, flushed the birds before the judges got up, and both shot. A bird was killed and retrieved by Gen. Arthur. Then down the branch Gen. Arthur pointed, backed by Count Rapier; the bird was flushed to order and killed by Haight, and by consent of the handlers was retrieved by Count Rapier. Ordered on, Gen. Arthur pointed, and the bird was flushed to order. Moving on, Count Rapier, going around a brier patch, commenced drawing toward Short, who moved in and flushed the birds and shot but missed. Count Rapier steady to shot and wing. Ordered on, Gen. Arthur pointed a single bird and a little further on Count Rapier pointed a single bird and a little further on Count Rapier pointed a single bird ordered on, both dogs pointed and roaded on, and the handlers flushed two birds. Soon afterward Count Rapier false pointed on the edge of the ditch. Swinging round on the side of the hill in sedge grass, Count Rapier made a beautiful point; Gen. Arthur comming up backed, and ordored on by the handlers Count Rapier held his point and Gen. Arthur roaded on and flushed the bird near his handler. Working in on the edge of the winds and Count Rapier backed. Gen. Arthur commenced roading, and Count Rapier roading in front of him flushed the bird, which was killed by Haight and retrieved nicely by Gen. Arthur pointed on Gen. Arthur pointed but roaded on. Haight ordered on. Gen. Arthur pointed but roaded on. Hai

the heat was awarded to Gen. Arthur. Down twenty-five minutes.

COL. COOL AND RUE.

COL. COOL AND RUE.

COL. COOL AND RUE.

COL. COOL Who divided third in the Derby, owned by W. B. Gates, and handled by H. M. Short, and Bayard Thayer's lemon and white pointer Rue, handled by T. M. Aldrich, were put down in a sedge field at 4:10 and worked over the hill, when Col. Cool false pointed. Ordered on Col. Cool showed fair speed, style and range while Rue showed poor speed and range but more style than Col. Cool. Crossing the ditch Rue false pointed; ordered on to where some birds had been marked down, Col. Cool pointed, Rue coming up refused to back, roaded on and was dropped by her handler, the bird was flushed to order and killed by Short, when Rue broke shot and did not stop till she passed the bird and was stopped by her handler seizing her by the collar, carrying her back and severely whipping her. Col. Cool, to order, retrieved the bird well. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Col. Cool at 4:20. Down ten minutes.

RICHMOND AND ST. ELMO IV.

RICHMOND AND ST. ELMO IV.

RICHMOND AND ST. ELMO IV.

RICHMOND AND ST. ELMO, We cast off at

4:25. Both these dogs ran in the National American Kennel Club Free-for-All, and Richmond in the Derby of both trials. Soon after they were put down a severe storm came up, and they were ordered up for the night at 4:30. They were put down again Thursday morning at 11:41 in a sedge field. Considerable ground was worked over, when a bevy was flushed and marked down. The dogs were worked down to where they had settled, when St. Elmo pointed, and the bird was flushed to order. Ordered on, St. Elmo again pointed a single bird which was killed by Haight and retrieved by St. Elmo. Moving on St. Elmo scored a nice point down wind in some tall grass, and the bird was flushed to order. Working on across the hill and up a ravine, both dogs pointed a bevy, one of which Short shot and killed, and Richmond retrieved it well. Moving on Richmond pointed; the bird was flushed to order and killed, and retrieved by Richmond. Ordered on St. Elmo pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up at 12:50 and the heat was awarded to St. Elmo IV. Down seventy-four minutes.

### LILLIAN AND GLADSTONE'S BOY

LILLIAN AND GLADSTONE'S BOY.

P. H. and D. Bryson's black, white and tan setter bitch Lillian, handled by Short, and Dr. G. G. Ware's black, white and tan setter dog Gladstone's Boy, were put down at 1. Lillian was placed in both the Free-for-All and Derby in the National trials, and in the Derby of the Southern trials, dividing third in each case. Gladstone's Boy won the Derby at High Point, N. C., divided third in the Free-for-All at the National trials, and was first in the Derby of the Southern trials, and was first in the Derby of the Southern trials, and was first in the Derby of the Southern trials. They were cast off in the woods, when going down wind Gladstone's Boy flushed a bird, and Lillian also flushed one. Moving on Gladstone's Boy pointed, backed by Lillian. The bird was flushed to order and killed by Tincker and retrieved by Gladstone's Boy. Ordered on Lillian pointed, backed by Glad. Working on both dogs pointed single birds, and one was killed by Short and retrieved by Lillian. Ordered on Lillian pointed a single bird, and a little further on she false pointed, backed by Glad. Working on in the edge of the woods Glad pointed a single bird, and soon afterward Lillian pointed a woodcock, which was shot and filled by Short. Ordered on Lillian flushed on the side of the branch in a ditch. They were then ordered up at 2:10 and the heat awarded to Gladstone's Boy. Down one hour and ten minutes. This finished the first series. Following is the summary:

ten minutes. This imisieu the instrumary:
Medora beat Loudon (withdrawn),
Billy Gates beat Bessie A.
Ress beat Clay.
Sportsman beat St. Elmo V.
Paul Glaatstone beat Slocum.
Lady C. beat Meteor.
Gen. Arthur beat Count Rapier.
Col. Cool beat Rue.
St. Elmo IV. beat Richmond.
Gladstone's Boy beat Lillian.
Second Series

Second Series

Second Series.

MEDORA AND RESS

were put down at 3, and worked over the hill where some birds had been flushed and marked down near a ditch. Ress made game but moved ou, and Medora flushed. Working on into a patch of rag weeds both dogs pointed; the birds were flushed to order and one killed by Avent, and retrieved by Ress. Ordered on in the woods, both dogs commenced roading, and Medora roaded to a flush and soon afterward pointed, and a little further on both dogs scored a point. Working on in the woods, Ress false pointed, backed by Medora. Working on, Ress pointed, and the birds were flushed to order. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Ress at 3:35. Down thirty-five minutes.

BILLY GATES AND SPORTSMAN

ing on, Ress pointed, and the birds were flushed to order. They were then ordered up and the birds were flushed to order. They were then ordered up and the heat awarded to Ress at 3:25. Down thirty-five minutes.

BILLY GATES AND SPORTSMAN

Were put down at 3:40 in the woods and worked out into a piece of corn, when Billy Gates made a nice point on a bevy, backed by Sportsman. The birds were shot at and missed. Moving on Sportsman pointed, backed by Billy Gates. Ordered on, in quick succession Sportsman scored two points, and Billy Gates, after some beautiful roading, established a point. The bird was flushed to order. Moving on in woods, both dogs pointed single birds. Short shot and killed a bird over Billy Gates, and to order he retrieved it nicely. Working on in the woods Billy pointed, backed by Sportsman. The bird was flushed to order, but not shot at. We then swung round through a cotton patch to a piece of wood, where Sportsman flushed. Moving on some distance, Billy pointed a bevy, which were flushed after he had roaded past them and pointed another bevy. Ordered on, Billy flushed and soon afterward Sportsman roaded up and pointed a bevy. Working on, Billy Gates scored a point. They were then ordered up at 4:55, and upon consultation that night the judges awarded the heat to Sportsman. Down seventy-five minutes.

LADY C. AND PAUL GLADSTONE.

Friday morning was clear and cold with a fresh breeze from the uortheast. We did not get a very early start and it was 9:45 when then dogs were put down. They were cast off in au open field about two miles from town, and worked south, Paul had the legs of the Lady and also ranged the widest. Both went at a clipping gait and beat out a large extent of country without a find, finally at a hedge row along a fence Lady dropped on a point, and a second later Paul, who was further up the fence, also pointed. Stephenson, to order, put up a bevy in front of Lady and scored a miss. We then went to Paul but his bird had run away, he roaded it out, however, and Tucker, to orde

GENERAL ARTHUR AND COLONEL COOL.

This brace was put down at 10:58 and given a spin in the open, and then worked back to where the last brace were taken up. They were nearly equal in speed, although near the finish Col. Cool had a trifle the best of it. None of the last birds were found, except one that was flushed by Haight. We then turned up a branch, and the General pointed where a bird had been marked down in some sedge, but it had run and he failed to find it. A bird was flushed by the handlers, and it settled uear a fence, when General dropped on a point to it, and Haight to order flushed and killed it, and General backed him, but was not steady, and he was dropped to order. Nothing was found, however, and Colonel scored a false point. The judges flushed a bird some distance behind him, which may have been the one that he pointed, but as he did not road

in that direction, we thought it very doubtful. We then worked over considerable ground without result, except that Colonel pointed where a quail had been eaten by a hawk, and General refused to back, and was dropped to order. Soon after General dropped where a lark had got up. We then went into some woods where General made a nice point to a bevy. Colonel came up but could not see him, and went a few feet in advance of him and also pointed. Short flushed the birds and killed one, but it fell in thick briers and was not retrieved. Following them up, one got up near Haight and his dog, and then Colonel made three flushes in quick succession, although one of them was excusable. They were then ordered up and the heat was awarded to General Arthur. Down fifty minutes. This heat was not very satisfactory, and no brilliant work was done.

ST. ELMO IV. AND GLADSTONE'S POY.

This brace was put down at 12:12, and given a turu in the

This brace was put down at 12:12, and given a turu in the open. St. went at a fair rate of speed, but not nearly so fast as his competitor. Turning back, Glad made a wide cast out of sight over a knoll and found a bevy, which he pointed and held until found by his handler. Wheu the judge came up the birds had run, but Glad drew on about thirty yards and again pointed in grand style. Tucker, to order, flushed them and killed one that Glad retrieved. The dogs were then worked toward the birds, and St. found one in a deep gully and pointed it in capital style, and Glad backed him nicely. Haight, to order, flushed and killed the bird, and St. retrieved it in good form. This was a very pretty piece of work. We then worked down to a branch, where Glad flushed one, and then got in a good point to a single, which Tucker flushed to order but did not shoot. Then turning back, both dogs ran through the rest of the scattered bevy, which flushed as the judges came up. Following them up St. made a point to a single, that Haight to order flushed but did not shoot. Soon after St. again pointed, but nothing was found. We then went to a large bevy, which ran away from him, but he drew on and located them in capital style. Tucker flushed them to order and missed. They were theu ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 1:04. Down fifty-two minutes. We then went to lunch. This ended the second series, with the following result:

Second Series
Billy Gates beat Medora.
Ress beat Sportsman.
Paul Gladstone beat Lady C.
General Arthur beat Colonel Cool.
Gladstone's Boy beat St. Elmo IV.

Third Series.

RESS AND BILLY GATES.

Third Series.

RESS AND BILLY GATES.

This brace was put down at 1:44 in a cornfield. Both started off well and were very evenly matched as to speed, Billy having the best of it in style. We beat out a large tract of open field without result until we came to a branch, which Ress crossed and went out of sight. Just then Billy ran up the branch and made a stylish point some distance from a bevy. When we came up Ress was found under the bank pointing the same bevy. The birds were flushed, and both handlers shot. One fell to Short and Avent scored a miss. Billy retrieved the bird nicely. Following them up, Ress made a long point to a single that flushed as the handlers came up. One then got up near Billy. We then crossed the branch and worked toward a part of the bevy which had settled in some tall grass. One flushed near Ress, and then Billy put up one and Ress dropped just as the rest rose. Working toward them, Ress pinned one that Avent to order flushed and killed and Ress retrieved it. She soon had another one fast that Avent, to order, flushed. One or two were then put up by the handlers, and then Ress again pointed a single that was flushed to order. She then scored a false point. Billy then pointed where a hawk had eateu a\*bird, and soon after he flushed one near a fence that he should have pointed. They were theu ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Ress at 2;31. Down forty-seven minutes.

# PAUL GLADSTONE AND GENERAL ARTHUR.

PAUL GLADSTONE AND GENERAL ARTHUR.

This brace were cast off at 2.38 in the open. Paul had the best of it in speed and style. Working down to a thicket, Paul flushed a single bird and stopped to wing, and as the judges came up a part of a scattered bevy got up. Paul went a short distance and made a point to a single that Tucker, to order, flushed and missed, when the rest of the bevy got up singly. We then worked up the run, where General scored a false point. We then crossed a branch and beat out some likely looking ground without result, except that both dogs half pointed and made game two or three times, but nothing was found. Finally Paul pointed a single at the edge of a thicket, and Tucker, to order, flushed it, but did not shoot. We then beat toward some woods, where Paul was lost, but soon found on point to a bird that Tucker flushed to order and killed, and Paul retrieved it. They were then ordered up, and the heat was awarded to Paul Gladstone. Down fifty-five minutes. This ended the third series, with the following result:

\*\*Third Series.\*\*

\*\*Pars heat Billy Gotos\*\*

ssult:

Third Series.

Ress beat Billy Gates.
Paul Gladstone beat General Arthur.
Gladstone's Boy a bye.

Fourth Series.

Gladstone's Boy a bye.

Fourth Series.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND RESS

were cast off in some sedge at 3:36 and worked along a hedge and through a cotton field. Glad had the best of it in speed and range, although Ress put in her best licks and went better than in the previous heats. Working through to some woods, Glad found and pointed a large beyy, and as Ress came up on the other side of the thicket she also pointed the same birds, which were flushed to order. They settled in the woods, Glad was the first to find, pointing a single bird just in frout of and facing the horses, which were so close that the bird soon flushed itself. Ress then pointed and Glad backed her nicely. Avent, to order, killed the bird, and Ress retrieved it well. She soon had another one, which flushed as Avent went to her. Both then pointed one that flushed as the handlers came up. Glad then made a good point to a single that Tucker, to order, killed, and Glad retrieved it. Both then pointed where birds had been, but soon weut on. Ress then pointed and Glad backed her, but nothing was found. She soon had another point, which Glad honored in fine style. Avent flushed to order, but did not shoot. Ress then pointed another one at the edge of the woods, which was put up to order. We then beat out a thicket, where both dogs challenged, but the handlers were close up, and the birds flushed before the dogs had a chance to locate them. One that flushed as the handlers came up. Glad then pointed and Ress came up and also pointed the same bird, which was flushed to order. A part of the bevy settled in a cottou field on the bare ground. Glad went there and stopped and half pointed, either at sight or to order, we could not tell which. Ress forged ahead and made a capital point, and Avent, to order, put up the birds. She then went on, and one got up near her. She then turned into the thicket and nailed one in capital style. They were then ordered up at 4:22, and we started for town. In the evening the judges announced that they had awarded the heat to

Fourth Series.

Ress beat Gladstone's Boy.

FINAL TIE FOR FIRST PRIZE,

RESS AND PAUL GLADSTONE

were put down at 10:00 in a large field of weeds and sedge, and worked over to the woods, where Paul, swinging off at a tremendous pace, pointed a bevy in a thicket, which were flushed to order. Ress coming up, they were ordered on, and both dogs pointed single birds, one of which was shot and stilled by Avent and retrieved by Ress. At 10:10 Mr. Avent withdrew Ress, and the heat and first prize was awarded to Paul Gladstone. Down ten minutes.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND BILLY GATES

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND BILLY GATES

were put down at 10:30 to decide which should run with Lady
C. for second prize. They were east off in a sedge field, which
was drawn blank, and we worked into the woods, where a
large bevy flushed wild, and Glad coming up, pointed where
the birds had been put up. A little further on Glad pointed
a single bird, and Billy being brought up to back, pointed on
the other side of the brush heap. Moving on, both dogs
pointed a rabbit. We then swung round into the brush,
where Billy pointed a single bird, backed by Glad. Ordered
on, Glad pointed, broke in and flushed. Moving on, Glad
pointed, backed by Billy. The birds were flushed to order.
Moving on, Billy pointed a single bird, backed by Billy, but moved
on as Tucker came up. Soon afterward he pointed, backed
on as Tucker came up. Soon afterward he pointed, backed
by Billy. The bird was flushed to order, shot at and missed.
They were then ordered up while the judges consulted as to
the rules, and put down again in a large field and worked
down to where some birds had been marked down, when
Glad pointed iu the sedge, backed by Billy. Working on
Glad pointed a large bevy and was nicely
backed by Billy. They were then ordered up, and the heat
was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 11:55. Down oue hour
and twenty-five minutes.

Final Tie for Second Praze.

FINAL TIE FOR SECOND PRIZE.

FINAL TIE FOR SECOND PRIZE.

GLADSTONE'S BOY AND LADY C.

Were next called and put down in a sedge field at 11:45 to decide second prize, when Glad pointed and Lady coming up, also pointed, and the birds were shot at and one killed by Tucker and retrived by Glad. Moving on, Lady false pointed, backed by Glad. Ordered on, Glad made a beautiful point on the side of a gully in some plum bushes, backed handsomely by Lady. The birds were flushed to order. On a little further, Glad again pointed a single bird, backed by Lady. We then worked on across a ditch and up the hill, where Glad made a sensational point on a lark. Moving on a little further, a bevy flushed at the head of a gully, both dogs being out of sight of the judges. Ordered on to where they had been marked down across the ditch, Glad pointed on the side of the ditch, when several birds flushed whid. On up the ditch Stephenson called a point for Lady, but failed to put up the bird. A little further on Glad pointed a single bird. They were then ordered up, and the heat and second prize was awarded to Gladstone's Boy at 12:10. Down twenty-five minutes.

LADY C. AND BILLY GATES

were then called to contest for third money, and the handlers having agreed to divide, the honors and third prize were equally divided between Lady C. and Billy Gates. This finished the All-Aged Stake.

Following is a complete

SUMMARY.

First Series.

Medora beat London (withdrawn).

Billy Gates beat Bessie A.

Ress beat Clay.

Sportsman beat St. Elmo V.

Paul Gladstone beat Slocum.

Lady C. beat Meteor.

Gen. Arthur beat Count Rapier.

Col. Cool beat Rue.

St. Elmo IV. beat Richmond.

Gladstone's Boy beat Lillian.

Second Series Second Series.

Second Series
Billy Gates beat Medora.
Ress beat Sportsman.
Paul Gladstone beat Lady C.
Gen, Aithur beat Col. Cool.
Gladstone's Boy beat St. Elmo IV.

Third Series.
Ress beat Billy Gates.
Paul Gladstone beat Gen. Arthur.
Gladstone's Boy a bye.

Ress beat Gladstone's Boy. Paul Gladstone a bye. Final Tie for First Prize.

Paul Gladstone beat Ress (withdrawn) and took first prize.

Ties for Second Prize.

Gladstone's Boy beat Billy Gates.

Final Tie for Second Prize.

Gladstone's Boy beat Lady C., and won second prize.

Final Tie for Third Prize.

Lady C. and Billy Gates divided third prize.

# THE AMATEUR STAKE.

THE AMATEUR STAKE.

There were only two entries in this stake, B. M. Stephenson's Lady C. and Dr. G. G. Ware's Gladstone's Boy. They were handled by their owners, and it was decided by the judges to ruu them one hour. They were cast off at 1:30 in a large sedge field, and were soon both lost, and Lady was after some little time found by one of the judges on a point. The birds flushed as he came up. Working on into the woods, Lady pointed and the birds flushed wild. Moving on, Glad pointed and the birds flushed wild. Moving on, Glad pointed and the bird was flushed to order, shot at and missed. Moving on, Lady C. pointed, but moved on. Ordered on around the edge of the woods, both dogs pointed in tall sedge grass. To order, Dr. Ware flushed a bird and killed it, and it was handsomely retrieved by Glad. Working on, both dogs, after a beautiful piece of roading, scored a flush each. Working on, Lady pointed, backed by Glad. The bird was flushed by Stephenson and killed, and, to order, Lady retrieved it m handsome style. We then swung round across a large field of sedge and weeds, when, near a hedgerow, Lady dropped to a point, backed by Glad. The birds were on the opposite side of the hedge, and the dogs were worked around the hedge, when, after a good deal of roading, several scattered birds of the hedge, and the dogs were worked around the hedge, when, after a good deal of roading, several scattered birds of the properties of the swung down a ravine and across the hill and up a deep gully. Both dogs disappeared around a plum thicket at the head of the gully, when a large bevy rose, presumably flushed by the dogs. They were worked down to where the birds had settled, wheu both dogs pointed a bird each. Dr. Ware shot one, which Glad retrieved. The time having expired, they were ordered up, and the heat and Amateur Cip a warded to Lady C. Down one hour. This ended the trials of the Southern Sportsman's Association.

THE NEW YORK FANCIERS CLUB'S SHOW.—The annual exhibition of the New York Fanciers Club will be neld at Madison Square Garden Feb. 4 to 11. There will be eighteen classes for pet dogs, with prizes of \$10, \$5, and club certificate in each. Dr. George Walton, of Boston, will judge the dogs. Entry blanks may be had by addressing Mr. Chas. Harker, 62 Cortlandt street, New York.

### BENCH SHOW ENTRIES.

BENCH SHOW ENTRIES.

Elitor Forest and Stream:

I have received numerous letters inquiring as to proper construction of A, K. C. rules 8 and 9, and how to make entries in coming bench shows.

All dogs, of whatever breed, that have won "first prize" in the open class, at the bench shows of any organization now recognized as a member of the American Kennel Clnb, should be entered in the champion class, and dogs having won two first prizes in the champion class, regardless of former competition, should be entered in the extra champion class.

This will properly adjust the status of past winners according to intention of A. K. C.

In future winnings dogs will be advanced strictly in accordance with rules 8 and 9, and no awards will be recognized except those made by members of this Association.

It is desired that all persons making entries will state when and where their entries won first prizes, in open or champion classes, as it will prevent confusion and fix a record for, or against, their entries. Entry blanks should set apart space for this purpose to call attention of all making entries.

J. M. TAYLOR, President A. K. C.

EVER MANDLERGY ACCORDATION. Gaster Miss.

THE HANDLERS' ASSOCIATION.—Canton, Miss., Dec. 16.—Editor Forest and Stream: The handlers held an informal meeting Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a handlers' association for the purpose of supporting, promoting and perpetuating field trials to the extent of the ability of the members; to establish and maintain a strict performance of all contracts between handlers of the Association and dog owners, and, also, that it might be known to all members if a handler was unjustly dealt with in connection with dogs by any owner; to establish a uniform and correct method of handling dogs at field trials, the aim being to eliminate all jockeying and erroneous methods; and to promote good felowship and courteous deportment at all times. The meeting then adjourned until the following night at 8 o'clock. At the appointed time the hundlers met and organized with the following membership, namely: N. B. Nesbitt, E. H. Haight, W. F. McKay, H. M. Short, W. A. Ellison, J. M. Avent, J. N. Maclin, W. W. Titns and B. Waters. E. H. Haight was elected President, J. M. Avent Vice-President, and B. Waters Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee—H. M. Short, W. A. Ellison, J. N. Maclin, N. B. Nesbitt and W. W. Titns. The organization adopted the name of The National Association of Field Trial Handlers. J. M. Avent, N. B. Nesbitt and B. Waters were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitted at an adjourned meeting of the Association to be held on the following Tuesday. At the time appointed the committee submitted a draft of the constitution and by-laws drawn in accordance with the purposes of the Association, and which, with some alteration and amendment, was accepted. The meeting then adjourned size die.—Recoil Pan.

DOG LOST.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, my yonng setter dog was stelen from me. and U would be glad to have any brother

DOG LOST.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, my young setter dog was stolen from me, and I would be glad to have any brother sportsman who may come across him to notify me. He is an Irish setter; color of body, orange or lemon, has white face and breast, all four feet are white, small patch of white on back of neck, end of tail is also tipped with white. The dog is six months old, answers to the name Dan and stands sixteen or seventeen inches high at the shoulders. I bought him through the FOREST AND STREAM and consider this the best medium to find him again, as he has been shipped on the railroad from this point to some other part of the State. Any one knowing of him will please address G. M. Tair, 61 Sturges avenue, Mansfield, Ohio.

THE NEW ORLEANS DOG SHOW.—Special dispatch to Forest and Stream.—On account of the death of Mr. Charles Lincoln, the New Orleans Dog Show has been postponed until Feb. 10. The entries will close Jan. 31.—S. S. McCuen.

# KENNEL NOTES.

RENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column frec of charge. To insure publication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

1. Color.
2. Breed,
3. Sex.
4. Age, or
5. Date of hirth, of hreeding or of death
Al names must be plaintly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*Er" See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Count Wind'em II. By J. Lewis, Cannonshurg, Pa., for black and white blue belton setter dog, whelped Nov. 3, 1884, by Count Noble ut of Nellie.

\*\*Count Dick II. By J. Lewis, Cannonsburg, Pa., for black, white nd tan setter dog, whelped Nov. 3, 1884, by Count Noble out of veille.

Nellie.

Count Rattler. By J. Lewis, Cannonsburg, Pa., for black and white setter dog, whelped Nov. 3, 1834, by Count Noble out of Nellie.

Nettie Bly. By J. Lewis, Cannonsburg, Pa., for black and white setter bitch, whelped Nov. 3, 1834, by Count Noble out of Nellie. BRED.

BRED.

Althea—Oher. Herbert Film's (Haverhill, Mass.) black cocker bitch Alchea (A.K.R. 842) to the Cummings Coeker Spaniel Kennels' Ober (A.K.R. 851).

Lily—Guillermo. T. W. Mills's bull bitch Lily (Jack—Venus) to his Guillermo (A.K.R. 671). Oct. 37.

Dashing Belle—Glen Rock. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Del.) English setter bitch Dashing Belle (A.K.R. 671).

1616).
Fawn—Galleard. H. Dain's (Baltimore, Md.) Irish setter bitch Fawn (Elcho—Noreen) to his Galleard (Snap—Vic).
Rhona—Otho. E. R. Hearn's (Hermitage Kennels) St. Bernard bitch Rohna to Mr. Fred. W. Rothera's champion Otho.
WHELPS.

WHELPS.

"When See instructions at head of this column.

"Gretchen. Mignon Kennels" (Cortland, N. Y.) bitch Gretchen, Oct.

30, 1884, five (four dogs), by Chief (Bob III.—Mignon); the bitch since dead.

E. Bond's (Lincoln, Neb.) lemon and white setter bitch Kate-Daisy), Dec. 2, nine (six dogs), by his Guido (Sweepstakes—

SALES.

\*\*See instructions at head of this column.

Larrie. Black, tan and white Scotch collie dog (champion Lorne—champion Lassie), by Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Ont., to H. Ward, Cambridge, E. 18.

Laura. Black, tan and white Scotch collie bitch (champion Lorne—champion Lassie), by Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoe, Ont., to Mr. Cowdry, Regina, Northwest Territory.

Dumps. Apricot fawn, black points, pug dog, whelped Sept. 17, 184 (Treasure—Pudgle), by Geo. W. Dixon, Worcester, Mass., to Geo. Sutton, same place.

Smat H. Stone fawn, black points, pug dog, whelped Sept. 17, 184 (Treasure—Pudgle), hy Geo. W. Dixon, Worcester, Mass., to W. H. Grisdel, same place.

Betena. Stone fawn, black points, pug bitch, whelped Oct. 5, 184 (champion Treasure—imported Toodles), by Geo. W. Dixon, Worcester, Mass., to Miss May Schofield, same place.

Gloss. Black field spaniel dog (Bub—Jenny), by the Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to R. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn.

Chisp. Black and white ticked spaniel dog, whelped April 13, 1882 (Bob III.—Mignon), by the Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to Miss B. Gardner, New Haven, Conn.

Gretchen II. Spaniel bitch, whelped April 16, 1884 (Gloss—Gretchen), by the Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to F. H. Howe, New Maven, Conn.

Mudd. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Aug. 16, 1844 (Gloss—Gretchen), by the Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to W. J. Rainey, Cleveland, O.

Pat. Liver coeker spaniel, whelped April 16, 1884 (Gloss-Gret-hen), by the Mignou Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to S. Bullard, same

chen, by the Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to b. Bunaru, same place, Dash III., Jr. Black and white English setter dog (Dash III.—Roberto Laverack, A. K.R. 1971), by Dr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., to Fred. Luce, Schoolcraft, Mich. Wilson's Dot. Black and white English setter dog, whelped July 21, 1884 (Dash III.—Roberto Laverack, A.K.R. 1981), by Dr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., to Thos. Blyth, Peale, Pa. Tipton—Gyp uhelps, Red Irish setters, dog and hitch, whelped July 24, 1884 (Tipton, A.K.R. 1988—Gyp), by Dr. J. R. Housel, Watsontown, Pa., dog to E. C. Payne, Beechwood, Pa., and hitch to Thos. Blyth, Peale, Pa.

Worms in Dogs.—One dose a cure. "Scalford, near Melton Mowhray, Jan. 7, 1872. Keeping as I do so many valuable mastiffs—prohably as many as any breeder in Empland—I have usel Naidire? Powders, and consider them an effectual, speedy, and safe remedy for dogs. W. B. Wynn," Naddire's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulion street, New York, Price \$1. Manufacturers: Wright & Holdsworth, 3 Spur street, London, England.—Adv.

# Rifle and Tray Shooting.

### REVOLVER SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am glad that "Thirty-two Short" brings up the subject, and agree with him, and wait and long for the proper weapon. I would want no heavier cartridge than the 32 short, int find all 32 and .32 revolvers which I had the chance to shoot, much too short in the barrel, and the .38 caliher too light.

Enerrs.

Bellevue, Ohio.

Bellevie, Ohio.

Editor Forest and Stream;

The letter of "Thirty-two Short," in your issue of Dec. 13, in regard to revolver target shooting, meets my views exactly. Nearly all whom I know agree in saying that accurate shooting cannot be done with the revolvers generally made. I have experimented some with pistols and find the difficulty to lie in the excessive amount of the powder charge in connection with the lightness of of the weapon and the uncomfortable handless. As to whether rim or center fire carridge is hest I have not knowledge enough to express an opinion, but if the manufacturers continue to use as much powder as they have heretofore done I would advocate center fire, as then one could load to suit his individual taste.

There are many men who are good shots with a gallery pistol, hut few of them can do work with the revolver which is at all satisfactory to him. The reason of this is, it think, correctly stated by "Thirty-two Short." He says that "the pistol should weigh at least 16 onnees." In that opinion I differ. A pistol with 4½ or 5-inch barrel and a handle of sufficient size should, in my estimation, weigh not less than a pound and a half. This may seem heavy to those who are accustomed to carry a pistol for protection, but they rarely if ever shoot a pistol, and in all likelihood this matter of weight as to revolvers for target use won't trouble them any. Like "Thirty-two Short." I should be pleased if any of your readers would give us their views ahould his, whether they agree in what has heen said or not.

Everett smith.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of Dec. 18 there appears a communication from ",38 Short" in reference to a revolver bestadapted to target shooting, and as I have owned some forty odd revolvers, I could not withstand the temptation to say a word.

The hammer on the Smith & Wesson heing of such a shape that it is liable to slip through the fingers in cocking the arm, and the extractor is too complicated; but for workmanship and general get my, as well as for accuracy, it is perfect. I have taken the wesson.

head clean off a catbird at 32 measured feet with a .32 cal. Smith & Wesson.

In regard to the Colt, would say that I think the rear sight, as now made, is a very objectionable feature, it being nothing more than a groove cut in the top strap over the cylinder, and through which it is difficult to catch a clear sight.

I think if the Colt Company would make a rear sight similar to the Smith & Wesson, and make the revolver to take the same kind of ammunition as the .32-cal. center-fire Smith & Wesson, with a 4-inch harrel and extractor, it would be nearly perfect.

In regard to the .32 short 'innfine cartridge, advocated by your worthy correspondent, allow me to say that I most emphatically disagree with hin. I think a rim-fine cartridge, of whatever caliber, is a delusion and a snare, and is only a shade better than loose powder and ball. The charge of powder in a rim-fire cartridge will often vary several grains, which would make a very appreciable difference in the shooting, to say nothing of the vexation of spirit when, as is often the case, they muss fire.

They are so exceedingly had that a shooting gallery in this city which has several thousand on hand will not use them, and offered them for sale cheap and no takers.

Surely ".32 Short" makes a grave mistake when he asserts that there is no more power in a .33 long than in a short, on account of the unhurned powder. I thought that that theory had been exploded long ago.

Allow me to suggest to Mr. ".32 Short" that he take a long and

the unhurned powder. I thought that that theory had been exploded long ago.

Allow me to surgest to Mr. "32 Short" that he take a long and short cartridge and fire them from the same arm, and he will find that there is a very considerable difference in the penetration in favor of the longer cartridge, though may be it will be at the expense of accuracy; at least such has been my experience. accuracy; at least such has been my experience. The such as the same arm of the surgest of the center and rim fire he will find that there is compare the prices of the center and rim fire he will find that there is comparatively little difference in the price, which to my wind is more than counterbalanced by the superiority of the center fire.

I hope to hear from others who are better informed on the subject than is

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.

than is PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.

## WESTERN RIFLE RANGES.

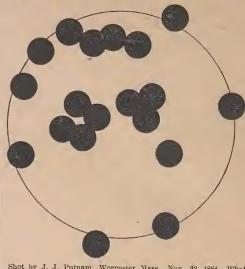
Editor Forest and Stream:

Referring to your recent editorial in regard to covered ranges, and the remarks of correspondents from time to time of the difficulty in obtaining suitable ground for ranges in the East, the question in the ranges is too first the product of the remarks of correspondents from time to time of the difficulty in obtaining suitable ground for ranges in the East, the question in the range shooting here in the West, where no such trouble exists? Ranges can be had in almost any locality. I do not refer to California or Nevada, for in both of those States a lively interest is taken, and each year the interestate militia match is shot, and they are the only States represented in the competition for the "Pacific Coast Trophy," The result has heen the bringing out of some of the best, if not the best military shots of the United States, especially at 200 and 5004s. In Oregon they have several military companies, but target practice is neglected, and no shots of any note in the State. One club exists in Fortland, Oregon, among which are a few good shots, the average heing poor. In this Territory not a singlerifie club exists and I doubt if a long range match ever took place in the Territory (I except. of course, the regular army practice at military posts). Here, where every third man is the owner of a rifle, no effort is made to establish clubs and ranges. The old style of our grandfathers is still in vogue, viz.: 40 to 50yds. off-hand, or 60 with a rest at some V-shaped mark, no rules or regulations to govern.

Taking into consideration the interest taken all over the East and in California and Nevada in the interest taken all over the East and in California and Nevada in the interest taken all over the East and in California and Nevada in the international matches, etc., why is it not so here, where the mild climate permits of practice nearly all the year round, where no high winds prevail, where ranges can be had anywhere with but little troublet? This place with a population of over 6,000 ea

RANGE AND GALLERY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 25.—Editor Forest and Stream: I sentherewith a copy of a target, which, should you transfer it to your columns, might awaken a passing interest in some of your readers So far as I know it is equal to the best reported scores made under the same conditions. As an elderly man's contribution to the inspiration of young marksmen, let it pass for what it is worth.—



Shot hy J. J. Putnam, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 22, 1884. Whole number of shots fired 19, from rest, 200yds. Remington-Hepburn rifle, 40.cal., 50 grains powder, 330-grain bullet, actual diameter of bullseye 344in.

bullseye 3½in.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Dec. 22.—The Saratoga Rifle Club is this winter in a better condition, both as regards numbers and money winter in a better condition, both as regards numbers and money with the strength of the strength o

T Davis	10 100
Re-entry	10-108
E A TVA ::	10-107
F A White	10-106
Re-cniry	9-104
H Wellington	10-101
Re-entry	11-101
W H Gihbs	10-101
Re-entry 10 12 9 12 9 9 11 9 9	10-100
A F Mitchell	10 - 100
I D Roods 8 9 9 9 10 10 11	9 00
	0- 32
WODOTOTTO Mana Day of my	

trap-Sooting tournament at New Orleans in connection with the fair. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The final shoot of the year of the California Schuetzen Club took place at the park at Alameia to-day. The competition was for the five class prizes, valued at \$125. The champion prize was won by Philo Jacoby with 420 rings, A. Stretcher 383 rings; second class, by M. Krahman, 370 rings; third, George Helm, fr., 400; fourth; O. Stremer, 345. The shooting of all the members of the club was excellent, and, notwithstanding the rain, the attendance was large.

attendance was large.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—There was a very good attendance of riflemen at Walnut Hill to day and some good scores were made. The day was a fine one for shooting, the bulls standing out prominently in the gray light and the wind not being troublesome. During the day one of the gentlemen had the misfortune to get his cleaning rod, a small, wooden hickory stick, about one-third of an inch in diameter and about thirty inches long fouled in the barrel of his gun. Mr. J. Francis, and experienced shooter took the gun, and putting in a shell containing about fifteen grains of powder, took aim at a spruce post, two and a half inches square, discharged the gun, and the rod was sent through the post and projected at least six inches on the other side, where it now remains. The best scores of the day are given below:

Creedmoor Practice Match (possible 50, 200 who.)

below:
Creedmoor Practice Match (possible 50, 200yds.).—A. J. Kempton
44, H. A. Lewis 28, S. W. Hale 38.
Decimal Match (possible 100, 200yds.).—R. Reed 78, E. B. Souther
71, T. Barton 70, J. Haynes 70, 9. Marshall 69, J. Kinsman 63.
Rest Match (possible 100, 200yds.).—H. Cushing 96, C. Andrews 95,
G. T. Peck 94, S. Wilder 91, H. Compton 91, S. Sylvester 91, C. T. Boutwell 91, J. Burd 91, A. Knowlton 89, E. Knowles 84, E. B. Souther 82.

## CHRISTMAS SHOOTING.

O M Jewell 24 28 28 24-94	A D Elliot 20 22 20 21-83
J W Frost 22 22 23 24-91	W N Payson 21 22 16 18-77
Wm Fisher 22 22 23 22-89	F M Palmer18 19 18 21-76
Lewi Saunders 21 21 22 23-87	D M Smith20 20 17 18-75
A W Howland 22 21 21 21—87	A P Neal

orge Harrison. 2 8 1 10 4 8 7 4 6 5-49 YAKEFIELD.—The Wakefield Sportsman's Club held a prize shoot the range on Salmon street, open to all comers. The first match, a prize of \$10, was won by George H. Towle. Second match, for a co of \$10, was won by Alexander Turnbull. The other events reted as follows:

Seven clay-birds—A. Smith first, C. I. Goodale second, George H. Five birds—Albert Smith first, C. I. Goodale second, S. S. White did.

on, give piras—U 1. Goodale first, A. Smith second, Alexander Turn-the Dutton gold badge was won by C. I. Goodale.

SUFFOLK CLUB.—The members of the Suffolk Sportsman's Club met at their range at Powder Horn Hill. Fifteen sweeps were shot. Following are the whuers: First, Robinson first; second, George A. Libby, first; third, H. F. Libby, first; fourth, Hateb, first; fifth, M. Jones, first; sixth, Perry and Symmes divided first; seventh, Pratt first; first, Goodnow and Dickey divided first; mith, Pratt first; tenth, Dickey, first; eleventh, Dickey, first; twelfth, Draper, first; thirteenth, Dickey, first; fourteenth, Draper, first; fifteenth, Sampson, first.

### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

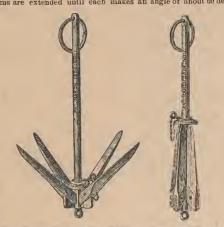
Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

CLAY-PIGEON TOURNAMENT—Editor Forest and Streum: In regard to hotel rates at New Orleans, we have received the following additional item: "At the Deneshand Hotel prices are \$3.50 per day, three meals and room: this is special price for our sportsmen only. The penels and fold me that on this occasion he will furnish the will also make reduction on the price if two or more sleep in one room. The penels and to the me that on this occasion he will furnish the state of the penels of the state of the sta

# Wachting.

### A NEW FOLDING ANCHOR.

THE ordinary anchor is so much in the way, and of such an inconvenient form to stow, that it is, when not in actual use, one of the greatest nuisances that vex the yachtsuon. Even when stowed and lashed it takes up much useful room in the bows, and is always ready to can make useful room in the bows, and is always ready to expend the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of the control of



#### CUTTERS AND SHARPIES.

# RACING CUTTERS AS CRUISERS.

THE prospect of a contest for the Cup next season brings again to the forc the Herald's "prominent" but anonymous yachtsman, with some new and interesting information on the subject of racing yachts, as follows:
"The modern British racing craft are not yachts, for neither pleasure nor comfort can be had when sailing in them. Their owners do not live aboard of them, and they are sailed only by professionals

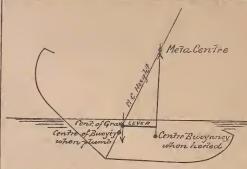
### IS LEAD A "BAD CARGO"?

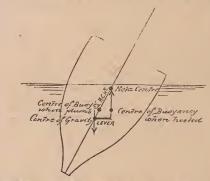
IS LEAD A "BAD CARGO"?

INEENCH after trench has been taken from the cueny, and now you find him gasping his last breath in the only ditch remaining to ree the final subulysision set down to occur next spring. I open his fight with the first gun and from the Bourbon has been wrrench out after point as fast as opportunity has been offered in the actual of yachts to substantiate each and every claim set forth in kalf of the cutter and sador yachting. With the echo of the first fit few years ago, came the verdict from the unprogressive majori hat I and the few of my thinking were "cranks" to presume the ught aboat ceuld rival our vaunted light drafts in the items peed, beauty, accommodation, equipment, rig, comfort or seagon unlities. And now how does the tally stand at this hour? What eversal of former doctrines and rubbisly opinions! For it is admed ou all sides that the score foots up on every count in favor of it is deducined as the linest specimen of design and build in America aters. No one but who chants loud praise in hehalf of her styl and all her belongings. No one who has netgranted ner more liber each and accommodations helow than Fanny or Gracie, of san und all her belongings. No one who has netgranted ner more liber eck and accommodations helow than Fanny or Gracie, of san is standpoint of the regular cruiser. And last, though not less can bedouth's speed in our winds and waters has been put beyond the standpoint of the regular cruiser. And last, though not less ac isedoum's speed in our winds and waters has been put beyond real and speedual for or controversy by her brilliant career last as a beauty of the regular cruiser. And last, though not less as is is soaked through the reference of the season of the same of the season of the season of the same put to grade the predictions concerning such yachts have been rub sely demolished by the indisputable evidence of cold facts to the contrary. It has been discovered that such vessels are stiff as need be in mode the weather and the interference of the s

for victery and the champlonship bathic whose loss to use procree the era of the ancient in naval architecture the er.

from their stronghold in regard to cutters in general, I on every particular the issue has offered, what are the Bourdoing to save their vanily yet awhile on paper? Why! on straws like the drowning man, to be sure. Straws are hard to find any more; but to hunt up some kind of consolar, mythical, traudulent though it be, you can depend upon urbon blue through to the eleventh hour and fifty-mith fuirith cutters of 4½ to 4½ beaus to loadline no longer open to he Old Guard which never surrenders and knows not when ed real dead, now concentrates its last shots upon a trilling se of a few inches in beam. The truly loyal are beguiling ves into the belief that Bedouln and Oriva are vessels of great, and, immensely wide vessels, and the difference of a few which would bring them down to narrow five-beam vessels, the thot be pleasing deception that the triumphant cutters in as an eno cutters at all, while the real Simon pure, like Gena, and their tribe, are animula for a very different breed, to do ya separate standard altogether. Gentlemen, you are beam whose out her typical qualifications and causes the proof a reverse, a downfall of the noble cruiser you now see has my continue to the continue of the content of the Admitte for lack of enough bucyancy in hull, you are castlest upon the slipperiest of slipping quicksand. You, who en found exactly and radically wrong in all your original estimates and the content of the condent of the way and a possibly incapible of the found to the condent of the condent of the condent of the place of the place





Center is low, and the distance between that and the Center of Gravity will be small. She will have a small Metacentric Height by comparison with the first example. The lever upon the ends of whellet the two righting forces act, will be short, and her tendency to ity back correspondingly moderate. She will be easy, measured and complacent in her behavior, and known as a "tender or cranky boat," in least at the beginning of her heeling as long as the lever remains short.

correspondingly moderate. She will be easy, mensured and compia-cent in her behavior, and known as a "tender or cranky boat," int-least at the beginning of her heeling as long as the lever remains short.

It is manifest that like results can be produced in both the cases cited, if we conceive small forces acting at the ends of the long lever in the sloop, and large forces at the ends of the short lever in the nar-row boat. But we have seen that these forces consist of the boat's weight at one end and the buoyancy of the displaced water at the other, this latter being also exactly equal to the hoat's weight, as we know from very familiar laws in physics. Hence, the heavy displace-ment of a cuttlet, brought about by large amounts of lead ballast operating upon a short righting lever, will bring about just the same results as the light displacement of a sloop working upon her long lever, so that the same behavior can be expected from both types at sea to the degree that this equality exists.

Now turning to practice, we find that broadly speaking the moderu racing cutter carries uear enough the same area of canvas as a racing sloop, but she also heels down to a greater angle in mederate breezes before fluding stability enough to equal the sloop. From this it fol-lows that in spite of her excess in weight the modern cutter is not as hard and quick as the sloop in the character of her stability. Inter-preted in relation to the question before is, this means that the out-ter will carry her large capt of lead with less violence at sea that the sloop will put litrough with a much smaller dose of lead in her

#### NEW CRUISER ON THE LAKES.

A NEW CRUISER ON THE LAKES.

W. WARNER, of Ford River, Mich., is now building for nuse, and has nearly completed, a fine little cruising or llowing dimensions: Length on deck, 20ft., water line 3 b, 6iia, hold 5tt., draft 4ft. Sin. She has a "rockered" deep at deepest place, and having pocketed into kee ting of 3,800 pounds, besides which she will carry about mistle. Full cutter rig loose-footed mainsall, and jibs wainsall, 16ft. 6in. luff, 11ft. head, 20ft. leach, and 18ft. ysail, 18ft. 6in. luff, 16ft. leach, 12tt. on foot; No. 1 jib, leach, 16ft. 6in. foot; No. 2 jib, 16ft. luff, 16ft. 19fn. leach is ill test by lying from deck. 22ft. luff, 16ft. 9in. leach; 11ft. across from clew to luff. As she is intended for or no spinnaker is carried, but No. 1 jib is used instead.

in is 11ft. 6in. long, with 5ft. head room, entered throus outpanion way on cabin roof; sold bulkhead between e

#### YACHT BUILDING IN ENGLAND.

R. N. B. STEWART, of Torquay, who lately sold his steam yacht Amy to Mr. E. D. Morgan, is now building a new steamer of 800 tons from Mr. G. L. Watson's designs. This vessel, which to built by Henderson of Partick, is expected to be very fast. Mr. son will superintend her construction.

211. Hemi's new yacht will be of 100 tons, yawl rigged, and dead by Mr. Beavor Webb.

ieut. Hom's new yacht will be of 100 tons, yawl rigged, and deed by Mr. Beavor Webb.
Ork is progressing at Fay's on Mr. Warreu's cutter. A new vesof the "fast cruiser" type, is now nearly completed at the
le yard, from designs by Mr. Richardson. Her length on
line is 03th, heam extreme 12th 4in, draft 11th, forty tous Y, R. A.
s vessel, the Challenge, is of composite build, steel frame, with
liking of elm and teak, and has an iron keel. The accommodais comprise a forecastle with good room for crew, pantry with
leroom opposite, saloou 11th. long, owner's statcroom with w. c.
lavatory opening from it, sofa berth opposite companion stair,
es' cabin a ft 7th 6in, long, with w. c. and lavatories aft, in a separoom with skylight. In the floor of the ladies' cabin is also a
lithb. The interior is finished in teak, hirch and pitchpine, French
shed. The yacht is intended solely as a cruiser, and will carry a
w of five all told. Such a craft will compare favorably with anyigor of equivalent size among American cruisers, and is a type we
uld like to see represented in our fleet. A fine sample of a small r
ser is now building for Mr. A. Underhill, of London, former
ner of the little 16th, cruiser Wulfruna. She will be 25×7 on water,
28th, over all, with clipper bow, yawl rigged, with ballast all on
l. As her headroom will be 5th, 6in., there will be ample accomlations inside for two or three.

### THE AMERICA'S CUP.

THE letter from Mr. J. Beavor Webb to the New York Y. C. is as follows:

London, Dec. 6, 1884.

I am instructed by Sir Richard Sutton, Bart, and Lieutenant nn, R. N., as owners of the yachts Genesta and Galatea respectively challenge the New York Yacht Club for the possession of nerical's Cup.

ierica's Cup. nominations for both vessels, as well as the other certificates id in the conditions for the said Cup, will be forwarded in due

e. s letter is written for the purpose of securing the premier right allenge to the two vessels as above named. I am, sir, yours ther is whiten to the party of the purpose enge to the two vessels as above named. I am, shy you enge to the two vessels as above named. I am, shy you will be upon the purpose and the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the Galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the purpose of the galatea is a new yaeht building for the galatea is a new yaeht buil

No. 1 and No. 2 jibs, the former full size and of lighter stuff, the latter smaller and of heavier stuff, and also an ordinary staysail and balloon staysail and a gaff storm trysail.

The news of the expected challenge was cabled to Com. Bennett, who is now abroad, but no steps will be taken to meet the coming yacht until a formal challenge is received. Mr. Richardson, the designer of Mr. Warren's 47-ton cutter, denies that her owner intends to challenge for the Cup.

#### SCIENCE, OR RULE OF THUMB.

sloop rigged.

HUDSON RIVER Y, C.—The officers elected for 1885, are as follows: Commodore, Joseph Stilger; Vice-Commodore, John E, Drew; Secretary, Edward R, Wilson; Treasurer, Richard V, Freeman; Measurer, Courad Rath; Steward, John T, Hufnagle.

ANOTHER CUTTER.—The plans of still another small cutter have been ordered from England by a yachtsman of San Francisco. Flush deck, head room below, and rough water qualities are the prominent points in the design.

points in the design, CARIELITA.—Mr. Coleman's schooner was successfully launched on Dec. 30, and now lies in Ptepgrass's Basin. Her joiner work is nearly completed, and she will probably sail about Feb. 1.

YACHTS FOR TRINIDAD.—Mr. Harvey is at work on the designs for a deep catboat, and also for a small cruiser, 21x6ft., for the island of Trinidad.

OSWEGO Y. C.—We have received from the Oswego Y. C. an in vitation to their annual meeting, on Dec. 80, at Riverside Rink.

# Canoeing.

# A CANOE MEET IN WESTERN WATERS.

A CANOE MEET IN WESTERN WATERS.

THE American Canoe Association was intended by its original projectors to be, as its uame indicates, an international organization, embracing both the United States and Canada, and confined to no particular locality. Naturally, however, the bulk of the men are drawn from the older and more densely populated portions of the country, or that portion north and east of New York and Penrsylvania and from that portion of Canada nearest to New England; consequently the meets have been held in places accessible to the majority of canoeists, and the strength of the Association has been in the East. An effort has been made each year to avoid the tendencies to localization by closing the officers from various parts of the

and all business being transacted; the Eastern meet, of course, being held as usual.

In the matter of finances, each division could pay a portion of the dues into the general treasury for such purposes as the club book and secretary's expenses; but the balance could be devoted by each to its local wants, such as the preparation of the camp grounds. In this way no one would feel that he was paving for something he could not use, as has been sometimes urged by Western men who cannot attend a meet in the East.

As a locality for such a meet, we suggest the group of islands ahout fifty miles east of Cleveland in Lake Eric. These are easily reached by steamer from all the lake ports, the line between Chicago and Montreal passing near, and good landings, with water being at hand. The winds are favorable in summer, excellent camp sites can be found on the islands, and permission to use them would be granted by some of the owners. We commend the idea to the canoeists of the West, and invite suggestions from them in regard to the site mentioned, or to any other available ones, and also as to such other details of the scheme as may occur on further consideration.

mentioned, or to any cther available ones, and also as to such other details of the scheme as may occur on further consideration.

"CANOE AND BOAT BUILDING FOR AMATEURS."

To the benefit of the large number of hoating inen, especially canocists, among its readers, the Forest and Stream tegan a year ago the publication of a series of papers on canoc construction, by Mr. W. P. stephens, of the New York C. C., widely known as an expert on canoc easign and huilding. These papers, having appeared through the year in our columns, have since been rewritten, and with numeron additions are now published in a handson't work me and the papeared through the year in our columns, have since been rewritten, and with mereon additions are now published in a handson't work in Suplems as an another of the work in the papeared to the influence of the papeared to the papeared to the influence as an another of the work in the papeared to the influence as an another of the work in the papeared to the influence as an another of the work in the influence and the papeared to the influence as an another of the work in the papeared to the influence as an another of the work in the papeared to the influence as an another of the work in the papeared to the influence as an another of the work in the influence as an another of the work in the papeared to the influence as an another of the influence another of the influence as an another of the influence as an another of the influence another of the influe

are all drawn to scale, so as to be available as working drawings. The plates, for convenience in using, are sewn together and placed in a pocket in the cover of the book. The price is \$1.50.

A CANOE TRIP OF THE OLDEN TIME.— In 1820, while Mr. John B. Jervis, the well-known civil engueer and rallroad man, was in charge of the enlargement of the Eric Canal, he and his assistant, Mr. Jas. S. McLinee, another engineer, made a trip of 100 miles, from Utica to Montezuma, in a dugout, accompanied by a third man to assist in managing the hoat. They were employed in putting up mile boards, and the boat carried nearly 100 of these, besides the party of three. Mr. McEntee walked a great part of the way, being enjaged in chaining off the distance. On the completion of the ta-k he started hack alone in the dugout, varying his task by sometimes poling or walking on the towpath and towing the canoe. Finally, however, the journey became so firesome that he tied her up to the bank and abandoned her, finishing the distance on foot. Mr. Jervis is still alive and practicing his profession in Rome, N. Y., at the age of eighty-viue, while Mr. 3lcEntee, four years his junior, is living in Rondout.

ROCHE-TER C. C.—At the annual meeting last week, Mr. Matt Angle was elected Captain; H. M. Stewart, Mate; G. H. Harris, ruser; and Messrs. F. H. Reor, S. C. Eaton and C. H. Moody, Exceutive Committee. Twenty-eight of the club members were present at the dinner, besides the members of the Remus C. C., also of Rochester, and other guests. On the table was a large model of a birch canoe iden with flowers and manned by the club frog, and a model of Irondequoit Bay, the club's salling ground, with the club houses, was also on exhibition. It is but two years since canoeing was first introduced in Rochester by the four original members of the R. C. C., and now there are two prospersons clubs, both occupying houses on the bay, and the sport is becoming more popular eacn year. Last season the club was engineered at Crimidstone, going and returnin

noners.

RONDOUT C. C.—Although work aftoat is suspended, the camoeing is still kept up among the canoeinen and plaus id for a busy season. Ex-Com. Vanx, N., Y. C. C., has be a honorary member in recognition of his g llant rescue cer of the E. C. C. at Newburg last year, one of the requisitivilege of honorary membership being that a man must have

me.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Neidé writes that the exhibition at New Orleans as yet very incomplete, and not ready to open yet, as everything in confusion. On Saturday (19th) the weather was very cold, and e formed during the night.

A DEFINITE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE, lowest cash rates, plain contract, ample security—such are the special advantages offered by the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn.—Adv.

# PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

THE "VANITY FAIR" MAUVACUTE RS DEPARTMENT.

THE "VANITY FAIR" MAUVACUTE RS (Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, N. Y.) have sent the inamual Cluistmus box to the editors of the country, and to day some thousands of sanctume are redol-nt of "Turce kings," "Fragrant Vanity Fair," "Cloth of Gold," "Casino" and "Little Jockey," The different brands are put up in the daintiest packages imaginable, as of course they ought to be.



# FLORIDA FISHING

The manufacture of fishing tackle particularly adapted to angling in Florida has long been a special feature

in our business. Those anglers who intend spending the winter or spring in Florida, will find it to their advantage

to call on us. If not thoroughly posted in regard to what they require in our line, under our advice they can provide

themselves with what they do need, and save themselves from purchasing what they do not want.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE,

48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York City.

# PIPPRS PATENT B.L. GUNS LEAD THE MARKET!



THE SHOOTING QUALITIES ARE REMARKABLE. BOTH FOR REGULARITY

AND ACCURACY.

The Parts are Inter-changeable.

129.

This is the best COMPLETE gun in the market for the money. There is no other gun that can compare with it. The sales during the past season have been unprecedented.

No. 600—Ribbou fwist barrels, Scott action, double bolt, fine quality steel-freed locks, ex- 12g. 10g. tension rib, scroll fence breech, French walnut selected, pistol grip stock, finely chequered, artistically ornamented rubber but plate, with figure of the goddess in relief. \$57.00 \$60.00 600—Same, with good Damascus barrels, engraved locks and mountings. \$70.00 7 \$57 00 \$60 00 70 00 75 00 100 00 105 00 125 00 130 00

TOP SNAP-NOT EXTENSION RIB.

Agents, SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 84 & 86 Chambers St., N. Y. FOR SALE BY ALL THE DEALERS HANDLING GOOD GUNS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

If your dealer has none in stock, don't purchase until you see it. Get him to send for one on approval.

The "DIANA

THE S. D. & G. SPECIALTIES ARE:

CHARLES DALY Hammer and Hammerless Guns. The Celebrated PIEPER Guns. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON Hammerless
Guns. MARLIN & BALLARD Rifles—Don't forget the new Marlin combined tool for reloading magazine rifle cartridges.

COLT'S Guns, Rifles and Pistols. PARKER BROS.' Guns. STANDARD Revolvers. AMERICAN

ARMS CO. Extracting Revolvers. L. M. C. Breech-Loading Implements.

# INTERNATIONAL.



SIDE SNAPS.—Fine Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip Stock, Patent Fore End, Double Bolt, not Extended Rib, Iron Heel Plate, right barrel cylinder-bored, left barrel choke-bored.

12-gauge, 30 or 32 inches, 8 to 9 pounds weight, 10 "32 inches, 9 to 10½ pounds weight, 2- PRICE, 830 00

Every component part of these guns is made by gauge. They are handsome, safe and very durable, shooting qualities excellent, and are superior in every way to any ever before offered at such prices. FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane St., N. Y., Manufacturers' Sole Agents, Also Sole Agents for PIFFARD'S ELASTIC RUBBER HEEL PLATES and KYNOCH'S BRASS SHELLS.

DOG TRAINING;

S. T. HAMMOND, KENNEL EDITOR OF FOREST AND STREAM.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE PRICE \$1.00.

Nessmuk Hunting



want one by mail, send plain at dress to GEO. ROCKWOOD, Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., with postal note for \$1.50. P.S.—See Forest an Stream for Sept. 18, page 147.

# **Explanatory and Suggestive.**

# FOR THE CASUAL READER.

Arma virumque cano-"Arms and the man I sing." And, indeed, it would take the genius of a Virgil and the roll of Latin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms are shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage. bestrides the burro, and doubles up like a jacknise in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penctrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He goes for game—if the sates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish-if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to his worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish-fun always, fresh air, ozone, quicker pulse beat, brighter eye, more elastic step, all the multitudinous rewards, which, after all, outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is it not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways.

You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that is better than if it were put into verse between book covers.

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—him with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it is not so. Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields themselves and the woods and the lakes and the streams never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis. The FOREST AND STREAM is in the best sense

# A Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the FOREST AND STREAM is different from the diversion afforded by other papers. Why? (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent

(it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way.

Look through the pages and you will see that the departments include a pretty large field. It is a wide scope of subjects. But if you look carefully you will see that the paper, from front cover to back cover is homogeneous. What is in it belongs in it. There is not the mistake of trying to foist upon the reader, who is interested in angling and shooting, a lot of stuff about horse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent of the woods. There are plenty of other papers devoted to the other subjects. If you are interested in them, you need hardly spend time to read the rest of this explanatory advertisement. The FOREST AND STREAM'S field is broad, but it is not broad enough to take in all creation. The editors are nerfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now The editors are perfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now

# A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the Forest and Stream, and to fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in

this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers that have gone before it.

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a continent or only across the pasture lot into the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign lands, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of FOREST AND STREAM are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particularly such as may come under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the FOREST AND STREAM we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-musenm sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse, fine-spun and terribly dry lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting excursions and fishing trips—with luck, good, bad and indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the

The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the FOREST AND STREAM in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance of anything else published in this country.

The Yachting columns are in charge of an expert, whose highest ambition will be to keep these departments in the place already won for them in the recognized lead of journalism. Though the Canocing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the FOREST AND STREAM fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which is so full of practical suggestions and recountings of cruising experiences, that a canoeist might almost as well try to get along without a paddle as without the paper in his mail every week.

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest And Stream will be newsy, bright, wholesome -a journal of out door recreation

Terms:-\$4 per year, \$2 six mos., 1 octs. per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders payable,

Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y.

THREAD-WOUND, LONG-RANGE

# SHOT CARTRIDGE CASES

muzzle and breech-loading, cylindrical and e-bore shotguns. Made to open just short of 0 and 90 yards, giving close pattern and great tration; 10 and 12-gauge. Send for circular.

Twenty sent, postpaid, for \$1.

H. H. SCHLEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's Library. of Sportsman's Books

We sail formand and of these		
		by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.  ney accompanies the order.
ANGLING.	mon	HUNTING-SHOOTING.
American Angler's Book, Norris	5 50 2 40	Across Country Wanderer 5 00
Angling	50 50	UTACK Shot
Angling, a Book on, Francis.  Angling Literature in England	7 50 1 25	Field, Cover and Trap Shooting
Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. British Angling Flies	8 00 2 00 1 50	Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen 2 00 Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper 75
Angling Talks, Dawson. Angling Talks, Dawson. Angling Talks, Dawson. Angling a Book on, Francis. Angling Literature in England. Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. British Angling Flies. Fish Hatching and Fish Catching. Fish and Fishing, Manly. Fishing, Bottom or Float. Fishing, Bottom or Float. Fishing Tourist, Hallock. Fishing Tourist, Hallock. Fishing in American Waters, Scott. Fishing in the Fly, Orvis. Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes. Fly and Worm Fishing. Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line. Fysshyne.	5 25 50	Frank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth   Frank Forester's Fugitive S., Sketches, paper   Frank Fugitive S., Sketches, p
Fishing in American Waters, Scott	3 50 2 00	Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost 1 50 Hurlingham Gun Club Rutes 25
Fishing with the Fly, Orvis	2 50 1 25	Modern Breech-Loaders, Greener. 2 50 Rifle Practice, Wingate 1 50
Fly and Worm Fishing. Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing	2 50 2 50 25	Shooting Description 2015
Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium	1 00 50	Shooting, Dougan. 75 Shooting on the Wing. 75 Sport With Gun and Rod cloth 10 00
Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt	1 00 2 00	Embossed leather 15 00 Sporting Adventures in the Far West 1 50
Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt Modern Practical Angler, Pennell Practical Trout Culture Practical Fisherman Prime's I Go. Rishing	1 00 4 20	Still Hunter, Van Dyke 2 00 Stephens' Lynx Hunting 1 25
Prime's I Go a-Fishing. Scientific Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout,	2 50 1 50	Stephens' Lynx Hunting
elC	2 00	GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.
Trolling. The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces.	2 00	Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard \$1 00
Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	1 50 3 75	Farrar's Guide to Moosehead Lake, pa. 50; clo. 1 00 Farrar's Guide to Kichardson and Rangeley Lake, paper, 50; cloth. 50 Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake. 50 Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region Guide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard. 25 Map of Androscoggin Reg'on. 50 Map of Northern Maine, Steele. 100 Map of the Thousand Islands. 50 Rourists' Map of Maine. 100
BIRDS.		Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake 50 Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region 50
American Bird Fancier	30 00	Guide Book and Map of the Dead River Region 50 Guide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard 25
Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds	75	Map of Androscoggin Region. 50 Map of Northern Maine, Steele. 100 Map of the Thousand Librade. 100
Birds of Eastern North America	18 00	Map of the Thousand Islands
Bird Notes.  Birds Nesting  Birds of Eastern North America.  Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania.  Birds of the Northwest  Birds and Their Haunts.  Cage and Singing Birds, Adams.  Cupes' Check List.	4 50 8 00	SPURIS AND GAMES.
Cage and Singing Birds, Adams		Athletic Sports for Boys, bds. 75c.; cloth 1 00 Boy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc 2 00
Coues' Field Ornithology	2 50 15 00	Croquet
Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast, Roosevelt	2 00	Easy Whist
Rooseveit. Holden's Book of Birds, pa. Minot's Land and Game Birds Native Song Birds. Naturalists' Guide, Maynard. Natural History of Birds. Notes on Cage Birds, Green. Samuel's Birds of New England.	3 00 75	Hands at Whist. 50 Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise. 25 Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish. 20
Naturalists' Guide, Maynard Natural History of Birds	2 00 3 00	Quoits and Bowls
Notes on Cage Birds, Green	1 80 4 00	Skating. 25 Stonehenge, Encyclopedia of Rural Sports. 7 50 Whist for Beginners. 50
Shore Birds	15	KENNEL.
Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; hand colored edition, 2 vols., each. Wilson's American Crnithology, 3 vols. Wood's Natural History of Birds.	30 00	Dog, Diseases of, Dalziel. 80
Wood's Natural History of Birds	6 00	American Kennel, Burges     3 00       Dog, Discases of, Dalizel     80       Dog, Discases of, Hill     2 00       Dog Breaking, by Holabird     25       Dog Breaking, Butchinson     3 78
BOATING AND YACHTING: Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam	3 00	Dog Breaking, Hutchinson
Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam Boat Racing, Brickwood. Boat Racing, Brickwood. Boating Trips on New England Rivers. Canoeing in Kanuckia. Canoe and Camera. Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's. Cruises in Small Yachts Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing. Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor. Paddle and Portage. Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Building, Kemp.	2 50 1 25	Dogs of Great Britain, America and other
Canoeing in Kanuckia.	1 25	7
Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's Cruises in Small Yachts	2 50	Dogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo 75 Dogs, Points for Judging 50 Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: cloth 60 Dogs and Their Warr, Williams 60
Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor	2 00	Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. 125 Dogs and the Public 75 English Kennel C. S. Rook, Vol. 1
Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Building, Kemp	2 00	Dogs and the Fund. 75 English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I. 500 English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each 450 Our Friend the Dog. 30 Practical Kennel Guide, Stables 50 Exter Dog. the Javerack 50 Exter Dog. the Javerack 50
The Sailing Boat	50 1 50	Practical Kennel Guide, Stables 1 50 Setter Dog, the, Laverack 3 75
The Sailing Boat Vacation Cruicing, Rothrick Yachts and Boat Sailing, Kemp Yacht Designing, Kemp	10 00 25 00	rractical Kennel Guide, Stables. 1 50 Setter Dog, the, Laverack. 3 75 Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands. 7 50 The Dog, by Idstone. 1 25 Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; morocco
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.		morocco. 22 50 Youatt on the Dog. 25 50
Adventures in the Wilderness Amateur Trapper—paper, 50c.; bds. Three in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in Norway	75	MISCELLANEOUS.
Norway Camps in the Rockies, Grohman	1 75 1 75	A Naturalist's Rambles About Home, Abbott. 1 50 Adventures of a Young Naturalist
Camps in the Rockies, Grohman. Camp Life in the Wilderness. Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall. Camping Out.	1 50	Animal Plagues, Fleming 480
Camping Out. Complete American Trapper, Gibson	1 00	Antelope and Deer of America. 250 Archer, Modern 25
How to Camp Out, Gould How to Hunt and Tran. Batty's	1 00	Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson
Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall. Camping Out. Complete American Trapper, Gibson Hints on Camping. How to Campi Out, Gould How to Hunt and Trapper, Batty's Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher. Rustlings in the Rockies. The Adirondacks, Headley.	75	Common Objects of the Seashore. 50 Eastward Ho! 150 Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-
The Adirondacks, Headley	2 00	Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jersey Coast
	5 00	How to Make Photographs 1 00 Humorous Sketches, Seymour 6 00
American Roadsters and Trotting Horses Bits and Bearing Reins. Boucher's Method of Horsemanship. Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols. Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo.	1,00	keeping One Cow
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	2:50	per vol
Dwyer's Horse Book. Horseback Riding, Durant.	1 25 1 25	Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher 50 Natural History Quadruped 75
How to Ride and School a Horse	1 00	North American Insects
Horses, Famous American Race.  Horses, Famous American Trotting	75	Photography for Amateurs. 60 Photography for Amateurs. 60
Jenning's Horse Training	1 25	Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration,
Mayhew's Horse Doctor Mayhew's Horse Management	3 00	Practical Orange Culture. 1 00 Practical Poultry Keeping. 2 00
McClure's Stable Guide.  Rarey's Horse Tamer.	1 00	Randall's Practical Shepherd. 2 00 Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock. 3 00
Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's	3 00	The Cream of Leicestershire. 3 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Book Dwyer's Horse Book Horseback Riding, Durant How to Ride and School a Horse Horses and Hounds Horses, Famous American Race. Horses, Famous American Trotting Horses, Famous American Trotting Horses, Famous American Trotting Horses, Famous American Jenning's Horse Training. Manual of the Horse. Mayhew's Horse Doctor Mayhew's Horse Doctor Mayhew's Horse Doctor Mayhew's Horse Indiangement McClure's Stable Guide. Rarey's Horse Training Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's. Stable Management, Meyrick Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia. Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia. Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, Lano.	3 75 3 50	The Northwest Coast of America. 20 00 The Heart of Europe 20 00
Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, t2mo	2 00	The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols. 12 00 The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols 10 00
the control of the Horse. The Book of the Horse. The Saddle Horse. The Horse Owner's Safeguard Veterinary Dictionary, Going. Wallace's American Stud Book Wallace's American Teatring Persister 2 vols	12 50	The Book of the Rabbit 5 00 The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown 1 00
The Horse Owner's Safeguard	2 00	Woodcraft, "Nessmuk". 100
Wallace's American Stud Book Wallace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols. Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America	20 00	Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols., per vol. per vol. anual of Taxidermy. Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher. Natural History Quadruped. 75 North American Insects. 150 Packard's Half-Hours With Insects. 150 Plotography for Amateurs. Practical Forestry, by Fuller. 150 Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration. Batty. Practical Orange Culture. 150 Practical Orange Culture. 150 Practical Poultry Keeping. 200 Randall's Practical Shepherd. 200 Randall's Prectical Shepherd
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse	1 50	Youatt on Sheep. 2 50
AT THE LONDON	TATE	HEBIES EXHIBITION

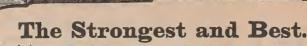
AT THE LONDON FISHERIES EXHIBITION

THE NICHOLS

Hexagonal Split Bamboo Fishing Rods

Were awarded Three Silver Medals and the highest special prize—10 Sovereigns. Noted for excelence more than numbers. This is the highest prize awarded to any American for Split Bamboo Rods. Manufactured by B. F. NICHOLS, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass, Send for list with Massachusetts Fish and Game Laws.

# Whitney--Kennedy Repeating Rifle.



Many thousands in use. Greatly superior to any other Magazine Rifle yet made. The solid metal in line of fire at time of discharge renders the Kennedy ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

These rifles are made .38-cal. 40 gr., .44-cal. 40 gr., .45-cal. 60 gr., .45-cal. 75 gr., and .50-cal. 95 gr. (Express), using the same ammunition as other magazine rifles. Catalogues and price lists on application to the manufacturers.

#### WHITNEY ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

**FERGUSON'S** 

# Rust Preventer

For FIREARMS, CUTLERY, TOOLS, SKATES, Etc. Send for Circular, A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer, Office, 65 Fulton st., New York. (With T. J. Conroy.)



Fishermen, send for circular. E. J. MAR-TIN, Rockville, Conn., Man'Tro f braided silk unvited to send for samples and prices before placing their orders.

# Schwatka's Search.

Sledging in the Arctic in quest of the

FRANKLIN RECORDS.

WILLIAM H. GUILDER

Second in Command.

1 Volume, 8vo., with Maps and Illustrations.

Price, 3.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

### Wanted.

CAMERA WANTED.—TO COST NOT OVER \$15. Address JOS. G. WALTON, Sherbrooke, Que., jan1,1t

for Sale.

# SALMON ANGLING. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Leases for five years of the angling privileges pertaining to the ungranted lands bordering on certain rivers in the Province of Quebec, containing salmound and trout, will be offered to public competition at the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, on Wednesday, February 4, 1885, of 11 o'clock A. M. Lists of the rivers, with information respectiblem, will be furnished on application to the undersigned. W. W. LYNOH, Commissioner of Crown Lands,

LIVE QUAIL FOR SALE, BY JNO. T. LED BETTER, Shelbyville, Tenn., at \$3 per dozen dec25,tf

ONE OF THE FINEST SHARPS CREEDMOOR rifles complete ever made, at a bargain. Will exchange for good B. L. gun. Address P. O. Box 168, Norwalk, Conn.

Live Quall in fine Condition for sale, Pennsylvania and West Virginia birds, No Tennessee birds. TENNEY & WOODWARD, Commission Merchants, 174 Chambers street, N. Y. nov27,7t

# LIVE QUAIL! LIVE QUAIL!

To secure them send in orders right away. Birds now full grown and in fine shipping order. Will of the control of the control

# Ferrets For Sale.

The finest ratters and hunters in the world. All trained to the whistle. For sale at ADOLPH ISAACSEN, 92 Fulton street, N. Y. jan1,1t

TOR SALE,—WILD DECOY GEESE AND birds were raised and trained by myself: they are first class birds. B. C. BRADFORD, P. O. Box 153, Rockland, Mass.

# WHITE HARES.

I will deliver living Maine hares at our station in Bethel, well boxed and in prime order at one dollar each. Boxing one dollar extra. P. O. order, draft or cash must accompany the order. J. G. RICH, Bethel, Me.

Bethel, Me.

BACK NUMBERS OF FOREST AND STREAM for sale. All but the first volume. The best offer accepted. W. H. BRUMMITT, Pontiac, Mich. dec11,tf

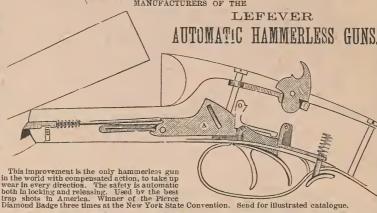
# PORTRAITS OF GAME FISHES.

On gray-tinted Bristol board, at the following prices, postpaid: Single copies, 10 cts.; Fresh Water Series (27), 32.50; Whole Series (60), 35.50; Whole Series (60), 35.50; Whole Series (60), 35. a half Russian port-folio holding whole series, 31.25. Among the portraits are: Black bass (large and small-mouth), trout, grayling. Cali fornia mountain trout, California, landlocked and sea salmon, pike, mascalonge, strawberry bass striped bass, bluefish, sheepshead, channel bass tarpum, pompano, bonito, etc. Address W. C. HARRIS, 252 Broadway, New York.

# LAVERACK.

With colored illustrations. Price, postpaid, \$8.75 FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO. 39 Park Row, N. Y.

# LEFEVER ARMS CO.



LEFEVER ARMS CO., 73 East Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y. NEW YORK SALES ROOMS: VON LENGERKE & DETMOLD, 14 Murray St.

# "Forest and Stream" Books

# ANTELOPE AND DEER

OF AMERICA.

By JOHN DEAN CATON, LL.D.

This is a book written by a sportsman for sportsmen, and by a naturalist for naturalists. It gives a full history of the Pronghorn Antelope and of every species of American Deer, from the giant Moose down to the tiny Acapulco deer; recounts deer-lunting experiences and adventures, and describes the different hunting methods adopted by sportsmen. Pages, 426. large octavo, cloth, beveled edges; more than fifty illustrations. A superb work. Price \$2.50.

# TRAINING vs. BREAKING.

By S. T. HAMMOND.

This is a book for dog owners, who by its directions can successfully train their hunting dogs. It teaches how to bring out the wonderful intelligence of the dog by an entirely novel method, in which kindness is substituted for the whip. It is humane, sensible, practical, and will develop whatever "hunting sense" there is in the animal.

Thirty-five years' experience led to the production of the volume. Primarily written for

those who wish to train their pointers and setters for the field, it yet lays down rules by which one can teach a toy dog or a huge St. Bernard, how to do almost everything but speak. To make your dog your intelligent, willing friend, one who obeys you because he loves you, not because he fears you, is the end secured by the methods. of Training vs. Breaking.

Octavo, cloth, 100 pp. Price \$1.00.

# CANOE AND BOAT BUILDING FOR AMATEURS.

The series of papers on canoe building, printed in the Forest and Stream, have been collected into book form. Chapters have been added, as well as plans and working drawings. The manual is complete. It is plainly written. By studying the directions here laid down any one with ordinary gumption can build a canoe, rowboat or sneakbox for himself.

Pages, 166. Profusely illustrated. Twenty-four plates in envelope. Price \$1.50.

READY IMMEDIATELY.

# SHORE BIRDS.

A pamphlet for those who "gun" along the shore.

TELLS OF

I. Haunts and Habits-Where the bay birds live and what they do at home.

II. Range and Migration—Where they go to breed and where to spend the winter.

III. A Morning Without the Birds—An episode of shore shooting.

IV. Nomenclature-A list of our American species of Limicola, with a description of each species.

V. Localities—Where to go to shoot them.

VI. Blinds and Decoys—How to shoot them after you have reached the grounds.

45 pp., paper. Price 15 cents.

Address: Forest and Stream Publishing Co., 39 Park Row, New York.

# SPORTSMEN'S DELIGHT. Merino Elastic Felt Gun Wads

Ask your dealers for them. If he don't have them send us 40 cents for sample box of 256, and we will send, postage prepaid. Greatly lessens the recoil, keeps gun cleaner, gives better pattern and penetration than any other wad, One box will load twice as many shells as a box of pink-edge. Just he wad to use over powder and fill up shells, as it is only half the price of other felt wads. Manufactured only by THE MERINO ELASTIC FELT GUN WAD CO., 106 South Charles st., Baltimore, Md.

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail25c, Circulars

In the Stud.

# Hillside Kennel.

# Gordon Setter "ARGUS."

Argus is thoroughly trained for field work; has an excellent nose and great endurance. The following are his bench show winnings: 1st prize in Toronto, puppy class, 1880; 2d prize, London, 1881; 1st prize, Cleveland, also special for best Gordon setter exhibited, 1882; 1st prize, champion, Ottawa, 1883; 1st prize, champion, Chicago, 1883; 1st prize, Montreal, and special for best Gordon setter. P. 1884; 1st, champion, London, also special for best Gordon setter dog or high, 183.
Argus has been awarded prizes under the following judges:—John Davidson, Major J. M. Taylor, Harry Malcolm, James Wasson, W. J. Stunson.

Stud Fee, \$25.00.

# STUD FOX-TERRIER Champion Raby Tyrant, (K.C.S.B. 11,179.) Pupped October, 1880. Weight 161/2 pounds

Pupped October, 1890. Weight 18½ pounds, Raby Tyrant is a white dog, with an even marked rich black and tan head. He is a thoroughly game and stylish terrier, possessing a beautifully shaped long punishing head, with perfect drop ears, small eye, rare neck and shoulders, deep chest, well ribbed and muscular quarters, short, straight legs, excellent feet, great bone and substance, with an exceptionally hard and dense coat.
Raby Tyrant is without doubt one of the most successful terriers of the present day. He has been exhibited 87 times, 38 different judges having adjudicated upon him, and has won 47. First 10 cups and specials; 12 second and 2 third prizes. His breeding is undeniable, combining as he does the choicest and most valuable blood that can be obtained. At the stud Raby Tyrant is proving himself eminently successful.

Fee, \$15.00.

JOHN E. THAYER, Hillside Kennels, Lancaster,

# MAINSPRING.

IN THE STUD FEE \$50.

Mainspring is an imported pointer, by Mike (win ner of more neld trials than any dog in England), and he by old champion Bang, whose reputation is world wide. Mainspring's dam (Salter's Romp), also his litter sisters Malt and Hops, are field trial winners, and he divided second prize in pointer stakes at E. F. Trials, 1884.

For Sale—Two Mainspring—Chic pups, 4 mos. old, dogs. Also Dirk, a handsome liver and white dog, by Croxteth ex Chic (Dexter's) 17 mos. old. well trained. Address CAPT. McMURDO, Charlottes-ville. Va.

# Scotland Kennel Collies. STUD DOGS. Champion Robin Adair and Champion Tweed II

BITCHES.

Champion Zulu Princess, champion Lassie, champion Lass o' Gowrie, champion Meg, Lilac, Eigg and other imported and prize winning bitches. Puppies for sale from the above stock. For further particulars and stud fee of dogs address THOS. H. TERRY, P. O. Box 2,017, N. Y.

# WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB. IN THE STUD.

CHAMPION SENSATION, - FEE, \$50

"BANG BANG, - "\$50

"TRAMP (Sensation—Psyche), "\$25

JAMES MORTIMER, Supt., Babylon, L. I.
janl,tf

K. K. C. POINTER

CHAMPION KNICKERBOCKER (A.K.R. 19), lives and white, in the stud. Fee, \$25. Young stock for sale. GEO, L. WILMS, Sec'y, 142 Monticello ave. Jersey City, N. J.

# CHILD D.

Will serve red Irish setter bitches of pure blood and guaranteed field quality. Fee, \$25. For Sale-Pupples, by Chief. Stock and field quality of dams guaranteed. MAX WENZEL, 89 Fourth street, Hobblen, N. J.

# Vandevort's Don in the Stud.

To a limited number of approved bitches. For particulars and pedigree address R. T. VANDE VORT, Homewood avenue, East End, Pittsburgh Pa. Fee \$50.

# The Kennel.

FOR SALE.—ONE VERY NICE BLACK AND white English setter dog, 1 vv. old. Has been shot over this season. For full particulars address GEO. W. LOVELL, Middleboro, Mass. jan1,2t

THOROUGHBRED CLUMBERS FOR SALE, from prize stock. Address CLUMBER, 73 O'Connor street, Ottawa, Can. jani,2t

POR SALE.—ENGLISH SETTER BITCH, 18 mos. old, hunted one season; color, white and orange markings; also two of her pupples, 8 wks, old, me thoroughbred Llewellin dog, 5 mos. old, and one cocker bitch, 7 mos. old. Will sell at half their value, or exchange for anything that does not eat. They are finely bred and handsome. Address J. A. F., Box 329, Newburyport, Mass.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. SIX MONTES, \$2.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1885.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 24.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen.

Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are fully invited. Anonymous communications will not be re-No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. Newsdealers in the United Kingdom may order through Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Address all communications,

\*Forest and Stream Publishing Co.\*

Forest and Stream Publishing Co. New York City.

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW.

EDITORIAL.
Last Season in the Park.
Forests and Forestry.—III.
The SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Camp Flotsam.
Only a 1 ream.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Bird Migration in the Mississippi
Valley.

ENTO.

The Menhaden.
The Menhaden.
The Kennel.
English Kennel Notes.—xxi.
The Collie Classes.
The Bull-Terrier Club.
The Lincoln Memorial Fund.
Greyhound Judging at N. Y.
Kennel Management.
Kennel Notes.
Riftle And Thap Shootine.
Range and Gallery.
The Tran.
Future Interstate Tournaments
The Best Bore for Clays.
CANOSING. NATURAL PRIVAL.

NATURAL PRIVALE

Valley.

North American Birds.
Horns of Female Caribou.
Arizona Quail in Ohio.
CAMP FIRE FLICERERINGS.
GAME BAR AND GUN.
Some Remarkable Shots.
Illinois Notes.
Notes from Georgia.
A Shot from Every Hilltop.
Adirondack Deer Hunting.
The Maine Deer Law.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Most Killing Files.
Echoes from the Tournament.
FISHOULTURE.
LOCH Leven Trout Eggs in
America.

Greyhound Judging at N. Y.
Kennel Management.
Rennel Managem

With its compact type and in its permanently enlarged form of twenty-eight pages this journal jurnishes each week a targer amount of first-class matter relating to angling, shooting, the kennel, yachting, canoeing, and kindred subjects, than is contained in all other American publications put together.

# LAST SEASON IN THE PARK.

THE daily papers contain an interview with the new superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. The substance of it is, on the whole, rather favorable.

The superintendent said that the Park had been visited during the past season by a large number of tourists, but not by as many as had been expected. There had been several causes which had tended to keep visitors away-the Presidential year, the hard times and the lack of hotel accom-modation. The Improvement Company's hotel had been open during the season, but the financial embarrassments of the company had interfered with its complete success. great many foreigners, mainly English and German, had been attracted to the reservation, and its beauties and wonders were becoming famous abroad. The Park Branch Railroad, running from Livingston, on the Northern Pacific, has been completed to Cinnabar, a distance of fifty-three miles, the latter point being distant from the hotel but seven Lieutenant Kingman, United States Army, with a force of about one hundred men, had been working on the roads and trails, and had about finished the road to the lower geysers so that wagons could pass in.

There had been some little trouble with squatters and trespassers, but all except two or three of the former had been ejected, and the latter had been kept off by the patrol, consisting of a force of ten men, who maintained a strict watch on intruders of that character. Under the system of game preservation, the smaller game is increasing in number, and the same may be said of the larger, though owing to the and the same may be said of the larger, though owing to the migratory character of the latter, wandering out of the boundaries and seeking lower latitudes during the cold season, it could not be equally guarded. Cinnamon and black bears, elk, deer and antelope and Rocky Mountain sheep are numerous in the Park, and a small herd of buffaloes, about a hundred in number, has passed the summer within its borders. The season closed about the 15th of October. There is now about a foot of snow in the valleys

and from two to three feet in the mountains. An appropriation of \$100,000 will be asked of Congress this winter to continue the improvements and keep Lieutenant Kingman

Most of this reported statement is no doubt true, though the assertion that smaller game is increasing in the Park is somewhat amusing. There never has been any lack of small game there, and probably there is just about as much now in the Park as there always has been. The law in relation to shooting this small game is not enforced-cannot be with the present force of game protectors-and people kill hares, squirrels and birds whenever they can. We know that there was considerable goose shooting done last summer on the lake, not far from the mouth of Pelican Creek.

That portion of the public which is especially interested in the Park will watch with a great deal of interest the course of the new superintendent, Mr. R. E. Carpenter. He is a man as yet essentially untried, though he appears to have manifested considerable energy in expelling squatters and trespassers from the reservation. We hope that he may prove to be the right man in the right place.

FIREARM IMPROVEMENTS .- The patent office reports for the year just closed, show that in these quiet times of peace there are many ingenious minds pondering over the problem of how best to remedy some of the many points of confessed inferiority in our present makes of small arms. In both sporting and military weapons may be seen the evidence of this thought directed toward the production of the coming arm. In the large makes of machine guns the changes have been within a very short time past of a most interesting character, and with a gun in which the recoil from the first cartridge sets the second in place and brings down the striking pin, making really an automatic weapon, would leave, it would scem, but little more to be done. Of course, much that is sought after in the light mitrailleuse is not at all desir able in the class of sporting or personal arms. Yet there are points of similarity on which ingenuity might fairly be expended. There is an immense amount of encumbering respeet for old notions which must be swept away before the small arm gets to be what it should be. The general plan is to work upon an improvement of an already existing model rather than start out with only a clear notion of the results to be reached, with such guidance as may be derived from a thorough knowledge of the then existing arms. It would seem as though some of the later inventors were indeed working in this direction. A tour through the model room of the patent office, or a careful perusal of the reports made from time to time, and an examination of the plates of detail would bring ample payment to a trained mind in the sugges tions from efforts made by workers of the past. The newer models which we have seen of improved weapons, opens up the prospect that the near future will see a marked change in the character of weapons used, and that in accuracy, cost and ease of transport, the coming arm will be in every way more desirable than any now in use.

SHOCTING CHALLENGES .- For some weeks past the air has been full of challenges and paper defiances have been rushing back and forth in liberal clouds. Champion No. 1, in New Orleans, is very anxious to do all sorts of wonderful things with the gun before the trap, while champion No. 2, away off in the New England section, is equally anxious but with a difference in some trifling point, and so the pair never meet. Each goes off with an untrodden coat tail and full of the notion that he is the champion shot of the world, and so announces himself in and out of season. In fact there are so many sorts and styles of shooting that it is difficult to say what shall stand as the measuring scale of a good marksman. In instituting a comparison between two feats of shooting, every detail and condition under which the work was done should be considered. If in one essential there is a difference ever so slight, proper allowance must be made for it in reach ing a final verdict. It is just here that the difficulty comes in, for no man can say as yet precisely what weight should be given to each and every variation. So it happens that No. 1 and No. 2 may go on each after his own heart piling up startling records in fair and trick shooting, and yet meeting on no common ground where comparison would be possible. It is then after all a sort of farce to have these paper declarations of war sent back and forth, each man knows his own strong points and his weak points as well, and this knowledge shows itself in the guarded wording of the challenges. If there were an honest desire to have a contest, a meeting would be quickly arranged, but so long as there is more profit in talk than in fight so long will the present style of warfare continue.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

III.

HE timber trade of this country has grown to gigantic proportions. The pine timber cut alone is estimated at twenty billion feet of lumber per annum. Then we have shingles, staves, headings, etc., etc., running up to nearly ten billion more, representing a total value of approximately two hundred and fifty million dollars. Then comes the fuel consumption, computed by Prof. Sargent for 1880 at one hundred and forty-five million cords, with a market value of three hundred and twenty-two million dollars, besides charcoal to the value of over five millions. These are very suggestive figures. It is not too much to say that very few people have any intelligent conception of billions; of the enormous area of land which it would be necessary to conserve as forest for the permanent maintenance of this enormous output, or of the shock which the nation would experience by the sudden extinction of all the industries depending on timber, the raw material of which amounts to six hundred million dollars annually.

On the continent of Europe, where forest culture is an industry recognized as scarcely secondary in importance to agriculture, it is found that an acre of closely stocked pine forest, thinned out as required, and systematically and scientifically treated for the promotion of its growth, will under fair average conditions produce three thousand cubic feet of timber—say thirty thousand feet of lumber in a century. This is equal to three hundred feet of lumber per acre per annum, or two hundred thousand feet per square mile. These are well-ascertained data, and safe figures to base our calculations on, and at this rate it will be seen that we require a hundred thousand square miles of well-stocked pine forest under systematic management for the permanent maintenance of the present annual output of twenty billion feet of timber. For the supply of this vast mass of material it would be necessary to effect a total clearance of one thousand square miles of well-stocked pine forest annually, and when we consider that over all the pinc forests of the country (excepting on the Pacific coast) the average crop falls below five thousand feet—that is one-sixth of a full crop-we reach the conclusion that six thousand square miles of country is being stripped annually to keep our mills going, and no steps whatever taken to restock it.

The available stock on which these heavy annual drafts are being made was computed by Prof. Sargent in 1880 at two hundred and sixty billion, of which more than eighty billion was Southern pine, thus leaving about one hundred and eighty billion of white pine subject to an annual drain of twenty billion; and this was four years ago.

The question suggests itself here, If so large an area of country is being stripped annually, does it not restock itself with young timber which will be ready for the axe ten, twenty and thirty years hence, as required? To this we answer, twenty-five or thirty years ago the national stock of pine timber was assumably a thousand billion feet of lumber, counting timber of all ages. Since pine timber requires a century to reach maturity, such a capital stock could have borne a drain of ten billion feet annually without prejudice, providing the felling had been conducted systematically, and that the necessary measures were taken stocking of the stripped area. As a matter of fact a system-atically managed forest with a capital stock of a thousand billion is equal to an annual drain of twenty billions, because iu such a forest we are able to cut out not only one per cent. of all we see before us, but an additional one per cent. of the growth of the century, which is or should be equal to the original stock. The forests of twenty-five or thirty years ago were not equal to the strain of twenty billions per annum, because for want of systematic management, gradation in age classes, and requisite thinning, the loss from decay generally counterbalances the gain by increment. The stock of twenty-five or thirty years ago would have borne an annual drain of ten billion for a century. If during that century the forests had been brought under systematic treatment, and reproduction provided for, they would have been rendered thereafter permanently equal to the strain of twenty billions. The opportunity has been lost; the nation has been blindly spendthrift of its grand inherit-

It is an elementary axiom among foresters, that if a forest be subjected to double the strain it is capable of maintaining permanently, it will be exhausted in about two-fifths the period of rotation. If the area is conserved and reproduction secured, it will recover itself at the close of the rotation, but for the latter three-fifths it must have rest. In our case unfortunately the forest area has been contracted, reproduction

unprovided for, and we have to confront a more formidable

difficulty than a temporary hiatus.

Pure pine forests are found almost invariably on poor soils, not because the pine will not flourish in rich soils, but because from the moment it has enriched the soil with humus to an extent sufficient for the support of hardwood trees, the seeds of those trees will assuredly be borne in from somewhere, trees of all classes will dispute the floor with the pine, coming up in openings made by fallen trees, crowding out the young pine seedlings, which make slower growth the first few years, until in the course of centuries the last of the pine giants pass to decay, leaving the floor in possession of the hardwoods, which enrich the soil at a much more rapid rate than the pines did.

As a consequence, whenever the lumberman strips a pure pine forest, he leaves a floor which has every chance of re-stocking itself, because the soil is too poor to tempt the settler to bring it under cultivation.

But the great bulk of the white pine is distributed through hardwood forests, and following the removal of the pine, the settler comes in and clears up the land for cultivation. In stony, gravelly and sandy regions the humus, or decaying vegetable matter, gets used up in a few years, to the impoverishment alike of soil and settler, but this does not prevent its occupancy, and the consequent contraction of the forest area from which the timber of the last thirty years has been

Pure pine forests, when stripped and left to nature, do not restock themselves with the same vigor as birch, maple and a host of other trees, among which may be enumerated the worthless jack pine of Northern Michigan, which only too generally usurps the pine area laid bare by lumbermen or forest fires. In the first place, the pines have only an occasional good seed year; in the next, their seed is edible and greedily carried away by squirrels in the conc before it is ripe. There is, moreover, a measure of irregularity in the natural reproduction of both the white and Norway pines for which would be difficut to assign a reason. The writer has been through whole townships of pine forest open enough for the growth of a young forest on the floor at their feet—in fact, presenting exactly the conditions which the forester would produce by thinning for the purpose of fostering a fresh growth—and scarcely a plant of any age was to be seen, while other townships, a few miles removed, had their floor thickly stocked with young plants ready to spring into vigorous growth on the removal of the old forest.

Fires are a further obstacle to the restocking of pinc clearances. The floor is left strewn with branches and trunks, and if a fire encroaches on it, the heat generated by such a mass of dead fuel dried in the sun entirely destroys the young erop. Maple and other hardwood seedlings may be burned down year after year and will send up fresh shoots; but although after a light fire creeping along the floor with little to support it, a young pine seedling from five to ten years old if scorched above ground will sometimes send up fresh shoots from the axes of the lower branches below ground, the general experience is that fires destroy the whole crop, leaving the ground bare until a few stray seed get wafted in on the wind, take root, and at a later period scatter their seed over the desert around them. Of the thousands of square miles which have been stripped of their pine within the last twenty-five years, probably less than 10 per cent. is restocked with young forest, and of this a large proportion has been too thinly and unevenly stocked to admit of the trees growing to tall, clear timber.

The pine forests of twenty-five or thirty years ago were unequal to the strain that has been imposed on them. If they had been reserved and improved, they could have been ren dered equal to the support of such a strain; but now that the greater portion and the best of the area has been diverted to agriculture, and the remaining cleared area left to restock itself as it best could under unfavorable conditions, the second growth, as it is called, may suffice to delay the evil day a year, perhaps, after the removal of the last of the old timber, but can hardly be taken into account as a source of future supply.

It is sometimes argued that after the destruction of the pine forests, the nation must manage to rub along with other timbers as substitutes. The only tolerable substitutes for the general purposes to which pine is applied, are the other confers, hemlock, spruce, tamarac, balsam, etc., and of these the supply is a very limited one—probably short of fifty billionseven the hardwood forests are fast passing to extinction.

A hundred and fifty million cords of fuel annually, represents seven millions of acres of land cleared for cultivation; for nearly all the fuel sent to market is produced by settlers in clearing land. This estimate of Prof. Sargent's, reaching to a consumption of three cords per capita of the population, appears a high one; but the timber burnt on the ground to get rid of it must be fully equal to three times the amount sent to market.

An acrc of fair hardwood forest will grow twenty cords of fuel in sixty years-say one-third of a cord per annum, on which calculation nearly four hundred and fifty million acres, or seven hundred thousand square miles would be required for the permanent maintenance. Fortunately in the present fuel consumption, we have coal to take the place of wood fuel as the supply becomes contracted; but when to this rapid clearance of forest, estimated by the amount of wood fuel sent to market, we add the drain necessary to

maintain the industries of casks, barrels, and other wooden ware, we must be prepared to see the timbers most in demand -walnut, hickory, butternut, oak, ash, elm-disappear one after the other, until at no distant day a hardwood log will ossess more value in the Atlantic States than it ever has on the prairies.

It is quite true that over all the Atlantic States there is a great deal of hilly or stony land, which will never be taken up for settlement, or which, if taken up, will be abandoned in a few years; and this area, amounting to severa hundred square miles in the aggregate, may be relied on for a supply of timber of some sort. Some of these areas may be conserved and administered at trifling expense; but without some sort of systematic conservancy, the yield will decrease and the soil be impoverished, until it is incapable of supporting anything but stunted types. From such neglected areas the nation can never draw a permanent supply of necessary hardwoods for all the many industries depending on it. For ests can only be kept in condition by maintaining them fully stocked with growing trees.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.—Recent attention to the subject in the newspapers would seem to indicate that more than usual attention was being paid to the use of pistols as weapons of accuracy. Every year sees the crowding out of sight of the 'gnns' formerly so proudly carried by the braggart and rowdy of the West. In the East there is still a tremendous battery of mischief carried about in the aggregate hip pocket of the foolish minority of the male population. It is safe to say, however, that this is not a growing habit, and that in the near future we shall see the pistol put to its proper use, as a weapon of sport in times of peace, and in times of war a weapon whose uses have never yet been fairly appreciated by military men. There are now most interesting matches going on in the city in this line of marksmanship, and the rather over-confident French pistol experts had better beware.

MINNESOTA VENISON is shipped to the Chicago market in great quantities, and we presume much of it finds its way to New York. The shippers are confirmed in their systematic evasion of the non-export law, and the Chicago marketmen encourage the dishonesty. Why does not Minnesota take pattern after Maine, and organize a game detective force? So long as the euforcement of the law is left to private and unofficial activity, it will not accomplish its end.

THE MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Lansing February 3. We hope to chronicle a full at-

# The Sportsman Tourist.

## CAMP FLOTSAM.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

IX.—FISHING BY PROXY.

We seend day in eamp and were roused by the rapping of George on the tent pole at the door. His greeting was "Well, Captain, they're here," at the same time holding up a string of bass averaging two pounds apiece. He had taken them in an hour's time just in front of the tents with a spoon. The camp turned out to inspect them, and while breakfast was being prepared and the fish were cooking, there was an unpacking of tackle boxes and a jointing of rods. It was the only vent to the excitement, as fishing was out of the question without bait, and no one would use the spoon. We longed to try the fly, but a six-ounce rod ordered of Mitchell was unfinished at our departure and we would use nothing else, preferring to await its arrival, which we expected that day. So the camp subsided and took breakfast with a normal pulse. No one seemed in a hurry to fish, but all turned in top ut some extra touches to the camp by clearing a lawn in front of the tents. Then some letters were written, a cigar indulged in and after that some loafing.

The camp was setting about its enjoyment in a very leisurely sort of a way, and really there was no reason for haste. We had some weeks before us and we knew that whenever we felt inclined to take a fish we had only to pull out from shore and cast, and besides, there was an individual in the party who positively declined to begin his record with any rod save his Mitchell, and the rest were waiting for him. The day glided away to our 3 o'clock dinner, when every one answered to the roll call. After dinner we all went down to the outlet hoping to get the last issue of Forest AND STREAM, which the office of that publication bad been notified to forward to us here, and to bring the expected rod. We found neither, and at nightfall returned despondent. We pulled up the creek through the dark shadows, getting aground a couple of times, and then burst into the flood of moonlight which lay in rippling splendor upon the lake, lighting up islet and cove, and thr

A dose or two of pills, followed with quinine, restored the patient after a few days. During the remainder of the camp court was paid to the Madame. David brought her birds of beautiful plumage for their wings, and skins of minks which he had killed; the mother made her quaint and delicate baskets, while to us David and his young brother Alonzo brought live minnows by the hundred.

Another day and another trip to the outlet followed, still no rod. Our bait can was alive with fine perch, a grand ripple was on the water, the Madame was anxious to fish, the rest were aching for a tussle. So we reluctantly yie/ded to their entreaties, and consented to go out for "only an hour" and show them how to strike and play the fish the correct way by taking two or three and then leaving them to get along alone. At the end of an hour we returned to camp with eight large bass. These the Madame took, while we aided her by coaxing the fish about the boat. We did this by dangling a lively bait on a hook in the water, first on one side of the boat and then on the other. As we watched her draw in one after another, we resolved more firmly than before to wait for the new rod before taking a hand in the game.

On our return to the camp we found a native from a

game.

On our return to the camp we found a native, from a couple of miles down the lake, who was awalting our arrival to contract for some supplies. He had brought a jar of fine sweet butter and half a dozen spring chiekens nearly full grown. These were soon disposed of, and the latter turned loose to fronge about the tents, where they soon became accustomed to their new surroundings. As night came on, the selection of a roost seemed for a time to be a mile group for the selection of a roost seemed for a time to be a first of the selection of the selection of a roost seemed for a time to be a first of the selection of the sele

corner through carelessness, when nothing but its own inherent strength saved it from being smashed, we brought it home intact and without having had oceasion to use any of its extra parts. After its summer test we will put it, as its veteran maker, William Mitchell, said we might, without fear as to the result, we will put it "ounce for ounce and foot for foot against any split bamboo rod in the hands of any man." Of its adventures we will tell hereafter. When Truthful James had seen and handled it its duplicate was forthwith ordered and soon arrived, and often we watched with admiring eyes the perfect arch and nearly completed circle made by the other's rod while holding in check a large and vigorous fighting small mouth. There only remained certain expectant deeds to be performed to enshroud our camp in a halo which through coming winter nights would gleam from afar and make the autora brighter as we imagined it flashing over the scene of our tritumphs. So from the ancient Sabattis we extorted a promise to guide us on the morrow to his favorite bass ground, six miles to the westward from camp.

WAWAYANDA.

### ONLY A DREAM.

LAST night I dreamed I walked with three very gentle-manly strangers to the bank of a lake in Northern Michigan.

"The skies they were ashen and sober,
The leaves they were crisped and sere;
It was night in the lonesome October
Of my most immemorial year.

\* \* \* \* \*

"And now as the night was senescent, And the star dials pointed to morn, At the end of our path a liquescent And nebulous lustre was born."

At the end of our path a liquescent
And I asked the eause of this strange luminary, and one
of my companions, answering in a low voice, said, "That is
our Nimrod with a bullseye lantern, and he seeketh the unsuspecting deer," and while we gazed a doe and two fawns
passed in front of the nebulous light and disappeared as
quietly as they had come; and while I wondered much, my
companions, speaking together, said, "He desired a large
quantity of meat, but while waiting for them to get in range
waited until they were out of range."

When the light had disappeared around a projecting point
of land, I asked why others in the party did not hunt in the
same manner, and again, speaking in one voice, they sorrowfully answered, "We have but one lantern fit for such
heavenly sport, and our friend of the nebulous lustre has
nightly appropriated it since he broke his own." "But,"
said I, "does he do all of the shooting and none of the paddling?" And they said, "Yes, he considers it satisfactory to
the others to see him wound one occasionally." Much interested, I inquired if he willingly divided the spoils when a
deer actually insisted upon being impaled on the gun barrel,
and they replied in chorus, "Never; no, never; it is sufficient
honor for us to help carry it to camp."

While yet we lingered, a loud report was borne to us from
across the waters, and presently a radiant form came from
the mists and deposited at our feet an empty shell; simply
an empty shell.

Then the scene changed; it was morning in camp. Forms
were briskly moving about preparing breakfast, mending
oar locks, moving luggage, etc., but nowhere could I see the
radiant form of the night before. Notieing my look of inquiry the others paused, and pointed to a placard which had
escaped my notice over a couch. It read:

# HE SLEEPS THAT OTHERS MAY WORK.

Then the forbearance and humility of this man rushed upon me, and I prostrated myself and bumped my head three times upon the hard ground to do him homage. While yet I bumped the scene again changed, and down a pleasant vista I saw four stalwart forms, buoyant and in Indian file, with the Knight of the Firefly Lamp at the head. I was told they were proceeding to a district known to only a few mighty hunters who, having discarded firearms, walked carelessly through the woods in search of deer, with a few grains of salt in the left hand and a club in the right. On all such excursions, the much abused Knight of the Nasal Headlight always took the lead to secure the first shot and charm the game until the others could arrive. I meekly asked if their thoughtful Nimrod never missad his aim, and was told with much spirit: "Never—when alone." It was only when with company that he took a standing shot, forty rods and runing was his favorite shot.

Then I was transported to the shores of that lake where there is said to be room for only one more fish; and the irrepressible knight was there with the same halo of glory about him I had noticed elsewhere. He held a spear and a form that I recognized a paddle. When four-fifths of the circuit of the lake had been made and the shallow water of the inlets left behind, he of the trident, being weary, generously traded places with the plebeian at the stern, and through the fog, which now floated on the water, I saw the plebeian had no use for the spear; but he made no comment.

And when I had again traversed the path which led to

I saw the plebeian had no use for the spear; but he made no comment.

And when I had again traversed the path which led to camp I asked why the plebeian made no protest, and was told that he was a gentleman in disguise and did not wish to break the peace of the camp, and that his aggressor was a thumper who had pulverized more men in the far West than ever Sullivan in the East, the noticeable difference being that Mr. Sullivan's subjects were usually able to walk home after the discussion.

Noticing two autlered monarchs, hanging a little apart from the others, I unwisely asked the nebulous hero if they were also the fruits of his skill. In frigid tones of sarcasm he replied that they were two fools that had tried to run over one of the other boys, and had been killed in self-defense. Looking to the others for a reply, I saw they were pointing to a transparency near the tent which read:

"Think you we look for headed wheat"

"Think you we look for headed wheat From a small plot of garden ground?

Just as I was about to inquire why so disagreeable a person had been permitted to join the party, I saw that the four had withdrawn to a distance from the lustrous figure, and were sluging:

"Well I know now this dim lake of Auber,
This misty mid region of Weir,"

This misty min region of mean.

And then the breakfast bell broke in upon my dream, and I remembered I had read "Ulalume" before retiring.

C. A. C.

Tolebo, O.

# Matural History.

# NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

WATER BIRDS, VOL. II.

SIX months ago the first volume of the "Water Birds of North America" was issued from the press, and recently the second volume has appeared. This is in fact, though the second volume has appeared. This is in fact, though the second volume has appeared. This is in fact, though the second volume has appeared. This is in fact, though the second volume has a present and the surver on North American birds. Paired, Brever and Ridgeway, a portion of which made its appearance in 1874, more than ten years age. In our notice of the first volume of the "Water Birds" we spoke of the history of the work, the difficulties, and the consequent long delays, encountered in bringing it out, and said that the work was monumental in character. It has engaged the attention of our first ornithologists, it is the best that we can do. Dr. Brewer's death left the biographical notices of the species in very incomplete shape, for they were by no means brought down to date; but except as regards this portion of the work, it may be regarded as regards this portion of the work, it may be regarded as regards this portion of the work, it may be regarded as regards this portion of the work, it may be regarded by the work? To these questions an affirmative answer must be returned. The second volume of the "Water Birds" carries out the provise of the first. It begins with the green-winged teal and concludes the subject. The descriptions and comparisons of the different species are remarkably full and clear, and all questions of seasonable difference, or those pertaining to age or sex are treated in great detail. This detailed and systematic study of the charactors of the species is an important feature of the work. It is well known that the collection of North American birds brought together during many years by the Smithsonian Institution is unequaled for completeness by any other collection in the world, and Mr. Ridgway's entire familiarity with this collection, and with North American birds brought together all with the server of the species

# ARIZONA QUAIL IN OHIO.

ARIZONA QUAIL IN OHIO.

WHEN I received two pair of the Arizona quail (Lophortyx gambell) in October last, I confess to feeling not a little apprehension regarding their ability to endure our vigorous climate. If any one will glance at the map he will see that the difference between Southern Arizona and the northern border of Ohio is more than half as great as between Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico, although the difference in elevation will without doubt effect some modification of the difference in latitude. But immediately on their arrival the quail were given an outdoor coop, three-fourths of which has no other covering than a coarse wire netting. The last two weeks they have been subject to a temperature ranging from zero to 12° or 14° below, with an accompanying six inches of snow. So far they appear to enjoy the situation, and have every appearance of vigorous health and appetite. It may be that I am premature in expressing an opinion, but from what I have seen, I incline to the belief that the Lophortyx will go through any climate, per se, that our native quail can endure. The only qualification of such an opinion might arise from such a difference in the food and habits of feeding of the Arizona birds, as would make it difficult for them to adapt themselves to the situation in this latitude. But assuming that this test of which I write is a reasonably fair one, there seems to be sufficient encouragement to warrant a more extended attempt to introduce this dashing cavalier of the West into Ohio and latitudes to the

southward. Perhaps it might be treason to say that they could hardly fail to prove more desireble for stocking and sporting purposes than their Messina cousins.

B. Toledo, O., Dec. 23, 1884.

# BIRD MIGRATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

WINTER BIRDS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS-(CONCLUDED),

WINTER BIRDS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS—(CONCLUDED).

394. Barn Owl.—"Probably resident, but very rare."

395. Long-eared Owl.—"Resident."

396. Short-eared Owl.—"In Illinois chiefly a winter visitant, but breeds in the northern counties."

397. \*Barred Owl.—Resident; our most common owl; found mainly in the bottom lands, especially around water.

401. Saw-whet Owl.—"Common resident in Northern Illinois; rare winter visitant in the rest of the State."

402. \*Screech Owl.—Resident, common.

405. \*Great Horned Owl.—Resident; not very common.

414. Duck Hawk.—[Probably resident].

417. Pigeon Hawk.—"Resident."

420. \*Sparrow Hawk.—Resident, common.

425. \*Fish Hawk.—Resident, but rare.

430. Marsh Hawk.—Resident, common.

431. \*Cooper's Hawk.—Resident, common.

432. \*Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Resident, common.

436. \*Red-tailed Hawk.—Resident, common.

437. \*Red-tailed Hawk.—Resident, and more common than the last.

mon than the last.
449. \*Golden Eagle.—Winter visitant and I think resident,

rare.

451. \*Bald Eagle.—Resident, not uncommon. I have killed three during the past year.

454. \*Turkey Buzzard.—Resident, very abundant.

455. \*Carrion Crow.—Resident, but local and rare. I saw my first one in the State last year.

459. \*Passenger Pigeon.—Resident, but irregular.

460. \*Mourning Dove.—Resident.

470a.\*Wild Turkey.—This noble game bird has held its own in numbers in this and adjoining counties for the past twelve years. The last day of the open season I brought down a fine old gobbler on the wing with a rifle. They feed on acorns, beech nuts and corns.

473. \*Ruffed Grouse.—Resident, but rare. I occasionally hear of their being seen in this county, but have never seen one myself.

hear of their being seen in this county, but have hevel one myself.
480. \*Quail.—Resident; not very numerous this spring.
480a. Florida Quail.—According to Mr. Ridgway, this species is resident here, but I have failed to find it in spite of prolonged efforts under favorable opportunities.
487. \*Great Blue Heron.—Resident; remain only in mild

prolonged efforts under favorable opportunities.

487. \*Great Blue Heron.—Resident; remain only in mild winters.

495. Black-crowned Night Heron.—"Winters in Southern Illinois in mild winters."

497. American Bittern.—"Resident in mild winters."

516. Killdeer.—"Winters in Southern Illinois."

525. \*Woodcock.—Resident.

526a. \*Wilson's Snipe.—Resident, but irregular.

569. \*King Rail.—"Resident, but uncertain.

572. Virginia Rail.—"Resident in Southern Illinois."

574. Carolina Rail.—"Resident in all of Illinois except the northern parts."

576—Little Yellow Rail.—"Resident in all of Illinois except the northern part."

579. Florida Gallinule.—According to Mr. Ridgway, this species is resident in Southern Illinois, but I have failed to see or hear of it during the winter in fourteen years of hunting and collecting in places suitable for it.

580. \*Coot. Winter resident in this county, but nesting fifty miles north of this place.

588. Whistling Swan.—"Occasional winter resident in Illinois."

589. \*Trumpeter Swan.—Winter visitant.

589. \*Trumpeter Swan,—Winter visitant.
590. Blue-winged Goose.—"Winters in mild seasons in lllinois."

100. Show Miget Goose.— Whiters in hind seasons in 101 linois."

591a. Snow Goose.— "Winters occasionally in Illinois."

591a. Lesser Snow Goose.— "Also occurs in Illinois with the typical."

593a. White-fronted Goose.— "Winters in mild seasons in Illinois."

594. \*Canada Goose.— As much as I have hunted ducks the past winter, I can say very little of the geese, as I have killed none but this species, and was not able to identify the others at the height at which they usually fly. The Canada geese were here all winter, and when the lakes were frozen over to the depth of four inches, flocks of fifty or more would be standing on the icc, when not feeding on the wheat fields.

595. Brant.— "A rare winter visitant in Illinois.

fields. 595. Brant,—"A rare winter visitant in Illinois. 601. \*Mallard.—A winter visitant. It arrives here shortly after our first frost and remains until about the first of April. Feeds on wild rice when obtainable, and its next choice seems to be acorns, with which they sometimes fill their crops so full as to cause them to extend half way to their heads. They also eat many kinds of aquatic plants and roots. They are our most common duck.
602. \*Black Duck —Winter visitant in company, with the last, but rare. I have never seen more than one at a time except once when I saw a flock of ten.
604. \*Cadwall.—Winter visitant, but does not occur during cold weather, and this year was not at all common until after the middle of March.
605. \*Pintail.—Winter visitant, about the same as the last.

last.
607. \*Widgeon.—Sometimes winter, though I myself have seen them only during their migrations; almost always in flocks of twenty-five to one hundred.
608. \*Shoveller.—Winter visitor; is usually found around the mouths of creeks, outlets of lakes, etc., associated with

teal.

609. \*Blue-winged Teal.—Winter visitant.
612. \*Green-winged Teal.—Winter visitant.
613. \*Wood Duck.—Resident; in about the same numbers the year round. They mate and begin searching suitable places for nesting by the first of March. The young live largely upon aquatic hemipters; the old on acorns, etc.
614. Seaup Duck.—"Winter resident in Southern Illinois; transient in Northern Illinois," I have never killed any myself south of the northern part of the State.
615. \*Little Blackhead.—Winter visitant, common.
616. Ring-billed Blackhead.—"Winters in Southern Illinois,"
617. \*Canyas-back.—Winter resident rare

617. \*Canvas-back.—Winter resident, rare. 618. \*Redhead.—Winter resident, more common than the

620. Golden Eye.—"In Illinois only in winter." 621. \*Butter-ball.—Winter visitant, not uncommon in

spring.
632. Harlequin Duck.—"In Illinois, only in winter throughout the State."
628. Long-tailed Duck.—"In Illinois only in winter, occurs throughout the State."
634. Ruddy Duck.—"Resident in Southern Illinois."
636. \*Sheldrake.—Winter visitant, rare.
637. Red-breasted Sheldrake.—"Winters in the whole of Illinois."

658. \*Hooded Sheldrake.—More common than either of

658. \*Hooded Sheldrake.—More common man each the two preceding.
643. \*Double-crested Cormorant.—Very rare in winter, and I have only seen them as migrants, coming during the month of March and remaining three or four weeks.
666a Hearing Gull.—"In Illinois a winter sojourner threughout the State."
669. Ring-billed Gull.—"In Illinois mainly transient, but a winter sojourner southward."
675. Bonaparte's Gull.—"In Illinois chiefly transient, but sometimes witters."
732. Horned Grebe.—"In Southern Illinois winters."
733a. Eared Grebe.—"In Illinois a winter sojourner."
735. \*Thick-billed Grebe.—Resident, common as long as the water remains open.

735. \*Thick-billed Grebe.—"In Illinois a winter sojourner."
735. \*Thick-billed Grebe.—Resident, common as long as the water remains open.
736. Loon.—"In Illinois chiefly winter sojourner."
The above list contains the names of one hundred and forty-one species which have been taken by various persons in Southern Illinois during the winter. One of the most valuable uses of such a list is as a basis of comparison between different localities, and as such we desire that it be used the present winter. Especially desirable is this for the country west of Illinois. The winter notes, so far as contributed, and those which I collected myself while in the southern part of Indian Territory last winter, indicate very strongly that for many of the migratory species the winter range tends rapidly southward as we go west. In some other species no difference is apparent; so that we can formulate no general rule, and it becomes highly important to know which species are influenced and to what extent.

The gist of the matter is, then, that we desire each one who is interested in the study of birds to note those species which are seen this winter, with their relative abundance, etc., that by a comparison and compilation of these notes we may judge accurately of the winter range of our birds. These records may be sent to me here, and the writer may use either Latin or English names or Smithsonian numbers. We are also in need of new observers for next spring's migration, especially in Arkansas, Louisiana and Southeastern Texas. All who are willing to aid will please send their address and I will forward circulars of instruction.

Modreead, Minn., Dec. 17, 1884.

# HORNS OF FEMALE CARIBOU.

HORNS OF FEMALE CARIBOU.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Dec 25 Mr. Grinnell has cited a most formidable array of writers, and given extracts from their works, to prove that he had good authority for stating that "the female caribou is always, or nearly always, provided with horns." I will not presume to say that these writers have blundered, but I will repeat that this does not apply to the caribou found in New Brunswick; here it is the exception and not the rule to find the female with horns, and I have the very best authority for making this statement—the caribou themselves.

Nor will it be so difficult, as Mr. Grinnell seems to think it, to reconcile these apparently condicting statements, when we take into consideration the possibility of "geographical variation," accounting for the discrepancy, for it is quite probable that most of the observations upon which the opinions of the book men have been based, were made in the more northern and western sections of the continent where the facts may justify the conclusions arrived at. Sir John Richardson is quoted by most writers on the subject, and it is obvious that he did not frame his diagnosis from southern specimens. Professor Baird copies from the "Knowsley Menagerie" and from Dr. King's "Narnative," and adds (page 635) that he has not the menus of presenting any satisfactory diagnosis of the genus Rangifer. Just where Dr. Gray obtained his information I caunot say, but Dr. King's examples were taken in the far north. Judge Caton admits that his "opportunities for a personal study of this species has been very limited" and quotes from Richardson. I have not access to Audubon and Bachman's work and cannot tell where they studied the species. Perhaps Mr. Grinnell will kindly throw some light upon this.

The published testimony of several gentlemen who have written of the caribon of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is, I have to confess, adverse to my opinion. Mr. Grinnell has mentioned Capt. Hardy's "Forest Life in Acadia," and, as I am more anxiou

department in the Canadian section of the Fisheries Exhibition in London, has told me that "female caribou sometimes carry horns, but not often." Joe Martin, an old French-Canadian trapper, used a similar expression, and several other hunters I have talked with on the subject spoke in much the same terms.

Nor am I the only one who, in the columns of Forest and Strream, has dissented from the opinion of the books. In your issue of Dec. 18, on page 404, "Penobscot" writes: "Some sportsmen seem to have the impression that all female caribou have antiers. I have never yet seen a living female carry them, and I have had several opportunities to inspect bands of six and cight animals."

I hope other readers of this journal will publish the result of their observations, that we may discover over what extent of country this deviation from the general rule may occur.

Montague Chamberlain.

occur, St. John, N. B., Dec. 29, 1884.

Hydra as a Fish Eater.—Editor Forest and Stream: The article on the hydra in your issue of Dec. 25 calls to mind an incident related by Prof. Parker of the University of Pennsylvania which may be of interest, as it bears upon the question of fish propagation. Having placed some of the common green hydra (H. viridis) in an aquarium containing recently hatched goldfish, he soon found the latter were disappearing in a remarkable manner. Close examination showed that each little polyp had secured a prize. The fish, though quite young, were strong, free swimners and could not have been clasped in that tentacular embrace, but for the numbing or paralyzing effect, which hydrac cause by shooting out the fine barbed darts from their thread cells. A man who has suffered from a jelly fish sting will appreciate the power of this weapon. As your correspondent "S." states, these hydrac are present in all streams and pools, and if generally feeding upon such large game might be quite a factor in the question of fishculture. It is possible that in their free state they prefer the minute animal organisms assigned them by the text books, only taking to a fish diet under stress of circumstances.—T. M. W. (Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1884).

Queer Place for a Bird's Nest.—In the spring of '82, as I was passing through an orchard in search of birds' eggs, my attention was attracted by a fluttering in the grass about a yard in advance of me. I followed very cautiously, and whenever I stopped the fluttering also discontinued. On entering a field of short grass I saw that the bird which produced the sound was a little chipping sparrow, which was endeavoring to entice me away from its nest, after the maner of a quail or woodcock, by pretending to be wounded. The bird's cunning failed in this instance. Returning to the orchard I retraced my steps, the grass being quite long, and found the chipping sparrow's nest, with three eggs in it, built directly on top of a field mouse's nest, which was also inhabited, as the little paths leading in different directions showed. A week later, as I chanced to pass the same orchard, I bethought myself of the nest, and on visiting the place I saw the field mouse's nest, and about two yards from it I found the chipping sparrow's, with two young birds. How one nest became separated from the other I cannot tell, except by supposing that the wind had something to do with it.—Cias. C. Truesdell (Syracuse, N. Y.).

What is the "Blackcat."—In your issue of Dcc. 18, page 404, "Penobscot." in speaking of the cry of panthers, etc., says he has never heard the cry of the fisher. Don't he make a mistake in classing it among the cats and lynxes, being, perhaps, misled by its common name of "blackcat." I supposed it belonged to the weasel family. Am I right or wrong?—E. H. N. (Litchfield Co., Conn.). [You are right. The fisher or blackcat is a true weasel, and has no special relations with the Felidæ.]

# Camp Hire Hlickerings.

"That reminds me."

That reminds me."

144.

YOUNG man was telling a friend how well he was getting along with training a young pointer. His friend said he would like to see the young Croxteth perform. So the young man took from the kennel his pup, saying, "Charge! Hold up! Come to heel!" and then drew from his pocket a leather money pouch. From it he took two bills, a \$5 and \$10, saying to his friend, "I guess I won't let him put his teeth through these, as he is a little hardmouthed yet." He then threw the pouch about fifteen vards and spoke to the pup: "Hie on. Steady, steady. Whoa. Fetch." All this was done as well as could be wished for. As the pup came in with the pouch he told him to "sit," then told him to "drop it," but the pup refused, and shut his jaws on it. The youth proceeded to open the pup's jaws. After a tussle he got it opened, but there was no pouch there. The young man turned to his friend: "What in the Old Harry did he do with it?" "Dropped it," said his friend. "But where did he drop it?" "Down his throat." The young trainer then made the remark he was about \$15 in by taking the bills out of the pouch, and was about thirty-five cents out by leaving some silver pieces in the pouch. When asked what he would have done with the pup if he had swallowed the \$15, the anateur trainer's answer was, "I would not kill him for the sake of getting the pouch and money, but I would value him \$15 higher."

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 15.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 15.

145.

Some fifteen years ago there lived in Bedford county, Va., a character known as "Simple John Crawford." In his wanderings about the country among relatives and friends he always carried a loaded gun, but was never known to "fire it off," Being much in the forest, he would give many accounts of the amount and kinds of game seen, but when asked why he did not shoot it always made some excuse. One spring evening, while stopping with a brother, he went out to the orchard—which bordered on the wood—and concealed himself behind the fence to watch pheasants as they came to feed on the apple buds. Shortly afterward he was aroused by a heavy thump, and looking about him saw a deer standing within fifty feet. Taking in the situation for a few minutes, he broke for the house on a run, and commenced giving his brother an excited description of what had occurred. When Bill saw through the "mist," he

said: "John, why didn't you shoot it?" John suddenly cooled down, considered a moment, and then looked and said: "Why, Bill, I was afraid the gun would suap."

J. L. R,

Twenty years ago we were living in Illinois. The country was pretty wild, with small game abundant and comparatively tame. Father owned a light double muzzle-loader, with one nipple broken off. It was a lovely Sunday morning, and father, who, though a deacon in the church was not over conservative, was at home, when a flock of prairic chickens lit in the grass right in the yard. Father saw them, and unmindful of the fact that it was the prescribed day of rest and that the chickens considered themselves safe anywhere that day, took down his gun and sallied forth. He didn't read the Forest And Stream, besides meat was scarce at our house then, and seeing what he supposed were four or five prairie chickens in the tall grass, he got in line and gave them the contents of the only barrel that he could fire. With a rush and roar the flock departed, and father walked up to pick up—no, not the birds, but an old knotty log that was doing better in the way of game protection than many of our constables do now. The roar of laughter that greeted him from the rest of the family made that day the saddest of his life. Choke and Cylinder.

# Hew Mublications.

"OLD SAINT AUGUSTINE."\*

STIRRING and eventful are the scenes depicted in this "Story of Three Centuries." Old Saint Augustine has a history more varied and changing than many a city of far older date, and it is with no ordinary interest that we look back upon those scenes and actions now so far away in the past. From the first landing of the Spaniards in Florida, down through the years when it was possessed by the French and Erghsh, and on almost to our own times, there has been a succession of fierce struggles and bloody warfares around the old town.

book opens with a brief account of the efforts made by the aniards to penetrate into the wildernesses of the New World, and neir determination, after repeated failures, to return once more and secue their possessions from the hands of heretics and heathen. The eretics, whom they found on their arrival in Florida, were the French tuguenoits who, for little more than a year, had lived in peace in the ind. Then comes the founding of San Augustin, the dark story of use bloody massacre, and the return of the Spaniards to their enampment. Once more the French revisit Florida, and accomplish mission of revenge. A short account of the execution of the Span-h prisoners is taken from the old black-letter chronicle of Hakluyt, and as very interesting.

campinene. Can be a mission of revenge. A short account of the execution of the spanish prisoners is taken from the old black-letter chronicle of Hakluyt,
and is very interesting.

Saint Augustine enjoyed twenty years of quiet before the arrival of
the English Seakings. Then Francis Druke and Martine Frobisher
visited the city, destined to pass into the hands of so many nations.
Then follow the sad story of the Franciscan Fathers and the stirring
tale of the bold Boucaniers; and after many years, the British,
through a treaty with Spain, obtain possession of Saint Augustine.
The chapter recounting the history of the Minorcan colonists, and
their sufferings and final release from servitude, is followed by one
entitled "Rangers and Liberty Boys," and tells of the loyalty of the
city to the king during the Revolu ionary War. But nothing was
gained by this fidelity, and soon afterward Saint Augustine passed
again into the hands of the Spanish. Then at last come years of
peace, and in 1521 Florida is ceded to the United States.

The next chapter is perhaps the most pathetic in the book. It tells
of the struggle of the Seminoles to retain possession of the land,
which for generations had been their home. This story excites our
strongest indignation at the injustice, treachery, and cruelty, which
was constantly practiced toward this tribe, and or admiration for
the chiefs Osceola and Coacoochee, struggling to the last to preserve
the inheritance of their fathers. We next read of years of quiet for
the ancient etadel. Then comes the War of the Rebellion, which disturbs but little the venerable city by the sea.

The final chapter of the book is a description of Fort Marion, with
its parapets, hastions, and dungeons. Could they but speak, what
tales of deepest sadness and profoundest interest would these walls
reveal.

reveal.

The book presents throughout evidence of close study and research, and the author shows an enthusiasm for his subject that is not without its effect upon his readers. As he relates the deeds of those days, we are carried along with him, and can almost see the grim old forcess as it holds its own against flerce assaults and heavy cannonading.

ress as it holds its own against fierce assaults and heavy cannonadness.

The story is told in a simple, straightforward way, which is very impressive. It is not intended to be a detailed history of the city, but each chapter represents some phase of its eventual past. The styles in which is switten is clear, graphic, and very forcible. It brilgs vividly before us each event that is portrayed. It is concise and strong. There is no florid language, but in few words the author tells his story, and we are impressed with it and his manner of narration. The illustrations are very attractive; some of them are from drawings by artists who were present at the scenes they depicted, and these are most quaint and curious. The later ones, artotypes from photograph negatives, show the town as it is now, and the massive wall of the old fort with plants and vines clinging to its gray sides. The garden overlooking the plaza, and the ancient cathedral, assure us that there is much that is beautiful and attractive in the Saint Augustine of to-day.

The mechanical execution of the hook is excellent.

L. G. G.

\*Old Saint Augustine. A Story of Three Centuries. By Charles B. Reynolds. St. Augustine, Florida; E. H. Reynolds. 1885. Pp. 144, fif.een Illustrations. Price, \$1.50.

The Florida Annual For 1885. Impartial and unsectional, with large, new township map, revised to date. Edited by C. K. Munroe. Published at 140 Nassau street, New York, 1885. Price, 50 cents; by mail, 60 cents.—We have examined this admirable handbook with great care, and take pleasure in very cordially commending it to those seeking information about Florida lands, industries, resorres, and pleasure and health resorts. There is a surprising store of facts between its covers; the plan is comprehensive and the details have been prepared with an evident conscientious endeavor to tell the truth about Florida. "All Fresco" contributes a chapter on hunting and fishing. Mr. Munroe writes a compact gride to Florida travet, which, with the map, is amply full; and R. C. Long describes the several sections of the State in relation to agriculture and other industries. There are all sorts of directions, statistics, legal hints, and odds and ends enough to answer almost any sensible question one can ask about the subject.

The Crunse of The Montaux.—Nearly a year ago the schooner

can ask about the subject.

The Cruiss of The Montaur.—Nearly a year ago the schooner yacht Montauk, N. Y. Y. C., left New York for a cruise, having in board her owner, the late Rear-Commodore S. R. Platt, his prother, Mr. John R. Platt, Mr. Thomas B. Asten and Cen, James HcQuade, the latter having written the account of the cruise now unhished. A three months' yachting cruise in the West Indies should have afforded material for a volume that would commend itself to all rachtsmen to whom Montauk is so well known, but the yachting portion of this book consists of the design on the cover, a paragraph riving the dimensions of the yacht, and a page devoted to a description of the sideboards, chandellers, cut glass, silverware and electric bells in her cabin. The route laken was to so well show the sideboards, chandellers, cut glass, silverware and electric bells in her cabin. The route laken was the sideboards. achisment of the cover, a paragraph of the design on the cover, a paragraph iving the dimensions of the yacht, and a page devoted to a description of the sideboards, chandeliers, cut glass, silverware and electric belts ther cabin. The route taken was from New Yerk to Bermuda, calling at St. Kits, St. Pierre, Martinique, Trinidad, Jamaica, Cuba and lorida, and while the descriptions of the places visited are interesting, the main portion of the book is devoted to the doings and sayings of the party of four in the cabin, and as far as yachting is concerned, might have been written as well in Utica as on the Atlantic. The bilishers, Messis, Thos. R. Knox & Co., have done all in their power if the book, making a handsome octavo volume of some 400 pages, ustracted with views of the yacht and of many of the places visited, he book will have special interest for the many friends of the mented owner of the Montauk.

BOOKS RECEIVED

ORNAMENTAL GARRENING FOR AMERICANS.—A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts, and cemeteries. By Elias A. Long. Illustrated, New York: Orange Judd Co. Price \$2.

The British and American Associations.—Reports of the meetings of the Scientific Associations recently held in Montreal and Philadelphia, as given in Science, Cambridge, Mass. The Science Company, 1834

# Game Bag and Gun.

### SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Most of your readers have probably heard the yarn, among many miraculous stories, related by a certain hunter, how he had shot a deer through the foot and heart with a single bullet from his rifle. His incredulous listeners demanded to know how such a thing could be possible. The hunter turned to his old servant and said, "Pompey, do you remember how I made that shot?" "Yes, massa, de deer was scratching his ear. But for heaven's sake put your bullet holes a little closer together de next time," he added in an undertone. I record a shot quite as remarkable, but requiring no such ingenious explanation. I once shot a four-prong buck in the right hind leg, about six inches above the foot, and the ball lodged under the left ear, close to the skin. The deer was in air, jumping a pile of brush with outstretched limbs, while I was kneeling and below the matk. The ball struck the hind leg, entering the flesh close to the joint, passing through the ham, the entire body, and lodging as I have said. The deer showed to signs of being hit, and it required another shot fifteen minutes later to bring lim to bag.

BALTIMORE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

At the age of thirtee or I "treed" with a cur a red squirrel in a tall tree in the "open." which I wished to kill with a fint cavalry pistol, the property of the State of Vermont. Holding the arm, loaded with shot, in one hand, I threw a stone into the tree with the other. The red sprang from the treetop, and I fired. The pistol recoiled againt my head, felling me to the ground. Things seemed to have turned to smoke. Recovering soon I found a large gray squirrel on the ground, killed by that shot, and saw the cur chasing the red, which was on a distant stone fence. Though bleeding, I was happy over my success, and confident that I should by practice become a crack shot.

Athen.

I was hunting ruffed grouse. The foliage was very thick. My setter ran a gray squirrel up a densely thick foliaged maple tree. The squirrel sat on a limbiu plain sight. I fired at him, and down he came dead. While I was shipping another shell in my guu, another gray squirrel fell dead at my feet. At another time I drove a black squirrel up a very dense foliaged tree. I could not see the squirrel anywhere in the tree, so I got right under the tree, and shot almost straight up eveu with the body of the tree, to see if I couldn't drive him out. Imagine my surprise when two fat black squirrels fell almost on to me. One was dead, the other wounded.—I. S. W.

Editor Forest and Stream;

Editor Forest and Stream:

This occurrence actually happened. Two friends of mine were hunting woodcock on the west bank of the Hudson. One was in a vale while the other worked along the ridge. The former flushed a longbill which, as it flew directly toward No. 2, he did not fire at. No. 2 raised his guu when the bird was very near to him, so as to take it when it went past. The woodcock struck the muzzle of his gun and dropped dead at his feet. This may seem to be a remarkable story, but is perfectly reliable in every respect.

Hunson, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A friend of mine was hunting squirrels one day this fall, and saw a black squirrel feeding in the top of a hickory tree. He pulled up his gan and fired, and down came a gray squirel. Somewhat surprised he picked it up to see if it had turned white from fright, and as he stood, a large black squirrel fell at his fect.

PARK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Here is another "Remarkable Shot" for your columns, and may they continue to come, as they are quite interesting reading.

Some years ago, when shooting from a blind on Hanlon's Point, Toronto Island, I saw a flock of merganser or sawbill ducks flying about in the bay. Shortly they took a turn and came directly toward me, lighting among my decoys. Not caring much whether I shot such ducks or not, I watched them for a time, but several coming logether in a bunch, I could not resist the temptation for a pot shot, so turned loose my right hand barrel among them, and when the smoke cleared away there were six lying on the water to all appearances dead. One that had been off to my right was a little tardy in getting away, flew across in front of me, and it being a nice shot, I gave him the other berrel, bringing it down; but immediately on striking the water it dove, as did all the other dead (?) ones, and I never as much as saw a feather again.

Mc.

feather again.

Mc.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I went one eveuing in October from Terre Haute, Ind., to Charleston, Ill., to spend a day quail shooting, my father-in-law of sacred memory saying as I started: "Send me some quail, old boy." Next morning early I set out with a young pointer. There was a fresh two inches of snow on the ground, and I had hardly reached the first fields when my dog came to a pretty point at a small bush covered with snow. Peering cautiously ahead, I caught sight of one quail sitting on a twig just over a bunch of dead leaves. At the same moment I saw a town dog, a setter that followed every man who carried a gun, coming blunderingly up to my dog. Fearing he would make him break his point, I fired at the sitting quail, and lo! the two dogs plunged into the bush and brought out thirteen quail, which went by the 9 o'clock express to Terre Haute, and were served up for dinner that day.

At another time, while hunting ducks in the Wabash bottoms, I shot at a sandhill crane at the end of a small pond, where I had crept behind a log, when to my great surprise, I saw a white crane tumble at the further end of the pond, 200 yards away. Both were killed.

Once while standing in a marsh under the cover of some dead trees, near the Kankakee River in Northern Indiana, I drew on a mallard that came sailing by, and fired. At the same instant a flock o' blue-winged teal came from the opposite direction, passing at the exact line of aim, and I got four of them, also the mallard. The same day I fired at a duck that rose from the swampy shore of a bayou, and

besides getting that, killed two woodducks that were sitting on the branch of a fallen tree that lay in the water a few

besides getting that, kined the vested as you the branch of a fallen tree that lay in the water a few yards beyond.

Once while hunting quail in a cornfield where the stalks were still standing, I fired at a covey that rose near the fence, and to my great alarm shot a tramp who was sunning himself in a corner. Inasmuch as I used No. 10 shot there was no great damage done, but I apologized and gave him a quarter, whereupon he said I could blaze away again for another contribution of that nature.

J. C. B.

Editor Forest and Stream.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A foot of light suow had fallen in the night—the first in the season—but the ponds were all frozen over. I started in the morning on a three mile tramp to Metalluk Pond, to tend otter and lynx traps, and took my gun along. Arriving at the outlet of the pond which ran through an open bog, I found there were open places in the brook, and on a hassock near the water I saw a single black duck. I crept within range, under cover of the short brush, and fired No. 6 shot from a muzzleloader and saw three ducks fly away. I made up my mind I had missed my bird, but what was my surprise on going to the spot to find five large black ducks dead on the other side of the hassock. On a critical examination I found I had undershot the bird aimed at, and the shot going through the snow, struck the main flock, which were huddled together in an open hole beyond. J. G. R.

# ILLINOIS NOTES.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

THERE has been a flock of geese hanging about since October, flying into and out of Lake Michigan to and from their feeding grounds on the prairie twice a day, but about two weeks ago they left for the south, and since then the weather has turned very cold. Indeed, up to that time the farmers were plowing, but all the plowing that is being done now is with a snow plow.

One mild winter a flock of sixty geese remained here until spring, and perhaps these are their descendants or the old flock, for I don't know how long they live. I wonder if the waterfowl, like some fishes, return year by year to the old nesting places. It has long been my belief, and that they pursue the same route going and coming, and have the same resting places and feeding grounds, only changing them for cause, and that with great reluctance. No doubt they take up the same old winter quarters south year by year. But how do they find their way, tlying, as they do, mostly at night, and how do they know the old places? What we are pleased to call instinct in the lower animals is certainly a wonderful thing.

Rabbit shooting is good, or rather was until it became too

night, and how do they know the old places? What we are pleased to call instinct in the lower animals is certainly a wonderful thing.

Rabbit shooting is good, or rather was until it became too cold for the comfort of the shooter; but there are few partridges and no quail. Foxes are numerous and troublesome to the farmers, and I propose to make a raid on them when this weather lets up.

A party of seven have just returned from Northern Michigan, bringing home twenty-one deer. One gentleman was so unfortunate as to get lost in a cedar swamp, where he spent forty-cight hours without food and came near perishing with the cold. Isn't it funny how a man will get rattled sometimes and forget whether it is the blue or the bright end of his compass needle that points north?

I expect to read old "Nessmuk's" obituary notice in some Florida newspaper before spring. He can rustle around in a canoc made of chair splints if he wauts to, but you bet I don't want any of it in mine. A good sneakbox, with airtight compartments in each end, will do me.

Two or three of your correspondents want to make us come down to small-bore guns, but a 10-gauge will answer my turn. The smallest bore I ever owned was a 14, and it was a good shooter, but I prefer a 10, and one that weighs 10-lbs. at that, and then I am ready for anything that comes along—4 drams of powder and I ounce of shot for wood-cock, snipe, etc., 4\frac{1}{2}\$ and 1\frac{1}{2}\$ for grouse, and 4\frac{1}{2}\$ and 1\frac{1}{2}\$ for cleaning a gun I nise no water, either hot or cold, but two parts of olive or cottonseed oil and one of kerosene. If this mixture is used and the gun kept in a dry place, the barrels will show no rust or "measles," and will be as bright in ten years as the day they left the maker's hands.

Highland Park, Ill., Christmas.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Christmas,

# NOTES FROM GEORGIA.

NOTES FROM GEORGIA.

OWING to a very open season and drouth of nearly one hundred days' duration, we had a very fair supply of quail, many coveys being very late. Everything was so parched up, and frost falling so late, the birds were mostly fully grown before many of them could be killed. I did not attempt any shooting till after Oct. 15, and have had some very fair sport. I have been eight times with company, and killed respectively 7, 45, 25, 32, 26, 29, 14 and 28. Out of this number I secured 138, or two-thirds of the birds. A brother sportsman says I always select the poorest shots to take along with me, so that I can come out ahead. I enjoy hunting with a congenial companion and generally give my friends the advantage in the shooting, but must admit, that those with whom I have shot this fall can't shoot as well as I. I usually bag, on the average, half of my shots, and as we have so much brush shooting in our section we think this very good shooting. I have had two other shoots besides the ones mentioned, hunting alone.

I have a very finely bred young setter, Irish and Laverack, and took him out for the first time in company with my old dog. The youngster ranges well and will make a very fine dog if properly handled, but is a little gunshy, though I think he will get over that. Greatly to my disappointment, I had to send him in the country in charge of a friend who could break him for me. I killed only seven birds on the aforesaid hunt. On December 9 I took the 7 A. M. train, ran over to first station in an adjoining county, and walked six miles to Clinton to spend the night with my brother (Judge R. J.), who lives at the homestead, the place of my birth. The Judge has had the misfortune, in the last several years, to lose two fine dogs, one by poisoning, a red Irish and the other Gordon and Irish, and as fine a brace of setters as I have ever shot over. The last named was hanged by jumping over a picket fence, having on a block at the time. The loss of these dogs has had a very unhappy effect on my bro

sight of the Judge's home. I had sent some shells ahead of me and family were looking for me.

After a very pleasant evcuing with the family I retired, and getting an early breakfast, I took a buggy, drove part of the way to second station on railroad, by agreement with my eldest brother, sent the buggy to station after him, and awaited his coming. We entered the fields about 9 o'clock and walked through the country by circuitous route to the station, having had a very pleasant day, and bagging twenty-seven quail, one woodcock, one lark and two rabbits. Brother killed only six quail and the lark, the rest falling to me. Brother has not shot any birds in ten years until this fall, and being rusty, together with having a very close-shooting gun, it is natural that he should not shoot as well as I. My friend and partner in business killed recently one wild turkey across the river and in hearing of our city clock (the wind being favorable), and having baited the turkeys regularly for a week afterward, went early one morning in company with a friend, and succeeded in killing four more. It seems strange that we should have turkeys so near us, but below the city the swamps are extensive, and afford a safe retreat for most of the year. We anticipate some more shooting during the season, and will likely take a duck hunt down the Oconee.

MACON, GR.

### A SHOT FROM EVERY HILLTOP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

The sporting season has fully opened here in Western Texas, and our markets are being continually supplied with an endless variety of wild game. The country tributary to Colorado City (the queen city of the West), and great grazing belt of West Texas, abounds in wild game, and the sportsman finds this a rich field for those in search of pleasure.

ure.

Of the feathcred tribe we have in great abundance the wild turkey, duck, goose, Bob White and Mexican quait, prairie snipe, plover, curlew and Mexican pea fowl, besides innumerable birds of smaller variety; in fact, everything the sportsman could wish. Of the animal kingdom we find in easy access of our city, deer, antelope, jack rabbit, badger, beaver, wildcat, catamount, Mexican lion, cougar, panther, coyote loafer wolf, and black bear. One lundred miles north of this city on the plains may be found in great numbers the buffalo, and the buffalo hunters keep the market well supplied with mire ysteaks

buffalo, and the buffalo hunters keep the market well supplied with juicy steaks.

Hunting parties are very numerous this season, and the supply of game, such as birds, antelope and deer, are greater than usual. In addition to our market supply, from fifty to seventy-five antelope are shipped East by express from this place. For the pleasure seeker who delights in roaming over the many hills and valleys, getting a shot from every hilltop, we know of no country in America offering so many good inducements as the country about here.

Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas.

# ADIRONDACK DEER HUNTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:
You ask ought deer hounding to be forbidden throughout the entire Adirondack region. In my opinion it both ought to be and can be done; and if done now future generations will be able to shoot deer in those woods.

If, however, the passage and enforcement of such a law is long delayed, the men who come after us will find nothing left in that territory which may be called game larger than a hodre hour.

hcdge-hog.
Since 1865 I have made whenever possible annual trips to since 1865 I have made whenever possible annual trips to some part of the mountains, varying my journeys from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, and I am obliged to note each year that the deer are steadily growing less in numbers.

It is not that the bounds drive them away or worry the bulk of them to death, though they kill more than many people will believe, but those hunting with the dogs shoot them.

them.

I personaly know a goodly number of guides in one scction, and they are by all odds the best of those living there, who just as soon as it grows cold enough to ship the meat, take their dogs and start for the woods, and there they stay just as long as a hound can run, and the worst of it all is that as long as they stay they will average a deer killed a day for each man of the crowd, and often do much better than that. The number of the deer killed also is not the only bad feature about it. The proportion of does to the bucks among those killed in this way is more than double that of a like number killed in any other, and more than ten times greater than that killed in the manner some of your readers seem to despise—floating. Any hunter is well aware of this fact, and when you commence as they now do, Aug. 1, with their hounds, does and fawns are peculiarly liable to suffer.

of this fact, and when you commence as they now do, Aug. 1, with their hounds, does and fawns are peculiarly liable to suffer.

I say Aug. 1, for each year of late I have found dogs in the woods on that date, put out, not, of course, then for the benefit of the market-hunter, but to help out the tourist who has not patience, skill, or eyesight enough to kill one by floating, but thinks he can succeed in his high ambition if he can have his game driven into some pond and be himself paddled up to within fifteen feet of the head of his poor victim, whose agonizing struggle for life under such circumstances has always, when I have witnessed it, chilled my ambition to kill so effectually, as to destroy all pleasure in such so-called hunting.

Add to all this the fact that the meat after you get it in this way is, in most cases, unfit to eat, and it would seem to me that you have reasons enough why hounding should be stopped. There would be less difficulty in enforcing a statute which should have this for its object, than in causing people to live up to any other game law.

In St. Lawrence county, as far as I have been able to learn, there are no dogs used and the local law on that subject is universally respected. Yet in a trip through that section of the country three years ago, during the second week in August, I found plenty of evidences of the presence of successful hunting partnes fully two months before my advent upon the streams and ponds which I visited, and learned from the natives whom I met that at least one hundred deer had been killed in the vicinity during June and July, and I have often heard people living there speak of having been in the woods as early as the middle of May, and at that time no man comes out without bringing meat. In fact it is the only time when some of them are able to kill a deer at all, unless it be when the dogs are on hand.

I have talked with many guides about the matter, and they all agree in wishing there was not a dog in the woods, but excuse themselves for using them by sa

Legislature of the State of New York pass a law prohibiting hounding, and I don't know of a guide in the woods who would not assist in its enforcement; and if enforced along with the other laws now on the statute books of the State on that subject, in less than five years there would be four deer where there is one now, and in less than ten, twenty would stand in their tracks.

where there is one now, and in less than ten, twenty would stand in their tracks.

I say enforce the present law, for in many localities where I am acquainted the bulk of all the deer that are not killed before the dog, are killed in June and July, and that, too, not by visiting sportsmen, but by people living in the surrounding towns. Stop this and drive out the dogs, and deer would be plenty enough.

Much has been said about floating, but I have never seen anything to warrant the belief that that is a very destructive method of hunting if practiced only after Aug. 1. In the first place, the average tourist doesn't care for a great while to undergo the fatigue necessary in order to get a shot; and in the second place, if he does, after he gets it the chances are at least six to one that he will score a clean miss. Then, too, there is another fact which seems to be lost sight of almost altogether by all who have expressed views upon the subject—very few of the deer so killed are does; certainly not one in ten if the shooting is done in August, and not a much larger percentage in September.

Then, too, there is another fact which seems to be lost sight of almost altogether by all who have expressed views upon the subject—very few of the deer so killed are does; certainly not one in ten if the shooting is done in August, and not a much larger percentage in September.

The reason for this is perfectly obvious. While caring for their young the does are more than usually cautious and withdraw to some little swamp hole or bog, where there is uo danger of being interrupted either by their natural foes or the big bucks, who ought to be their friends, but with whom they they are not ou the best of terms at that time. These then have a monopoly of the open streams and lakes where the floating is done.

A word as to the Maine question. In common with hundreds of others who take but one vacation in the summer I don't go there any more. Not because fish are not plenty and deer too, but because I can't get both on the same trip without breaking the law. Would I go there if the law were changed so as to allow both in September? Certainly. And so would my many friends. Would we kill off all of the deer? I think not, but if we are so very destructive and deadly, take off the last month on the present law, for I know that I pay more for every deer I kill to the hinbaitants of the State where it falls, three times over, than they can realize out of one slain by themselves. Should I slay the maternal doe with her udder distended with milk and her little ones bleating in their starvation upon the adjacent hill side? I my judgment for ten years we might float up and down the best of her rivers for each night of our annual two weeks of isummer outing, and never paddle our boat over a drop of water that had at any time during the two months immediately preceding wet a single teat which was moist from the mouth of its owner's offspring, unless perhaps some maternal muskrat had postponed her family carse some maternal muskrat had postponed her family carses some of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of th

The time when she ordinarily does dits is not far from the commencement of the open season as it now exists in Maine, and from this time on, either with the hounds, or later on the snow, hides without horns will be in the great majority in the hunters' camps.

It is the death of does that lessens the future supply, and whether she falls in June or December the result is at the worst ouly different by one or two deer the less or more. So long as a time is chosen to hunt, in which the bulk of deer killed are does, and so long as you employ methods which will bring them rither than bucks to your rifle, so long will the deer find themselves waging an unequal struggle for existence with the daily increasing army of hunters.

If your doe is shot in August, however, I doubt if in the vast majority of cases you have done any more harm than the same shot would have cansed in November. It is true that the chances will be that the fawn is suckling, but he doesn't die because compelled to shift for himself at the age which he will then have reached. Deer are like our domestic cattle in this respect. Both will allow their young to suckle just as long as it can be done without too much pain and discomfort to themselves, and this will be long after the youngsters are able to live without it.

The calf will willingly follow the cow for four and even five months before she will wean it herself; but nobody thinks of accusing the farmer of infanticide when, at the expiration of three weeks, he steals half of the milk, and at the end of six takes the mother away entirely, leaving the younger chip of the old block to a couple of days of bleating and his own resources in the future for a means of picking up a living. The calf don't die by any means unless the butcher gets hold of him, and neither will the fawn after the same length of time.

He will perhaps be a trifle smaller the next spring than he otherwise would have been at that time, and the hunter will perhaps have a trifle less fat to pick from the bones of the mother when h

from her hide during the latter month after she has been run to her death by the hounds, or even after she had spent a week leading the bucks a chase up and down the hillsides. Now I say in conclusion, if your object is to protect the deer, make the open season two months, and let those two be August and September, and keep out the dogs. Then you will kill bucks almost entirely. You will attract the tourist who is ordinarily not very dangerous to the game, but generally free with his money. You will destroy the market to a large extent, as it will be too warm a good share of the time when you get out of the woods to slip your meat, and you will give the local hunters just the same show in the woods that others who live a little further away have, instead of leaving to them almost alone the month of November with its deadly tracking snows. Not that I don't for my own part enjoy the excitement of the particular style of hunting then in vogue, but in common with the bulk of others living out of the woods, I can't be there often at that time, and the month is practically left to the market-hunter, who spares neither age nor sex.

Horns with him don't count, meat is all that he cares for, and he is much more apt to outwit the fawn or mother doe in this style of hunting than he is to get a shot at the wary old buck. This in my judgment is the conclusion of the whole matter, that system of hunting and that season in which to do it that bring down the smallest number of does among the slain is the only one which the advocates for game protection ought to demand.

The countries across the water understand this and do what we cannot euforce—legislation which spares the females. All that we can do is to fix upon an open season when the chances are against the bucks and forbid a system of hunting which carries the balance the other way.

August and September are the months when does are least likely to be found, unless the dogs are used. So I say give us these two months and keep out the dogs. If the reform is a little too

Editor Forest and Stream:

During the past three years, I have spent my summer vacation in the same locality on a certain watershed in John Brown's tract. And after the four or five weeks of freedom from desk, dust and digests, I have never failed to return with a feeling of profound gratitude that this beautiful region, with all its possibilities, has yet been spared to those whose spirits so frequently rebel against the everlasting brick and mortar. Three times I have built my little shanty and prepared my camp fire, in perfect confidence that sooner or later a good fat saddle should be hanging hard by. But in view of what I heard and saw (as well as what I didn't see) last August, together with the supine indifference of the law makers at Albany as to the fish, flesh and feather in the woods, it was with but comparatively slight regret that I read in a letter from my guide two days ago: "Our freend Babcock has torn down our shanty, to build him one further up, in drivin' time." And these are a few of the reasons thereof:

Two years ago, in the region of which I speak, deer were fairly plentify! One year later I counted butter deep in the region of which I speak, deer were

reasons thereof:

Two years ago, in the region of which I speak, deer were fairly plentiful. One year later, I counted thriteen deer in four weeks, during the month of August, and killed euough to supply four hungry men. During the same month of the present year I saw only three deer and as many fawns—of which latter I shall speak again—although my opportunities for seeing game were much better during this season than during that of the year before. Of the many different parties with whom I conversed in the woods, none had secured more than a single deer up to the 15th of August; only one man had had a daylight shot; all reported venison to be very scarce; all agreed that "hounding" did most of the work—and anything that remained was cared for by the jack in Junc and July.

The daughter of one of my guides—an intelligent voping

and anything that remained was cared for by the jack in June and July.

The daughter of one of my guides—an intelligent young girl—told me last June that she had "kept count up to four hundrd deer that were killed ahead of the dogs on—
River in the fall of 1883. One gentleman (?) who some weeks before had descanted in glowing terms to a friend of mine on the beauties of nature and the primeval forest, and the shame and outrage of descerating it with axe and railroad, had passed out with thirteen noble animals in a wagon. They were sold in a market at the place where he lived on an income of three or four thousand a year.

Scarcely half a mile from my camp is the shanty of an old hunter who passes fully one half of his time in the woods. His forte is still-hunting, which he cousiders to be the only satisfactory way of killing a deer. When I reached my little paradise I found him on the ground, but although a week had passed since his coming, he had not seen a deer. He remained four weeks in camp, and during that time saw one deer, which was crouching in the water, half dead with fatigue (dogs). After an exciting tussel the deer escaped him! Last year on the same ground he killed two or three in as many weeks, without any difficulty. This time he was glad to share my buck, in order to take a little jerked meat "to the children."

One afternoon my guide and I paid a visit to old C. H.

in as many weeks, without any difficulty. This time he was glad to share my buck, in order to take a little jerked meat "to the children."

One afternoon my guide and I paid a visit to old C. H., who has lived in the wilderness over sixty years. A skillful hunter and thorough woodsman, he is in every way competent to speak intelligently upon the question in interest. In answer to my inquiries he made the following statements:

"From ten to fifteen years ago, you could come up here and kill your venison by daylight with a rifle; now you must either hunt at night, early in the summer, or have a dog, if you want meat. Six years ago, when I first built this shanty, you could walk out any evening and see eight or ten deer on this 'burning;' this season I saw only one deer in three weeks. There is not one deer now to ten that there were six years ago, and it is only by chance now that a deer is killed in the open season without dogs, or at least a jack. What has done it? Well, the dogs mostly. One party up here last fall killed some forty deer. They had a lot of dogs, and brought in three or four deer—mostly yearlings—every day. If they keep on hounding at this rate, three years more at most, will kill every deer in the woods."

These are the words and ideas of a man who is, and always has been, on the ground, and has watched the progress of this thing all his life. Are not his opinions entitled to weight?

One morning while I was on the river within a quarter of

weight?

One morning while I was on the river within a quarter of a mile of my camp, two beautiful fawns stepped out of the woods and down to the water just below where we were casting. Under Charlie's skillful management of the paddle, we dropped down the current until I could have almost

touched them with my fly-rod. They were well grown—dropped in April, as Charlie thought—and apparently well able to care for themselves if they had a fair chance. For five minutes we watched them, and as the timid little things curiously turned their great liquid eyes upon us, and halt in fear, half in frolic, stamped the mud with their small hoofs, every now and then moving away a few steps, but invariably turning back for another look, I wondered if there could be found a man who, in my place, would have taken advantage of their innocence, and cut them down as they stood there. A sudden clap of the hands, a flash from two little white tails, a twinkle of small hoofs, and they were gone. A day or two later, while enjoying our post-prandial loaf, we heard a dog running in the woods to the east, and in a few moments I saw a deer coming down the river. Just before we had noticed a boat, containing two men, below the bend, and putting two and two together, we made up our minds that the little deer—It was a fawn, somewhat smaller than the two we had seen—should escape. When it came opposite our landing, I stepped down to the shore, shouting and waving my hat, whereupon it made for the opposite bank, and creeping half way out of the water, crouched beneath a small shrub. The river was only thirty feet wide, and I could plainly see that the little thing was tired out. A plunge in the water above announced that the enemy was at hand. The animal could not stir, however, until, in desperation, I jumped into the boat and pushed out into the river, when it crawled up the bank and disappeared in the woods. When the dog came down I caught and tied her. In the course of the day a message came from below. "The old dog has broken loose; please send her home." This was on the 12th of August.

One week later, after a few days' absence from camp, I returned with my wife, to initiate her into the delights of perfect freedom. From the still-hunter I learned that a party of five who had been camping on a small pond in the vicinity h

race for life, and at last met an ignominious death in the water.

"Charlie," said I, "how much longer will this last?"

"O, not long," said he. "Two or three years more and there won't be any bucks left, or fawns either."

"Unless." I ventured.

"Unless," he replied emphatically, "dogs are shut out of the woods altogether—at least, for some years. Why, dogs are running in these woods every month in the year. One took a doe right through the sugar camp last April. (Nice thing for a doe at that time!) And it ain't only what they drive in and kill, but it's what run themselves to death in lot weather (they'll run ten times as far in August as they will in October before they take water), and what they drive away from sucking fawns. I picked up one little fawn on Burnt Cieck that was just starved to death; it died in my arms."

arms."
"What is your idea of a law for protection?" said I.

away from sucking fawns. I picked up one little fawn on Burut Cieck that was just starved to death; it died in my arms."

"What is your idea of a law for protection?" said I.

"No doggin' to begin with, no takin' venison out of the woods, a big fine for killin' out of season, and sock it right to 'em for killin' or ketchin' a fawn."

"How about the jack?" said I.

"Well." said he, "the most harm done with a jack is in June and July, when the deer are tame, and anybody can kill one, with any old gun. If the dogs were out, and no floating done until August, there would be venison enough, but no shotguns ought to be allowed behind the jack."

Judge Caton, in his interesting work on the deer, confesses to a personal and repeated knowledge of floating, or "jack" hunting. I am another. And I want to say right here that all these stories about slipping up to within six feet of a deer behind a fire pan, and butchering them so that they fall right into the boat, are fables to me, at least as applied to our Adirondack region to day. In June or July, as Charlie intimates, it may be possible. My experience does not include killing a deer out of season. But in the months of August and September, when the nights are cold and foggy, the deer wary, and the lily pads so thick and tough that it requires a cunning hand at the paddle to bring the boat within range or sight, at least, without alarming the quarry, it is another matter. I know a guide who has paddled two seasons, without a deer having been killed from his boat. I myself have heard many more deer go out than I have had an opportunity to shoot at. The last time that "I was there," as Judge Caton puts it, the jack light was completely swallowed up in a combination of moon and fog, which latter came rolling up in clouds, as we approached the spot where two deer where feeding. The leer that I was obliged to take was standing head on, and although the moonlight enabled me to see his outline at six rods, I could not find the sights of my greater than the part of the part of

that I can gather from my own experience, as well as from those who ought to know, I consider that in the matter of destructiveness floating is to driving as one is to six. In June or July the jack unquestionably is far the deadliest; but those who, "jack" then would undoubtedly continue their nefarious warfare at those times, even if strictly prohibited altogether.

Finally, if the dogs must run, keep them in the kennels six weeks or two months longer—when the erying evil will be much mitigated. Perhaps, after all this is a more feasible plan. In discussing this subject last summer with two gentlemen who, between them, control about 125,000 acres of land in the locality of which I have written, I learned that an effort had already been made to secure legislative relief. One of these gentlemen (who had labored personally at the Capitol in this behalf) remarked their arguments could not prevail against those of a gentleman who is opposed to them and described in eloquent language the delights of hearing "the silvery toues of the hound's voice when he roused the noble quarry from his hiding place in the forest." The gentleman was right; it is a delight and a most inspiring one, but humanity—as well as policy—demand that the delight be either foregone entirely or be less frequently experienced, otherwise the dogs will very soon be kept out of the woods in a way that their owners and abettors have not apparently considered—by the complete destruction of that which now tempts them there.

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Our law as it now stands is some means of game protection, but not near what it ought to be, and the enforcing of the present law is almost a dead letter. It also gives one month in the year it should not. That is August; it might as well give June and July. The fawns are not all large enough in this month to support and proteet themselves, and are not weaned by the does. I have found plenty of milk in their udders in October, which proved to me that the fawns are not weaned at that late date, and this month, August, also gives the jack or night-hunter a chance to pepper their hams, legs and neck full of buckshot. Limit the time to October and November 15 or December 1 only, and make a peualty large enough to amount to something, say \$300 for killing a deer out of season, \$200 to be given to the complainant and \$100, the remainder, to county treasurer to be used for the protection of all kinds of game birds, animals and fish. Killing of fawns, spotted coat or not, should be unlawful. Traps, spring or set guns, salt licks and hounding deer should be unlawful the year round, with heavy penalties attached.

Jack or night-hunting has long been practiced among all

Traps, spring or set guns, salt licks and hounding deer should be unlawful the year round, with heavy penalties attached.

Jack or night-hunting has long been practiced among all classes from the 1st of Jure to September, and is one of the meanest kinds of slaughter of our deer. It is done for private use as well as for the table of some of our summer hotels to please the palates of city boarders and to gratify their desire to kill a deer. The result is not only sure death to the doe, but death also to the fawns that are not strong enough to sustain or protect themselves. I have been told by more than one good hunter and guide that not more than one in five deer shot at night-hunting are ever taken or killed outright, and I have come to the conclusion that one half of those fired at night hunting are mortally wounded and go back into the woods to die, fawns and all. About three years ago I was fishing at Ragged Lake in Franklin county; it was the 4th of July; and smelling a strong stench near there, I landed and found about four or five rods from the shore a fine large doe with two fawns, dead, and one of them with its nose at the udder of the doe. The doe's neek was full of buckshot and showed signs of great agony in death. This is only one of many such examples of night-hunting slaughter or peppering deer with buckshot. A friend of mine, a guide and hunter, who I know would tell the truth, went fishing to Plumadore Pond, if I remember right it was in June last. He said, "I went down to the outlet of the pond to fish at the lily pads, and on the shore among the woods I found the paunches and intestines of seven full grown deer and one-half of a deer left on the ground to rot; and its shoulder and breast were riddled with buckshot." For night-hunting the gun generally used is the shotgun with loads of buckshot; and I have often heard of finding deer with their bodies full of shot from this kind of hunting. I was hunting with a party one fall in October and one of our party shot a very nice doe, which was found care.
Adirondacks.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Beginning with November, 1879, I have still-hunted deer in the Adirondacks each fall since. Prior to that time I had hunted in Potter, McKean and Cameron counties, just south of us in Pennsylvania, where, up to 1860, deer were very plenty, but with still-hunting and hounding they had in 1878 rearly disappeared. Having a brother hving in Lewis county, N. Y., I concluded best to join him and his friends in the Adirondaeks, and have hunted there since.

Our party consists of four, two guides and hunters who were raised in Lewis county, their father being a guide and hunter before them, my brother and self, both having hunted with shotgun and rifle since boyhood.

Iu 1879 we camped on Independence River; in 1880 we had a log house built at Sunday Lake in the Beaver River Valley, and hunted there two falls. Then we had another log house built at Fifth Creek Lake, cutting a road five miles through the woods to it, and have hunted there three falls. We go into camp right after election, and come out generally during the last week in November, and at latest on Dec. 1.

Below I give table showing the number of days in camp.

Dec. 1.

Below I give table showing the number of days in camp, including going in and coming out each year, the number of guns, the number of deer killed, showing the proportion of bucks and does, after which I wish to state some facts as regards the running of deer by dogs out of season, and also some matters that from information I believe to be true, Also some information relative to the increase of deer in

Potter, McKean and Cameron counties, Pa., the past five years, during which time hounding has not been allowed in that section.

Year.	Days.	Guns.	Bucks.	Does.	Total.
1879	22	4	6	1	7
1890	21 22	4	8	1	9
1882	24	4	10	2	12
1888	17 23	4	4	1	11
1004	20	- 0	ı,	~	11

A total of fifty five deer, of which seven were fawus, and the bucks forty-six against ninc does, including old and young. Why so many more bucks than does? Simply because there are many more bucks than does? Simply because there are many more bucks than does? Simply because there are many more bucks than does left. How came this to be so? One reason, because of hounding, does frequent the rivers and lakes from spring until into the winter, nearly all hounds are started around the lakes where, as a rule, more does than bucks remain from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1. The bucks are further back on the ridges and mountains, consequently from two to three does are run in by dogs and killed to one buck.

I think hounding should be prohibited in the State of New York for the following reasons: 1. It is brutal. 2. It results in the killing of many more does than bucks, thus doubly augmenting the decrease. 3. Venison so killed is wholly unfit for cating. 4. Dogs are not only used for killing deer during the six weeks allowed by law, but are used nearly every month in the year. 5. Unless driving deer with dogs is stopped, ten years will see the woods destitute of game During the summer months a show is made of keeping the dogs chained, but from Sept. 1 until April 1 dogs are used in the Adirondacks to kill deer to a more or less extent. I know that deer have been run by dogs up to the very last of November the past six years in the Beaver River section, when the law does not allow it after Oct. 31, and am informed by parties who have a chance to know, that for each deer killed in that section. What venison our party gets is for the use of our friends and ourselves, and we would not take a "run" deer as a gift, as it is not fit to eat.

I still fish for trout in Potter, McKean and Cameron counties, Pennsylvania (open season closes Aug. 1), and am informed by old hunters that the deer are as plenty there now as in 1860, and the increase is wholly attributed to the fact that dogging is not allowed and has not been for five years pas

I know that our markets have been more than supplied with venison the past two years; also am informed that more venison has been killed during the past two years than had been during the ten preceding years in those counties. The open season in Pennsylvania is from Sept. 1 to July 1. Thus, with four open months for still-hunting, the deer have increased very fast; still I think the open season should close Nov. 30, the same as in New York. From talking with guides, hunters and hotel men in the Adiroudacks, I am satisfied that the most of them are in favor of a non-hounding law, that they would kill their dogs and do their best to enforce such a law, because they see the deer are decreasing very rapidly, and know that their occupation decreases in proportion.

Make a law so there is no excuse for keeping dogs, and I think the deer will increase.

Wellsville, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1884.

Wellsville, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream.

Editor Forest and Stream:

You call for suggestions, etc., in regard to game laws, more especially referring to hounding deer. It is the old story, and ever will be—much talk, many suggestions, and nothing accomplished, for there is too much of politics and red tape mixed up even in what ought to be a clean record from this cursc. Facts, pro bono publico, for and in behalf of the "dear old woods," as a friend has appropriately named the Adirondacks, speak for themselves. Our game laws are well enough, with very slight alterations, if they were strictly enforced, but they are not, and cannot be with an inadequate force of game protectors. We need at least fifteen or twenty game protectors, distributed in appointment resident near the woods, and whose sworn duty would compet them every fortnight to visit different sections, taking turns, and by appointment in these different sections, from May 1 to Dec. 1, when sportsmen are in the woods, and have authority to make arrests on the spot, and to be required to report to some chief officer the result of every trip; and if arrests are made, to give names, places, what for arrested, and to deal summarily with offenders, and to be dealt summarily with if they are derelict in duty. By the above requirements guides and sportsmen would not dare even to seek remote ponds for slaughtering deer and trout.

As to hounding, I would allow only one month, say October, and no transportation of venison or trout from the woods for the next five years, under a very heavy penalty. Guides are very oftentimes at fault for transgressing the laws, but in many cases they are induced to transgressing the laws, but in many cases they are induced to transgressing the sportsman from our city killed five deer in one day on Hitching's Pond, all driven in the water by dogs. I have talked with Dr. Romeyn and Messrs. Winant at Bartletts, Thompson Smith at Smith's, all well-known and esteemed as thorough sportsmen and with many years experience, and I think they would corroborate what I have written

Webster, Mass., Dec. 27.—As a well-known Webster hunter was hunting near "Long Branch," close to the Connecticut State line, a day or so ago, he noticed a large black hawk swooping down to earth. He fired at his audacious foe, but never touched a feather, the monster fellow lighting near by. He carefully advanced toward the hawk and discharged his rifle, this time killing the hawk. Upon investigating the unexpected visitor he found a partridge beneath the hawk with his head picked just enough to kill it, though the bird was quite warm. It seems that this hawk had caught the bird, fastened it in its talons, and flew to his death with it, and was eating it when killed.

### THE MAINE DEER LAW.

Editor Forest and Exeam:

I am one of the interested ones wishing for a change in the law, for I believe it will make more business, circulate more money, be an advantage to the whole State in general and not decrease the general and the control of the control

ber is concerned, of course this is sometimes the case. There are exceptions to every general rule, even in nature; while the fawn is depending on its mother for its sustenance it is not looking elsewhere for it. By September, with us, the forest herbage has ripened and withered, and is it probable that nature intends for the tender fawn to go from its mother's milk on to the ill-nourishing twigs and buds, and meet our early and severe winters in its spotted coat; I think it is much oftener the case that there are both late and early fawns born in a warmer climate or where the temperature is more uneven, as it is near the coast. I also believe that the deer in the southeastern part of this State mate as a general thing not less than two weeks later than they are with us, and are much more irregular in their heats.

In writing this article, I have an eye on my own interest, it is true, but I have tried to tell it as I believe it is; and let it be remembered that what is for my interest, is for the interest of every railroad, stage line, hotel and camp, farmer and mechanic, and in fact not of a small portion, but the whole State of Maine. If Maine could but show her southeastern fall hunters a better price for fewer deer, and keep down dogs and crusters, even with no deer law at all, her forests would not be thinned of deer by visiting and local sportsmen combined.

CAPT. F. C. BARKER.

P. S.—Dec. 27.—Your issue of the 18th inst. is at hand, ber is concerned, of course this is sometimes the case. There

would not be thinned of deer by visiting and local sportsmen combined.

P. S.—Dec. 27.—Your issue of the 18th inst. is at hand, and the extract from our Fish and Game Commissioners' report read with interest and much surprise.

I am not going to attempt to overhaul it; it speaks loudly for itself, and since it is written I hope it will be carefully and impartially read by all parties—men who have hearts and common sense, and understand the nature of the game in question as well as the selfishness of men. and the difference of circumstances between the ones asking for the change and the "prominent men."

Is the tone of this report to be the ruling power in handling an interest as important as the sporting travel to Maine is getting to be? The game laws of Maine have been broken no doubt by the visiting sportsman; but very few indeed are the cases but what they were aided and not discouraged, if not encouraged, by a citizeu of our State, who received a good price for his services. Then accuse the guilty purty and not a beuefactor.

F. C. B.

Eksiter, Kevest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

A recent item of attraction in the Boston market was the arrival Saturday of two moose. Both were cows, but one was large enough to have weighed some 500 pounds when alive. It seems almost shameful to kill such noble game animals for a purpose so mercenary and trivial as obtaining less than \$50 per head, especially when we consider the great danger that the moose may yet follow the bison to utter extinction. The receivers of these moose are honorable marketmen, and they claim that the animals were not from Maine, but from the Provinces. They came by St. John steamer, and the parties claim that they paid duties on the venison. It is fortunate for the steamboat company that it is out of the jurisdiction of Maine, else the law of that State forbidding the possession of more than one moose in a season, would be enforced.

Your correspondent "Penobscot" claims that there is no

Your correspondent "Penobscot" claims that there is no law on the Maine statute books against the transportation of venison from that State. In his statement of a fact in the abstract he is correct, but the law forbidding the possession of more than one moose, two caribou or three deer in a season has been decided to apply to transportation companies as well as individuals, hence the effect has been the same as a positive statute l'orbidding transportation. It is well understood in Maine that "Penobscot" or any other man could take his three deer, two caribou or one moose in his own sleigh and drive out of the State of Maine with them, but transportation companies will not take them; for, following the admirable example of Mr. Payson Tucker, superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad, they have, the most of them, issued positive orders to their employees not to take and forward game at all. This construction of the law has kept a flood of game out of the Boston market at least. But very few Maine deer have yet been received here this season, which ends on Jan. 1, and last year there were very few. Your correspondent "Penobscot" claims that there

least. But very few Maine deer have yet been received here this season, which ends on Jan. 1, and last year there were very few.

It such writers as "Penobscot" and Mr. Wells would turn their talents toward aiding the most worthy efforts of the Maine Commissioners and friends of game protection, they would accomplish more of good for themselves and their fellow sportsmen than they can by picking flaws and showing up to those who would kill game out of season or unlawfully some loopholes or methods of escape. If the Maine Commisioners have been successfull us even starting a system of game protection which is likely, if carried out, to preserve moose, caribou and deer—almost exterminated in other sections of the country—to a single corner of this great domain, then let them have their way for ten years instead of two, as they so modestly ask for in their admirable report.

The season has been very favorable for the preservation of the larger game in Maine thus far. There has been little snow as yet, and up to the very cold weather of the 19th and 20th of December the larger ponds, lakes and streams were not frozen over. In this relation moose, deer and caribou have certainly gained a month's respite from the hunter, who waits for snow and the lakes to be frozen. It is often that the ground is covered with snow in Northern Maine as early as the 15th of November, and then the hunting most deadly to moose and deer begins. It is also well understood by hunters that the caribou delights in the early frozen surface of the lakes. This year he has not found the ice to play on, and has saved his skin thereby. Parties from all sections of Maine, and even Massachusetts and Connecticut, have put off their deer hunting trips till the present time; and now it is probable that they will fall through altogether, the scason is so late and the annual close time—January 1—is very near. The gain to the larger game of Maine can only be estimated in thousands.

The deer hounders, or rather their poor dogs, have fared hard this year.

early on the ground, armed with repeating rifle. Two of the dogs fell before its bullets. The hunter himself came up, saw the state of affairs, and drew his revolver upon the warden, with a "D——n you, I'll teach you how to shoot my dogs!" The warden raised his rifle in response. The hunter put down his revolver. He swore he would lick the warden before he left the State. He would call off his dogs and leave. On second thought—"No! I'll be d——nd if I will! I'll run a deer, and you may shoot another dog if you dare." The warden called the attention of his assistant to the fel-low's statement, which was a confession from his own lips that he was hounding deer. The hunter saw the trap into which he had fallen, and coucluded to give up the hunt. Before he got out of the State a warrant was served upon him for hounding deer, and he concluded to settle; but it was a hard blow to bear when he was obliged to surrender his two remaining dogs to the merciless warden. He goes back home a humbled man, with a wholesome respect for the Maine game laws. The baying of hounds is dangerous music for the poor creatures in Maine.

\*\*Editor Forcet and Stream.\*\*

or Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

We expect at the next session of our Legislature an attempt to repeal, or to so change our fish and game laws that it will amount to the same, and it is proper for us to give at this time our views freely, especially as you have so gencrously opened your columns to us. One reason why I avail myself of this privilege is because your paper is so generally read in Maine.

tempt to repeat, or to so canage our has and game laws that it will amount to the same, and it is proper for us to give at this time our views freely, especially as you have so generously opened your columns to us. One reason why I avail myself of this privilege is because your paper is so generally read in Maine.

Facts are stubborn, and I intend to show by them that we shall not be justified in changing our laws that are now doing so much to replenish our depleted forests and streams. We know that poachers once had their way, and destroyed in a few years all our moose, caribou, and nearly all the deer, as well as small game. I am now talking of the central part of Washington county, or that which is drained by the St. Croix, Denny's, East Machias, Machias, 'Chandler's Pleasant and Narraquagus rivers.

At the close of the war small game, as ducks and grouse, was plenty, and large game was giving indications of slight increase, but crust-hunting was doing its work. It was evident that unless crust-hunting and the use of dogs could be stopped, it was uscless to talk of restrecking our forests. Laws were enacted forbidding the use of dogs could be stopped, it was uscless to talk of restrecking our forests. Laws were enacted forbidding the use of dogs could be stopped, it protection. Laws were changed from year to year, insufficient money was appropriated to enforce them, and what was worse, our wardens were worthless, nor could they have been else, for the courts would not sustain them in the performance of their duty. The country swarmed with dogs, from the meanest cur to the blood-hound, all trained for one purpose, the hunting of deer, regardless of law or season, the little mean cur upon the crust and the hound to drive.

Thus the destruction continued until the just indignation of the better part of the community was aroused, and then commenced the growth of game protection in Eastern Maine. The dog was taxed and legislated against for hunting purposes, but to no benefit to the game, for the poachers and vis

It must not be supposed for a moment that this good work goes on without much hard work and cost. The poacher is the same to-day as he was years ago, and is to be found plentifully among the market-hunters. The market-hunters and middlemen comprise all the enemics of game protection in this State. Our guides, enemies of the law, may kick at this, but I do believe, deep down, this is the truth even with them

with them.

Public opinion is changing in favor of the present laws rapidly, and our wardens can do at the present time what could not be done a few years ago. The most important requisite is an appropriation sufficient to enable the commissioners and wardens to carry out their work, for to depend upon the fines of law breakers is sheer nonsense; the law can been forced in no such way. I know it from years of experience. One great reason why the wardens have been so efficient during the last two years is that the appropriation made at the session of the last Legislature was more ample than usual.

ample thau usual.

It is found in Maine that in order to restock our forests and keep them up to a certain standard with the yearly increase of hunters and sportsmen, we must have restrictions, the most important I will enumerate. Natural laws must be observed; dogs are not to be used for any purpose where deer abound; market-hunting and jacking must be strictly prohibited; still-hunting is the only legitimate method, and the length of season restricted to suit the amount of

destruction so as to insure increase rather than a decrease. The great abomination, crust-hunting, is one of the worst civils and most difficult to stop. Now that hounding is checked the deer are near the settlements and yard near the dwellings of these improvident people, who can in a few minutes go into their yards, shoot or more often with dogs and snowshoes, destroy the whole herd and hide them away in the night before the wardens even suspect mischief. This miscrable business is continually going on every spring in spite of the best efforts of our wardens. It would astonish the citizens of Maine not residents of the game regions to know the amount of destruction of deer in this way, and the eussedness of this class of poachers. Here comes in the use of the miscrable eurs, for nine out of every ten deer killed during crust time in Maine are killed by dogs or with their aid, the smaller and lighter the dog, the better if he will only follow.

For the future we must not step to the rear but must con-

aid, the smaller and lighter the dog, the better if he will only follow.

For the future we must not step to the rear but must continue to expose a bold front. We know that nothing short of a repeal of our present laws will suit the market-hunters. Not a single deer has been unsold in this town that has been for sale. This has been so for the last two years, nor can I learn of a single instance in any other town in this county, but the middleman has lost his profit. The limitation of numbers of deer to each man would be a dead letter if shipping was allowed, for dummy shooting would take care of the 'one moose, two caribou or three deer' clause. The refusal of the transportation companies to convey game is the teeth of the law, and is just what we must not change. The market hunters can market their three deer and three times three if allowed to kill at home. We all, every citizen of Maine, claim a share of our game, and we do feel that a few market-hunters and middlemen have no right to demand or expect more than an even saare, which we claim should be limited about as at present. We all pay taxes, we all protect and our friends in our cities and large towns have the same rights as we, and we intend to give them the first chance for their vacations, and more, we are willing to share with our friends from other States provided they agree to eat what is set before them and not dictate to the cook or grumble at the proprietor.

We understand that we have one of the best health resorts

the proprietor.

We understand that we have one of the best health resorts

set before them and not dictate to the cook or grumble at the proprietor.

We understand that we have one of the best health resorts on the coast of the U. S. We expect some day the whole coast from Quoddy Head to Old Orchard, will be dotted with cottages for summer visitors, and that one of the great inducements, both for our own people and those of sister States to remain into the au'umn and fall, is the game we intend to preserve. Can we afford to puss laws the coming winter that will insure the extermination of our game? Is it in good taste for our friends from other States to dictate our legislation? We are not fools, and when our visiting friends threaten to leave for others and more congenial "play grounds" because we will not kill the goose that lays the golden egg, we are pleased, knowing well when our grounds are well restocked they will come back with their jacks.

Another important point, should our present laws be repealed, protection would be dead and nothing would save the utter extermination of the whole. I speak advisedly, for I know the feeling of game protectionists as well as any man in the State of Maine. That the deterioration of trout fishing in this State is due in great measure to over fishing I believe and know, for I have been satisfied for several years that September should be a close month.

I do not wish what I have said to be construed as a thrust at visiting sportsmen. I hope all our friends in all parts of the State will see, we must have laws and money to enforce them—that laws to benefit a few cannot be enforced—that market-hunting cannot be allowed in any shape. The interests of the whole State require strict protection of both fish and game. There must be a strong will to enforce the laws in the game regions which we now have, and is increasing. A step back at this time would be suicidal to the interests of game. Let us all be reasonable the coming winter, for let us remember that, had the Legislature of 1882 not enacted our present laws, we should have no game to quarrel o

MACHIAS, Dec, 30, 1884.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having been born and reared in Maine, having spent more years in traversing her forests than Mr. Wells has spent mouths, numbering hundreds of her guides and hunters as my acquaintances, among them many of the best friends I have, my business interests being closely connected with their interests, it would seem natural that I should be as much concerned for the welfare of my native State as one belonging to another State who has only occasionally visited it

much concerned for the welfare of my native State as one belonging to another State who has only occasionally visited it.

In his article of Nov. 13, Mr, Wells tells us in speaking of the northwestern corner of the State: "It groans under the burden of a climate not inaptly described as nine months of winter, and three months of very late in the fall. Except in a few favored localities, the most careful farming will produce only the barest necessaries of life. On lumbering in the winter, and on the money left by visiting sportsmen at other times, the very existence of those humble dwellings which dot the margin of the wilderness depend, and on the latter far more than on the former." Never having visited that remote corner of the State, I cannot speak from personal knowledge of its productions, but if Mr. Wells has visited any large portion of our State he ought to know that all through that large region which lies north of the tract he describes, the climate is sufficiently mild to produce everything the inhabitants need. Should he visit Aroostook county, where but little, if any of the sporting money has ever been left, he will find thousands of homes on the edges of this wilderness, where the people have not only the necessaries but abundance of the comforts of life. His statement that the inhabitants of the remote portions of the State depend more on the money left by visiting sportsmen than on that obtained by lumbering is entirely at variance with the facts. The thousands of visitors who annually throng our seaside resorts as well as the many who visit our inland lakes for fishing or recreation, leave a great deal of money which to some extent benefits others besides railroads and hotels. But the sportsman who comes here to kill large game, except the small amount he pays the hotel, literally benefits no one but the guide. His business is beyond the settlements, and he makes as short a stop as spossible; most of his ontift and provisions he brings with him. To prove this take Mr. Wells's own statement of

from outside the State) twenty-one dollars." Now every one knows that not one man in ten in our remote settlements even, is a guide or is in any way benefitted by this; but from long acquaintaince with guides I am convinced that the guide himself is not benefitted. There may be a few exceptions where men save their money, but the majority of guides while waiting at hotels between jobs, and in loss of time before they go at any steady employment, are not as well off as they would be to work steadily at one dollar per day. I have a good many times had to lend some of our very best guides who had been receiving three dollars a day, money enough to get them into the woods for their fall hunt. One who stands as high and has as much employment as any guide in this State, was for twenty years never able to leave Bangor without borrowing money of the writer.

The main object of Mr. Wells in writing his articles, though he has tried hard to conceal it, is evidently to have the month of September left open for killing of deer and moose. Besides the reasons given by the editor of FOREST AND STREAM and our Game Commissioners—which I believe to be valid and sufficient—there is what I regard as a much stronger reason why this should not be done, the fact that almost all of the large game killed in September will from necessity have to be wasted. I believe that Mr. Wells and others greatly overstate the amount of game in Maine. If the game ever increases so as to be an impediment to travel, or to be dangerous, the great majority of the people in our State would greatly prefer to have January instead of Steptember added, as every ponnd would then be saved.

Whether the opening of September would materially decrease the deer or not, it is certain it would soon exterminate our moose, as the Canadian French and Indians would have the same rights as other strangers, and with every one killing them for the hides, as they used to thirty years ago, the end of the moose in a few years would be a fixed fact. Having handled more than ha

into Maine for a market, and knowing when and how they were killed. I consider that to open the month of September for mose would be nearly as disastrous as to open the month of March for curst-thunting. Gertainly much more wasteful, for much of the meat taken in March would be used.

Mr. Wells quotes a letter from John S. Danforth who says: "In the winer the humbering companies are located in the very center of the fish and game, and each year their employees become more-bold, and are unmotested. The largest part of the crews are made up of French Canndians, who can be hired at from twolve to fifteen dollars a month. These Frenchmen are all hardy men, and instead of resting Sindays are either hunting or fishing, and during the long winters kill more game and fish than all the sportsmen who come here in summer put together."

My own observation has been far different from this. In all the time I have been in Maine lumber camps I have never tasted Iresh tish or game of any kind. But not wishing to give any own experience merely. I have taken pains to see a large number of our principal lumbermen, and those who have worked for many years as headmen in the camps. Mr. C. A. Green reports having been in twenty-eight winters, mostly in Fenobscot and Arnostock, meer knew but one moose killed by any lumbermen; thinks half a busbel of flaw yould be as many as seen in all taken by the crew. Each of the moose worked for many years with the half a busbel of flaw yould be as many as seen in all taken by the crew. Each other many in the part and the part of the part

which seem to be at variance with each other, but will speak of the latter, which is the truth. Our trout fishing in many places has deteriorated, and it has been due mostly to the manner in which they have been wasted for a long series of years by visitors from outside the State. As far buck as 1858 I saw two gentlemen waste fully three hundred pounds in one day at Kineo. The keeper of the house on being asked how many he thought were wasted at his house in a year gave his estimate as two and a half tons. He said it was an everyday occurrence for two to three hundred pounds of fish to be wasted. If space permitted I could give pages of evidence, giving names and dates to prove how our fish have been wasted. Many guides even do not consider it for their self-interest to check this waste even if they could, which is very doubtful. I overheard a lot of guides discussing the waste of fish about as follows. Said one: "At this rate the fish soon will all be gone and we shall have nothing to do." Another rejoined: "The sooner they are gone here the better, as now we only get short jobs, but these men will have fish, and after they are all gone here, they must go further for them and it will be better for us." This waste has been made mainly by non-residents, as the greater part of the fish caught by the people of our State are caught to eat. Among our numerons visitors are many who will not eatch to waste, but who unhook and let go all uninjured fish for which they have no use. And in this connection let me say, speaking of what visiting sportsmet do, I do not, as Mr. Wells has very unfairly charged our Fish Commissioners with doing, include all who visit us in one class. While we have many of all professions who come both to hunt and fish, who are strictly temperate, do not waste our game, and who observe our laws, it is a painful fact that we have those of most professions who visit us, who conduct themselves in a very different manner. Mr. Wells takes exception to what our Commissioners who come shave said fit his

in our land. Every lumberman I have conversed with has laughed at the idea of a man's being afraid to go into a lumber crew.

Speaking of men when under the influence of liquor, let me say I have met with a much greater proportion of drunkenness among sportsmen outside of the settlements than I ever did of lumbermen inside. Lumbermen rarely carry liquor into the woods: a great many of our visiting sportsmen do, in large quantities. I have a copy of the kinds and quantity of liquor—amounting to three gallons—drank by three men in three days of Septem ber, 1882, at Gassabeis Lake. On the same trip I met with two men and three guides who, by their own statement, had started with four gallons of liquor and used it np in nine days. The trip before I met four men who said that with the aid of a shanty keeper whom they had met, they had drank a gallon of rum in one night, I have seen worse actions by men who, when sober, were perfect gentlemen, than ever I saw among any Penobscot lumbermen. Names and particulars given if requested. Mr. Wells gives a touching picture of the sorrow of wives and children of guides if the month of September is closed. If he had seen the sorrow occasioned by the intemperance of guides who had learned it from visiting sportsmen, and had seen his best friends, as I have, degenerate from the best of men to common drunkards from the same cause, he would draw a very different, though not a less pathetic picture.

Mr. Wells represents that the larger part of our State favors such a clange. Speaking in behalf, and at the request, of a large number of our citizens of all classes, including hunters, I will say that the only changes I have ever heard asked for in this section are that the time on caribou and perhaps moose may be extended; that people be allowed to eatch fish at legal time in winter, with set lines, under the same restrictions in quantity as in summer; that those having killed game in legal time be allowed to remove the same to see made.

A Fox Asleep.—Swanton, Vt., Jan. 1.—One Octob

A Fox Asleep.—Swanton, Vt., Jan. 1.—One October day I was hunting squirrels along a rocky ridge, covered with timber, when I saw something red on a rock. On nearing it I concluded it was a fox curled up fast asleep. I fired and killed a fine large red fox. The wind was blowing quite strong directly from where the fox lay toward me, or I should not have caught him napping. This was not a very sportsmanlike way of shooting game. But there are some kinds of game I feel justified in shooting if one can catch them asleep, such, for instance, as foxes and weasels. I would like to know if any one else has ever caught a lox asleep and killed him.—N. D.

Two Por Shots.—Macon, Ga., Dec. 30.—While out turkey hunting on Dec. 26, in company with two friends (R. H. B. and R. H. K.), we found several coveys of quail. The day was very damp, cold and disagreeable, and the birds were little disposed to run. R. H. K. having an opportunity to potshot a covey, killed eight on the ground and one more as the residue rose to fly. Having found a covey afterward, and no turkeys having been bagged, I took occasion to outshoot my friend, and followed his unsportsmanlike example, but killed only six. I have never known two more successful shots in one day, and this is the first ground shot for me this season.—I. H. J.

The New Shell.—Poughkeepsie, Jan. 3, 1884.—My attention has been called to the U. M. C. Co.'s "combination shot shell, paper lined." Being favorably impressed by what I read of the shell I obtained samples for examination and trial. The proper trial I cannot give for some time to come, owing to circumstances. But I am pleased with the examination I have given it in every particular except one, and that may prove to be a decided benefit in guns of a certain make. Its interior diameter being less than that of ordinary brass or paper shells, may in a measure destroy the effect of chokebore in the gun, which to my mind would be a great gain. I am no friend to chokebored guns, except when they are kept as curiosities, to be used on rare occasions, and am glad to see that this cryze has about had its run. My fear of the new shell is that it may injure the shooting of the good old-fashioned cylinder gun, causing it to shoot too scattering, thus destroying the "happy medium" it possesses between the ancient blunderbuss and the "too too" modern chokebore. Therefore I hope the new shell may have a fair target trial by several disinterested parties as to pattern and penetration, and that they will report through the Forest And Erream.—J. H. D.

PRILADELPHIA NOTES.—Our river is full of floating ice, and duck shooters below Wilmington are taking advantage of its presence, and can paddle very close to the small flocks of fowl that remain with great success. The ducks that are being sent to the Philadelphia markets from this bay are in poor condition owing to the scarcity of food, as the marshes are frozen up. As the 15th of January draws near, after which date it will be illegal to offer quail or ruffed grouse for sale, many birds are being put upon the market. Good quail can be now purchased at \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen. Ruffed grouse are correspondingly low, and a good supply of both pinnated and sharp-tailed grouse are awaiting purchasers. Notwithstanding the law expires Jan. 15, all varieties of game can be readily procured until spring, and the bills of fare of the leading hotels and restaurants will openly offer it to their patrons even though it is finable to do so. We sadly miss the active work of the once flourishing Philadelphia Game Protective Society, and it is hoped that the Philadelphia Kennel Club will in the near future extend its work, procure the old charter of the Game Protective Society, and protect the game interests of our State.—Homo.

West Virginia.—Beverly.—Editor Forest and Stream: Deer have been rather scarce the past season, hunters meeting with but limited success. Wild turkeys are plentiful, yet, strange to say, but few indeed have been killed. They are by far the most difficult game to approach in the mountain ridges, for upon the least alarm they will fly from one ridge to another. The ground has been either dry or frozen or both most of the season, the worst possible condition for still-hunting. Small game is not so plentiful as formerly, grouse especially being scarce where they formerly swarmed. They have not been killed off by the hunters. I can only account for the scarcity upon the ground of the alarming increase for a year or two of foxes, hawks and other "varmint." My eldest boy, who is just large enough to begin to swing a single B. L. 12-bore this season, has a great tact for outgeneraling these prowling gentry, and the way he has decimated their ranks about home is quite refreshing.—Backwoods.

Use for the Tin Can.—A large black cat, a pet in the house where I live, was found dead this morning frozen stiff, with a common tin salmon can drawn tightly over his head. A small quantity of salmon remaining in the bottom of the can, the marks of numerous scratches on the sides of the can, and a swollen head told the story of temptation and ruin plainer than any amount of eloquence. He had evidently been attracted, during his nocturnal wanderings, by the smell of the remaining fish in the can. Thrusting his head, with no thought of the "spring locks" in the shape of inverted ragged edges of the tin, and being unable to withdraw that very necessary feline appendage, strangulation and this obituary were the result. Perhaps this may suggest a plan which might with profit be introduced into more than one cat-haunted back yard, as well as a way of utilizing the omnipresent tin can.—C. E. I.

Squirrels which we killed in November last during our two days' hunt on Spoon River, Fulton county, Illinois, two of them weighed two pounds six ounces each, and gave over an ounce each of tried oil, of which there is none better to protect the gun against mist and rain. Woodchuck oil is also very superior for this purpose. Both of these oils have great body, and gum just enough, when well laid on, to form an impervious coating to rain or moisture. They give a fine gloss to the wood or metal, and this remains till worn off by use. The best investment a hunter can make is to kill a fat clover-fed woodchuck, from which he can get near a pint of tried oil, and if into this a charge of shot or some pieces of lead be thrown and lcft, the oil will become very pure indeed; none equals it for durability in guns, as it does not evaporate away like other oils, but sticks.—H. W.

REYNARD IN Town.—While out squirrel hunting a few days ago, Mr. G. P. Morosini, Jr., spied a fox near the top of a tall cedar, and gave him the contents of his shotgun in the side of his head. Reynard tumbled to the ground, but led the hunter a lively chase before being captured, and not till one of his legs was disabled by another shot did he surrender. The animal was found near Mr. Morosini's residence, on the bank of the Hudson River, a few hundred yards north of the dividing line between New York city and Yonkers.—C. L. S.

Caribou in New Hampshire.—Colebrook, N. H., Dec. 29.—I reported no caribou killed in the State this year. The reason is not on account of the absence of the animal, as eight or nine made Second Lake a visit recently. Four of them seeing a team crossing the lake turned from their course and followed it some distance, giving the driver play ful exhibitions of their curiosity. The winter is a rapid succession of changes of over 70 degrees in this valley.—NED

WILMINGTON, N. C., is to have a gun club. A committee, consisting of W. R. French, J. C. Lodor, B. G. Emple and Wm. H. Bernard has been appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws and report at a meeting to be called by the committee. Much interest is manifested by the sportsmen, and the prospects of the club are highly encouraging.

A Costly Bird —Mr. Kramer, a shoe dealer in Iowa City, obtained a ruffed grouse recently, which cost him some \$45. He was standing in the front of his store, when the frightened bird came dashing against one of the plate glass windows, shivering it to atoms, and fell dead on the sidewalk. The glass was five-sixteenths of an inch thick, some forty inches broad, and ninc feet long. The bird struck it about twenty inches from the top and near the center of the width. Mr. K.'s store is in the central business portion of the city.—Violet S. Williams (Coralville, Iowa).

Lockwood, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Rabbits are killed in large numbers. One party killed eighteen the other day in a few hours. While out by a cornfield a few days ago ten grouse were flushed; they were the largest sized birds of any covey seen in years. Fire and the lumberman have taken all of the large timber; and the thick growth of bushes is the natural abode of the grouse and a hindrance to the sportsman, therefore the birds increase every year.—J. H. A.

PENNSYLVANIA WILDCAT—Athens, Pa., Dec. 26. 1884.
—Frank Hoose, while hunting foxes on Christmas Day, about three miles from here, found the tracks of a wildcat, which he proceeded to follow up and kill. It measured 38 inches in length. I have it mounted, and it attracts considerable attention, as it is the first one killed here in a great many years. There is still another in the vicinity.—Park.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Deer have been quite plentiful here this season; I have a record of sixteen killed within five miles of here. When after grouse Dec. 2, I saw two fine ones, a large buck and doe. I believe there is a strain of large foxes here, one was killed last season that weighed twenty and a half pounds, one the 18th that weighed nineteen pounds.—J. Otis Fellows.

Michigan Association.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 1, 1885.—Please notice that the next annual session of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association will be held at Lansing, commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1885, and accept the compliments of the season from yours truly, E. S. Holmes.

# Sea and Biver Hishing.

# THE MOST KILLING FLIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

As any fisherman's experience may be of some value, I give mine regarding trout flies.

I have fished the John Brown's Tract—that is, the southwestern part of the New York Wilderness—for many years, and a large majority of my trout have been taken with four flies, in about this order: Red ibis, B. A. G., grizzly king and solden spinner.

dies, in about this order: Red ibis, B. A. G., grizzly king and golden spinner.

I have fished largely in the small mud-bottom lakes or ponds of this region, where the water is very dark, and have almost invariably found the ibis the most taking fly. Though I have kept no accurate account, I have no doubt that at least three fifths of the trout I have taken in these ponds were taken on this fly.

Regarding the B. A. G.: It was partly to introduce this fly to your readers that I commenced this letter. It was invented in this part of the country, and as it had no name, one of our tackle dealers, who first kept it in stock, gave it one.

one.

It has white wings, dark red hackle legs and a red body; in fact, a coachman with a red body, if such a thing is possible.

I have found it very taking when used as a stretcher in the West Canada Creek and similar streams, and strongly recommend your fishing readers to try it, especially if they have a large, clear, rapid stream to fish.

B. A. G.

# ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

WHILE the tournament was in progress Mr. W. Goold Levison, director of the Cooper Union Chemical Laboratory, took a series of instantaneous photographs of the contestants by means of the new Brainerd hand cameras of which two sizes were used. Some of the pictures were taken from the shore and some from a boat anchored off the stage. Owing to the poor quality of the lights, partly because of hazy weather and partly because of the lateness of the season, the pictures are not evenly good and the small ones average the best. They illustrate in a very interesting way the characteristic styles of the contestants. Two sizes of pictures were made, 2x3 inches and 5x7 inches, only three of the latter, however. The negatives were given to Mr. W. T. Gregg, optician, 77 Fulton street, New York, who has printed from them. The pictures include the following:

1. Building the platform. President Endicott giving

following:

1, Building the platform, President Endicott giving directions; 2, measuring the line, Mr. James Benkard in the foreground.

ering the minnow; 25, Prof. A. M. Mayer practicing from a rock; 85 (large picture), Prof. Mayer practicing from

ering the minnow; 25, Prof. A. M. Mayer practicing from bridge.

Salmon casting: 26, Thos. B. Mills raising the flies from the water, with Ira Wood crouched behind him. 27, H. W. Hawes making the cast; 28, a stranger in the foreground on bench, next him F. Mather and Mr. J. C. McAndrew making up the score, E. G. Blackford and F. A. Walters'standing near; 29, President Endicott talking to a gronp; 30, Mr. Endicott putting the gold medal on Mr. Hawes; 31, "Two of the Finest."

Heavy bass casting: 32, Thos. B. Mills checking the run; 33, Mr. J. A. Roosevelt, "away she goes;" 34 (large picture), the same with group among whom is the veteran, William Mitchell, watching the flight.

The pictures are instructive, and they show one of two things, either the rule laid down to stop the rod when it is about perpendicular on the recovery is not a good one, or that our crack casters do not believe in it. That they do not follow it the photograph shows. It also shows some very ungraceful positions, which naturally follow attempts at long casting. This latter is not at all important, but some of the casters threw the rod further back than either the spectators or themselves were aware of. In fact, several of the photographs show a total disregard of all the rules laid down for handling the rod. It is to be remembered, however, that all the pictures were taken when the men were exerting themselves to cast to the greatest distance. They are curious and instructive in a certain way, but we do not care to reproduce them to show the youthful caster how to handle his rod. There are some exceptions to the general back slashing, but as the photographing process was instantaneous, it is impossible to say but what a second later would have seen the tip of the rod in the water behind. To the youthful angler some of the views might serve as "awful examples" of back slashing.

William Blair Lord.—Many of our readers will be

WILLIAM BLAIR LORD.—Many of our readers will be pained to learn of the death of Mr. William Blair Lord in this city on Sunday, Dec. 21. Mr. Lord was a well-known angler, and a member of the National Rod and Reel Association. He was about sixty years of age, and thirty years ago went to Washington as a stenographic reporter. Until the Congressional Globe was started, in 1858, he reported the House proceedings for the Union, a newspaper of that day which published verbatim reports. With the determination of Congress to rive official weight to the reports, for which purpose the Globe was started, Mr. Lord was attached to the House corps of stenographers, retaining that connection until his death. The work of these men, in comparison with which the demands on ordinary court or speech-taking stenographers are trifling, brings them into frequent and intimate contact with members of the House, and makes friendships that are not often paraded, but which stand on a basis of sincere respect. Such relations existed between Mr. Lord and bluff Ben Wade. He was on cordial terms also with Stephen A. Douglas, Garfield, Blaine, Fernando Wood, Samuel J. Randall, and hosts of others. During his vacation seasons he met friends whom he had made at Washington, wherever he went, and his travels, official and unofficial, took him to all parts of the country. Possessing in a high degree the faculty of anecdote and reminiscence, Mr. Lord had intended to put in book form many of the incidents that had come to his notice in connection with public men, but he never found time to do it.

Hooks on GIMP.—Sing Sing, N. Y.. Dec. 23.—Editor Forest and Stream: In a late issue Mr. H. P. Ufford asked if some of your clientele could give him some points on tying the snell to the hook, and what were the best materials. I have had some experience, and will tell him what I use. In buying gut get moderate size, and judge it more by the quality than by the size. I use shoemaker's wax in preference to beeswax, as it holds much better. In winding heavy hooks I use button-hole twist, and light hooks common sewing silk; and in buying hooks I buy Limerick Sproat hooks (I think that's the name). Commence winding about a quarter of an inch from the bend and wind toward the top; fasten with three simple knots and varnish with shellac. The color of the silk makes very little difference, but I think a light buff is the best. Barbless hooks are not worth a cent, for you lose your fish every time if the line should get slack. I cannot inform him of any good hunting place in Minnesota, as I always go to Canada for mine; but if he will go to Montreal, and go up the river on the northern side till he comes to a small town by the name of Yamacleiche, and go directly north, he will find good bear, grouse, caribou and moose shooting in season.—Pete.

Professor David Starr Jordan, well-known through the country for his extensive works on ichthyology, has been unanimously chosen president of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, of which he has occupied the chair of professor of zoology for some three years. The honor came entirely unsought, as at the time he was desirous that Dr. Coulter, of Wabash College, should be selected to the position, and there were forty other distinguished names presented for the position. For some time past there have been rumors that Prof. Jordan was about to spend a year in London to rearrange and classify the collection of American fishes in the British Museum at the request of Dr. Guenther, the ichthyologist of the museum. Prof. Jordan is now thirty-five years old, and a graduate of Cornell University in the class of 1871. While his reputation as an ichthyologist is world-wide, he is distinguished in many other branches of learning. We congratulate Prof. Jordan on his promotion, and also congratulate the Indiana State University on its selection of so thorough a scholar for its president.

directions; 2, measuring the line, Mr. James Benkard in the foreground.

Class A.—Amateur single handed fly-casting, small pictures taken from a boat, looking toward the shore: 3, Samuel Pulhamus at the score; 4, Wallace Blackford casting with lis left hand; 5, C. A. Rauch, forward throw; 6, C. G. Levison, delivering his flies; 7, taking a photo from shore.

Class B.—Amateur single handed fly-casting, small pictures taken from the shore: 8, C. G. Levison recovering the line; 9, the same on the forward stroke; 10, the same delivering he flies; Dr. A. D. Leonard recovering, with rod curved back at an angle of 45 degrees; 12, E. G. Blackford sitting on box watching his son cast; 18, F. Mather and E. G. Blackford in foreground of audience looking at the casting; 14, Prof. A. M. Mayer, Rev. H. L. Ziegenfuss and M. Bissett, discussing the situation.

Class D.—Expert single-handed fly-casting, small pictures from shore: 15, R. C. Leonard at beginning of forward cast, with rod straight at angle of 45 behind; 16, Tom Prichard in the rolling or "Wye" cast, with rod water; 16, Thos. J. Conroy, beginning of for black bass: 24, H. W. Hawes deliving the files with those of the same recling off more line before recovering; 20, the same starting the line from the water, James Ramsbottom kneeling behind him; 21 (large picture), W. Abbott recling off line before retricving; 22, Thomas Prichard with hand above head and tip of rod on inwater in front.

Minnow casting for black bass: 24, H. W. Hawes deliving first from the briny billows of St. Lawrence, disports himself at leisure, carefully guarded from poachers by vigilant overseers."

The Late Lawrence S. Kane, the financial editor of The Times, who died at No. 172 Garfield place, Brooklyn, on the 24th ultimo, was a keen and fair sportsman, one of a class that is unfortunately rare. In moments of leisure and in the strict line of journalistic duty he wrote many sensible and faithful articles on sporting matters, and he had a general and correct knowledge of sporting dogs. He wrote several exhaustive and agreeable reports of the bench shows of the Westminster Kennel Club. He was an enthusiastic fly-fisher, and the waters of New York State and Northeastern Pennsylvania can bear testimony to his skill and success as a fly-caster. He was au fait in Florida fishing and did his angling for black bass at Henderson Harbor on Lake Ontario. Mr. Kane was a charming, maffected and whole-souled companion in the field and by the water, and those who this year will visit the haunts he loved so well will miss him.—Amateur.

# Hishculture.

### LOCH LEVEN TROUT EGGS IN AMERICA.

THE steamer Furnessia, of the Anchor line, arrived on Jan. 1, with six cases containing 100,000 eggs of the famous Loch Leven trout for Prof. S. F. Baird, Commissioner of Fisheries for the United States. The eggs were taken to the Cold Sprinr Harbor hatchery, on Long Island, and were there repacked, 10,000 being shipped to the Bisby Club, in the Adiron-dacks, of which Gen. R. U. Sherman, of the N. Y. F. C., is president, and the remainder to the U. S. hatchery at North-ville, Mich., care Mr. F. N. Clark. The packages were made with great care, and the moss packing was fitted by machinery and arranged with a tray for ice on top. The eggs arrived in excellent condition. few dead or indented.

The Loch Leven trout are famous throughout Scotland and England, and are described by Dr. Guenther, Catalogue of Fishes in the British Museum, as Salmo levenensis, and their dental formation is figured to show the differences between them and the European brook trout (S. fario). We are not familiar enough with the fish to express an opinion on this matter, and have never heard that there had been any doubts cast on the validity of S. levenensis as a species. Therefore, we read the following from the London Fishing Gazette with "The Loch Leven trout is a pure Salmo favio, and one of the

we read the following from the London Fishing Calculus surprise:

"The Loch Leven trout is a pure Salmo fario, and one of the very best strains that can be obtained for stocking purposes. We have had ample proof that it has done well when transplanted to our slow South of England trout streams, though, of course, it loses somewhat of the superb flavor of the fish which are bred in Loch Leven."

If this is the case, then the fish will be a valuable addition to our streams as well as lakes, for we believe that the fario is not second to any trout, either for sport or table.

### THE MENHADEN QUESTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I wish to present a few more facts in regard to our coast

Editor Forest and Stream:

I wish to present a few more facts in regard to our coast fishers.—It is well known that menhaden migrate to our coast for food and proper places for reproduction, and many other kinds of fish follow, feeding on them.

Second.—Menhaden as mackerel bait and feed. I will cite what I have seen while fishing for mackerel on George's Banks in the year 1832. When approaching the fishing ground we met a school of menhaden going a westerly course and it took the vessel five hours to sail through it, estimated by the skipper to be twenty-five miles in length. Feeding on these fish at the surface were whales, sharks, and swordish; hovering over the school were thousands of sea birds gathering the bits that floated on the surface. After passing through this body of fish, to the east the vessel was luffed to for mackerel by lowering the jib and foresail, and guying off the mainsail, and if the wind was west the drift was due east. Salted menhaden was ground fine and thrown into the water, as this bait sinks. If there are any mackerel near they soon come to the surface and side of the vessel. At this trial they were soon alongside, sixteen men were in position with two lives each. The catch was from five to ten ish of the largest size to each man. Then the fish left, and this was the average of many trials that day, in the rear of that large school of menhaden. The splitting knife proved that they were feeding on the pieces that sums from the massacre at the surface, and they preferred fresh menhaden to the sait. Follow this great body of fish for a few days and you would find it divided into many schools and they would be found along the shores and in the bays and rivers, from Cape Cod to Eastport, Maine, other large schools being off shore at the same time, and a large portion of these filling the water with their spawn that will soon hill these waters with live feed that all of the hood fish agenty seek, from the fry to the full grown fish. There could be seen to make the many service of the tr

Parliament, from Edward I., 612 years ago, to the present time The pilchard or gypsy herring comes on the coast near the straits of Gibraltar and some of them go as far north as Scotland. The catching of this fish is protected by law the whole length of this coast. Fish these schools with equal energy and skill, with no law to protect them, and they would soon be caught and driven from the shores. There would be a scarcity of all kinds of fish that new follows feeding on them.

soon be caught and driven from the shores. There would be a searcity of all kinds of fish that new follows feeding on them.

Fifth.—Steam power has a monopoly of the menhaden fishery to the great injury of the North Atlantic coast States, and it has no respect for the rights of others. From the growth of population, and the increase of consumption of fish, the public rights should be protected, without any regard to "the price of porgies in the New York market." As the public ship goes on the off shore tack for the next four years with new officers, it is my opinion that a commission will be appointed to investigate this subject and report to Congress that the menhaden should be protected.

Westport Harbor, Mass.

FISHCULTURE IN SCOTLAND.—We learn from a paper recently published by Mr. J. Barker Duncan, Secretary of the Scotch Fisheries Improvement Association, that there are seven important hatcheries now in operation in Scotlaud. These are the Howietoun Fishery, Sir J. R. Gibson Maitland, Bart.; the Solway Fishery, Mr. Joseph J Hrmistead; the Stormontfield Ponds; the Dupplin Aatchery, Tay District Board; the Loch Leven Hatchery, Loch Leven Angling Association; the Linhttgow Palace Loch Fishery, Mr. A. G. Anderson; and the Marquis of Ailsa's Hatchery at Culzean, in Ayrshire.

SHAD IN THE UPPER HUDSON.—Last June the U. S. Fish Commission planted a million shad at Glens Falls, a point far above the reach of spawning shad, which seldom get above Albany, and cannot pass the dam at Troy. The plant was made high up in order that the young might find feeding grounds not foraged on by other young shad. Early in December the workmen engaged in cleaning the rack in the flume of the paper mill at Glens Falls found a shad four and a half inches long. This was eyidently one of the fish planted there last June.

SALMON IN AUSTRALIA.—The experiment of introducing salmon into Australia has been watched with interest by fish-culturists in all parts of the world. After weary waiting the Australians have at last succeeded in raising salmon in their rivers, thanks to the persistent energy of Sir Samuel Wilson. A number of fish have lately been caught in the river Yarra. near Melbourne, which are believed to be some of the California salmon introduced by him several years ago.

# The Rennel.

### FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Jan. 27, 29, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary, St. Johns, N. B. Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibi-tion of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlands Street.

Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1895. Unas. Harker, Secretary, or Cormanus street.
Feb. 10 to 14, 1885.—World's Exposition Bench Show, New Orleans,
La. Entires close Jan. 31.
March 18, 19 and 2), 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven
Kennel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
April 7 to 10, 1895.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club,
Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary 159A Tremont street,
May 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1895.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, Cincinnati, O. W. A. Coster, Supt.

# A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE:

A. K. R.—SPECIAL NOTICE:

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1907.

# THE ST. JOHN DOG SHOW.

THE ST. JOHN DOG SHOW.

THE list of rules, regulations and prizes for the proposed bench show at this place is now out, and all interested may receive a copy of it, and obtain all other information required by addressing the secretary. H. W. Wilson, St. John, N. B. From present indications the show will prove the most successful yet held. Mr. James Mortimer, of New York, will officiate as judge. The show will be held Jan. 27, 28, 29, 30, 1855. The rules as adopted by the National Kennel Club will govern this show, which will be the first held under them. No cash prizes are offered in the regular premium list, but there is a large and valuable collection of special prizes offered. The competition is open to all, and arrangements have been made with the Customs Department to allow all dogs from the United States in free of duty. The American Express Co. has consented to return free all dogs exhibited, as there is a strong and growing interest in the breeding of good dogs at this lace. We thunk it would pay if some of the principal exhibitors in the United States would make an exhibit at this show. From a show of seventy-three dogs three years ago at this place, it had increased to such an extent, that at the show last year there were two hundred and seventeen dogs. The entries close on Jan. 20.

# THE COLLIE CLASSES.

THE COLLIE CLASSES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I beg to state that I entirely coincide with your correspondent, Mr. Harston, in his description of what a collie ought to be, and he quotes a very good man as an authority, Mr. W. W. Thomson, of Morden, in Surrey, than whom a more honorable or consistent judge does not exist, but let me inform your readers and Mr. Harston (for he has made a slight mistake about the Highland collie) that the Highland collie is almost always of a pepper and salt color, dark gray or nearly black, with a long, shaggy coat about six inches in length; his eyes are covered with long hair also, and he has an under jacket of short, fine hair which completely protects him from the cold. Some years ago an engraving of a Glenlevit collie appeared in the London Lite Stock Journal, perhaps our entior recollects it, if so, he will be able to state the difference 'twixt it and the black and tan collie. I saw two splendid animals of this breed some years ago when shooting at baldorney Castle in Aberdeenshire, and this year, when traveling through the Highlands of Scooland, I came across several of the good old breed in the possession of Highland shepherds. If Mr. Harston will consult his friend John Davidson, he will find I am correct. In judging collies, or in fact, any breed of dog, the show committees ought to make it a sine qua non that the judge had a practical knowledge of the breeds he was to adjudicate upon. Unfortunately this is not always the case, and a correspondent of yours some time ago hit the nail on the head in an article "How Dog Judges are Made," or a heading to that effect. I, too. could a tale unfold of gross incapacity and perhaps of something worse, but such outspoken honesty generally brings a nest of hornets about one's ears, yet your

correspondent was right to the letter. I have been one of the best-abused men living on Scotch, Skyes, Dandies and others of my native breeds, but I have lived to see those who were most virulent in attacking me, at last come round to my way of thinking. Let us only have thoroughly qualified judges, men who have made a speciality of the breeds they profess to judge, and I'll show you some Scotch dogs on the American benches.

A ROVING HIGHLANDER.

### THE BULL-TERRIER CLUB.

THE BULL-TERRIER CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:
A meeting of gentlemen interested in the breeding and improvement of bull-terriers, was held at the Winthrop Hotel, Meriden, Conn., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, 1885, and a club was organized to be known as the Bull-Terrier Club. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the club:
Fresident, ——; Vice-Fresident, Mr. Frank F. Dole of New Haven, Conn.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. R. Varick of Cambridge, Mass. Executive Committee—Mr. E. S. Porter of New Haven, and Mr. Livingston of New York, acting in conjunction with the other officers. It was suggested by the gentlemen present that a cup be offered for the best bull-terrier puppy bred in the United States in 1885 by a member of the Bull-Terrier Club; the breeder to be the owner of the bitch at the time of whelping. It was voted to adopt Stonehenge's scale of points as the standard.

Thos. R. Varick, Sec.

# ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

How very soon the best of news gets stale. The Birmingham dog show seems to me to have taken place months ago instead of only a few short days. I have just experienced a most provoking disappointment. I got up from my desk to reach down the Birmingham catalogue from the sease of the control of the control

the otter hounds. I must confess that a blank day is depressing; but less so than it is to the fox hunter, who never bearkens for the view-halloal with the same strained intensity of feeling that we scan the surface of the water for the pear's that float up from our breathing quary.

There was, I am surprised to say, a division of opinion ou the award in the tox-terier champion class. Lady Grace is a great favorate of mine, she is par eccellence the perfection of neathers; but I must cover in the perfection of meathers that I must cover in the perfection of the surface of the perfection of the perfection of the surface of the perfection of the surface of the perfection of the perfection of the perfection of the perfect of the pe

turned his nose round to me and leaned to one side as he gracefully pawed at my book. Every time I came round that way he jumped to the end of his chain and shouted to me.

Great wagging of heads and cackling of toupees prevail in the bulldog world over the cup decision. I believe shat more breeders approve the award than care to speak their minds. I hope to see the three celebrities together again at the Palace, where, I suspect, however, the order will not again be Rustic King, Bend Or, Monarch III.

Upon my life this is all I have to say about the great Birmingham show that the whole kennel world looks forward to each year. Looks forward to with widely different feelings, of course. I, and many others, I am glad to state, look forward to its arrival with feelings akin to affection, the attachment that I as a good old Tory bear to Birmingham—its dog show, be it understood, not its caucus—is founded upon a feeling of respect for existing institutions. In politics we do not care to see old forces abolished until we have offered to us something better to put in their place. The Kennel Club is so fatuous as to suppose that they are "something better," but thank you, Cleveland Row, your measures may be good but your men want weeding. The kennel world is not yet educated up to the ethereal truthfulness of your Murchisons, the honest English love of fair play that illuminates your Percy Reids, the Chesterfieldian manners of your Longmores, etc.

There are, of course, among you some who have not joined your ranks for the sake of gaining a spurious respectability, for the sake of uncertaining her trade in dogs, but how constrained and uncomfortable they must feel at times in your chaste companionship.

There are also a few men out the press who have not been swaggered out of their independence, witness thereto the following extract from the Birmingham report in the Field. "On going down the prize list, one cannot fail to remark the absence of animals belonging to members of the Kennel Club, but when in their places co

In the club room, the hotel, smoke room and the show ground, good men and true are complaining of the attempted tyranny of the nose-led few, who seek to suffocate the struggling specialist clubs with their impudent condescension. There is a great body in the dog world wholly unrepresented;

but that only waits for organization to make a move that would be irresistible.

but that only waits for organization to make a move that would be irresistible.

It is seldom that I find myself at variance with the generally practical ideas of Mr. Hugh Dalziel, but his suggestion that judges should be compelled to give the reasons for their decisions would very soon land us in a hopeless muddle, and set the whole exhibiting community by the ears. Oh, no! It is bad enough at times to have to put up with their idiotic awards, but save us from their puddle-pated explanations! There is already a gentleman writing to The Field wanting to know the reasons that induced two judges to pass totally different opinions on his dogs.

The "latest" is that the mastiff Crown Prince has been resold, and remains in his native country, having been purchased by his breeder, Mr. Woolmore.

The question of his paternity is very far from being settled, no further light has yet been thrown upon the subject in the angry letters that are appearing in the papers. "Methinks the Mastiff Club doth protest too much," and I am still inclined to back Mr. Dalziel. The club is trying to bully the inquiring division. This tack has not created a good impression.

#### THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL FUND.

itor Forest		eam:			
The Lincoln					
Amount	s previou	sly ackno	wledged		8485
		EAM			
Member	W. K. (	3			40
				-	
					8550
				ELLIOT	SMITH.

JAN. 3, 1885.

GREYHOUND JUDGING AT NEW YORK. — Editor Forest and Stream: The peculiarities of the judging of the greyhounds at the last October show of the Westminster Kennel Club having been noticed in your able criticism as well as by myself, I would ask Mr. Pierson, who acted as judge on that occasion, to kindly state the grounds which caused the reversion of his decision from the spring show. In order to refresh Mr. Pierson's memory, I would state I refer to the fact that at New York, May. 1884, my Bouncing Boy, after a two weeks' ocean trip, in rank bad condition, poor coat, a slight skin surfeit, and no muscular development, beat Friday Night, who was shown in the very pink of condition. At New York, October, 1884, this decision was reversed, when Bouncing Boy was well shown. Again, at the Mayshow, the second prize was withheld from my Begonia for "want of quality," first prize going to my School Girl, At New York, October. 1884, School Girl, in good show form, was placed behind Begonia who in May. 1884, possessed "no quality." I have waited patiently for two months for an answer, and no reply having been made to the Forest and Streams, and no reply some silence into the interpretation that such awards are to be continued under his judging, I wish to state that I seriously contemplate withdrawing my entire kennel of some eighteen dogs from such inconsistency of judging until a satisfactory explanation is given.—H. W. HUNTINGTON.

THE BEST GREYHOUND.—Editor Forest and Stream; Not long ago, Dr. Van Hummell, of Denver, in his sketch entitled "Greyhounds in the West," says that he hopes that Messrs. Smith and Huntington will bring their greyhounds to Chicago in the spring. As there will probably be no Chicago show, I should like to offer, in order that Dr. Van Hummell and all other greyhound breeders may prove the superiority of their greyhounds, silver plate, value \$50, to be given for the best greyhound in the show to be held at Boston in April, by the New England Kennel Club, the plate to be awarded by the judge of greyhounds at that show.—H. W. SMITH (Worcester, Mass., Dec. 28).

STYLE VS. POINTS.—Nashville, Tenn., Dcc. 21.—Editor Forest and Stream: In reading the reports of the field trials just closed at Canton, Miss., I am prompted to make a suggestion to the gentlemen who manipulated matters on the occasion of said trials, to wit, that in their future announcements of their proposed trials they will offer the first prenium to the dog possessing, in their opinion, the most "style" and show in doing nothing in the way of finding game, and give the dog finding game a back seat, notwithstanding he possesses all of the other qualities required of a grand field dog except the "grand style," as they term it.—Fiar Justitia.

BISMARCK.—One of the Prince's characteristics is his love for some large dog, which he makes his constant companion, and feeds himself—a dog, for instance, like the one that so terrified Prince Gortchakoff. The dog follows the Chancellor into his dining room and stretches itself on the carpet. In the course of the meal the butler brings a large piece of boiled beef on one plate and bits of soaked bread on another. The Prince in person cuts up the beef and prepares the food for the dog, which stands by, grave and attentive, pending the solumn preparation of its food. The Prince's dog is never fed in any other way.

KENNEL KEEPER.—The gentleman who advertises this week for a situation as kennel keeper, comes well recommended by prominent persons in Great Britain as to his fitness for the place. He has had a large experience with dogs both in the kennel and field, and if a suitable engagement offers he will devote his whole time to the care of a kennel.

CINCINNATI DOG SHOW.—Cincinnati, O., Jan. 5.—Editor Forest and Stream: I am glad to inform you that this club has made arrangements with Mr. Washington A. Coster to superintend the show which will be given under the auspices of this club in Cincinnati, May 5, 6, 7 and 8, current year.—W.

A MASTIFF CLUB.—We are requested by a breeder of the mastiff to suggest to owners of this noble dog that measures be taken to form a mastiff club. We should be pleased to hear from those interested in the matter, and will render all the assistance in our power to forward the good work.

IMPORTATIONS.—The Clovernook Kennel has recently imported two deerhound bitches, two fox-terrier bitches, a bulldog and a pug puppy. All of them are well bred, and their owners expect them to give a good account of themselves at the spring shows.

"F. AND S." AND "A. K. R."—The Forest and Stream and the American Kennel Register are two distinct publications. Correspondents, who may desire their kennel notes to appear in both, are informed that it will be necessary for them to address each separately.

PEDIGREES WANTED.—Can any one send us the pedigree of the dam of the setter dog Yorick? He is about five years old and was sired by Coin. Also that of the liver and white pointer dog Clipper, once owned by Mr. Frank Curtis, of Portland, Me.

NELLIE.—Mr. Jos. E. Lewis writes us that his English setter bitch Nellie, through mistake of the printer, was put in the catalogue of the Philadelphia Kennel Club's show as Mollie. She was winner of hc. and the special prize G.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure ublication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:

Color.

Breed.

6. Name and residence.

Sex.

Age. or

1. Color.
2. Breed.
3. Sex.
4. Age, or
5. Date of birth, of breeding or
6. Dan, with her sire and dam.
6. Dan, with her sire and dam.
7. Sire, with his sire and dam.
8. Owner of stre.
9. Dan, with her sire and dam.
10. Owner of dam.
11. names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writer's name.

5. Daie of birth, of breeding or

of death

of death

All names must be plainly written. Communication on one side of paper only, and signed with writter's name.

\*\*Pager only, and signed with writter's name.

\*\*Pager only, and signed with writter's name.

\*\*Pager See instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Pager By Thomas F. Russell, Calvert, Tex.. for English setter bitch, syrs. old (Felton—Jessie Thrner).

\*\*Flourish. By W. A. Faxon, Dorchester, Mass., for black, tan and white collie bitch, whelped May 7, 1834, by Kilmannock Kennels' Rattler (Tweed II — Lassie) out of Annie Laurie (A.K.R. 1218).

\*\*Fluif\*\* By W. A. Faxon, Dorchester, Mass., for black, tan and white collie dog, whelped Nov. 23, 1834 (Enuce of the Fylde—Annie Laurie).

\*\*Tony Sensation and Countess Bang.\*\* By F. E. Fengar, New London, Conn., for lemon and white pointers, dog and bitch, agenot given, by Craft (Bang—Jean) out of Countess Helen (Sensation—Lass).

\*\*Wanda.\*\* By Millbrook Kennels, New York, for smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch, 2yrs. old, pedigree not given.

\*\*Clerk.\*\* By W. P. Kelly, Corsicana, Tex., for black and white pointer dog, age not given (Tony—Vick).

\*\*Peer, Prince, Paris and Puritan.\*\* By Riverview Kennels, Clinton, Mass., for mastiff dogs, whelped Dec. 10, 1834, by their Agrippa (A.K.R. 449) out of their Pride (A.K.R. 1616).

\*\*Hubert and Helena.\*\* By Riverview Kennels, Clinton, Mass., for mastiffs, dog and bitch, whelped November, 1834, by Duke of Kent (A.K.R. 1657) out of Hilda V. (A.K.R. 1438).

\*\*Brunie.\*\* By Lucian T. Chapman, Angelica, N. Y., for black and tawny, with white markings, colle bitch, whelped October, 1884, by Bruno (Angus—Brunctie) ont of Lassie (Scott—Wait).

\*\*Var, Very, Royalist II., Yenns, Yasht, Velveleten and Valetta.\*\* By Millbrook Kennels, New York, for smooth coated St. Bernards, three dogs and four bitches, whelped Dec. 5, 1834, by Problack cocker spaniel dog, whelped May 20, 1834 (Hornell Rattler—Finy).

\*\*Ob III.\*\* By Mrs. R. L. Bowers, Saco, Me., for black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Jun

28. 1834, by champion Nimrod (A.K.R. 631) out of his Romaine (A.K.R. 638).

638).

Gail Hamilton. By H. D. Ward, Newton, N. C., for red Irish setter bitch, age not given, by Rory O'More out of Gay.

Harry T. By H. B. Topping, Green Village, N. J., for lemon ticked pointer dog, whe tped June 12, 1834, by Glenmark (Rush—Romp) out of Girl (A.K.R. 637).

Ruby III. By L. K. Mason, Hastings, Ia., for Chesapeake Bay bitch, whelped Oct. 31, 1834 (Foam—Ruby II., A.K.R. 143).

Sir John. By Bernard Peyton, Richmond, Va., and Birmingham, Ala., for mastiff dog, whelped April 9, 1834, by Major (Lee—Leona) out of Nellie (Jack—Clio).

Ideal Kennels. By Irving M. Dewey, New Haven, Conn., for his private kennels.

By Edmund Orgill, Bond's, Tenn., for black and

private kennels.

Doc and Muse. By Edmund Orgill, Bond's, Tenn., for black and m bengle dog and blich, whelped Aug. 14, 1884, by imported Rambler ut of beauty (Briton—Waxy).

Jet. By Wm. H. Hawkins, Fall River, Mass., for black pointer itch, whelped July 10, 1884, by Nat (Pete—Mab) out of Daisy (Pete. T—Kate).

Bruun. By W. St. John Jones, Cincinnati, O., for mastiff dog, whelped July 28, 1884, by Hero II. (A.K.R. 545) ont of Madge (A.K.R. 548).

548).

Arabella. By C. L. Hanson, Charleston, S. C., for liver and white pointer bitch, whelped April 1, 1884 (Thomas's imported Arab—Skin ner's Old Belle).

ner's Old Belle).

NAMES CHANGED.

\*\*Proceedings of his column.

\*\*Orta to Miss Otho.\*\* Rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped Nov. 7, 1834 (champion Otho—Novice), owned by Fred. W. Rothera, Simcoc, Ont.

TEP See instructions at head of this column.

Chica—Dashing Berwyn. W. B. Peck's (Centrall Falls, R. I.) Engsh setter bitch Chica (Royal Blue—Diana) to Dashing Berwyn, Oct.

satisfied the control of the control

21, 1884.

Liddersdale—Dick Laverack. T. G. Davey's (London, Ont.) English setter bitch Liddersdale (A.K.R. 592) to champion Dick Laverack (Thunder—Peeress).

Genevieve—Prince Phacbus. T. G. Davey's (London, Ont.) English setter bitch Genevieve (London—Dawn) to his Prince Phacbus (A.K.R. 597).

Ruby—Turk. Charles S. Fitch's (Fort Washington, N. Y.) Gordon etter bitch Ruby (A.K.R. 1625) to champion Turk (A.K.R. 717), Dec.

20, 1884. Peurl-Puck. E. W. Jester's (St. George's, Dcl.) Italian greyhound bluch Pearl (A.K.R. 758) to his Puck (Silk Socks—Naughty), Dec. 26, 1884.

Beauty—Napoleon. The City View Kennels' (New Haven, Conn.) pur bitch Beauty (A.K.R. 1360) to their Napoleon, Jan. 2, Fan Fan—Bang Bang. J. O. Douner's (New York) imported pointer bitch Fan Fan to the Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (A.K.R. 394), Jan. 3.

Mercia—Mac. The Clovernook Kennels' (New York) deerhound bitch Merca (Warwick—Minnie) to their Mac (Paddie—Lassie), Dec. 10, 1884.

Critic—Obo II. W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) black spaniel bitch Critic (A.K.R. 303) to J. P. Willey's charpion Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), Nov. 17, 1884.

Helen—Obo, Jr. W. O. Partridge's (Boston, Mass.) black spaniel bitch Helen (A.K.R. 654) to J. P. Willey's Obo, Jr. (A.K.R. 1481), Dec. 9, 1884.

bitch Helen (A.K.R. 654) to J. F. Whiley's Coo, or, (A.K.R. 654) to J. F. Whiley S. Voo, or, (A.K.R. 654) to J. F. Whiley's Obo, Jr. (S. R. Hemingway's (New Haven, Conn.) black cocker spaniel bitch Miss Nance (A.K.R. 1313) to J. P. Willey's Obo, Jr. (A.K.R. 1481), Dec. 5, 1834.

\*\*Black Gem—Obo, Jr. G. H. Haseltine's (Boston, Mass.) black cocker spaniel bitch Black Gem to J. P. Willey's (Boston, Mass.) black cocker spaniel bitch Juno W, to his champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), Dec. 17, 1834.

\*\*Snut—Obo II. H. C. Bronsdon's (Boston, Mass.) black cocker spaniel bitch Smut (A.K.R. 658) to J. P. Willey's champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 432), Dec. 19, 1834.

WHELPS.

WHELPS.

\*\*See instructions at head of this column.

Daisy. G. T. Wells's (Boston, Mass.) English setter bitch Daisy

Lelaps—Jessie), Dec. 5, 1834. eight (three dog-), by Dexter (Pindee—

Nina); five black and white and three orange and white.

Rena. A. C. Krueger's (Wightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Rena (Ringmood II.—Spider.) Dec. 15, 1834, four (one dog), by his imported Bannerman (Marchboy – Dew Drop); Rena and two pupples since dead.

Romaine, F. J. Mill's (North Attleboro, Mass.) red Irish setter

bitch komaine (A.K.R. 638), Nov. 26, 1834, five (three dogs), by cham
pion Nimrod (Elcho—Lorna).

Suvanee. A. C. Wilmerding's (New York) black spaulel bitch

Suwanee (A.K.R. 658), Dec. 19, 1834, ten (three dogs), by his Black

Prince (A.K.R. 63); eight black and two liver.

nowball. The Millbrook Kennels' (New York) smooth-coated St nard bitch Snowball (A.K.R. 416), Dec. 5, 1884, seven (three dogs), Royalist (A.K.R. 580).

Shouldat. In a status of the state of the st

449).

Cho. Irving M. Dewey's New Haven, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Clio (A.K.R. £29), Nov., 14, 1884, four (two dogs), by J. P. Willey's champion Obo H. (A.K. R. 432).

Leah H. S. B. Foard's (Elkton, Md.) English setter bitch Leah H., Jan. I, five (two dogs), by E. W. Jester's Glen Rock (A.K.R. 1616).

Jan. J. The City View Kennels' (New Haven, Conn.) pug bitch Dalsy H. (A.K.R. 1651), Jan. 3, six (four dogs), by their Napoleon.

Juno H. Edmund Orgill's (Bond's, Tenn.) pointer bitch Juno H. (Sensation—Juno), ten (nine dogs), by his champion Rush (A.K.R. 857)

(Fify) Jet W. J. P. Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) black cocker spaniel bitch Jet W. (Obo II.—Darkey II. )Dec. 28, 1884, five (two dogs), by his Obo, Jr. (A.K.R. 1481); all black.

SALES.

Pete, Jr.—Datsey whelp. Black pointer dog, whelped Sept. 19, 1884, by E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., to T. F. Durvant, New York. Mack B. H. Lemon belton English setter dog (Mack B.-Chen), by W. B. Peck, Central Falls, R. I., to Theodoro Reibe, Providence,

R. I.

Foreman—Pet Berwyn whelps. English setter dogs, age not given, by W. B. Peck, Central Falls, R. I., one to C. Fred. Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., and one to J. A. Rockwood, West Medford, Mass, Herzog, Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1884 (Clesar, A.K.R. 22—Nun, A.K.R. 24), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to Lewis C. Cossidy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herzon, Rough-conted St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1884 (Cesar, A.K. R. 23—Nun, A.K. R. 24), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to Lewis C. Cossidy, Philadelphia, Pa. Julibrook Kennels, New York, to Lewis C. Cossidy, Philadelphia, Pa. Julien, Rough-conted St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1884 (Cæsar, A.K. R. 23—Theon, A.K.R. 94), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to L. M. Palmer, Brooklyn, N. Y. Courage Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped May, 1894 (Bonivard, A.K.R. 34)—Abbess), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to Walter Hatfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Nankin. Rough coated St. Bernard dog, whelped May, 1894 (Bonivard, A.K.R. 361—Abbess), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to H. W. Dutton, Philadelphia, Pa. Bertha. Rough-coated St. Bernard blich, age not given (Bonivard, A.K.R. 361—Abbess), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to H. W. Dutton, Philadelphia, Pa. Bertha. Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1884 (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Theon, 94), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to W. H. Husted, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joris. Rough-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1884 (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Theon, 24), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to W. Parsous, same place. Royalist. Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1884 (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Theon, 24), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines, 1a. Mentor. Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped June, 1884 (Prince, A.K.R. 1053—Snowball, A.K.R. 416), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to J. N. Robbins, Brooklyn, N. Y. Rajoh. Smooth-coated St. Bernard dog, whelped June, 1884 (Prince, A.K.R. 1053—Snowball, A.K.R. 416), by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to P. Dewitt uyler, Philadelphia, Pa. Duncan—Rosy whelps. Collies whelped September, 1884, by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to D. Haviland, Wydoff, N. J. Duncan—Lassie whelp. Collies bitch (spayed). whelped June, 1884, by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to E. Harley, same place. Rosy. Collie bitch, timported, by Millbrook Kennels, New York, to E. Harley, same place. Bernard dog, whelped March, 1894 (Cæsar, A.K.R. 22—Brumhild), by

addi, comm. after whelps, Pointers, age, color and sex not n, by J. S. Brown, Montelair, N. J., to F. E. Fengar, New London,

onn. T. B. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped April 17, 1884 (Tory—elle), by W. P. Kelly, Corsicana, Tex., to J. E. Whitesell, same

place. Match—Belle whelp. Lemon and white pointer dog, whelped Sept. 18, 1894, by the Westminster Kennel Club to Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N. Y.

18, 1884, by the Westminster Kennel Club to Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N.Y.

N.Y.

Donald. Mastiff dog (A.K.R. 1505), by Riverview Kennel, Clinton, Mass., to Alex. Olcott, Corning, N.Y.

Katser. Black and tan dachshund dog, whelped May 27, 1884 (Waldman II.—Gretchen), by Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to John Lukas, Jefferson, Wis.

Cora. Black and tan dachshund bitch, whelped July 6, 1884 (Waldman II.—Babette), by Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to Joseph Werfel, Ithaca, N. Y.

Brunette. Chestnut and tan dachshund bitch, age not given (Waldmann K.—Wally), by Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to J. H. Van Norden, New York.

Queen, Red Irish setter bitch, whelped August, 1883 (Don—Kesmid), by Wm. Loeffler, Preston, Minn., to Frank Sintes, New Orleans, La. Yanna, Black cooker spaniel dog, whelped May 29, 1884 (Hornell Rattler—Tiny), by the Hornell Spaniel Club, Hornellsville, N. Y., to David W. Blanchard, Boston, Mass.

Obo II.—Duisy Lulu whelps. Black cocker spaniels, whelped Oct. J. Metzger, Buffalo, N. Y., a dog to H. W. Fuller, Hartford, Conn.; a dog to Mrs. L. Bowers, Saco, Me., and a bitch to C. A. Hazlettine, Haverhill, Mass.

Obo II.—Clio whelp. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Nov. 14,

17, 1834, by T. M. Dewey, New Haven, Conn., a dog to Geo. J. Metzger, Buffalo, N. Y.; a dog to M. W. Fuller, Hartford, Conn.; a dog to Mes. R. L. Bowers, Saco, Me., and a bitch to C. A. Hazletine, Haverhill, Mass. B. L. Bowers, Saco, Me., and a bitch to C. A. Hazletine, Haverhill, Mass. M. Dewey, New Haven, Conn., to J. P. Willey, Salmon Falls, N. H. Sak, by Irving M. Dewey, New Haven, Conn., to J. P. Willey, Salmon Falls, N. H., to Irving M. Dewey, New Haven, Conn. Rock Bondhu. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Feb. 27, 1884 (Gus Bondhu—Countess Mollie), by D. A. Goodwin, Jr., New Bondhu. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Feb. 27, 1884 (Gus Bondhu—Countess Mollie), by D. A. Goodwin, Jr., New Bondhu. Black, white and tan English setter dog (Dashing Bondhu—Novel), by J. W. Orth, Pitisburgh, Pa., to Luther Adams, Boston, Mass.

Rony O'More—Gay whelp. Red Irish setter blieb, age not given, by W. N. Callender, Albany, N. Y., to H. D. Ward, Newton, N. C. Miss Otho Rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, whelped Nov. 7, 1884 (chanpion Otho—Novice), by Fred, W. Rothera, Simcoe, Ont., to Forest City Kennels, Portland, Me.

O'thello. Mastiff dog, age and pedigree not given, by the City View Kennels, New Haven, Conn., to toe. W. Rice, Springfield, Mass., Sir John. Mastiff dog, whelped April 19, 1884, by Major (Leo—Lena) out of Nellie (Jack—Cilo), by Fred. Grant, Boston, Mass., to Bernard Peyton, Richmond, Va., and Birmingham, Ala.

Don Gladstone—Bessie T. whelps. Black, white and tan English setter bitches, whelped Nov. 2, 1884, by E. S. Hawks, Ashfield, Mass., one to H. J. Sawyer, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; one to C. H. Sage, Great Barrington, Mass, and one to F. M. Fuller, Uniontown. Pa. Seth, Red Irish setter dog (A.K.R. 1852), by Major Lovejoy, Bethel, Me., to Philip Hoyt, North Rumford, Me.

O'chello, Sandra, Red Irish setter dog (A.K.R. 1856), by Major Lovejoy, Bethel, Me., to Philip Hoyt, North Rumford, Me.

O'chello, Bernard, Red Irish setter dog (A.K.R. 1856), by Major Lovejoy, Bethel, Me., to

# PRESENTATIONS.

See instructions at head of this column.
Lill. Fox-terrier bitch, whelped Aug. 11, 1884 (Jake-Nettle II.),

Pay-Director G. E. Thornton, U. S. N., to Miss Ida C. White, Navy

Pay-Director G. E. Thornton, U. S. N., to Jussaua C. The Justice of the Justice o

nd's, Tenn. enion and white pointer bitch, whelped July 26, 1884 (Rush Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., to Edmund Orgili,

Bond's, Tenn,
Jack. Liver retriever, whelped Dec. 30, 1883, by F. H. Horsfall,
Liverpool, Eng., to Edmund Orgill, Bond's, Tenn,
DEATHS.

\*\*See instructions at Read of this column.
Rena. Beagle hitch (A.K.R. 1727), owned by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Fa. Dec. 15, in parturition.
Dell, Jr. Beagle dog (A.K.R. 1714), owned by W. E. Deaue, Somerset, Mass., Dec. 16.
Walkill Obc. Black cocker spaniel dog (A.K.R. 1203), owned by
Archibald Gordon, Middictown, N. Y., by drowning,
Tragan. White. with tan ears, Iox-lerrier, whelped Oct. 25, 1883
(Corinthian—Pearl), owned by Clovernook Kennels, New York.

#### KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

#### No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

p. and continue to do so unit merverian orappear.

A. B., Flatlands, L. L.—A pointer puppy has two claws on his diegs about a half inch above his feet. What shall I do about m? Ans. You may leave them or cut them off close to the skin, by are unusual in pointers but will do no harm. They are called the dawn claws.

ing fiet. You might try invertop doses of rowler's solution of mic in the food twice daily.

P. K., Corsicana, Texas.—I have a small-sized kennel and would to have you make mention of my distemper cure, as it will be of themefit of all breders and owners of fine dogs. I have cured teen cases this fall and seven last season and have never lost a le pup or dog. For a dog I give a tablespoonful of fine table salt a day for three days and it will cure the worst case ou record, for pups half the quantity. Ans. The chloride of sodium is antice and slightly astringent and a good local application in all cases attarn. Distemper being a specific disease and affecting the situation more than an ordinary catarn, should be treated not with local remedies, such as salt, powdered alum, or powdered hate of quinine, but also with tonics and alteratives, as iron, niesund and with bland diet and absolute cleanliness. See its such as page.

e risk of their catching the distemper from the mother. Your authent of the mother as to diet and medicines is excellent. We ould advise leaving the pupples with the mother unless you can d a foster mother for them. Unless suffering from marked fever, rise a discontinuance of the aconite and beliadoma, as it will tend keep up the diarrhosa which the opium should coutrol.

WORMS IN DOGS.—One dose a cure. "Rhiwlas, Bala, North Wales, ept. 21, 1874. I gave a Naldire's Powder to a collie on Saturday last, and in ten minutes he evacuated a tapeworm 30 yarda 2 feet in length, consider the powder effectual.—K. LLOYD PRICE." Naldire's Wormsowders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, I Fullon street, New York. Price \$1.00. Manufacturers: Wright & Ioldsworth, 3 Spur street, London, England.—Adv.

# Bifle and Tray Shooting.

# RANGE AND GALLERY.

### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly reuested to write on one side of the paper only.

# THE BEST BORE FOR CLAY-PIGEONS.

THE BEST BORE FOR CLAY-PIGEONS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
I have been interested in the remarks on the best "bore for clays" in the late numbers of the Forest and Stream;
I have been interested in the remarks on the best "bore for clays" in the late numbers of the Forest and Stream, and as the 10-bore men have pretty well advocated their favorite weapon, I think a word for the 12 gauge will not be amiss. I have been pleased to note a general inclination toward smaller bores for game shooting, but in trap-shooting, in New England at least, there has been a decided movement in the other direction. The cause for this is very plain. When the trap-shooting was cendined to glass balls as it was a year or two ago, you would have seen as many 12's in the gun racks at the tournaments as there were 10's, but with the advent of the claypieson came a change, the birds were harder to hreak than glass, and besides they were thrown all outgoers or nearly so, while the balls were thrown from rotary traps; those few owning cannons now were happy, while the light gun men, seeing themselves at a disadvantage, also went in for cannons, so at the tournament of the N. E. Trap Shooters Association last month, held at Boston, a 12-bore was an exception, and they were conspicuous by their absence. My gun, an 34' pound 12-gauge, looked like a baby in the rack with the 104's and 11-pound guns, although it seemed heavy enough to me, and I have been shooting in the brush all the fall with a 04's pound, 10-gauge. Now I think that a 12-gauge gun, if it is held straight, will break as many clay-pigeons as a 10, providing the weight is there to stand heavy charges of powder, and I behave it nonenuse to handicap the bore of puns without limiting the weight. If the bore of a gun alone is handicapped, it will be no rare sight to see 16 gauge guns welghing 10 pounds at the traps loaded with 5 drams of powder, which would scarcely be any improvement over the present rules.

Thope, however, to see the trap-shooters of this country agree upon some c

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

# FUTURE INTERSTATE TOURNAMENTS.

ROOMS AT THE CLAY-PICEON TOURNAMENT, N. O—The Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon Company have received the following letter; sportsmeu, take note: "I have a number of people who are writing me to engage rooms for them, they want rooms only on a visit to the exposition. They are taking advantage of my offer to our shooters (to procure rooms). I would like to have mentioned that I cannot spare the time in running around for any one and every one coming here on a visit. My offers are strictly to the shooters and sportsmen coming here to visit our tournament. I am in receipt of at least twenty letters a day from people wishing to come here to visit our exposition. I say I will not notice their correspondence unless they will be connected with the tournament as shooters or visitors of the tournament. I have received at least 200 queries already by outsiders for rooms, etc. Also mention to shooters and sportsmen to address me, 19 St. Charles street, or 126 Euterpe street. I have received some queries that were delayed owing to improper address. Very truly yours, A. Carnona, Jr. (New Orleans, Dec. 27, 1849)."

COLT HAMMERLESS GUN CLUB.—Jan, 1, 1855. Fifteen clay-

| Singles | pair | straight |

matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 2.—To-day has been a special field day at Coal Mine Brook Range, the headquarters of the Worcester Sports. man's Club. The weather clear, but the air decidedly cold and bracing, with the temperature some 15° of 18° below freezing. The principal events were for the team and individual badges of the New England Trap Association, held by the Worcester Club. Among the visitors were O. R. Dickey, J. M. Frye, C. H. DeRochmont, E. W. Law, J. S. Sawyer, C. M. Stark, David Kirkwood, Thomas Curtis, C. A. Orr Of Boston, and G. G. Tidsbury of Ashland, members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association were observed in the contest. In the individual match there was a possible 50, in the team match a possible 20; the balls were thrown on an 18yds. rise. The judges for the individual match were Henry W. Webber of Worcester, and John Faulkner of Lowell, C. H. Orr, Secretary of the New England Association, was referee. H. W. Eager of Worccster, held the badge; he won it at Walnut Fill, Nov. 7. The cballenge was from O. R. Dickey, of Boston, who with Perry, Stark, Tidsbury and Kirkwood, contested for it to-day. They shot in strings of five balls each in the following order and result.

LOADING FOR CLAY-PIGEONS.—I bave used the shotgum wenty years, and have always supposed I held ahead if I hit to projecon; but I am ready to be convinced if I am in error. For all the state of the sta

V. (Osborn Hollow, N. Y.).

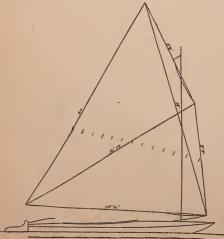
CARVER AT NEW HAVEN,—Next week Dr. Wm, F. Carver prooses to attempt the herculean feat of breaking with a rifle sixty
housand glass balls thrown in the air in six days. It will readily be
een what a tremendous effort will be required to accomplish this
sat, as he will be required to sboot ten thousand balls a day and to
ft with his left arm several tons. The enormous recoil for this
umber of shots and the great amount of ammunition used are also
orthy of consideration. As an evidence of the amount of ammunion used by Carver in his contests, we may mention that the Merino
lastic Felt Wad Company have just shipped him as a first order
or the year 36,864 wads.

# Nachting.

### THE BARNEGAT SNEAKBOX.

THE BARNEGAT SNEAKBOX.

THE various requirements of hunters, fishermen, surfmen, and others who dwell along the great Atlantic sea coast, have brought to existence a number of curious craft, some of local use only, thile others have become popular in many places. The dory of the astern fishermen, the sharple of the New Haven oystermen, the duck skiff of the Lower Delaware River, and the peculiar cances the oystermen of Chesapeake Bay are all examples of such craft, as a rule, each is marked by its adaptibility for the purpose for which was designed, and, while crude and unfinished in many respects, as a rule, each is marked by its adaptibility for the purpose for which was designed, and, while crude and unfinished in many respects, as a rule, each is marked by its adaptibility for the purpose for which was designed, and, while crude and unfinished in many respects, as a rule, each for the head of the course of time the boat had often to be well on the folkes of ducks for which the bay is famous. The box was similar to the sharp of an apon. This form also proved and dragged through the marsh, the end was well rounded up, until be bottom was nearly the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any and the policy of the course of the course of the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of the spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of a spoon. This form also proved any development of the shape of the

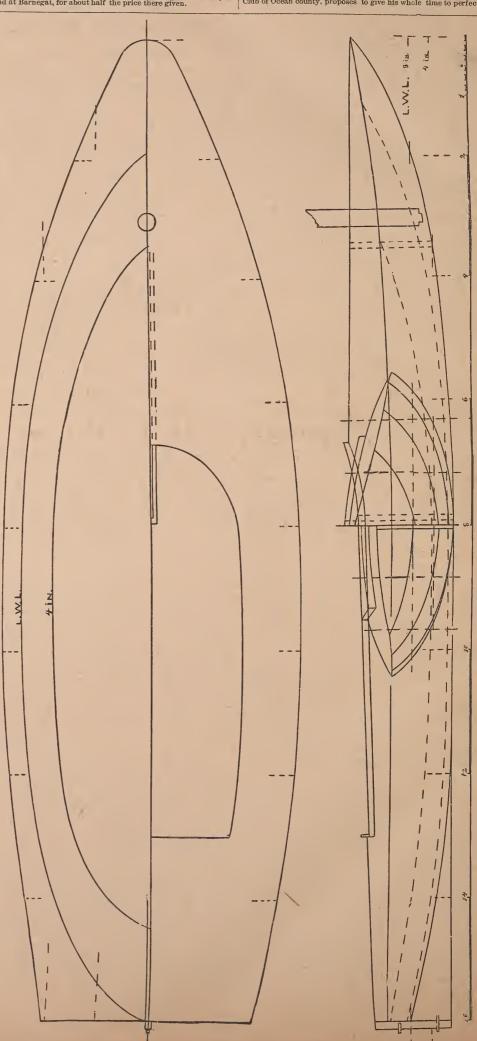


The sail is hoisted by a halliard, with a parrel on the yard to hold t in to the mast. Instead of the tack, as used in cances, a line

#### A VISIT TO A SNEAKBOX BUILDER.

A VISIT TO A SNEAKBOX BUILDER.

THE bulder of the best sneakboxes found in Ocean county, N is Capt, George Bogart, who has turned out, during the twenty years, many successful specimens of this class of duct boats. Capt, Bogart has been employed for eleven years as cap of a life-saving crew, located ou Long Beach, opposite Manshawl Ocean county, N. J. This severe service results in rheumarism, the pay is very small whea the great risk to health and life is conered. Capt. Bogart having left the life-saving service of the governent, has built dimself a shop one mile south of the village of Me hawk.n, and under the encouragement of the Single-Hand Crus Club of Ocean county, proposes to give his whole time to perfect



e sneakbox. The sail is made of twilled muslin at 11st. sneakbox. The sail is made of twilled muslin ere are seven yards in length in this sail, because her t and boom is adapted for stowing under the deck of s boat can easily carry a sail containing twelve run-bis muslin

can easily carry a sail containing twelve runsish.

In to this time been used for convenient shootoese only. The best bulder on our New Jersey devote the results of his long experience as a calapting his favorite craft to the wants of cruisire a small sort of yacht, more burnensone than one. The 14ft X62in, neaknow, just come than one. The 14ft X62in, neaknow, just come than onestimate of the Singlehand Cruising Club, and member of the Singlehand Cruising Club, and in the construction of novel obstracter. In the deck, att is hatch which, when taken off, exposes to view enough to hold one of the Adams & Westlestes wire gauze wind protector. The skipper of that it is contrary to rule for club members to be promises to send to Forest ann Straak the when his "galley" has been tested in cruising and This 14ft, box is the best ever huit by Bogart, conveniently, and will serve most comfortably tand windy weather, for one occupant. If can

for shipment for about \$65.
for shipment for cruisswill probably be increased in cost. As they now stand
aost economical of boats. They are the safest crafts,
sailing power, that I have met in searching through six

ons.

will not compete with the cance and paddle. The ecculiar cruising ground. Sneakboxes are not cances, opposite. Stiff where the cance is cranky; short where up; broad where the cance is narrow. The 12ft, boxes gger' centerboard. The 14ft, boxes now have the swing rrboard, and also have the two ice-runner strips of oak bottom, about a foot apart. These strips serve to pro a of the boat from injury, and also develop windward esailing of the craft. Three members of the A. C. A. 14ft. boxes built next season.

# LEAD, BEAM AND DEPTH.

est ard Stream:

ddened to-day by the sight of my old friend Kunhardt's write' oa the wall. Bravisimo! It is the best paper I form his pen, not even excepting the exhaustive article on "Humersly's Naval Encyclopædia." His ship is always keel, whether the wind hlow high or low. I wish him a year and many returns of the thanks he deserves for as peculiarly difficult but perfectly accurate theoryne alone at first dared to discuss and demonstrate.

I was satisfied that not only our yachts but our coasting sea-going steamers were too shallow, having an excess of and a corresponding lack of immersed midship section. for whatever purpose designed, handles hetter and sails after for having the old rule for beam cut in two, adding where it belongs, and giving to stability, displacement the additional impetus thus utilized. Some of the old watermen" reasoned this out, having discovered that lead nent of great consequence when put outside where it belich was the secret of adding it to the keel of the old that a yacht's decks ought always to be dry, no matter

that a yacht's decks ought always to be dry, no matter of a sea is on or how severe a gale is blowing, is about as it own with the would be to maintain that the roof of a house must not uring a storm. Look at our best, swiftest ard safest sea they not combine the essential features of the modern cut-steamer which stows her cargo lowest makes the best ad quickest passage, other requisites being equal. All this now ledged by every skilled "warnlet de de marine," no matus carly training or natural predilections may have been, western or the arm of a carset rearlections may have been.

### IN THE MATTER OF WEIGHT.

IN THE MATTER OF WEIGHT.

THE most astonishing and to me utterly inexplicable perversity of the human mind which refuses to accept a commonplace truth, but prefers to surround itself with all manner or imaginary claptrap, is fittingly illustrated in the tenacity with which amateur yactusnien adhere to the fallacy which attributes to weight what really belongs to form. I do not ask that every one interested in yactifus, and the production of the intricacies of naval architecture, but have been also to the fallacy which attributes to weight what really belongs to form. I do not ask that every one interested in yactifus, and the production upon their intelligence and or all the production of the production o

shows a make it a matter of trivial margin when pitted against lighter who sloops carrying more sall.

Weight in itself is not a hindrance, but a positive advantage, to speed. When once the inertia at the start has been overcome, weight in itself is a conservator of speed and possesses no retarding influence at all. Hence, in flawy breeze and in a sea Mr. Tams has himself found the heavy cutter the most dangerous in competition. We have sought success in improving the fairness and heauty of the ascribing to weight a faise character. The Facility of beauty and ceeded in imparting to the larger of the fairness of the sacribing to weight a faise character.

P. S.—One example in explanation. Given the sloop Gracle. Sbe ters that may be read has attained a certain degree of speed. Now load her down one foot

with additional weight and she fails to go, "There," exclains your tyro, "I told you so. She is too heavy. It is the weight which has killed her. The weight is the cause of her additional resistance. Plain as day, and you cannot get round it."

All very well, Mr. Tyro, but I can get around it to your own satisfaction. I maintain boldly it is not the additional weight in itself which has killed Grace's speed, but the additional beam you are trying to drive through. Now go to work and after the form. Turn Gracle into a cutter, and you know that other cutters with no more sail carry successfully all the weight you have added. Upon the presumption that you have imparted to your new cutter Gracie as good lines as may be required, she will perform as well as the other cutters whose speed you do not question. There, you are now carrying with success the very weight you first condemned as incompatible with speed. You bave accomplished this by altering Grace's form, in doing which you got around the real cause of her failure, the immersion of additional beam. How can the weight be charged with the sin when you nevertheless are able to carry it upon a change in the form? Is not form, the bad form of the Gracie when sunk an extra foot, to be indicted as the real source of failure and not the weight which does go in another? I commend this simple process of logic to those of a contrary mind. (Our correspondent's criticism is based on the report of Mr. Tams speech, given in a daily paper. We understand, nowever, that the report did not do justice to the iberal manner in which the subject was handled by Mr. Tams, but only gave the portions most favorable to the sloop.]

#### THE AMERICA CUP.

Editor Forest and Stream:
An article of mine recently appeared in the London Field, in which the following passage occurs:
"Or in the event of a series of trials, the club may conclude to grant "Or in the event of a series of trials, the club may conclude to grant each one an opportunity to measure the bold Briton, as the club persists in claiming the right to hring to the line a different vessel each make day".

sits in claiming the right to hring to the line a different vessel each race day.

"It emough to know that the club has refused to modify its interpretation of the rules governing a challenge, \* \* \* Fortunately there are not to the rules governing a challenge, \* \* \* Fortunately there is the second taken of this privilege the N. Y. Y. C. It is a guestion as the tendence of the province to the rules governing a challenge, \* \* \* Fortunately there is the the foregoing quotations have been objected to as putting the N. Y. Y. C. In a false light in the matter. My arricle was a putting the N. Y. Y. C. In a false light in the matter. My arricle was a putting the N. Y. Y. C. In a false light in the matter. My arricle was addressed to persons of ordinary intelligence, who probably interstand that space is valuable in any live newspaper, and that windy circumfocution is not a thing desired. Heuce an ellipsis in the language used, which, while not at all vitiating the moral truth of my statements, can by perverse persons be contorted into at least a technical lapse.

The simple insertion of the words "inner the deed of trust" after the words "the club persists in claiming the right." will make my language in the first clause sufficiently exact to suit even the dullest comprehension, though I did expect that even stupid persons could have exercised themselves to make that addition without help from me.

Similarly, in the second clause fill out the ellipsis by reading. "It is

The simple insertion of the words "inder the deed of trust" after the words "the club persists in claiming the right," will make my language in the first clause sufficiently exact to suit even the dullest comprehension, though I did expect that even stupid persons could have exercised themselves to make that addition without help from me.

Similarly, in the second clause ill out the ellipsis by reading, "It is enough to know that the club has refused under the deed of gift, etc.," and also, "There need be little account taken of this privilege the N. Y. Y. C. claims under the deed of trust."

In some quarters it is advanced that the unfair and decidedly unsportsmanlike clause in the deed of trust, giving our side the right to defer nominating our vessel until gunfire on the day of the race, ought not to be objected to at all, because in some of the past race, ought not to be objected to at all, because in some of the past race, ought not to be objected to at all, because in some of the past race, that the service of the state of the past race, and the service of the past race, and the service of the service of the past race, the service of the past race, and the service of the past race the club has not enforced the clause and because special terms agreeable to both parties have been arranged under another clause granting that permission.

I fall to see any logic in such argument. For one thing, the club is not bound to concede in the future what it may have voluntarily given up in the past when meeting manifestly inferior vessels. For another, the fault in failing to agree to special terms may rest with the stranger and not with the N. Y. Y. C. at all, m which case both parties would bave to abide by the deed of trust as it stands, including the unfair clause. Finally, whit the club may propose to concede in the stranger and only in the past s

letter.

My remarks in the London Field referred as a matter of course to the written law in the case and not to speculation as to what concessions the club may see fit to make, and in this light my remarks were perfectly in accordance with the facts. If a proper exposition of the infairness of the objectionable clause shall lead to its abandonment by the club in the coming races, my end will have been attained. The contest must be won or lost in even hattle, not by a handicap or bair splitting upon the technicalities of the deed of trust. C. P. K.

# THE LENGTH AND SAIL AREA RULE.

THE LENGTH AND SAIL AREA RULE.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Your issue of Jan. I contains a letter signed John G. Prague, in which he makes the following statement: "As for the America's Cup, the New York Y. C. gave it away when they adopted a measurement which was cribbed bodily without credit, by an Englishman from an Englishman (Dixon Kemp)." I am not a member of the New York Club, and cannot claim the henor of being its champion in defending it from the aspersion of having heen made the victim of an imposition detrimental to its interests.

As, however, we have only a bare assertion for it, and moreover, as the author of the statement has given us the advantage of appending his name to it, all who feel interested in the matter will be enabled to attach due importance to it, and to ask of him such corroborntive proof as they may think it worth while to inquire for. As the Englishman who is evidently alluded to ashaving "cribbed" Mr. Kemp's rule "bodily and witbout credit." let me assure the yachting public of my disinclination to impart personalities into the discussion of yachting matters. Next let me tell them that such members of the New York Y. C. as were duly appointed to look into the subject of measurement, and who recommended the present rule, knew all ab ut Mr. Kemp's rule, and this rule was not first brought to their knowledge by me, nor have I sought to receive the credit of it.

They know furthermore what Mr. Prague ought to have acquainted himself with hefore making his reckless and untruthful statements, that the rule proposed by Mr. Kemp

himself with hefore making his reckiess and unitable that the rule proposed by Mr. Kemp  $\frac{\text{Length} \times \text{Sai}}{7,000}$ 

 $\frac{2L+\sqrt{S, A}}{2}$ =Length; differ not only in the formula, and in the fact

 $\frac{2 L + \sqrt{S}}{8}$ .—Length; differ not only in the formula, and in the fact that the results are expressed in one case in tons and in the other in feet; but in the first case sail area is given an importance vastly reader than is assigned to it in the latter. I find in Websier that "crib" means "a literal translation of a classic author," and if there are any pathing classics, I shall not deny that Mr. Kemp's writings are entitled to be included among them.

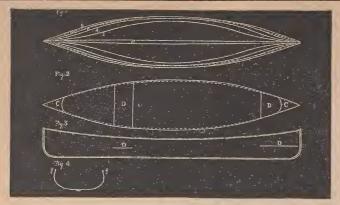
It will now be quite in order for Mr. Prague to tell us in which part of bis writings we shall find the rule for measurement which is now in use in the New York Y. C. If Mr. Prague is not accurate in his statement of ascertainable fact, he at least assumes to gauge future yachting events with great closeness when he tells us (in effect) that if we fail to keep the Cup it will be on account of the adoption of the present rule of measurement. Now what is the effect of this measurement, and to what extent does it modify a measure of the simple waterline length of our large racing sloops and cutters?

The Gracie's waterline length of 69.30ft, becomes 71.02, or receives an addition of about Ift, Sins.

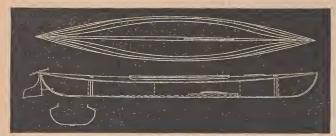
The Bedouin 70.16ft., becomes 72.15, or 2ft. longer.

The Bedouin 70.16ft., becomes 72.15, or 2ft. longer.

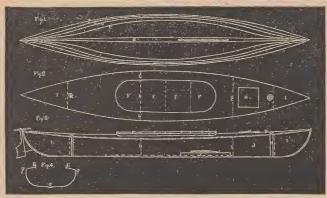
The Bedouin 80.16ft., becomes 72.15, or 2ft. longer, and witein likely that she will receive much advantage, if any, from a rule which produces such a small deviation from waterline length, and which in the case of our present large racers will charge the



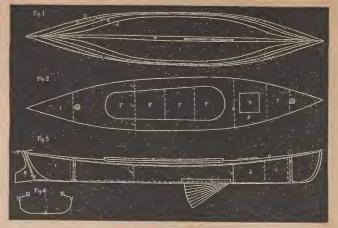
OPEN HUNTING CANOE.



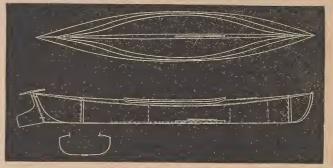
14×27 CANOE, GRAYLING.



14.6×30 CANOE, ELLARD.



15×311/2 CANOE, PRINCESS



14×30 CANOE, ST. LAWRENCE.



ROWBOAT.

n which sail area shall be an element, but the opposition appears to come largely from the modern racers.

If it is conceded that the rule favors a certain ascertained or ascertainable type of yacht, or character of rig, and if the challeng yacht was not designed to take advantage of the rules' provisions, and if, furthermore, it is allowed that a fit competitor for the coming yacht was not designed to take advantage of the rules' provisions, and if, furthermore, it is allowed that a fit competitor for the coming yessel does not now exist here, but that one must be built or changed to fit her for the contest, perhaps Mr. Prague will tell us why the advantage should not be with the yacht which is expressly fitted to the rules' conditions. It may be, however, that the rule of thumb which he contends for, is no adapted to this style of work. This I can believe more readily than that it requires its advocates to indulge wantonly and without provocation or use, in a calumnious and unwarranted attack, which, as far as it affects me personally, may be regarded with the utmost complaisance, but which in the interest of yachting and the vertices I must resent.

As to the deprecation of what Mr. Prague calls science in yacht designing, it would appear idle and unnecessary to answer such assaults. It may well be allowed that respectable results have been attained by individuals in various branches of architecture and art as the result of individual experience, and with little aid from rules and methods formulated upon a common observation; but why single out yacht architecture as the one thing that can dispense with "Science?" Mr. Prague will surely not claim that our large buildings and bridges can be put up without advantage from a knowledge of general principles governing form, and the proper disposition of weight, strength and material. If a man does not find it convenient and practicable to use a foot rule or other accurate measure, let him see his thumb, or if he prefer it, a piece of the galley stovepipe, and if th

Some better warrant than his detractions in respect te, yours truly, Jan. 5, 1885.

MEASUREMENT AND CLASSIFICATION ABROAD.—The discussion over the present condition of yacht racing and of a change in the rules still continues in England, many being in favor of the adoption of the sail area and length rule. At a meeting of the Council of the Yacht Yacing Association, held on Dec. 18, a scheme was proposed for classifying existing yachts as racers, ex-racers, and cruisers, according to the areas of their mainsails. Tables were presented showing the actual areas of mainsails of existing yachts in all three classes, for the various sizes from which a maximum area for any class can be computed. After discussion a committee was appointed to report on the rule at the next meeting, on Jan. 28, 1885.

RACING CUTTERS AS CRUISERS.—The 40-ton Sleuthhound is now fitting out in the Solent for an extensive winter cruise to the Mediterranean. This cutter is very much like the lieen in proportions and style, and is another instance in which the modern narrow beam racer is being drawn upon for sea cruising. In the meantime, no one in England is predicting all sorts of terrible catastrophics to the Sleuthhound for want of enough buoyancy, but on the contrary, her proposed voyage across stormy Biscay is looked upon as an ordinary matter, scarce deserving notice.

BOUND FOR A CRUISE.—Mr. Arthur Clarke Jervoise has purchased the cutter Cythera, 117 tons, from her former owner, Mr. David Richardson, and is now fitting her out for a three menths' cruise in the Mediterranean, after which she will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where her owner proposes to do soune fishing, and from the rest will return to England, visiting New York on the way, this fall. Cythera is 87.8ft. registered length and 17.7ft. beam, and was designed and built by the elder Fife.

CRUISING YAWL.—Mr. Dixon Kemp has lately designed a cruise and the contract which will be built by Alfsed

signed and built by the elder Fife.

CRUISING YAWL.—Mr. Dixon Kemp has lately designed a cruising yawl for Mr. C. W. Prescott Westcar, which will be built by Alfred Payne & Son. This vessel, of 106 tons, will be 83th on waterline, 16ft, beam, and will draw 12ft, with a keel of 16 tons. Although intended for a cruiser, she will have nearly 4¾ beams, in fact, will be of exactly the proportions as Bedouin.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.—The London Field of Dec. 20 contains a long and exhaustive letter from Mr. C. P. Kunhardt, reviewing the changes in American yacuts and their present condition, and summing up the chances on each side.

GITANA.—Mr. Weld's schooner is now at anchor off Stapleton, but will sall in a few days for the West Indies.

Canoeing.

CANOSISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canocable waters, and other communications of interest.

Recations of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc., of their clubs, and also notices in advence of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoelsts and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, with legs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

# THE RUSHTON CANOES.

THE RUSHTON CANOES.

No better index of the growth of canoeing can be given than the fact that while in 1871 the newly founded New York C. C. had some trouble to find any one to build their boats from the lines sent them by Mr. Baden Powell, there are now (besides a number of small builders and amateurs, who build many boats each rear) several large stablishments devoted largely or end of the sent them by Mr. Baden Powell, there are now (besides a number of small builders and amateurs, who build many boats each rear) several large stablishments devoted largely or end the principal one of these, and the N. Y. Statring in 1875 as a builder of Mr. J. H. Rushton, at Canton. N. Y. Statring in 1875 as a builder of Mr. J. H. Rushton, at Canton. Rushton now occupies a large building erected specially for boat building. From this shop a facet of boats, of all vice the country. Besides the method of building employed by Mr. Rushton, and which is peculiarly his own, he has made a special study of the many requirements of canoes, and has now a list of models comprising craft for every sort of canoeing, and in which are incorporated the ideas of our leading canoeits.

The claims of such a business on a man's time make it impossible for him to try personally all canoes and all the different localities where canoeing is followed; but to compensate for this, Mr. Rushton has availed himself of the experience of canoeists of all classes, for whom he has built beats and altered them, with the result that he has now a selection of representative models of all dimensions and styles. The lines of these boats have never been published but we give for the first time those of some of the best known craft. Of the smaller boats the most popular is the Grayling, an improvement on the well-known Stella Maris model, a Class A boat, 14ft long, 27in. beam, depth amidships 9in., sheer at bow 6in., ditto at stern 6in. Load at 4in. draft, 1751bs. She is fitted with a folding centerboard, of the Childs or Atwood pattern, so placed as to permit th

model in 1882. She will carry a large load, drawing but 8in, with 490 pounds. We also illustrate two other boats, an open hunting cance, 18ft, long by 30in, beam, and 12in, deep, and weighing from 32 to 45 pounds. This cance will also be built very light and decked over, making a fine boat for laddes, or for those who paddle entirely. The name of this new boat will be the Dalsy. Besides these boats Mr. Rushton builds some 40 different sizes and models of rowboats, of all classes, from the plainly built and painted craft of the guide or hunter to the elegantly finished pleasure boat, all being built after his method of light siding and many ribs. We shall give shortly the results of a number of experiments made at the factory, to test the floating power of boats and cances.

"CANOE BUILDING FOR AMATEURS" is now ready, and can be had at the office of the Forest and Stream, or will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.50.

# PROGRAMME OF THE A. C. A. REGATTA, 1885.

PROGRAMME OF THE A. C. A. REGATTA, 1885.

IN submitting the following draft programme, the result of careful deliberation, the Regatta Committee make the following introductory remarks:

First—This draft is not yet to be taken as final in all detalls.

Second—The principal changes from former programmes are the introduction of a new set of paddling races in "cruising trim" (viz., loaded) to give a paddling cance a better chance on the record as compared with a sailing cance. If this were not done the former would be eligible for only one race as compared with three for the latter. The new races will also give decked cances an opportunity to compare with the lighter open ones, the weights being equalized. The upset race is put on the record as being a test for a valuable qualification for an "all round" cance and thus every classified cance has the same greatest possible record, and a paddling cance which does not paddle, viz., 30 points as first in three races, while the all-round cance has a possible record of 70 points is first in seven races, and a mean, of course, of 35 which is a little above the highest of either of the special types.

Third—The increase in length of programme is more apparent than real. Every event is separately numbered and much confusion thereby dispelled. If this be done on the 1684 programme, so counted, has 27 events, so that for 1885 with 21 events, is not at all immederate. The possibility of delay on account of weather is recognized in the appointment of Monday as the first day and provision is made for postsponement of the second day without confusion of the programme, but of course we may have to fall back upon the bulletin load if last year's calms are repeated. The order in which the races are called has been carefully studied to give paddlers time to rest and sallors time to rice, A short second day without confusion of the programme, but of course we may have to fall back upon the bulletin load of the received by the A. C. A. as an earnest effort to meet the views of the gr

DRAFT OF PROGRAMME, SUBJECT TO REVISION.

First day, Monday Aug. 8.

No. 1. Paddling Class III., 1 mile.

No. 2. Paddling Class II., 1 mile.

I. No. 3. Novice sailing, any classified canoe, no limits

Paddling Class IV., 1 mile.
Paddling Class I., 1 mile.
Sailing Class B, no limits (trim or rig), 3 miles.
Sailing Class A, no limits (trim or rig), 3 miles.
Combined paddling and sailing, on sailing

No. 9. Tandem Paddling Classes III. and IV, decked,

ile. Decked canoes for this race must be decked on one-half their gth at least. 4:15 P. M. No. 10. Tandem Padding Classes III. and IV. open, I for canoes with short decked ends, I mile. 4:30. P. M. No. 11. Upset, any cruising canoe, 200ft. No special bliances to be allowed unless usually carried in cruising.

9:30 A. M. No. 12. Paddling Class IV., cruising trim, canoe and distinct of weigh 80 pounds or more, I mile.
9:45 A. M. No. 18. Paddling Class IV., cruising trim, canoe and the weigh 80 pounds or more, I mile.
9:45 A. M. No. 18. Paddling Class I, cruising trim, canoe and to weigh 80 pounds or more, I mile.
0:30 A. M. No. 14. Sailing Class B, no ballast, 3 miles.
1:40 A. M. No. 15. Sailing Class A, no ballast, 3 miles.
1:40 A. M. No. 16. Paddling Class II., cruising trim, canoe and 1 to weigh 120lbs., I mile.
2:00 P. M. No. 17. Sailing Class B. amiet.

40 A. M. No. 16. Paddling Class II., cruising trim, cance and to weigh 120lbs., 1 mile.

100 P. M. No. 17. Salling Class B, cruising rig, sail limited to, any ballast, 3 miles.

110 P. M. No. 18. Sailing Class A, cruising rig, sail limited to, any ballast, 3 miles.

100 P. M. No. 19. Paddling Class III., cruising trim, cance and to weight 160lbs. or more, 1 mile.

115 P. M. No. 20. Sailing, unclassified cances, any ballast, 3 seconds.

ad to weight 1601bs, or more, 1 mile.

3:15 P. M. No. 20. Sailing, unclassified canoes, any ballast, 3 lles.

16s.

4:15 P. M. No. 21. Hurry scurry, with swlm, 100yds, ruu, canoes oored 50ft, from shore, 200yds, paddle.

4:30 P. M. Gymnastics.

Second day of this programme will be Tuesday the 4th if weather remits, and if none of Monday's races are postponed, in which case onday's programme will be finished and the remainder of the day svoted to special races, and the second day of programme races ill be Wednesday the 5th. In the absence of wind the paddling lees will be called at their appointed times.

Punctuality will be insisted on. No race will wait for any member, All A. C. A. rules will be enforced.

The record with five prizes will be based upon all races in this pronamme except events No. 3, 9, 10, 20, 21, 22, that is, upon 9 paddling, sailing and 1 combined, every classified canoe being eligible alike ra 3 paddling, 3 sailing and 1 combined. Any canoe finishing very te must report to judges if they are engaged upon another event, at the competitor wants to insure being recorded.

First and second prizes in all events (except gymnasties), see Rule.

The Committee recommend as desirable subjects for specia rizes under Rule V. long distance races both in sailing and paddling lilling races for open canoes and paddling races for decked canoes, and portage or obstruction races to eucourage portability.

R. W. Gibson, | Regatta Com.

R. J. Wilken, A. C. A.

J. S. Weller, 1881-5.

### THE SPRING MEET.

for Forest and Stream:

nave read with much interest the excellent suggestion made by modore Oliver regarding the spring local meet on the Hudson, having thought over it, this question presents itself to me, viz.:

a movable or stationary camp invite the attendance of a larger of canceists? It seems to me that there is but one answer to and that is in favor of the latter, and to carry that idea out, canguill make a greater advance than with the former. Another light suggests itself: Will it not be very hard to find suitable ping places for forty or fifty canceists each night?

mmodore Oliver in his suggestion proposes, as I understand it,

may be held. ROBERT J. WILKIN, Knickerbocker C. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1885.

"CANOE BUILDING FOR AMATEURS" is now ready, and can be had at the office of the Forest and Stream, or will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.50.

A TIMELY HINT TO CANOEISTS—About 3:30 on Christmas morning the bells of West Troy rang out on the frosty air, but not to tell of glad tidings. Oh, no. The peal was too wild and fast for that; nisinterpretation was impossible, for the fleree peal was supplemented by a bright glare in the sky which told too plainly. Fire, The club house of the Watervilet Boat Club, which on Christmas we had been the scene of a hop, was now enveloped in flame from cellar to roof, and in a short time everything—house, boats and furmiture—was entirely demolished by the firey element, and nothing remained but a blackened wreck. The fire, which is supposed to have originated on the ground floor, through a lighted eigar carelessly thrown away, had gained great headway before being discovered, and the only occupant of the building had to jump for his life from one of the lower windows, a distance of about ten feet, to the ground, the state of the club boats, but by want of the rowned boats. The canoe Dandie Dimmont, in her winter quarters in the club house, shared the fate of the club boats, but by want of forethought on the part of her owner she was not insured, and is thereby a dead loss. The only satisfaction derived being an opportunity to warn fellow canoeists, and a de ermination by the erw never again to be caught unawares by a mishap similar to that of—The Dandle Dimmont.

'mousiand.

THE WESTERN MEET.—The location suggested last week should are been west of Cleveland, instead of east. The islands mentioned ary in size from one or two acres up to seven or eight thousand, and re situated from one-half to twelve miles apart, camp sites and all ecessary conveniences being found on all of them.

"CANOE BUILDING FOR AMATEURS" is now ready, and can be had at the office of the Forest and Stream, or will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.50.

# Answers to Correspondents.

P No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

J. H. W.—The open season for rabbits (hares) in New York close Feb 1.

F. H. D., Providence, R. I.—We know of no such book. May publish article on the subject.

E. R. Dubnque, Ia.—The sieering bag is described in "Amateur Canoe Building." You can obtain the alcohol lamp from dealers in sporting goods in any large city. For inhogany, write to Geo. Reed & Co., Sixth and Lewis streets, New York.

CRAB APPLE, Sharon, Pa.—The law of your State relating to ferrets is as follows: "No person shall hunt, or cause or permit the hunting of hares or rabbits with a ferret or ferrets, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every have or rabbit caught or killed by means of a ferret or ferrets.

A Surplus of nearly \$2,000,000 is the solid guaranty offered by the Travelers, of Hartford, Coun., that all just claims will be paid in full, as they always have been.—Adv.

# UMPHREYS OMEOPATHINARY ETERINARY ETERINARY

For the Cure of all diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY. Used successfully for 20 years by Far-mers, Stockbreeders, Horse R.R., &c. Endorsed & used by the U.S.Governm't. Pamphlets & Charts sent free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness.

price. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathi Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York

# FLORIDA FISHING



The manufacture of fishing tackle particularly adapted to angling in Florida has long been a special feature

in our business. Those anglers who intend spending the winter or spring in Florida, will find it to their advantage

to call on us. If not thoroughly posted in regard to what they require in our line, under our advice they can provide

themselves with what they do need, and save themselves from purchasing what they do not want.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE,

18 Vesey Street (Fifth door from Astor House), New York City.

# KYNOCH'S Patent "Perfect" Brass Shells,

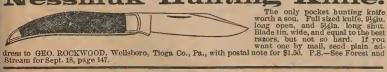
MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to either Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Cost bully about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admit of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Load ame as any prass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually rimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool also acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sample bells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trade not. For a charge of the contract of the co

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

# Nessmuk Hunting Knife.



NEW. A Splendid Dog Whistle, Water-Tight Match Box,

Reliable Compass COMBINED.

Nickel-plated metal. Sold by dealers in Sportsmen's goods, or sent by mail on receipt of price \$1. WILBUR & CO., Box 2,832, N. Y. P. O.

# PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

# NOW COMPLETE.

THE

# History of North American Birds.

With Illustrations drawn from nature ex pressly for the work.

S. F. BAIRD, T. M. BREWER, and R. RIDGWAY.

I. THE WATER BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA,
In two volumes

If. THE LAND BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA,
In three volumes

ification.

The exact rank of each bird is given, whether a distinct species or a simple variety. The descriptions are all prepared by analytical and synoptical tables, intended to dimuish as much as possible the labor of identification.

the labor of identification.

PRICE OF THE WORK.

WATER BIRUS. 2 vols., 4to. Cloth. \$24.00. Illustrated with \$23 Illustrations of heads and 134 full-length figures, beautifully engraved on wood. The same, with the illustrations of heads exquisitely executed in water colors, hand panuled, \$60.

LAND BIRDS. 3 vols, 4to. Cloth. \$30.00. Illustrated with \$45 heads and 533 woodcuts. The same, with \$45 heads printed in colors, and 36 plates of full-length figures, colored by hand, \$60.

LITI'LE, BROWN & CO., Fublishers,

FERGUSON'S

# Rust Preventer

For FIREARMS, CUTLERY, TOOLS, SKATES, Etc. Send for Ct. cular. A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer, Office, 65 Fulton st., New York, (With T. J. Conroy.)

# The English "Fishing Gazette."

Devoted to angling, river, lake and sea fishing, and fisheuiture.

Every Friday, 16 pages, folio, price 2d.

Volume VI. commenced with the number for January 7, 1882.

EDITOR—R. B. MARSTON

Free by post for one year for 12s. 6d. (say \$3.20) to any address in the United States.

Sent direct from the office for any portion of a year at the above rate. U. S. postage stamps can be remitted, or money order payable to Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., the proprietors.

Contains special articles on all fresh and salt water fish and fishing; reports of the state of the rivers; reports from angling clubs; fishculture and natural history; where to fish; angling notes and queries; angling exchange column; notices of fishing tackle, books, &c., and other features, A copy of the current number can be had post free by sending six cents in stamps to R. B. Marston, the FISHING GAZETTE circulates extensively among anglers and country gentlemen in all parts of the Empire.

of the Empire.

"There is a large public interest in fishing.

An excellent class organ."—World.

"One of the best authorities on these and kindred subjects."—Truth.

"A brighter and gayer little paper is not published."—Mayfair.

The FISHING GAZETTE is quoted by the Times and all the best papers. One of the best mediums for

# ADVERTISEMENTS

of fishing tackle makers, fishculturists, hotels and fishing quarters, whisky, waterproof fishing goods, clears and tobacco, books of angling, and all other requirements of anglers; also for all general advertisements addressed to a well-to-do class in all parts of the country and abroad.

Office—12 and 13. Fr\*-er-lane London



Fishermen, send for circular. E J. MAR-TIN. Rockville, Conn., Man'fr of braided slik is fishlines of the best quality. Dealers are

# PIPPRS PATENT B.L. GUNS LEAD THE MARKET!

The Large Demand Proves Their POPULARITY. ADVANTAGES OFFERED: CHEAPNESS.

STRENGTH.

SYMMETRY.

DURABILITY.

The "DIANA

THE SHOOTING QUALITIES ARE REMARKABLE.

BOTH FOR

REGULARITY AND

ACCURACY.

The Parts are Interchangeable.

This is the best COMPLETE gun in the market for the money. There is no other gun that can compare with it. The sales during the past season have been unprecedented.

No. 600—Ribbon twist barrels, Scott action, double bolt, fine quality steel-freed locks, act tension rib, scroll fence breveh, French walnut selected, pistol grip stock, finely chequered, artistically ornamented rubber but plate, with figure of the goddess in relief.

577 00 \$60 00 605—Same, with good Damascus barrels, engraved locks and mountings.

610—Same, with fine Damascus barrels, and fine finish, extra selected stocks.

500 00 00 00 155—The best quality in every particular.

500 130 00 130 00 \$57 00 \$60 00 70 00 75 00 100 00 105 00 125 00 130 00

589—Damascus 5881—Rifle and shot, blued barrels, B. A. locks, 12-bore and .44 W. C. F. 5882—Rifle and shot, blued barrels, bar locks

Agents, SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 84 & 86 Chambers St., N. Y. FOR SALE BY ALL THE DEALERS HANDLING GOOD GUNS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

If your dealer has none in stock, don't purchase until you see it. Get him to send for one on approval.

THE S. D. & G. SPECIALTIES ARE:

CHARLES DALY Hammer and Hammerless Guns. The Celebrated PIEPER Guns. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON Hammerless
Guns. MARLIN & BALLARD Rifles—Don't forget the new Marlin combined tool for reloading magazine rifle cartridges.

COLT'S Guns, Rifles and Pistols. PARKER BROS.' Guns. STANDARD Revolvers. AMERICAN

ARMS CO. Extracting Revolvers. L. M. C. Breech-Loading Implements.

# INTERNATIONAL.



SIDE SNAPS.—Fine Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip Stock, Patent Fore End, Double Bolt, not Extended Rib, Iron Heel Plate, right barrel cylinder-bored, left barrel choke-bored.

12-gauge, 30 or 32 inches, 8 to 9 pounds weight, - } PRICE, \$30 00

Every component part of these guns is made by gauge. They are handsome, safe and very durable, shooting qualities excellent, and are superior in every way to any ever before offered such prices. FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane St., N. Y., Manufacturers' Sole Agents. Also Sole Agents for PIFFARD'S ELASTIC RUBBER HEEL PLATES and KYNOCH'S BRASS SHELLS.



# LEATHER JACKETS

Flannel-lined Leather Jackets, the greatest protectors against cold and wind ever devised. Jackets, 88. Vesr, 84. Send for samp es and rules for measure. Agents wanted in every city of the West. G. W. SIMMONS CO., Boston, Mass., sole Manufacturers. To Sportsmen. Frofessional Men. Drivers, and all who are exposed to the wind they are indispensable.

# BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.



WARERCOMS:

860 Broadway, New York.

Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago
211 Market Street, Fulladelphia.

267 West Baltimore St., Baltimore
Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded
the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited.

TRIED AND PROVED.

# EVERY PERSON WHO INTENDS VISITING The Sporting Wilds of Maine

Needs one of the following books.

Needs one of the following books.

EASTWARD, HO! or Adventures at Rangeley Lakes. Handsomely bound in cloth, 570 pages; 5 illustrations. By mail, \$1.25.

WILD WO!DS LIFE; A Trip to Parmachenee. Handsomely bound in cloth, 400 pages, 15 illustrations. By mail, \$1.25.

FARRAR'S Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake, and the North Maine Wilderness, a valuable companion for the Sportsman Tourist. Bound in Cloth. By rnail, 50 cents.

Cloth. By rail, 50 cents.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE and the North Maine
Wilderness Illustrated. The only complete
and comprehensive Guide Book to Northern
Maine. 256 pages and large map. By mail, 50 cts.

CAMP LIFE in the Wilderness. Second edition
now ready. This story treats of "camp life" in
doors and out, is amusing, instructive and inceresting: 224 pages, 12 fils. By mail, 30 cents.

FARRAR'S Pocket Map of the Androscoggin Lakes Region, including the head waters of the Connecticut River, Connecticut and Parmashenee Lakes, etc. Cloth bound. By mail, 50 cents.

Richardson and Rangley Lakes Illustrated.
A thorough and complete guide to the Androscoggin Lakes region. 300 pages, 60 ills, and a large map. By mail, 50 cents. CHARLES A. J. FARRAH. Jamaica Plain. Mass., or APPLETON & LITCHFIELD, 304 Washington st., Boston.

# SPORTSMEN'S DELIGHT. Merino Elastic Felt Gun Wads.

Ask your dealers for them. If he don't have them send us 40 cents for sample box of \*55, and we will send, postage prepaid. Greatly lessens the recoil, keeps gun cleaner, gives better pattern and peretration than any other wad. One box will load twice as many shells as a box of pink-edge. Just he wad to use over powder and fill up shells, as it is only half the price of other felt wads. Manufactured only by THE MERINO ELASTIC FELT GUN WAD CO., 106 South Charles st., Baltimore, Md.



Corduroy Coats. \$12 00

MacIntosh Coats. . \$12 00

MacIntosh Coats. . 10 00

Duck Coats. . . 4 00

Duck Vests . 2 00

Corduroy Vests . 4 00

Corduroy Pants . 6 00

Corduroy Caps. \$1 to 2

Duck Caps. . \$1 to 2

Duck Caps . 5 00

Leather Gaiters . 2 00

Duck Gaiters . 2 00

Pin Check Coats . 1 75

Pin Check Pants . 1 25 Pin Check Pants... Frieze Ulsters..... 25 00 Blue Ulsters..... 35 00 Duck Pants...... 2 50

These last have double fronts, a feature sports-men will appreciate. Articles delivered, carriage paid, when goods are paid for in advance. Address

HENNING, CLOTHIER,
410 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Write freely for anything.



# A BLAZE:

Are you bound for the woods? Do you know the way? No? Then follow the blazes "Nessmuk" has made with his little hatchet. In other words (lest



you may not understand figurative language) buy, study and be guided by "Nessmuk's" book on Woodcraff. Its author has forgotten more about the woods and camp life than most book writers on that topic ever knew. Woodcraff is compact, clear, concise, comprehensive, and full of sconce and gumption. Its price is \$1.00.

# **Explanatory and Suggestive.**

## FOR THE CASUAL READER.

Arma virumque cano—"Arms and the man I sing." And, indeed, it would take the genius of a Virgil and the roll of Latin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms are shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage, bestrides the burro, and doubles up like a jacknife in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the fin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He goes for game—if the fates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish—if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to his worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish—fun always, fresh air, ozone, quicker pulse beat, brighter eye, more elastic step, all the multitudinous rewards, which, after all, outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is it not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tall them birech! And had does, with a thousand different pers. in a thousand different pers. tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways.

You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that is better than if it were put into verse between book covers.

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—him with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it is not so. Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields themselves and the woods and the lakes and the streams never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis. The FOREST AND STREAM is in the best sense

## A Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the FOREST AND STREAM is different from the diversion afforded by other papers. Why? (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way.

Look through the pages and you will see that the departments include a pretty large field. It is a wide scope of subjects. But if you look carefully you will see that the paper, from front cover to back cover is homogeneous. What is in it belongs in it. There is not the mistake of trying to foist upon the reader, who is interested in angling and shooting, a lot of stuff about horse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent of the woods. There are plenty of other papers devoted to the other subjects. If you are interested in them, you need hardly spend time to read the rest of this explanatory advertisement. The FOREST AND STREAM's field is broad, but it is not broad enough to take in all creation. The editors are perfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now

## A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the Forest and Stream, and to fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in

this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers that have gone before it.

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a continent or only across the pasture lot the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign lands, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of FOREST AND STREAM are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particularly such as may come under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the Forest and Stream we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-museum sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse, fine-spur and terribly dry lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting excursions and fishing trips—with luck, good, bad and indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the

The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the Forest and Stream in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance

The Vachting columns are in charge of an expert, whose highest ambition will be to keep these departments in the place already won for them in the recognized lead of journalism. Though the Canocing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the Forest AND STREAM fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which is so full of practical suggestions and recountings of cruising experiences, that a canoeist might almost as well try to get along without a paddle as without the paper

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest AND STREAM will be newsy, bright, wholesome—a journal of out-door recreation.

Terms:—\$4 per year, \$2 six mos., 10cts. per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders payable,

Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y

THREAD-WOUND, LONG-RANGE

## SHOT CARTRIDGE CASES

muzzle and breech-loading, cylindrical an ce-bore shotguns. Made to open just short or 0 and 90 yards, giving close pattern and grea stration; 10 and 12-gauge. Send for circular.

Twenty sent, postpaid, for \$1.

H. H. SCHLEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's Library.

	We will forward any of these B	Books i	y mail	, postpaid, on r	eceipt oj	r price.		
	No books sent unless	mon	ey a	ccompanies	the	order.		
S	ANGLING.			HUNTING				
y	American Angler's Book, Norris Angler's Note Book Angling. Angling Talks, Dawson Angling, a Book on, Francis Angling, a Book on, Francis Angling Isterature in England Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. British Angling Files.	5 50 2 40	Across	Country Wande can Sportsman, T Loader, Modern	rer he, Lew	is	. 5	5 00
9	Angling Talks, Dawson	50	Crack	Loader, Modern	, Gloan.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	50 1 00 1 20 2 00
S	Angling Literature in England	1 25	Frank	Cover and Trap ( Forester's Fugit: Forester's Manua Forester's Fugit: Became a Crack	ve Sketo	hes, 2 v., cloth	1 4	5 00
2	British Angling Flies.	2 00	Frank	Forester's Fugit	ve S. Sk	etches, paper	2 1	75
0	British Angling Files Fish Hatching and Fish Catching Fish and Fishing, Manly Fishing, Bottom or Float. Fishing in American Waters, Scott Fishing in American Waters, Scott Fishing rourist, Hallock. Fishing with the Fly, Orvis Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes. Fly and Worm Fishing. Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing. Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing. Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne.	5 25	How I	Became a Sports	man		. 2	2 40
,	Fishing in American Waters, Scott	3 50 2 00	Huntin	g and Hunters o	f all Nat	ions, Frost	ĩ	50
,	Fishing with the Fly, Orvis Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes.	2 50 1 25	Modern Rifte P	Breech-Loaders	, Green	r	. 2	3 50
y	Fly and Worm Fishing	2 50	Rod ar Shootii	d Gun in Califor	nia		. •1	50
	Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne.	1 00	Shooti	ng, Dougall ng on the Wing			. 8	3 00
i	Frank Forester Strising with Hook and Line Fresh and Sait Water Aquarium Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt. Modern Practical Angler, Pennell. Practical Trout Culture Practical Fisherman. Prime's I Go a-Fishing. Scentiff	1 00	Sport \ Emb	Became a Crack Became a Sports Ex, Shooting and gand Hunters o gham Gun Club In Breech-Loader ractice, Wingate dd Gun in Califor ng, Dougall gron the Wing. With Gun and Ro ossed leather ug Adventures in unter, Van Dyke	d, cloth.		. 10 . 15	000
	Practical Trout Culture	1 00	Sportin Still H	ng Adventures in unter, Van Dyke	the Far	West	2	250
t	Prime's I Go a-Fishing.	2 50 1 50	Stephe	ns' Lynx Hunting ns' Fox Hunting ns' Young Moose in and Its Develo	TT		1	25
-	Scientific Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc. Trolling	2 00					. 2	50
t	The Came Figh of the Northern States and	50		dacks. Map of, S			<b>S</b> 1	00
1	British Provinces  Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	2 00 1 50	Farrar Farrar	's Guide to Moose's Guide to Rick	chead La	ke, pa. 50; clo and Rangeley	. 1	00
s	Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	3 75	Lake Farrar	dacks. Map of, & 's Guide to Moos 's Guide to Ric! , paper, 50; cloth 's Pocket Map of 's Pocket Map of	Mooseh	ead Lake	1	50
ı		50	Guide l	's Pocket Map of Book and Map of to Adirondack Re	Rangele the Dead	y Lake Region I River Region	1	50
	American Bird Fancier Baird's Birds of North America Bechstem's Chamber and Cage Birds	1 50 75	Map of	Androscoggin R	gion, Ste	oddard		25 50
ì	Bird Notes. Birds Nesting.	1 25	Map of	Androscoggin R Northern Maine the Thousand I s' Map of Maine	slands		1	50
	Birds Nesting. Birds of Eastern North America. Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. Birds of the Northwest. Birds of The Hunts	4 00	Lourise	SPORTS.			1	
)	Birds of the Northwest. Birds and Their Haunts. Cage and Singing Birds, Adams. Coues' Check Last. Coues' Field Ornithology. Coues' Key to North American Birds. Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast.	3 00	Americ	can Boy's Own B	ook, Spo	rts and Games	3 2	00
	Coues' Check Last Coues' Field Ornithology	3 00 2 50	Boy's T Cassell	can Boy's Own B c Sports for Boys reasury of Sport 's Book of Sports	ts and Pa	astimes, etc stimes.	2 3	00
t	Coues' Key to North American Birds Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast,	15 00						20 50
i	Roosevelt. Holden's Book of Birds, pa. Minot's Land and Game Birds. Native Song Birds. Nature Song Birds. Naturalists' Guide, Maynard. Natural History of Birds. Notes on Cage Birds, Green. Samuet's Birds of New England.	25	Hands	Whist Boy's Book of Sp at Whist	orts and	Amusements	3	50
	Minot's Land and Game Birds. Native Song Birds.	75	Lawsa	nd Principles of	Whiet C	avandich	2	25 00
f	Natural History of Birds	3 00		and Bowls				25 25 50
t	Samuel's Birds of New England. Shore Birds.	4 00	Whist	enge, Encyclope for Beginners			-	50
t	Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; hand colored edition, 2 vols., each. Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols.		Americ	an Kennel, Burg	NNEL.		. 3	00
	hand colored edition, 2 vols., each	30 00 18 00	Dog, D Dog, D	iseases of, Dalzie iseases of, Hill	J		2	80
	Wood's Natural History of Birds  BOATING AND YACHTING:	6 00	Dog Br	can Kennel, Burgiseases of, Dalzie iseases of, Hill. reaking, by Holal eaking, Hutching to Dinks, Mayher aining vs. Break	oird		. 3	25
	Around the World in the Vacht Sunheam	8 00	Dog Tr	aining vs. Break	ng, Han	itchinson imond	3	00
	Boat Racing, Brickwood. Boating Trips on New England Rivers. Canoeing in Kanuckia. Canoe and Camera.	1 25	Dogs o	of Great Britain	, Ameri	ca and other		-
ı	Canoe and Camera	1 50	Dogs, I	Management of,	Mayhew	16mo	. 2	75 75
	Cruises in Small Yachts Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing	2 50 1 00	Dogs, I Dogs a	Richardson, pa. 3 nd Their Ways,	0.; cloth		1	60
1	Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor	2 00 1 50	Dogs a English	nd the Public Kennel C. S. Bo	ok, Vol.	I	ő	75
1	Canoeing in Kanuckia. Canoe and Camera. Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's. Cruises in Small Yachts Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing. Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor Paddle and Portage. Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Building, Kemp. The Sailing Boat	1 00	Our Fr	tries	ols. III.	to X., each	. 4	500
9	The Sailing Boat Vacation Crulsing, Rothrick Yachts and Boat Sailing, Kemp. Yacht Designing, Kemp.	1 50	Setter	Dog, the, Lavera	ck		3	50 75 50
t		25 00	The Do	Dog, the, Lavera enge, Dog of Bri og, by Idstone Shaw's Book on	the Dog	cloth \$19 to	1	25
	CAMPING AND TRAPPING. Adventures in the Wilderness	1 25	Youatt	on the Dog	······	\$12.80	22	50
r	Adventures in the Wilderness	75		7971 11 62 473 1173 11	T A DITT	O WIG		
	Three in Norway, or kifle, Rod and Gun in Norway. Camps in the Rockies, Grohman. Camp Life in the Wilderness. Campling and Cruismg in Florida, Henshall Camping Out. Complete American Trapper, Gloson. Hints on Camping. How to Camp Out, Gould How to Hunt and Trap, Batty's Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher. Rustlings in the Rockies. The Adirondacks, Headley.	1 75 1 75	A Natu	trallst's Rambles tures of a Young ur Photographer I Plagues, Fleminge and Deer of A. Moderny, Witchery of, I Hills of Dakota, rnment Report	About F Natural	lome, Abbott.	1	50
t	Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall	1 50	Amate	ur Photographer I Plagues, Flemii	g		. 4	1 80
e	Complete American Trapper, Gibson	1 00	Archer	, Modern	imerica.	Chompes	. 2	50
1	How to Camp Out, Gould How to Hunt and Tran. Batty's	1 00	Black	Hills of Dakota,	Ludlow,	quarto, cloth	, 1	l 50 2 50
1	Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher Rustlings in the Rockies.	75 1 00	Comm	on Objects of the	Seashor	A		50
3	The Adirondacks, Headley	2 00	Histori sey (	ard Holcal and Biograph Coast	ical Atla	s of New Jer		00
S	American Roadsters and Trotting Horses	5 00	How to	Coast  Make Photogra  ous Sketches, Se  Injurious to Ver  g One Cow  od Writings of Fr  od.	phs ymour		. 6	00 00
e e	Boucher's Method of Horsemanship	1 00	Keepin	g One Cow	etation.	monto: 0	. 6	3 50 L 00
	Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.	2 50	v 19q	ol	ank For	rester, 2 vois.	, . 1	1 50
e	Dwyer's Horse Book Horseback Riding, Durant	1 25 1 25	Manton	nd Writings of Prol.  ol	ithout a	Teacher	. 1	50
n e	How to Ride and School a Horse	1 00 80	North Packar	American Insect	Vith Ins	ects	. 1	L 50
	Horses, Famous American Race	75 75	Pistol, Photog	Theraphy for Amat	urs	****		50
p	Horses, Famous, of America	1 50 1 25	Practic	cal Forestry, by l	fuller nd Hon	e Decoration	. 1	50
і. Г	Mayhew's Horse Doctor	3 00	Practic	cal Orange Cultu	re		1	1 00
y	McClure's Stable Guide	1 00	Randa	ll's Practical She	pherd		. 2	00
-	Riding and Driving	20 3 00	Studie:	s in Animal Life,	Lewis		. 1	1 00
r	Stable Management, Meyrick Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia	1 00	The Fo	orester, by Brown	Americ	8	. 10	00 00
ę	Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition,	3 50	The He	eart of Europe	ols		. 15	3 71
_	12mo. The Book of the Horse	2 00 12 50	The Zo	ological Atlas, 2 ook of the Rabbit	vols		. 10	0 00
,	The Horse Owner's Safeguard  Vaterinary Dictionary Going	2 00	Wild F	landermists' Man lowers of Switze	rland	wn	. 15	00
	Wallace's American Stud Book	10 00	Woods	al Taxldermy ay orange Cultury al Poultry Keep, al Poultry Geam of Letceste: a manual Life, eam of Letceste: by Brown the safety of Language and to Europe at an ical Atlas, 2 ook of the Rabbit xidermists' Man lowers of Switz arft, "Nessmult" and Lakes of Mr. stone Park, Ludent Report.	ine	to clot's Gon	. 3	00
	Woodruff's Trotting Horses of America Youatt and Spooner on the Horse	2 50 1 50	Youati	ent Report t on Sheep.	·······		. 2	2 50
	American Roadsters and Trotting Horses. Bits and Bearing Reins Bits and Bearing Reins Bruce's Method of Horsemanship. Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols Bodd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo. Dwyer's Horse Book Horseback Riding, Durant. How to Ride and School a Horse. Horses and Hounds. Horses Amous American Race Horses, Famous American Trotting. Horses, Famous American Trotting. Horses, Famous American Race Horses, Famous American Horse. Mayhew's Horse Doctor. Mayhew's Horse Management. McCure's Stable Guide. Rarey's Horse Management. McCure's Stable Guide. Stable Management, Meyrick. Stable Management, Meyrick. Stable Management, Meyrick. Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia. Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo Stonehenge on the Horse, The Saddle Horse. The Saddle Horse. The Horse Owner's Safeguard Veterinary Dictionary, Goling Wallace's American Stud Book. Wollace's American Trotting Register, 2 vols. Woodcurf's Trotting Horses of America. Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.		_					



## UPTHEGROVE & McLELLAN

Mnfrs., Shooting and Fishing Suits. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

## Whitney--Kennedy Repeating Rifle.



These rifles are made .38-cal. 40 gr., .44-cal. 40 gr., .45-cal. 60 gr., .45-cal. 75 gr., and .50-cal. 95 gr. (Express), using the same ammunition as other magazine rifles. Catalogues and price lists on application to the manufacturers.

WHITNEY ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

## WARNING!

As parties in the East have put on the market a horrible-toned imitation of my Duck Caller, this is to notify all sportsmen and gun dealers that none are of my make unless stamped "F. A. Allen, Monmouth, Iil." And I will prosecute all parties selling such villainous goods as of my manufacture.

F. A. Allen, Monmouth, Iil.

Wanted.

## WANTED.

## Light-Weight Jockey Riders.

First-Class Experienced Jockeys,

First-Class Experienced Jockeys,
Toride thoroughbred horses in racing contests
During the Tenting Season of 1885,
Commencing about March and ending about
November.
None but competent, painstaking, earnest, sober
and reliable men over 21 years of age, and not over
120 pounds weight are wanted.
To those fulfilling the above requirements, and
who contract for the entire season, good salaries
will be paid, together with a defrayal of their
traveling expenses.
Address or call at once,
BARNUM, BAILEY & HUTCHINSON,
Wadison Square Garden,
Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh st., New York.

WANTED.—FOR SPECIAL USE, A 12-GAUGE Lefever hammerless: must be very cheap. No matter how much used or bruised, if breech action sund. G. S. B., 510 Thirteenth st., N. W. Washington, D. C.

## for Sale.

## FOR SALE.

The ever reliable river St. Marguerite, the chief tributary of the Saguenay, descending from a lake far north of Chicoutimi, and famous for its salmon and sea trout fisheries, with all the proprietor's riparian rights, is now offered for sale. The St. Marguerite is di-tant 15 miles from Tadousac by water, or 10 miles over land. The riparian rights cover a distance of 30 miles, which is sub-divided into six sections, 5 miles apart. At each section are erected one commodious Gothic cottage, men's house, ice house, etc., etc. Each section has the control of six to eight salmon pools. Parties desirous of forming a club to secure the rights of the above valuable salmon stream, can so arrange if whereby twenty-four rods could have equal rights and splendid sport. For further particulars apply to WILLIS RUSSELL, Proprietor, Quebec. Canada, or to Messrs. GRANT BROS., 2 Exchange Court, New York City.

## SALMON ANGLING.

SALMON ANGLING.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Leases for five years of the angling privileges pertaining to the ungranted lands bordering on certain rivers in the Province of Quebec, containing salmon and trout, will be offered to public competition at the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, on Wednesday, February 4, 1885, of 11 o'clock A. M. Lists of the rivers, with information respecting them, will be furnished on application to the undersigned. W. W. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Lands,

10-LB., 30-IN., 48-CAL., HEPBURN, WITH Lyman rear sight, nearly new. Cover, tools, mould and shells. \$24. A. B. C., Frankford, P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Ferrets For Sale.

The finest ratters and hunters in the world. All trained to the whistle. For sale at ADOLPH ISAACSEN, 92 Fulton street, N. Y. jan8,1t

LIVE QUAIL FOR SALE—PENNSYLVANIA and West Virginia birds. Consignments of Furs, Skins, Game, etc. solicited. Established 1888. TENNEY & WOODWARD, Commission Merchants 174 Chambers street, N. Y. jan8,3t

FOR SALE.—WILD DECOY GEESE AND birds were raised and trained by myself; they are first-class birds. B. C. BRADFORD, P. O. Box 153. Rockland, Mass.

BACK NUMBERS OF FOREST AND STREAM for sale. All but the first volume. The best offer accepted. W. H. BRUMMITT, Pontia 3, Mich. decil.tf

## PORTRAITS OF GAME FISHES.

On gray-tinted Bristol board, at the following prices, postpaid: Single copies, 10 cts.; Fresh Water Series (23) at \$2.5 Nhole Series (37), \$3.50; Whole Series (60), \$5.5 a half Russian port-folio holding whole series, \$1.25. Among the portraits are: Black ass darge and small-mouth), trout, grayling, Callornia mount in trout, landlocked and sea salmon, like, mascalonge, strawberry bass, striped bass, arpum, etc. Size of boards, 7x8in. Descriptive Ireular sent free. Address W. O. HARRIS, 252 iroadway, New York.

# "Forest and Stream" Books

## ANTELOPE AND

OF AMERICA.

By JOHN DEAN CATON, LL.D.

This is a book written by a sportsman for sportsmen, and by a naturalist for naturalists. It gives a full history of the Pronghorn Antelope and of every species of American Deer, from the giant Moose down to the tiny Acapulco deer; recounts deer-hunting experiences and adventures, and describes the different hunting methods adopted by sportsmen. Pages, 426. large octavo, cloth, beveled edges; more than fifty illustrations. A superb work. Price \$2.50.

## TRAINING vs. BREAKING.

By S. T. HAMMOND.

This is a book for dog owners, who by its directions can successfully train their hunting dogs. It teaches how to bring out the wonderful intelligence of the dog by an entirely novel method, in which kindness is substituted for the whip. It is humane, sensible, practical, and will develop whatever "hunting sense" there is in the animal.

Thirty-five years' experience led to the production of the volume. Primarily written for those who wish to train their pointers and setters for the field, it yet-lays down rules by which one can teach a toy dog or a huge St. Bernard, how to do almost everything but speak. To make your dog your intelligent, willing friend, one who obeys you because he loves you, not because he fears you, is the end secured by the methods. of TRAINING VS. BREAKING.

Octavo, cloth, 100 pp. Price \$1.00.

## CANOE AND BOAT BUILDING FOR AMATEURS.

The series of papers on canoe building, printed in the Forest and Stream, have been collected into book form. Chapters have been added, as well as plans and working drawings. The manual is complete. It is plainly written. By studying the directions here laid down any one with ordinary gumption can build a canoe, rowboat or sneakbox for himself.

Pages, 166. Profusely illustrated. Twenty-four plates in envelope. Price \$1 50.

READY IMMEDIATELY.

## SHORE BIRDS.

A pamphlet for those who "gun" along the shore.

- I. Haunts and Habits-Where the bay birds live and what they do at home.
- II. Range and Migration—Where they go to breed and where to spend the winter.
  III. A Morning Without the Birds—An episode of shore shooting.

IV. Nomenclature-A list of our American species of Limicola, with a description of each species.

V. Localities—Where to go to shoot them.
VI. Blinds and Decoys—How to shoot them after you have reached the grounds. 45 pp., paper. Price 15 cents.

## WOODCRAFT.

## "NESSMUK."

A book written for the instruction and guidance of those who go for pleasure to the woods. Its author, having had a great deal of experience in camp life, has succeeded admirably in putting the wisdom so acquired into plain and intelligible English. The chapters are written to teach the traveler how to journey through the wilderness with ease;

To sleep on a fragrant elastic bed and pillow at night, instead of abrading his vertebræ against roots and stubs;

To go light; to keep warm and dry; To cook plain, wholesome meals;

To come out of the woods refreshed and comforted;

To get a dollar's worth of recreation and rest for every dollar spent.

It is just the thing that thousands of novices are looking for, and gives them just the advice and practical information they want. Then there are hints as well for older campers, who will be surprised to see how much "Nessmuk" can tell them; and stories, anecdotes, and a never-failing supply of mother-wit for the entertainment of all who can appreciate a good thing told in camp or in print. Cloth, illustrated, 16mo., pp. 160. Price \$1.

Address: Forest and Stream Publishing Co., 39 Park Row, New York.

## SPECIALTIES

Russian Water Proof.

Price 25 Cents.

The best article known for keeping out wet and reserving the leather.

Price 50 Cents.

The only non-oxydizer made that will prevent iron, steel and metal from rusting when exposed to salt water. The contents of one bottle will keep a gun in good condition one year.

## Powdered Areca Nut.

Price 50 Cents.

A safe and infallible remedy for WORMS in DOGS.

## Imperial Flea Powder. Price 50 Cents. For the destruction of Fleas and vermin on dogs and other animals.

The above are put up unde my supervision by one of the best chemists in the United States, and each is guaranteed as represented. Sample containing one package of each sent on receipt of \$1.50 in stamps or postal note.

I keep in stock a full line of

Spratt's Medicines for Dogs.

## HENRY C. SQUIRES,

No. 178 Broadway, N. Y.

Oil-Tanned Moccasins. For Hunting, Fishing, Canceing, &c.
They are easy to the feet, and very
draule. Made to order in a
variety of styles and warranted
the genume article. Send
for price list. MAPTIN
S. HUTCHINGS, Dover,
H., P. O. BOX 388.
Dame, STODDARD & KENDALL, BOSton; HENRY C.
SQUIRES, New York; F. CHAS. EICHEL, Philadelphia,
Agents.

In the Stud.

## Hillside Kennel.

Gordon Setter "ARGUS."

Argus is thoroughly trained for field work; has an excellent nose and great endurance. The following are his bench show winnings: 1st prize in Toronto, punpy class, 1880; 2d prize, London, 1881; 1st prize, Cleveland, also special for best Gordon setter exhibited, 1882; 1st prize, champion, vitawa, 1883; 1st prize, champion, Unicago, 1883; 1st prize, Montreal, and special for best Gordon setter F, 1883; 1st, cnampion, Loudon, also special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog or blict, 1883.

Argus has been awarded prizes under the following judges:—John Davidson, Major J, M, Taylor, Harry Malcolm, James Watson, W, J, Munson.

Stud Fee. \$25.00.

Stud Fee, \$25.00.

## STUD FOX-TERRIER

Champion Raby Tyrant,

(K.C.S.B. 11,179.)

Pupped October. 1830. Weight 18½ pounds,
Raby Tyrant is a white dog, with an even marked
rch black and tan head. He is a thoroughly game
and stylish ter ler, possessing a beautifully shaped
long punishing head, with perfect drop ears, small
eye, rare neck and shoulders, deep chest, well ribbed and muscular quarters, short, straight legs,
excellent feet, great bone and substance, with an
exceptionally hard and dense coat.
Raby Tyrant is without doubt one of the most
successful terriers of the present day. He has
been exhibited 67 times, 33 different judges having
adjudicated upon him, and has won 47. First 10
cups and specials; 12-second and 2 thrd prizes. His
breeding is undeniable, combining as he does the
choicest and most valuable blood that can be obtained. At the stud Raby Tyrant is proving himself eminently successful.

Fee, \$15.00.

JOHN E. THAYER, Hillside Kennels, Lancaster, Mass.

## Scotland Kennel Collies. STUD DOGS. Champion Robin Adair and Champion Tweed II.

BITCHES.

Champion Zulu Princess, champion Lassie, champion Lass o' Gowrie, champion Meg, Lilac, Eigg and other imported and prize winsing bitches. Puppies for sale from the above stock. For further particulars and stud fee of dogs address THOS. H. TERRY, P. O. Box 2,017, N. Y.

## WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB, IN THE STUD.

CHAMPION SENSATION, - FEE, \$50.

"BANG BANG, - "\$50.

"TRAMP (Sensation—Psyche), "\$20.

JAMES MORTIMER, Supt., Babylon, L. I.
jani,tf

K. K. C. POINTER

CHAMPION KNICKERBOCKER (A.K.R. 19), liver and white, in the stud. Fee, \$25. Young stock for sale. GEO. L. WILMS, See'y, 142 Monticello ave,, Jersey City, N. J.

## CHIEF.

Will serve red Irish setter bitches of pure blood and guaranteed field quality. Fee, \$25. For Sale-Puppies, by Chief. Stock and field quality of dams guaranteed. MAX WENZEL, 89 Fourth street. Hoboken, N. J.

## Vandevert's Don in the Stud.

to a limited number of approved bitches. For particulars and pedigree address R. T. VANDE-VORT, Homewood avenue, East End, Pittsburgh Pa. Fee §50.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. }

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1885.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 25, Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York,

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Forest and Stream is the recognized medium of entertain ment, instruction and information between American sportsmen Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United Kingdom may order through Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornbill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Address all communications. Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co

Nos. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW

GON

EDITORIAL.
Adirondack Deer Hounding,
Forest Fire Legislation.
A National Shooting Club.
Spare the Forests.
The SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Camp Flotsam.
Under the Balsams.
NATURAL HISTORY.
The Birds of Michigan.
Moose and Bear Notes.
GAME BAG ANN GW.
Ideas of a Quail Hunter.
Deer in the Adirondacks.
Notes from Worcester.
A Shot with Both Eyes Shut.
California Wildfow).
A Sny at a Buffalo.
From the Far Northwest.
The Maine Deer Law.
Camp Tents. From the Far Northwest.
The Maine Deer Law.
Camp Tents.
Philadelphia Notes,
The Game Dealers.
Maine Woodcock.
Some Remarkable Coincidence.
Ladiana Notes.

Maine ...
Some Remarks...
A Remarkable Coincide...
Indiana Notes.
Eas AND RIVER FISHING.
The Red Band on Rainbow Trout
The Rest Panfish in the West.
Trouting on the Bigosh.
Trout Brooks.
Echoes from the Tournament.
The Most Killing Flies.
Snell, Snood, Gimp.
FISHCULTURE.
A Prepared Fish Food.

A NATIONAL

THE KENNEL.
English Kennel Notes,—XXI.
A False Prophet.
The Meriden Dog Show.
The Scotch Terrier Rose.
The Lincoln Memorial Fund.
Kennel Management.
Payard, Notes. The Infloding Management.
Kennel Management.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Revolver Discussion.
The Trap.
National Trap Shooting Associ

National Trap Shooting, Assistance, Trap and Field Shooting, CANOEING.
The Hudson River Cruise.
The Western Canoe Meet.
Mohican C. C.
Paint for Canvas Canoes.
A Hint to Cruisers
The Social Side of Canoeing.
Canoe Insurance.
YACHTING.

YACHTING.
The Marine Cavalry Foul of the Trysail.

Pocahontas.
The Cost of Modern Yachts.
Keel Sharpies.
The Narrowest the Best.
La E. only the Sassacus,
Carmelita,
Timely Preparations,
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT,

## A NATIONAL SHOOTING CLUB.

A NOTHER effort has started in the Southwest toward the formation of an association which shall embrace all the trap-shooters of the country. The main idea is a good one, but is not new, and the practical difficulty lies in the preparation of such a schedule of work, such a plan of organization, as shall not strangle the body by too much law, nor allow it to drift away into nothingness through a too flunsy constitution and working code of laws.

Those who love the exhilarating and manly sport of trapshooting ought to give an hearty support to any such effort as this last, showing as it does an carnest desire to reach the objects aimed at. There is no doubt that such an organization would lead to a largely increased popular appreciation of this special line of sport, and not only at the score, but among the ranks of spectators, large accessions to the present showing would be had.

The plan for the new organization is sufficiently outlined in the circular issued by its suggestors to be open for popular discussion, and this we invite through our columns. Many of our readers have practical general acquaintance with the growth and failure of similar efforts in the past, and can contribute of their experience in the way of warnings against the particularly dangerous snags liable to be met. It is certain that the body should be of the most democratic type, with the minimum of dictation from managers, and the entire absence of anything like a ring. Those who support it must manageit, which means that the control must be in the hands of the shooters, and to keep it there as little as possible of routine work should be put upon those whose first and final aim is to have a good time before the trap.

Large attention should be given to the encouragement of local clubs and the development of local pilde in the outcome of the matches. A big pot of money in the way of tempting individual prizes will bring a big crowd of shoot-

such a company soon shoots itself out, unless a carefully devised scheme of handicap be fixed. On the other hand, prizes for the best display of skill from this or that locality will often bring out a fine class of shooters, provoke an interest in people and press over the matches, and place the competitions on a more enduring basis than possible by any other plan. It will bring an entirely different set of men to the front, and a very desirable set, too, and the two dif-ferent classes of matches might readily be combined with a very successful meeting. It is certainly true that a rivalry must be excited, and the best and healthiest is that which springs from some other motive than a sole wish to get pos session of the stakes. It is, of course, absurd to think for a moment that such a national body can be run on a capital of glory only; there must be cash prizes, and liberal ones, too, and there would be, we think, no trouble in raising them, but the effort should not begin and end there. Some men think they are best paid when they hear the jingle of coin in their pockets, others are far better paid in the satisfaction of carrying off a championship against a field of worthy

Such a national organization may do good in fixing upon a set of rules broad enough to take in all varieties of matches. and exact enough to meet every possible complication which The experience has already been had, all that the association needs to do is to gather up hints from all quarters, take all the existing sets of rules and codify them into a working system, short, plain and just. At present there is a continuous wrangle over every possible interpretation of the existing shooting regulations, and there is no central board whose authority would be recognized, to whom the disputed questions may be sent for adjudication. The sporting press does something in this line, but it would be as well done and better by a board springing from and constituted by the sportsmen themselves.

## FOREST FIRE LEGISLATION.

UPON one or two things the advocates of forestry and the lumbermen are agreed. One of them is that to cut such trees as bave reached a certain maximum growth does not of itself hurt, but on the contrary, it benefits a forest. Trees which fall from age are apt to breed destructive insects, and sometimes make very inviting tinder for fires. If only these fires could be kept out, cutting would soon, in most cases, be followed by new growth that would store rainfall and help to prevent floods and climatic extremes, though not always as well as larger trees.

All are agreed, then, that it is not so much the lumbering as the fire that is so apt to follow it that threatens to destroy the forests. It seems clear, then, that a good fire-prevention act should be pushed through the New York Legislature as early as possible, and to make sure of its passing without avoidable delay, it should, perhaps, only cover those causes of fire and those means of prevention which those conversant with the subject are agreed are most important and most practicable.

It is not denied that certain prolific causes of these fires can, without seriously interfering with any lawful industry, be done away with. One such prolific cause is the burning of brush, etc., in clearing land which lies near the woods. In this way was started some of the worst of the fires that raged in Pennsylvania last season. It is an easy matter to burn brush in such ways and at such times that it will not be dangerous. Another such cause, conceded by all to be at the same time very prolific and very needless, is carelessness in leaving camp fires that are not thoroughly extinguished. There might be difference of opinion as to the most efficient means of preventing this, as well as the occasional practice of burning over the woods to improve the feed of cattle Many think that the only thorough means in the Adirondack region will be for the State to license the guides, and then allow none to go into the woods without a licensed guide, allowing no others than those licensed to practice the calling Such guides might be employed by the State as patrols, and the continuation of their license and employment be made contingent on their fidelity and efficiency in discovering and extinguishing fires, and in furnishing evidence against any who had set or caused them

It is not clear, however, that such an organization of the guides as a fire patrol is practicable, at least at present, and even if that is the best plan, it is not certain that the Legislature will readily agree to it. If not, let us secure as good a law as we can, and as soon as we can. This is a "Senatorial year," and all experience shows that at such times a ers, each expert in all the little tricks and dodges which will small and compact minority have peculiar opportunities, by help him to get into possession of the purse before him; but deals and log-rolling, to prevent legislation which they do

not like. An act passed this year can be amended afterward, as experience and the growth of public opinion may demand. What appears adequate now may not be found satisfactory in practice.

### THE GAME DEALERS ORGANIZE.

THE marketmen of this city who deal in game have formed an organization called the "American Association for the Protection of Game, Game Dealers and Consumers." The object of the movement is to secure legislation which will extend the lawful time for the sale of game that has been killed in the open season, and "to enfore the laws for the protection of game." This last clause is either idiocy or clse it is meant for a blind. All that the dealers want is permission to sell game all the year around.

It is hardly necessary at this time to say what everybody clearly understands, that when these men pretend to desire the protection of game, they are making false pretenses. They know, as everybody knows, that an open market all through the year means a game killing all through the year.

Nor is it necessary to consider at any length these arguments. The market is now glutted with game, they say. Unless they have more time to sell it, it will spoil. The answer to this is that they ought not to have so much game. To the plea that the hunters and snarers persist in sending it in to them, the answer is that the game comes only because they seek it. They have the full control of the traffic in their own hands, and are perfectly able to conform it to the law without any loss, and they can do this without incurring any hardship whatever. If they can sell only so many thou-sand dozens of quail in the time now allowed by law, let them stop receiving quail when they have that supply. only so many tons of venison can be disposed of, let them refuse to buy an over stock. The argument that they are compelled to take more than they can sell is simply a dishonest pretext.

The market is the bane and curse of American game. All other agencies put together are trifling in comparison with the persistent, unsparing, universal slaughter for the market stalls. Thisis well understood; and the combining of these men to extend the selling season ought to be a signal for public action, not only in New York, but in every other State of the Union, whose game is sent to the insatiable New York market. dealers have money and influence, and they mean business. To defeat their attempt will require something besides blow and bluster and idle talk. Talk is cheap, but it won't pro-tect the game; and the occasion demands something efficient.

## ADIRONDACK DEER HOUNDING

T is pretty well understood that the hounding of deer, as practiced in the Adirondacks, is destructive, unsportsmanlike and brutal. And it is high time that it were abolished. Visiting sportsmen and Adirondack residents are agreed on that point. The guides would be glad to see every hound killed or driven out from the woods; as it is now, one man will dog deer because every one else does. lct a non-hounding law be passed, and there would be found no more earnest supporters of it than these very guides.

The time has come for a change. The necessary amendments ought to be made this winter. The sooner the endeavor is made the better will be the chance of success. The proposed amendment has friends at Albany; one of the members of the Senate is pledged to make an effort to secure the change asked for. There will be opposition. It will come from the game butchers of low degree. It will come from the game butchers of high degree. But with energetic action by the friends of proper game preservation and of decency the day may be won. Each man must do his share. Every legitimate means must be brought to bear on the Assemblymen and Senators to give their support to the measure. One way of working is to secure signatures to the petition which we have printed on blank forms. It reads. To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

We, the undersigned, residents of the county of N.Y., respectfully petition that Chapter 543 of Laws of 1874, entitled "An act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game," be so amended as to absolutely prohibit the chasing, running and hunting of moose and wild deer with dogs, at any season of the year, on the ground that such chasing, running and hunting with dogs is very destruc-tive to such game and is rapidly destroying the same.

This petition has already been largely signed. It ought to go to Albany with thousands of names. We will supply the blank forms to any one upon receipt of addressed envelopes. Prompt action, with a very slight amount of individual effort, will secure for the bill an indication of public sentiment that will carry it through,

## SPARE THE FORESTS.

IV.

T is now some years since sportsmen, tourists and others finding the area of the sylvan glades contracting from year to year, endeavored to startle the nation with the warning that our forests were rapidly and hopelessly disappear The public aroused itself at the first note, inquired of the lumbermen as to the truth; were told that most of them had twenty or thirty years' timber in sight, and that when that was exhausted there would probably be more timber grown up to take its place. The people theu turned them selves once more to the development of the resources of the country, and turned a deaf ear to all subsequent reiteration of the warning. But at the seat of government there were some good men and true (all honor to them) who determined to ascertain if there was any foundation for the warning. They set to work to collect statistics of the remaining available timber stock all over the country. The result of their labors was the publication of Professor Sargent's illustrated report of 1880, a small document, but perhaps the most important that has been issued from the Government press within the last twenty years. In this report we have au outline of the remaining timber area, with not absolutely exact, but approximate and fairly reliable estimates of the pine timber on it, and these estimates compared with the eurrent output indicated a thirteen years' supply in 1880. The donothings said this was very satisfactory, as it showed an improvement on the estimates of ten years' supply which had been announced and widely re echoed for some years previously, but the report set many men a thinking.

Since that date the matter has been taken up by all sorts and conditions of men; by some in the interests of the general public, by others with the idea that the advancement the interests of the individual is an advancement to a limited extent of the interests of the whole. There is a loud demand that something should be done to spare the forests from annihilation, and every leader of the movement is fired with patriotic sentiments, although some of course have their own axes to grind. To every mau the advancement of his personal welfare is a necessay part and evidence of the advancement of the general welfare.

There are lumbermen, who have cut out their forests, loud in their assertion that the government ought to buy up the waters and restock them. They are loud in their demand for immediate action, for they are determined not to give up their lands until some conclusion shall have been arrived at, and meantime they are burdened with taxation. Other men who have timberlands for sale denounce the suggestion of resumption by law of eminent domain as iniquitous, but they are just as active in fanning the discussion into a blaze they have no idea of impeding a great national movement, they only seek to place the recognition of their own claims to compensation on a satisfactory basis. Others again are conscious of the will and capacity to render the nation good service in the administration of the State forests, and these too display a lively anxiety to urge forward a movement which promises them an opportunity of serving their conu-

We, too, have our axe to grind. We stand forward as representative and mouthpiece of a, by no means, inconsiderable section of the public, of a host of practical, energetic citizens, who seek their diversiou in forest and stream. Destroy the last vestige of the forest, and their occupation will be gone and ourselves with it. But it would be wrong to infer that because we have our own axe to grind we are animated by no broader motives. Iu common with every citizen worthy of the name, we desire to preserve to our country the evergreeu pines which adorn our monutain crests with a glorious halo, and cast their somber shadows in the glassy lakes. In common with every citizen worthy of the name, we deprecate the extinction of one of the chief sources of the uation's wealth and progress, and hold the man who fails to raise his voice to avert so great an impending calamity a traitor to his country, and the Government untrue to its responsibility that would sit by supincly and allow matters to drift.

But, as we have said before, it is a matter the solution of which rests with no government, no individual, no elique. It is a question for the people at large. It rests with the people to decide whether the sbip of state shall be allowed to drift on to an inevitable commercial crisis, so widespread that none may hope to escape its consequences, or whether energetic measures shall at once be taken to steer clear of it There are statesmen at the helm, and no statesman would recklessly imperil the ship's safety, but the crew command the ship bears their fortunes and the final responsibility is theirs. But it is the duty of statesmen to indicate the danger and seek public support for remedial measures.

And what is to be done? Giving to the economic aspect

of the question the prominent place, we want, at least, an assured supply of twenty billions of pine lumber besides hardwood, in perpetuity. The nation's forests are unable to sustain such a drain or any approximate to it, and no foreign countries arc in a position to eke out the deficiency permanently. Twenty-five years ago we had forests which, pru. dently administered, might, with economy, have covered the current national requirements, while being improved up to their full capacity. The bulk of those forests are destroyed their area diverted to agriculture, or partially restocked with inferior timber. There is more or less of a timber famine ahead, which the nation mus tmeet as it best can. No cun-

ning statesmanship, no skilled forest administration, no legerdemain can enable us to avoid it, but by prudent measures the worst consequences may be averted, and the ship of State tided over in safety. This can be achieved by no small tinkering or half measures. The threatened evil can only be met by broad comprehensive measures, measures so broad and sweeping that no statesman could undertake them unless assured of universal and energetic support. There is a bankrupt estate to be administered in such wise that the balance shall be secured, the lost area redeemed, and the whole property restored to its original value and capacity. This has been douc in private life, and can be done with the State forest, but it never has been and never can be done without some present sacrifice, without retrenchment. Above all, it can never be done unless it is taken out of the spendthrifts hands and placed under prudent administration. The man who raises money on post obits at twenty per. cent compound interest is no more chargeable with reeklessness than the State that alienates its forests at one-hundredth part of the sum it would cost to reproduce them.

To indicate the most prudent line of action for adoption in this matter, it will be convenient to regard the whole forest property of the country as the monopoly of an individual or corporation, for such an individual or corporation, unhampered by competition, would see at a glance that the present market price of timber in this country is not its intrinsic value, but an arbitrary price imposed by purchasers in an overstocked market. The real value of an article of national necessity is not determined by the price at which it was ob tained (our forests were a free inheritance), but by the eost at which it can be reproduced, tempered by competition with supplies from foreign sources.

Accepting Prof. Sargent's estimates of available stock, and determining to preserve that, at least, intact, the output should be immediately reduced to the capabilities of the forests—say four billions annually. Natural forests are not fully equal to a drain of 2 per cent. per annum, but there is a considerable second growth, especially in the New England States, which were earliest cut over, which is not included in the estimates. We have, moreover, a considerable area of forest, which, if thinned out systematically instead of being ruthlessly laid low, would keep the forest in productive activity.

Under prudent and careful management we may assume that four billions a year could be taken from our forests without materially lowering their capacity. This reduction of expenditure to income would create such an active demand for Canadian pine as to divest the whole of her exports to this country, prices would rise with the demand, and Northern Europe, relieved from American and Canadian competi tion in the English and other foreign markets, would be able to command prices rising in sympathy with ours. As regards the hypothetical monopolist of our forests, he would be gratified to recognize that the whole rise in value was a rise in value of stumpage—his costs of sending his timber to market would be the same, and a rise of twenty dollars a thousand would mean that his timber in the forest, instead of being worth two dollars and a half a thousand, as at present, would be worth twenty-two and a half dollars, a price offering every inducement to devote a portion of the proceeds of his annual four billions to the growth of fresh forest. We believe it may be concluded safely that on the reduction of the American output to four billions, there would be a rise in value of which twenty dollars a thousand would be but the beginning.

As the Canadian supply tended to exhaustion, Northern Europe, aware that large areas had been restocked in this country, and tempted by high prices which could not be expected to prevail after their forests had begun to come to the axe in rotation, might be induced to deplete her forests, to minister to our needs, and such supplement to our home supplies proving inadequate, there would be an active demand for hemlock, maple and every species of hard and soft wood, which would command a good price. The exhaustion of the Canadian timber, when it occurs, would make itself sensibly felt, but our absolute necessities in pine timber could still be met by Northern Europe at a price, and with a home supply of four billions, supplemented by hardwoods and an adequate area of growing forest yearly added to, the nation would tide over the difficulty without panic-possibly at the sacrifice of two or three hundred millions a year.

Would it be a piece of wise statesmanship, of prudent policy for the people, to become the monopolists of their forests, as the governing power in other countries has done? Would it be wise to stop the sales of timber lands in the pine regions, to buy up all the available standing stock of timber at present market value, and to administer the forests thus monopolized in the public interest?

We say unlesitatingly that if a corporation could secure all the forests of the country, at current rates, it might be made the most profitable speculation that ever corporation or individual embarked on. The actual value of the timber, the cost at which it could be reproduced, is moderately estimated at twenty dollars a thousand on the ground. A monopolist would bave no difficulty in realizing it. Present holders cannot put up prices for waut of co-operation.

Let us look now at the consequences of leaving the problem to solve itself, of standing by with folded hands and letting the ship drift. We have ten, perhaps twelve, perhaps with second growth timber, fifteen years' supply.

When this would be cut out, there is every ground to believe that Canada's supplies would be already exhausted. is only Northern Europe to appeal to, we compete with England and other nations for her surplus, and if we are prepared to pay high enough, she will spare us what she can, but she cannot spare us twenty billions at any price. She has no such surplus to dispose of.

The standing forests of America, estimated at two hundred billions of timber, consist in great part of southern pine in the hands of the State, and the balance could be bought up at an average of say three dollars a thousand.

Au ontlay of five hundred millions would probably secure the monopoly. If this measure resulted as we confidently anticipate, in a rise of twenty dollars per thousand on the value of the timber in the forest, then would result a net revenue of eighty millions as a return upon the outlayrevenue more than sufficient to justify the anual restocking of an area proportioued to future requirements.

Nor would there be any injury inflicted on any one by the acquisition of the forests by law of emineut domain liberally carried out. A private corporation could go into the market and buy up the State forests and the great bulk of those in private hands at lower figures than here indicated, or at least could have done if such a gigantic corner had not been discussed or suspected. The State should operate this coruer in the people's interest, and the assured results of the measure would justify it in dealing liberally.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

#### CAMP FLOTSAM.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

X.—WHERE SABATTIS LED US.

THE camp was sair bright and early the next morning, breakfast was had and the lunch prepared and packed, for our cruise would, in all probability in thought, detain us abroad until nightfall. The bait and landing nets were seen about a did the whole party, including the Madame, with rods in hand, embarked. A cast consisting of a scarlet bis, Montreal and a Lord Baltimore were adjusted and we set about trying the virtues of the new rod. Following the trend of the island its whole length, then across the passage which separated it from the next, and along the rocky shore of the latter to its upper point, whe drew the files over every foot of the water without a rise. Then, leaving the land, we followed and very and ran some form the control of the latter of the water without a rise. Then, leaving the land, we followed and very the very land to the land of the very were the very land to the latter of the very land to the land of the very were the very land to the land of the very were the very land to the land of the very were the very land to the land of the very land to the land of the very land to the land of the land of the very land to the land of lan

of secondary importance, and that to these the generous number of empty bottles piled under a bush near by now probably constitute the chief memory of their summer eamp. Sometimes a stray leaf or two from a magazine tells that all has not been roystering and bibulous conviviality, while the enormous head of a pickerel, nailed to a tree, with mouth wide agape, marks what will be theme of many a tale at home, when the camp shall be lived over again by the fireside of winter. Once we found on a deserted camping ground a leaf which had dropped from a volume, in the original of Æschylus. It was the tale of the messenger told to the sorrowing mother of Xerxes, bearing the news of Persian disaster and the woeful defeat of her son at "sea born Salamis." It was a hopeful sign this, that some one ad carried with him into the woods a love for the gloom and intensity of the father of Attic tragedy. Would that signs of the same sort were more abundant among the debris of our camps. It invested the heap of ashes that marked the site of the eamp fire with a glamour, and made us wish that we too had been permitted to see its nightly flashings, and in sneh goodly fellowship to watch its embers grow gray. Beyond the point, a deep, broad eleft in the hills inclosed Cady's Bay. A quarter of a mile further on and within the bay, we found Sabattis at anchor on his favorite ground. It looked fishly enough, but we were not in the humor for still-fishing, so telling him to await our return we pulled on up the lake to find the bridge of which he had told us, a mile and a hall above. The truth is, we were determined that the first victim of the new rod should be taken on a fly. Leaving the party under the guidance of Sabattis to revel in baltishing, we turned a bend in the shore which shut them from our sight, and a broad sheet of water opened once more, and there came a tag and a rush as a three-pound bass took the dropper, and, feeling the prick, went down into the moss and weater plants, not more than three feet from the surface all a

against him and vice versa, until we brought the pair, tifed out, within reach of the net and landed them. The pocket scales showed them to be of the weights respectively given above.

It was a good place to test a rod right over that weed bed, so at it we went again. The first cast brought up another small-mouth, a mate to the last, to the front, and we determined that he should not nose the weeds unless he first smashed the rod. With the strike we gave him the full strain of the rod, and kept the reel taking in the line as rapidly as possible. It might have been a trifle foolhardy, but if the rod was going to fail us, we wanted it settled right there. Twice George shouted, "Look out, Captain," and then, as under the strain of a fresh dash the tip came over and passed a couple of feet beyond the butt, he gave a whoop and an exultant cry of "Mitchell to the front." Under such right was half out of him. Casting over that immense weed bed and keeping on a straight course, out of a dozen strikes we took nine small-mouth bass. We were now approaching the bridge, a log structure some three hundred feet long, which spanned a narrow neck in the lake. Above the bridge the lake widened into a sheet of water three miles wide, in the depths of which, Sabattis afterward informed us, he had taken salmon (S. nanageush).

It was now past noon, the sun was hot, and we were tired and hungry, so we landed on a mudbank at the north end of the bridge, and taking the lunch basket made our way up the steep road to a structure called a hotel, which stood a quarter of a mile from the water. In the corner of a large room was a scantily furnished bar, on two sides long rough benches were arranged for the convenience of guests, while on the walls, pictures of two pugilistic heroes in the various positions common to a slugging match, cut from some sporting paper, and a horse bill, were the only things suggestive of art decorative. Through an open inner door we could see across a couple of rooms, but no signs of life were visible. Our tram

vitation to visit the camp, which he afterward did, bade us good-bye.

It was now well on in the afternoon, and after casting once more over the weed bed, by which we added four bass to our score, we hastened to join the rest of the party. We found them at the anchorage of the morning, sun-browned and blistered, but with more than sixty bass, among which was a fair sprinkling of 4-pounders. We cast in their neighborhood for an hour without a strike, while they added a

dozeu to their eatch. The methods of Sabattis were of a very ancient kind. His poles were of hickory and about half an inch in diameter at the small end, while his hooks and lines were iu due proportion. He landed his fish into the boat with a single jerk and lift. Sometimes he would look in a kind of pitying way at our rods, but never ouce offered a criticism. The boys never laughed at the old man though, for he was always in the lead, both in numbers and in weight, and, no doubt he thought, in sport too.

It was getting late and we snggested a move in the direction of camp. As the towing homeward of the huge fish car would be a tedious task over the five-mile course, we relieved Sabattis of his passengers, and with two pairs of oars and a mau at the wheel, soon left him out of sight. It was a tiresome ride, but we got to camp with enough of daylight left to prepare a supper equal to the demands of the hungry fishermen. That night there was none of the usual lounging by the camp-fire. Four noses glistening with vaseline were soon peeping out from beneath the blankets, and adding their notes to the chorus of the voices of the night.

WAWAYANDA.

#### UNDER THE BALSAMS.

UNDER THE BALSAMS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In reply to "Nessmuk's" question in your paper of Nov. 27, I have not read the account of the cruise of the Sairy Gamp, having only commenced taking Forest and Stream last March, but I read with much interest the "Log of the Bnektail" and some other articles by "Nessmuk," and will be glad to meet the writer if ever so fortunate as to find myself again under the bright skies of America. I sincerely trust that his experiments in reducing the size of canoes will not result in anything worse than a capsize. For myself, being 164 pounds weight, I must draw the line at the heaviest canoe described in "Woodcraft," and its size will give the advantage of allowing me to twist in any position for a shot at a duck without being broubled about keeping the balance. "Nessmuk's" account of the physician's advice to himself reminds me of an instance in my own experience of the healing effects of forest life. About nineteen years ago I spent the months of August and September in the bush to the north of Lake Simcoc. On returning from a week's solitary cruise in my birch canoe to the little village of Orillia on Lake Couchiching, I found two friends, S. and B., lieuten ants in the British forces then stationed at Toronto. B. said he had been sent there for ten days by the doctors of his regiment, while they made up their minds about ordering him home to England to die, as they believed, from consumption. He certainly was in a bad state, coughing fearfully, scarcely able to eat, wasting away rapidly, and so weak that a walk of fifty yards caused him to pant for breath.

I remembered reading of consumption having been cured.

weak that a walk of hity yarus caused how breath.

I remembered reading of consumption having been cured by encamping for a year in the Rocky Mountains, and knew of an English gentleman recovering after his physician had lost all hope, by leading a very similar life in a wild part of the British Islands, so a lucky idea struck me. I said to B., "If you will throw away that beastly medicine that the doctors are giving you and live with me in the bush, you will get well." He reflected for a short time and replied, "I must die if I do not go and can only die if I do go, so I will try your remedy."

tors are giving you and live with me in the bush, you wanget well." He reflected for a short time and replied, "I must die if I do not go and can only die if I do go, so I will try your remedy."

I paddled across the lake to an Indian village, and hired an Indian with a good birch canoe to carry B. S. went in my canoe and we started the next day.

The provisions cousisted of tea and sugar, flour and fat salt pork, with a stone bottle of whisky. For cooking purposes we had my frying pan and three oval pots of block tin, one fitting inside the other. Each of us also indulged in the luxury of a tin cup and plate, a knife, fork and spoon.

At night we made a bed of hemlock or balsam fir, turned a canoe bottom upward, rested some poles from the gunwale slanting toward the fire, and covered them with a sheet of tarpaulin so as to keep off the dew or rain. Rolled in blankets, we slept under this with heads inside the canoe and feet to the fire. Of course, such an arrangement will be familiar to woodsmen, but I mention it in order to show that the consumptive patient had no unusual shelter.

We went to Muskoka Lake, which then had only one clearing and log house on its shores, and amused ourselves for a month, living upon ducks, ruffed grouse, venison and fish, all being cooked with a portion of the fat pork. The secency was exquisite, and the sport. although not what would be called good by mere game slaughterers, was always enough to keep us supplied with plenty of food.

Now for the results. From the first night that B. slept in the open air his cough began to get better. He soon had a fair appetite, and in a few days was able to help a little with the paddle. At the end of the month he carried for his own amusement a load of thirty pounds over a three-mile portage. On returning to "civilization" I advised him to use plenty of warm clothing on his bed, but to sleep with the window open in winter as well as summer. He remained in the army for years afterward, and I believe is still alive. He always attributed his rec

He always attributed his recovery to that the bush.

If this rambling narrative be considered worthy a space in your paper, it may perhaps induce some unfortunate, condemned to early death by that terrible plague consumption, to try nature's remedies, i. e., pure air, brilliant sunshine, beautiful scenery, and rich, plain food, all to be obtained in the fullest degree by wandering through forests and streams.

J. J. M.

LONDON, Dec. 18, 1884.

The Mystery of It.—Oak Shade, Ohio.—Editor Forest and Stream: What is the secret of wing-shooting? I have made some remarkable misses and some good shots. For instance, flushed a bevy of quail, covered one and waited until two more merged in line and killed three; then fired three careful shots at a single quail standing on the ground, the last shot only taking effect. At another time my dog flushed a quail, which perched on a fence near dense cover, so I shot right at it with great care, and that quail flew as though it were going to the top of the Lickskiddle Mountains. Then as I stood pondering on the uncertainty of bird shooting, I heard a quail get up behind me, and as it flew down a fence bordered by trees, I failed to see it until fully seventy-five yards off, but dropped it and my dog retrieved it. Why do I and others miss some of our best shots when birds rise and fly straight away, and we cover them and sight with the utmost care? I have asked old sportsmen about it. One says: "Command yourself, get it right on to 'em, don't shoot too quick," etc. And still my anxious spirit cries, Why can't I shoot him as he flies?—Buckeye.

## Hatural History.

### THE BIRDS OF MICHIGAN.

BY DR. MORRIS GIBBS.

Prefatory Note.

MY reasons for presenting a new list of the birds of Mich-gan so soon after the publication of 1879 are threefold. Several species were then embraced which were not well es-tablished as Michigan birds. There are now about fifty species to be added to the old list. Lastly, repeated requests have been made that more complete annotations be given, especially as regards the breeding habits of many species little known in the State.

have been made that more complete annotations be given, especially as regards the breeding habits of many species little known in the State.

It is bardly necessary to refer to a criticism on the list of 1879 relative to its completion; but I would say that the issue of 1879, as well as the present list, are compiled from the best of authorities, in addition to my own observations.

I am especially under obligation to Benjamin F. Syke, Esq., for valuable information, also to Dr. H. A. Atkins, C. W. Gunn, W. A. Gunn, Jason E. Nichols, W. H. Collins, J. B. Steere, F. H. Chapin, N. A. Eddy, A. H. Baies, J. B. Trombley, A. B. Covert and others. In all cases of aid credit is duly acknowledged.

My own observations extend into Wexford, Lake, Montcalm, Newaygo, Kent, Ottawa, Barry, Allegan, Washtenaw and Van Buren counties, and cover my trips or places of residence in the last eighteen years. My principal observations, however, are the result of work accomplished at my old home, Kalamazoo county.

In addition to the above sources of information, access has been accorded to many valuable lists ranging back to 1839, and covering every portion of the State, from the extreme northern point of the Upper Peninsula to the most southern portion of the State.

Michigan, nearly surrounded by water as she is—the great lakes aggregating one-fifth of the fresh water of the globe—offers an extensive and varied territory. Her shore line exceeds that of any other State in the Union. In area almost equal to New England, reaching further north than the State of Maine and about as far south as Rhode Island. In extent over five hundred miles from northwest to southeast, and of diversified character, our State presents a territory certainly not surpassed and probably not equalled by any other State, excepting, perhaps, Texas, California or Florida.

Michigan extends through six degrees of latitude and over eight degrees of longitude, and her avian fauna must be exceedingly varied. The variety of surface is not so diversified as is found i

pine and hardwood, river hats in abundance, marshy lakes, and in the northern portions rocky sections are found within her boundaries.

Michigan lies within those degrees of latitude that permit of the visitation of nearly all of the northern forms of birds, while southern visitants and stragglers are found within our southern boundary, and migrants pass through the State in myriads. Many species of maritime and littoral birds frequent the lakes in vast flocks unknown to more sterile and less watered localities. A marked variation exists in the temperature of the extreme northern portion and our southern confines, and vegetation in the Upper Peninsula is at least four weeks later than in the southern counties. As an illustration of the meeting of the southern and northern species of birds, the instance of the finding of the H. vespertina and Z. ludoviciana frequenting the same woods in the spring of 1879 is a peculiar one. Two species of birds of the same family, which, in their range of migration are separated to the extent of four thousand miles at least, the evening grosbeak breeding in the far north, while the rose-breasted grosbeak frequently winters in South America. It is thought best that this slight sketch of Michigan's topography should be given in order that the nature of the country in relation to her bird life may be more fully understood.

Hylocichla mustelina (Gmel.) Baird-Wood thrush, song

Hylocichla mustelina (Gmel.) Baird—Wood thrush, song thrush.

Who that is a lover of our feathered friends, in walking in the budding woods during the month of May, has not heard the clear resonant notes of this charming singer? The air is full of the joyous notes of myriads of happy songsters, and by careful attention a practiced ear can detect the songs of twenty well-known species. Even the faint chirping notes or an occasional burst of song can be heard from the migrating warblers as they pass from tree to tree above us, or the cheerful songs of the little vireos deeper in the sylvan shades. But at regular intervals the ringing bell-like notes of the wood thrush rise above the harmonious babble, penetrating to us in veritable sound waves of liquid melody as we rest on the decayed log or grassy bank.

The song varies apparently in its source, the singer being a shy bird at this season of the year, and easily made anxious by our presence, is circling around our seat with a view of closer inspection. Frequently one comes so near us that we see it for a moment as it hastily leaves a branch and drops terrified into the brush uttering a cry of alarm as it disappears, and then after a few gutteral sounds like chuck, chuck, it dashes off and its beautiful song can be heard again a hunyards away.

I shall not attempt descriptions of the songs of birds, for

pears, and then after a few gutteral sounds like chuck, chuck, it dashes off and its beautiful song can be heard again a hunyards away.

I shall not attempt descriptions of the songs of birds, for though a few notes are uttered so plainly that they can be described on paper, still the true music issuing from the throats of most singers is above comparison or criticism, and the songs of the thrushes are especially fine in harmonious blending. It would indeed be ridiculous to attempt a description of the songs of the mocker and thrasher.

In Kalamazoo county the wood thrush has appeared during a dozen years from April 24, the earliest date, to May 4. Soon after reaching our boundary it spreads over the entire Lower Peninsula, and bursting into full song begins deciding on a partner for the season and a suitable nesting place.

We are inclined to think, contrary to the opinions of most writers, that the thrushes secure new mates each season, at least pitched battles occur between the males of this species soon after arriving from the south, as is also the ease with the robins, catbirds, and brown thrushes. It takes some time for affairs to be settled, although I am happy to say that encounters between birds are seldom severe, and resemble the boyish squabbles of school urchins, in which a little extra effrontery is more than equal to puerile blows, and after a few flappings of the wings and pursuits in which both appear to have equal victories, the vanquished give way.

That some thrushes are mated on reaching us is certain, for repeated observations have shown that the same pair has sometimes occupied the same site for years during the nest-

ing season, but in such eases the old birds are frequently seen to go through with the vernal courtship preparatory to building or repairing the old nest.

After mating, the pair at once begins the construction of a nest. The site usually chosen is a small tree iu a beech and maple woods, not too deep or dense, but oak woods are frequented, and I have often found nests in pineries iu central and uorthern Michigan. Nests are also built in low tracts of sparsely covered land, or at the edges of deep woods near lakes and rivers. However, in my experience, beech and maple woods are generally preferred, and I think that more nests have been found in beech trees during my trips than in all other trees together. The nest is placed from five to forty feet from the ground, and generally next the body of the tree, a beech, white oak, small maple, or rarely au elm. On June first of the present year, a number of nests were observed and the heights from the ground taken. One nest was seven feet from the ground, and others ten, fifteen, eight and twenty-five feet up respectively. The average height may reasonably be placed at from eight to ten feet. The nest is a compactly built structure, composed almost entirely of mud, dead leaves of the previous season, and some grass. A few small twigs are occasionally found in its make np. The nest, withstanding the storms of the season, is sometimes reoccupied the following spring.

The nest approaches in construction that of the robin, but has less mud in its body and lacks the rags and string so commonly used by our familar bird, though the dead leaves are an addition to the material used by the civilized redbreast.

The eggs are usually laid from the 20th to the 25th of May; sets are taken, however, by the 15th of the month. In color the eggs are similar to the robin eggs, but in size are considerably smaller, approaching in this respect those of the catbird, from which they may be readily distinguished, however, the eggs of the latter being of a decided green shade. Three eggs see

and it some instances two eggs of motourus, only strengthened the belief.

If the nest is approached, the old bird only leaves when the hand of the despoiler is very near it. Frequently one may climb to the branch on which the nest is built and shake it before the parent will fly. After leaving the nest the old bird usually flies to some distance and then returns and makes a great fuss, but many pairs are in no way demon-

and makes a great luss, but many pairs are in no way demonstrative.

It is quite probable that two broods are reared in a season, as fresh eggs may be found in July. After the nesting season is over the singing ccases, and the birds are so silent that one can searcely find an individual. In late summer a few may be heard seratching among the dead leaves on the ground, and if disturbed will silently flit to the nearest thicket.

By September 15 most of the wood thrushes have departed for the south. This species is, next to the robin, eatherd and thrasher, the best known member of the family that visits our State, and is very common during the breeding season. A dozen nests can be found in a day's tramp. Hardly a schoolboy's collection but contains the mutilated eggs of this interesting thrush, and I am sorry to say that yearly many eggs of the song thrush, as well as eggs of others of our common birds, are festooned on strings and adorn (?) walls to gratify the caprice of amateur collectors, very few of whom know the names of half the eggs in their miserable collections.

Kalamazoo, Oct. 12, 1884.

KALAMAZOO, Oct. 12, 1884

## MOOSE AND BEAR NOTES.

MOOSE AND BEAR NOTES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been much interested in the articles of you correspondents "Nessmuk" and "Penobsect," and while my experience in the main agrees with theirs, there are some points in which it differs. I agree with "Penobsect" in his statements of moose running, and also that our Maine moose are not capable of taking any such strides as Mr. Phelps describes. If they had been I should not have been writing this to day. In regard to seent I liave never observed the acuteness that I have in deer. I remember five different moose which I approached with moceasins, on bare ground within thirty feet or less, in one instance being so near that I could almost touch an old bull which stood in the thicket rubbing his horns. I have had one when shot at by another person come directly toward me when I was standing in fair sight, and showed no sign of either seeing or smelling me till, finding she would run over me, I shot her when not over ten feet distant. It is very often the case that when feeding in the water on a dark night, or when called in, they will allow a canoe to come within a paddle's length. I have known a hunter on a bright moonlight night to lay a long time under the shade of the bank listening for moose in the water, and then have one of whose presence he had not been aware, spring entirely over his canoe into the water beyond.

In regard to the "bell," as "Penobscot" calls it, or "tassel," as it is more commonly called, it has been my fortune

not been aware, spring entirely over his canoe into the water beyond.

In regard to the "bell," as "Penobscot" calls it, or "tassel," as it is more commonly called, it has been my fortune in my business to handle some thousands of moose hides, and while I have seen them in the shape of a pouch, as described by "Penobscot," the cases have been very rare. Usually it is simply a tassel hanging from the throat without any enlargement whatever at the base; it is, when the hair has been shaved from it, merely an appendage of skin, as though a piece of green hide an inch wide had been folded and united at the edges. The hair can be erected at the animal's pleasure, and is always so when he is enraged. It seems like the tassel on a turkey, intended for ornament. I have opened a great many, have never noticed that they contained anything, but they were wet on the inside as are all green skins. The bell-shaped ones are like a pouch of two thicknesses of skin, which can be easily separated, and I have seen one so large I have pulled it on my head for a cap when green. Cases of this kind, however, are very uncommon. I have known one to have a second tassel below the first, but much shorter. An extremely long one measured to-day (Dec. 22) measures sixteen inches to the end of the hair and starts directly from the skin of the neck. Much to my surprise it was only eight inches by measure from the lower corner of the mouth, being almost under the jaw; without measuring I should have said they were much further down on the neck.

"Penobscot" is right about bears hibernating. It depends almost entirely on food supply. A few years ago when there

were no beechnuts nor berries, bears, which were very pleuty, denned early in October. Taking pains to write acquaintances, I found that they disappeared at about the same time all over Penobscot, St. Johns and Tobique waters, also in Nova Scotia and on the Gaspé coast in Canada east. This year, so far as I have been able to learn, few have been heard from since Nov. 1, and they are seldom pleutier in this State than at present. In beechnut years it is very common for them to be out as late as this date. Of course, as all hunters know, there are exceptions to general rules, as there is now and then a bear that does not den regularly, but comes out at any time in thawing weather, when not hindered by deep snow.

Last season, after seeing inquiries about white-breasted bears. I tried to ascertain the proportion by actual count. Most of my skins had been slipped, but an examination of thirty-seven, coming from various points between Range-ley Lake and Baie de Chaleur, showed eleven with white breasts. Those coming from east of here showed a greater proportion, though it might not always be so. One lot of five from Breadalbane, N. B., contained three white breasts. Usually it is simply a straight mark of white three to six inches in length and one to two in breadth, sometimes it is in the shape of a Y, oceasionally in a perfect crescent with the horns pointing upward, as in one which the writer supplied to the Boston Natural History Rooms. I have seen them with a heart-shaped white spot. It may be safely said the much-talked-of whiteface bear exists only in imagination, as in many thousand skins handled, I have only in one instance seen anything approaching this. In this one exception the face was thickly sprinkled with silver hairs, but not white. We oceasionally get skins in this State or New Brunswick, which, if they came trom the Rocky Mountains, would be called brown bear, and I received oue last year which was as good a cinnamon as I have ever seen. These were undoubtedly freaks of nature, as the last mention

another, and then looked at them with reference to the noses and fineness of fur. There were in both those that had brown noses and those that had not; there were fine, soft-furred, short-legged, and others which were coarser; there were also the same differences among the long-legged. As a rule the long-legged are the coarsest haired, but they are all of one breed, as "Nessmuk," if he were to examine a large pile of skins in any furrier's store, would be convineed. Many hunters hold the same opinion that "Nessmuk" does, but the positive proof that the two cubs of one mother can belong to both the so-called varieties, and having many times seen the skins of cubs differing from the parent, obliges me to differ from one with whom I should prefer to agree.

obliges me to differ from one with whom I should prefer to agree.

A MULE BIRD.—It was the good fortune of Mr. Herbert Brown, on Dec. 14, while collecting birds in the vicinity of Tueson, especially the gilded woodpecker (Colaptes chryssoides), to kill a bird which, while alive, he believed to be an individual of the above species. On picking up the bird, however, he at once noticed that while there were certain characteristics of that species apparent, yet on the whole the bird in question more closely resembled the Mexican, or redshafted woodpecker (Colaptes mexicanus), an allied species. In fact, the bird had all the characteristics of an adult male Mexican woodpecker, except that two of the secondary quills in one wing and four in the other, as well as the three outer tail feathers on each side of the tail, were identical in coloration and general character with those of the gilded woodpecker. There seems no reason to doubt that this bird is a true bybrid between the gilded woodpecker and the Mexican woodpecker. There are several reasons why it seems probable that this is the ease, rather than to refer the bird in question to the so-called hybrid woodpecker (Colaptes hybridus). First, the juxtaposition of chrysoides and mexicanus during the breeding season, both species breeding in the giant cactus on the high messa about Tueson. Second, the specimen in question has no tendency to fusion of color on the quills or tail feathers, and there is no admixture of black feather in the check patch which is so characteristic of hybridus. The few feathers mentioned as being like those of chrysoides in the wings and tail are typically those of mexicanus, being reddish pink, with no tendency to an orange or yellowish cast. Curiously, too, the feathers of the chrysoides portion of the bird are in size like those of chrysoides, and thus in strong contrast to the feathers with which they are associated which are so much larger. It is possible that the feathers spoken of are not full grown, though it is improbable, the rest

Pec. 16, 1854.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GAREDN.—

Date of the male wildcat (Lynx rufus), one oposium (Didelphia)

pairs of

Game Bag and Gun.

IDEAS OF A QUAIL HUNTER.

IDEAS OF A QUAIL HUNTER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

When our splendid Virginia autumn came, I dotted you down in rhyme a woodcoek hunt, and the seenes and surroundings incidental, as nearly truthful as a little fancy would permit. I have not seen it since—found the waste basket, perhaps—but you have treated us to worse many a time. I concluded likely the piece ("A South-land Autumn Hunt") was not practical euough, especially for your latitude. I shall now give you a rugged, practical sketch of a Southwest Virginia partridge (quail) hunter with dogs and gun in action in the field.

My home is in the Clinch Valley, where we have sharp, straight, high mountains and beautiful valleys between, eovered with indigenous blue grass, the mountains when cleared being clothed with grass to their very tops. To-day is the 13th of December, and while we see snow sometimes in the high mountains, none to this day has been in our valleys. Our country being strictly devoted to grazing, we have no extensive grain fields, but partridges (quail) are nevertheless very plentiful in the 'cover we have. They are strong, large, lightning-flying fellows, and when pursued do not tamely hang around the smooth, open ground. So I have to deal with these birds just as we all do in briery wooded countties, shoot at them once or twice in the open, then in red brush, briers, briery fence rows, hedge, rose patehes, saw grass and the like. This is "Bod White" as he is.

I have two dogs, about like other people's dogs, or a little worse trained than newspaper dogs. One about six years old, a rip-slashing, liver and white dog, hard-headed, and a dog of his own head; never tires from morning till night; goes right where he knows birds stay; believes that he ean go like the wind and his nose never fail him; and will hang to a point as long as you want him, and in a day take every position, from a high-headed stand to a dead drop point, and now and theu try his pluek on catching a bird I miss. He's not perfection. The other is a puppy of the old dog; e

tation; but I simply want to tell how a backwoods "hunter" goes armed. But this gun shoots, let me assure you, in earnest.

In my ups and downs I have acquired brass shells of the following make, Remington, Parker and Winchester. Of these I prefer the Winchester, because the base is solid and strong and the primer is simply perfection, having its own anvil, aud do not believe I ever had one to fail fire. See no difference in the shooting qualities. There is no question but what the brass shells far execct the paper ones in shooting qualities. They take a number larger wad, are thinner and save the gas better, by properly fitting shell chamber, and are at last cheaper. I find the best shooting of my gun is had by \$\frac{2}{3}\$ drams of No. 2 Latlin & Rand's eagle ducking powder. Over this two wads are put. I put the wads over the powder with a rammer with convex end, which makes the face of wad, receiving shot, concave, throwing them concentric. This I eaught from a correspondent of your paper. The single wad on shot is sent home with smooth-faced rammer. The Ely pink-edge or Winehester felt wad preferred, and just one kind used, for who wants to bother with different kinds in one shell? The inside of shell should be two sizes larger than shell. One onnee of No. 8 chilled shot is just the load. It is predicted that in a few years none other than chilled shot will be used. They break neck, wings and bone, and your dog finds the bird where it falls, It is astonishing what variety of game this load will kill and yet not tear up the smallest. I have actually seen gentlemen use the Barclay loader in loading brass shells. I don't suppose it was made for this, since the springs inside so compress the wad as to render it liable to be loose in shell. It is perfection on paper shells.

Let it be understood that I have to pay like the mischief for all the above described ammunition, am under obligations to none of the makers, never saw them and advertise for none, and mean nothing of the sort, just give actual experience.

tions to none of the makers, never saw them and advertise for none, and mean nothing of the sort, just give actual experience.

In apparel in the field I would teach as the elocutionist—be natural. Make as little change as possible, as it impedes walking, action and shooting. Corduroy pants of the best quality, brown color, are preferable. They completely resist briers, thorns and burrs. A pair of gaiters of best leather, that have been worn to the easy old shoe, with canvas-buckled leggings, are perfection for the tramp. The business, old, well-worn, close-fitting, cutaway pattern of coat. Have some pockets sewed below the cartridge belt to put empty shells in; have pockets larger at base than top to keep from losing contents. I use the cloth-woven cartridge belt that will safely hold cartridge without being stuck far in; shoulder straps. This beats pockets, which are in the way of quick handling of gun. Did you ever have full pockets on the breast, or just under arm, derange the breach movement of your gun? Have all pockets below belt. Did you ever have your hips worn sore by pocket full of leaded cartridges? Did you ever walk with exthetic chap—tight-buttoned white corduroy breeches, heavy boots, cold neek, chafing canvas coat, wholly new all over, and see him bang and miss—curse his powder, lead, gun, and finally himself and wilt? See the heel blisters, the red, chafed neck, and badly done up fellow. Give me the old-fashioned network game bag; leather next you, partition in it, a place for game and lunch and—well, just anything. If you have this bag you can very frequently have some youngster along who can carry; and while I never owned the cont with game bag worked in, it does not seem "hunter like" or agreeable. I want the low-crowned black slouch hat worn by us in the South, as it both screens the eyes and keeps off rain, while the cap invites the latter down the back of your neck, is not easily knocked off.

I have truthfully aimed this for a practical sketch, telling our hunter friends that the every-d

perfection we see described in newspapers, that a man can have a pretty and good gun without costing him a fortune, and can shoot better in his common apparel than he can in the costume of the sporting dude. However, I can searcely handle the pen in field sports, and simmer down as dry as you seem to prefer. The great enjoyment at last of the sportsman is in the imagnative and fancy part. To simply shoot and kill is not the enjoyable. Bright anticipations; the indescribable influence of crisp, autumn air; the rich, golden hue of the receding sun, rolling low in the clear blue sky; the richest of perfumes distilled from fading plants and melting frost; the blustering whirr of the winged pheasant; the weird whistle of the selfish woodcock's flight; the flusty durt of the startled quall; the fluttering, foaming splash of the ducks in the river, their rise higher and higher until they become dotted strings far against the sky; the graceful, gamy gallop of your laborious setter; the twirling downfalling leaf. What a pity to grow old! Graeme.

#### DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My personal knowledge of this subject extends back only to the year 1870. Previous to that time, I am credibly informed by men born and brought up in that country and who made lunting and trapping throughout the winter season a specialty, there was seemingly no end to the numbers of deer and fur-bearing animals all through that locality. One of my informants—a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, who has always resided in the eastern part of Lewis country, and whose father was one of the earliest settlers—informs me that he used to kill as high as fifty or sixty deer during the fall and fore part of winter by still-hunting, shipping the same to Albany for a market, and that the deer continued equally plenty, notwithstanding those killed by still-hunters, until they commenced hounding. This same gentleman, last fall, undertook to supply himself with a quantity of venison for winter's use, and succeeded in bringing to bag during the entire month of November last the total number of four deer. This feat was accomplished upon ground so well stocked with deer four years ago last fall that he would not have considered it worth boasting of had he killed that number in a single day.

Two of his neighbors living near have for years past acted as guides through the summer season, and still-hunted later on in the fall, but since the introduction of dogs have each been led into'using them in driving deer. In talking with these men, I learned that they did not approve of hounding; were convinced that it was annihilating the game of the whole country; both were sure that it had already caused such havoe with deer in their section that it was nearly useless for them to devote any more time to still-hunting, and also confessed that it was only a question of a few years longer at best, unless the law was changed, before the whole deer family would be exterminated. Why, then, do you follow hounding, I inquired? Because so long as it is law-full and every one else follows it, we

decrease of game, and must realize that when it is gone one great inducement to the tourist, invalid and sportsman to make their annual sojourns to the woods has thus been cut off.

Of course, we ever have and always will find a class of men styling themselves sportsmen that love the music of the hound. I caunot say that it is unpleasant to my ear when I know that reynard is being put to his trumps to evade the pack. But to use them on game as harmless and innocent as the deer, especially when its flesh is to be used as food, at a time when they are out of condition, bestowing their attention and care upon their helpless young, at a season when the game thus killed must be rapidly disposed of if it ever leaves the forest untainted; at a season when shipments to the central part of the State and much less to any of the southern half thereof, are completely out of the question; at a time when but a very few out of the great mass of our citizeus can or would ever think of participating either in its capture or the fruits thereof is, to say the least, sanctioning a law as ungenerous as it is odious. Man may argue until the last deer is exterminated of the fair show it gives the game by muning it down before the hound, that it thrives by dogging. That hounding does not scare, injure, nor materially lessen the unmbers; and that the country is too full of brush, rocks, or something else that retards the successful hunting of them in any other manuer. But I have seen a section of country filled with deer sigus as was that portion of Herkimer county lying north of the Beaver River only four years ago last fall. Valleys that contained hundreds of acres where the teer had congregated to winter, where the tripshin and other low brush had all been trimmed up like a sheep yard, where the trucks were so plenty that one could not tollow out a single deer after the snow had laid upon the ground twenty-four hours, where the hunter could start ten or twenty in a day and frequently half that number in a single drove, all of this u

suit the convenience of men that wished to combine hunting

suit the convenience of men that wished to combine hunting with trout fishing and other amusements, entirely overlooking the more essential points necessary for reserving an ample stock of game for future wants. Unless the law can soon be materially changed in regard to length of open season for hunting, cutting off crusting, floating, driving with dogs, watching of salt logs or licks, natural or artificial, and perhaps a clause limiting the number to be killed by any one person during the year, the last of the deer family left in the Adirondacks can be counted as doomed.

It is not unreasonable to expect that, should the subject come before the Legislature for amendment, a class friendly to bounding may argue, in connection with other redeeming qualities as heretofore, that if driving with dogs were entirely prohibited many of that class would be cut off both from participating in its capture or their just share of the game, and for this reason strenuously contend for a short space of time to be allowed them, lest the still-hunters would monopolize the whole trade. Such, however, to my own personal knowledge, would not be the case, for the simple reason that this same company of men referred to above, notwithstanding all they have accomplished by hounding and floating for three summers past, were not satisfied, neither were those who followed it south of Beaver River, as all the deer killed up to Nov. 1 were gathered in and sent out of the woods to the nearest market, disposed of for what they would bring.

After the first snow fell in November, where did we find these hounders? Right back again, occupying their old camps or new ones built upon more favorable grounds. My camp was surrounded upon three sides this last November by men that hounded all summer long and had taken out of the woods several loads of deer drivon to water by their dogs and killed. But they all stayed and still-hunted through the winter. Did they succeed without dogs? Why, certainly, I found out they were good still-hunters and bagged as

deer as the best of hunters. That is just the mode adopted by the hounding fraternity years ago by those that followed it in the State of Pennsylvania. They always hounded through the summer and fall months, claiming that it was the only way to get a deer, but they also came in for their share of the balance left upon snow, and usually succeeded in obtaining it. The little game we now have left should be guarded and protected by a law similar to that in force in the State of Maine.

CAP LOCK. That is just the mode adopted ears ago by those that followed

FREWSBURG, Jan. 4, 1885

the State of Maine.

Frewsburg, Jan. 4. 1885.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I think more thau one-half the deer killed each year in the Adirondacks are killed by hounding, and many are also killed each winter by dogs on the crust, when deer are unfit for eating. Quite a portion of this poor venison is "jerked," brought out and sold for 25 cents per pound. Of the deer killed with dogs in season allowed by law much is wasted; the foreparts of many being skinned out and thrown away, especially if they are killed where it requires much work to get them to a roud, in such cases only the saddles and hides being saved. I know of one instance where a party of four killed eighteen deer in a few days on a back lake, and only brought out the saddles and skins. This year on the last day of the hounding season eight deer were driven into Beaver River at No. 4 and killed. The estimate of good men, who are in a position to know, for last year is that three hundred deer were killed by hounding or driving on the Beaver River alone and two hundred were killed in the same way in the same section this year; and when to this you add the number of deer which escape so nearly run to death that they crawl away and die, the slaughter is great. I know of two instances the last fall when deer have been found dead and spoilt, which undoubtedly had been run by dogs. Of the deer driven in by dogs and killed, I think three does to two bucks is about the average.

There is hardly a lake in the woods where deer are left but what is hunted around in this way. The usual way of hounding or driving is for one man to take the dogs away from the lake and put them on deer tracks, the rest of the men remaining at the lake, two in each boat, at points where, with the aid of a field glass, the whole lake can be watched. When a deer enters the water to escape from the dogs, it is allowed to swim out, and then the nearest boat is rowed so as to cut the deer off from shore, and as it swims for some landing, the boat is generally run so as to force the deer's

such meat?

I am of the opiniou decidedly that hounding ought to be wholly abolished, and if it is not done the deer will be nearly or quite exterminated inside of six or eight years. I am satisfied that there is not one deer now where there were three ten years ago, and I think the decrease is due mainly to hounding. More dogs were taken into the woods this fall than one year ago and less deer by thirty per cent. were killed with them than the year before, which indicates a large decrease. Still-hunting is only done through a portion of November, and the estimate is that from fifty to sixty deer were killed by still-hunting this season on the Beaver River.

River.

I am informed that hounding has been prohibited in Potter county, Pa., for the past five years, that the increase in deer has been very marked and that the number is estimated to be as great as it was twenty years ago.

I decidedly think a non-hounding law practicable, as the guides, hunters and hotel men through this section, as a rule, desire it, and while many of them keep dogs and drive deer for market, they generally say, "I know it is ruining four business and I would kill my dogs and help keep them out of the woods, but as long as the law allows it and others hound deer I must also and get my share while they last."

Besides this, dogs are used up to Dec. 1 for market venison, when the law only allows it up to Oct. 31. This I know, as I have guided and still-hunted each November for many years, and I saw on the 1st inst, when coming out of the woods, six places in nine miles where dogs had run deer

across our camp trail, and they were made that day, as snow had fallen the day before.

I would have a law prohibiting the use of dogs at any time, with a \$50 penalty to be paid by the owner of the dog, or in default of payment, 30 days' imprisonment; any one catching a dog running deer to have the right to shoot the dog, and the dog's carcass when produced in court, to be evidence as against its owner. Deer are killed by dogs eight months out of the year. Make the law so there is no excuse for keeping dogs and many deer will be saved that the present law attempts in vain to protect. From my talk with guides and hunters I think they would see that no dog lived long in the woods if the law gave them a right to shoot dogs running deer, and that they would also take the trouble to see that the owners of the dogs were properly prosecuted according to law.

New York. to law.
Watkins, New York.

[See notice of petition elsewhere,]

## NOTES FROM WORCESTER.

URELY the sportsmen hereabouts cannot complain of the

NOTES FROM WORCESTER.

CURELY the sportsmen hereabouts cannot complain of the shooting season of 1884. The season just closed has been one long to be remembered on account of the abundant supply of gaine, and the delightful weather extending half through the mouth of December.

If we could have a fall of snow deep enough to render bird shooting impossible a month earlier than the time prescribed by law, I think it would be better for all concerned, for we all know that bare ground and pleasant weather in the month of December means fearful havoc with the grouse. There is something peculiar about late grouse shooting which I do not understand and which I wish could be explained. Why is it that a much larger proportion of hen birds are killed than in the earlier months of the shooting season? This is not only my own experience, but is the subject of common remark among our shooters. Some of the members of our club were inclined to believe in the carly part of the season that grouse had not bred as well, and were not as numerous as a year ago, but their aggregate scores and also their average per day does not confirm this belief, and it is a fact beyond dispute that we have enjoyed the best grouse season that has been known in this section for many years. The two previous years had passed with no woodcock to speak of, and we had almost come to believe that good flight shooting was a thing of the past, when this year we had a splendid flight covering a period of about ten days, from Oct. 18 to 28. Those who could attend to them had rare sport and many fine bags were made. I doubt if we see the like again for some years to come. There are never quail enough in this part of the State to consider them of much account, but I think we have had the usual quantity.

The "fur company" commenced operations as usual Oct.

The "fur company" commenced operations as usual Oct.

of much account, but I think we have had the usual quantity.

The "fur company" commenced operations as usual Oct. I, and have had fair success. This time-honored company of sportsmen is composed of men of all ages and almost every station in life. Gentlemen of wealth, professional men, business men and working men, all meet at the rendezvous on common ground and talk over the events of a foxhunt like a band of brothers. The harmony that exists and the discipline that is maintained, is really refreshing. Any little matters of dispute that arise are generally refered to "Uncle Nathan," whose decision is considered final.

A man must kill a fox in a legitimate manner before he can become a member, and to be eligible to office must be the owner of a well bred foxhound. While there is a peculiar fraternal feeling existing among sportsman generally, I think it is a little more marked among fox hunters than any other class. The individual scores to Jau. 1 are: N. S. Harrington 2, John M. White 7, Henry Locke 2, Leonard Rand 5, John Slocum 2, Horace Adams 2, A. P. Cutting 1, A. H. Perry 1, total 22. The season closes on the last day of February, when I will endeavor to give the readers of the Forest and Stream the season's score complete.

With the close of the bird season trap-shooting revives and it is again lively at the club house on Thursday afternoons. Several members contemplate attending the international tournament at New Orleans and are looking forward to that event with pleasant anticipations.

One of the newly elect d members of the "fur company," who shot his first fox the present season, is under indictment for a misdemeanor, and the case is to be tried at the rendezvous on Saturday evening, Jan. 10. It is expected that Alderman —, one of our most prominent lawyers, will appear for the plaintiff. The offense is a grave one, but as the youthful defendant has hardly had sufficient time to get "read up," it is barely possible that "Shattuck's" best cigars for the company may settle it. Raresport is expected

## SMALL-BORE SHOTGUNS.

SMALL-BORE SHOTGUNS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In looking over the article on small-bore shotguns, in Forest and Stream?

In looking over the article on small-bore shotguns, in Forest and Stream for Dec. 11, I find that I forgot to give the charges of shot larger than No. 4 for 16-gauge guns. As the whole gist of my article was to refute the error, common in this country, in relation to small-bores and the proper loads for them, it may not be necessary to add anything more to what I have said, but the error is such a prevalent one that I will give in detail the charges I have found best for the 16 gauge cylindrical bore. I use for wild turkcy BB shot, for ducks No. 4 and sometimes No. 3, for quail and snipe No. 6. The powder charge is 2½ drams; 1½ ounces of Nos. 6 and 4, 1½ ounces No. 3, 1½ ounces BB.
I cannot insist too often, however, that to get good results out of a 16-gauge not more than 2½ drams powder must be used. as in the small-bore this gives force enough, more penetration than 5 drams in a 10-bore, and a larger charge scatters the shot too much.

Of course every gun differs more or less, even when of the same gauge, and to get the exact load suited to a gun requires much patient shooting at a target. One cause of the errors prevalent in reference to small-bores is that users of large bores, finding that big charges of powder were absolutely necessary to get any penetration out of their cannon, had to use very fine shot, the coarse sizes containing too few pellets, and scattering too much with their big powder loads. Then by the falsest method of reasoning, "reasoning by analogy," they jumped at the conclusion that as coarse shot was inefficient in their guns tit would be still more so in the small-bores. For instance, witness the following idiotic twaddle from a standard book on shooting, published a few years ago:

"With a 14-gauge guu, the heaviest shot that could be

years ago:
"With a 14-gauge guu, the heaviest shot that could be
used with any degree of good judgment would be No. 2."
I am aware that many of my statements are in direct con-

tradiction to the received opinion among sportsmen in this country, but my experience is the result of over twenty years use of the shotgnn in the United States and South America, and of very many different guns at game and the target. I have known a deer to be killed by a 24-gauge mnzzleloading shotgnn at 80 yards, and a couple of years ago a wildcat (Lynx rufus) was killed uear this place with a 20-gauge shotgun, at 65 yards, and any one who has hunted them knows the tenacity of life of a wildcat. In using buckshot out of a small-bore, it is imperative to get sizes that chamber, and if the intersizes between the shot are packed solid with bone dust, or bismuth or even dust shot, much better shooting is obtained than with loose bnckshot.

A typographical error makes me say in the article referred to, "the best length for a 16-gauge is 81 inches." I wrote 32. For good shooting I would even prefer 34 inches to the 28 of most of the 16-gauge guns imported from England. The statement that short guns shoot as well as long ones, which is found in most modern works on shooting, is another error following in the wake of the big-bore heresy. It is often said that long barrels are unfit for wing-shooting, on account of their unhandiness. This is not true. It is a mere matter of practice and education. I have used a 34-inch, and found I could throw it on a bird just as well as I could the ordinary short barrels. There is one more fallacy I wish to call attension, as it has less resisting surface. This is as mistaken a statement as could well be composed. A few practical trials "American Wildfowl Shooting" for some good remarks on this very subject, page 31-32, Chapter I.

Prejudice is hard to overcome, and I refer to Long; "American Wildfowl Shooting" for some good remarks on this very subject, page 31-32, Chapter I.

Prejudice is hard to overcome, and there has beeu an unreasonable amount of prejudice in favor of the large-bores since the introduction of breechloaders in this country, but—

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again, and I am confident that sportsmen who try the small-bores, and load them intelligently, will soon be convinced that they are much more sportsmanlike weapons to use than 10 or 12 bores, as they require greater skill to hold on the bird, while at the same time having eqnal killing power and range. Much of the prejudice against small-bores is due entirely to ignorance, and it is for the purpose of throwing some light on the subject that 1 have written these articles.

Cyrtonyx.

FORT STANTON, New Mexico.

## A SHOT WITH BOTH EYES SHUT.

Editor Forest and Stream.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am fearful you will think that in putting out the fire in my cabinet last summer, your humble servant was also "extinguished," and I write to say he still kicks with every prospect of continuing the exercise for some time to come. I must acknowledge, however, that to see so much of a life work go up in smoke, is one of the toughest strains human fiber is called to endure. There is one comfort left, no other person will ever know what I have lost.

Dr. Johnson once said: "That the man who so purposes should make haste to give while he has power to do so, that his gift may be enjoyed." You will doubtless appreciate my regret that the black racer (C. cursor) was not given while I had possession and the will to send it to you; now both reptiles, with two ground snakes, are gone, the opportunity is forever lost, because another like possession who can insure me?

while I had possession and the will to send it to you; now both reptiles, with two ground snakes, are gone, the opportunity is forever lost, because another like possession who can insure me?

I spent the summer, as I have done the pust teu years, at my birthplace far up the Connecticut River, sporting and gathering reminiscences of early life. Here the white pine grows at its best, and here Turdus imperiatis pours out a flood of song inimitable and unapproachable by any other living bird. During the month of October I was out every day with my gun (except Sundays), and, although not going a mile from the house, we feasted on fifty grouse (partridge) without sensible diminution of the stock, a dozen Northern hares, gray squirrels without number; while hawks, jays, owls, pileated woodpecker, porcupine and smaller animals were added to preserved specimens of natural history.

Partridges were never so abundant in New England as at present. Never before had the birds such "protection" as the white pine covers afford and will afford in coming centuries. The whole Connecticut Valley is being filled again with that tree as it was one hundred years ago. The natural history of the white pine, its growth in just a century, the profit of that growth on two acres of ground I have gathered from actual survey and figures. The grove was not a rife shot from my birthplace, and consequently under my eye all through early and middle life.

There has been occasional discussion in the Forest and Stream on the propriety or possibility of shooting with both eyes open as against shooting with one eye closed. I do not know that any one has recommended shooting with both eyes open as gainst shooting with one eyes shut, but the facts I relate go to show the thing has been done. I never tried the experiment myselt, I wanted, as I have a thousand times done, to see the shot ruffle the feathers of the game. First an instance of shooting with both eyes open. I have read somewhere that "au honest man's the noblest work of God," whatever that

you will see, with both eyes wide open, and some two feet from the gun.

you will see, with both eyes wide open, and some two reer from the gun.

His son, coutemporary with my own father, was one of those boyish, timid men "afraid of everything," I don't believe he ever rode a horse at gallop, certainly in a lifetime I never saw nor heard of his doing so. After growing to mauhood he one morning discovered in a pond of backwater from the river, just beyond the barnyard, a pair of black dacks. Wishing to do something worthy of record, he took down the old gun, already loaded, crept across the yard, thrust the ordnance between the logs, and took aim at the ducks. Then turning his face clear around in an opposite direction, he shut both eyes and pulled. There were the same preliminaries, followed soon after by an explosion, which, as on a former occasion, shook the hills and finally died out. After all was quiet my uncle opened one eye, then the other, and then looked around. The ducks lay dead, as would a dozen had they been in the neighborhood. This I had from his own mouth while living.

Napare Thetrord, Vt.

NORTH THETFORD, Vt.

## THE MAINE DEER LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A word in answer to the communications of Mr. Henry P. Wells in your issue of Dec. 25 may be timely. The praises bestowed upon John Danforth no one, to my knowledge, has any wish to controvert. They are public advertising, however, and utterly foreign to the subject. In point of personal honor, courage, and both intellectual and physical strength, I would give all credit to the two leading guides of the Parnachenee region, but one of them favors jackshooting ont of season, and the other hunting with dogs; and in fact every other guide has his own pet ideas and urgent wishes. It would be as just to grant the requests of one as of another, and to grant all would be simply to exterminate.

Says Mr. Wells, "Some of your correspondents virtually assume that the addition of this single month [meaning September] to the open season would annihilate the game of the Maine wilderness." No one has said any such thing. The only assumption of those who denounce the addition of the month of September, is that the general tendency is toward annihilation uow, and that we need greater restriction and not greater license.

In the quotations from Mr. Danforth's letters as given by Mr. Wells there is some truth. The charge is made in the

Mane wilderness." No one has said any such thing. The only assumption of those who denounce the addition of the month of September, is that the general tendency is toward annihilation now, and that we need greater restriction and not greater license.

In the quotations from Mr. Danforth's letters as given by Mr. Wells there is some truth. The charge is made in the quotations mentioned, that the French Canadians employed as Innibermen kill more game and fish than all the sportsmen put together. If this be true it certainly behooves the authorities to be on the watch, and the author of this statement goes not be say "these Frenchmen come over the boundary from Canada and return the same way through the woods. They can never be eaught in or near a Maine settlement. Screened by the dense forest, blocked by impassable snow, they continue the work of sluupher amough the game and fish, year after year." Does the gentleman stop to think that the French as a class are neither hunters nor inclined to a solltary life? They come from Canada into Maine, it is true, but they come by a few well-traveled routes, and rarely, if ever, stray into the wilderness alone. They settle in our cities and towns and labor in our factories and on our farms, and also at launbering. When at the latter employment, they are neither experts in the art of game destruction, nor greatly heisiend that way. There alter experts in the art of game destruction, and rarely, if ever, stray into the wilderness alone. They enter the contraction of the supplied with fish and venison nurrier the present winter, that it is not the Frenchman who will furnish the supply. It is rather the live Yankee who is employed by the lumbering company at better weges who he do man, and who delights in hunding. He is not be the man and fall, with that of a lumberman in winter and a river driver in the spring. There are the the senson has opened in New Hampshire will be supplied with fish and venison nurrier the length of a first part of the property of the farmed of the pro

tations to dissipation presented to them by too many of the parties whom they accompany. I admit all Mr. Wells would claim for many of the guides—who does not?—that they are men in every quality that goes to make up a man. The same writer displays indignation at the sentence he quotes from the Maine Game Commissioners' report: "Every peuny expended by our visitors is upon themselves in pure selfishness, and in the indulgence of a license they would not care to exhibit elsewhere." The words of the Commissioners but portray the truth. The actions of too many in the years past have given ample provocation for the expression of the Commissioners. When legislators of high rank, college professors, principals of schools, and professional men of every grade, not excepting the clergy, break the laws of a commonwealth at their caprice, it is time that they were reminded of it.

of every grade, not excepting the clergy, break the laws of a commonwealth at their caprice, it is time that they were reminded of it.

It is yet to be shown in what way the addition of the month of September to the open season will benefit any class of men. The business man who wishes to indulge in deer shooting can do so in October as well as in September. As far as any good to the guides from such a change is coucerned, or of any more money being turned into the State, it would be just the reverse. Under the present law the season is longer; for many, after the September fishing, stay into October for the sake of the hunting. Make September an open mouth for shooting deer and it is easy to see that the season would be shortened which gives the guides employment. On the other hand, every license that is given adds one to the list of dangers that are already too great for a variety of game that hold at present too short a lease of life. I can but state again what I have before stated in these columns: it is greater protection that is needed and not greater license to destroy.

From a personal acquaintance with many of the members of the present Legislature, I have no doubt but that the acts of that body will be governed by reason, and that all classes will have a fair and impartial hearing. The best good of the public as a whole will, of course, receive the preference in these matters. If it should happen that the interests of a few, whether such interests are fancied or real, are at variance with all others, then such interests must of a necessity be sacrificed.

A SHY AT A BUFFALO.

whether such interests are fancied or real, are at variance with all others, then such interests must of a necessity be sacrificed.

A SHY AT A BUFFALO.

\*\*Editor Forest and Stream.\*\*

Among the many remarkable shots recorded in the columns of Forest AND STREAM, I would like to record one of the most singular occurrences, whereby three very sanguine hunters were terribly disappointed. A few years ago a party of three determined upon a buffalo hunt on the plains, north of the Arkansas River, on what is known as the White Woman. Our base of supplies was to be Lakin, Kansas, about eighteen miles from the Colorado line, on the A. P. and Santa Fe Railroad. We secured an ottel glaide and two teams to transport our camp equipage, and the necessary rations for a week's outing. The weather was of that peculiar hazy, sunless days that proclaim approaching storm in the States, but for our latitude sould not be taken to mean anything during these first days of November. Our first night out was rather pleasant, except as day came on we were decidedly chilled, but as we had brought with us a few old barrel staves and pieces of pine boxes, we managed to warm up and make some coffee, which put us all into good humor. About noon of the second day the wind commenced to blow a perfect tornado, and when we arrived at White Woman we concluded to go into camp and walt for the storm to blow over. During the afternoon, the wind having ceased somewhat, we pulled out down stream about fifteen miles and put up our tent in a low piece of ground sheltered somewhat by a sandhill. The night was fearfully cold, and Dr. P. and myself got up and tried to keep warm by pulling up and burning some coarse marsh grass, as all our fuel was exhausted, and no brifalo chips were to be had. The next day dawned with the appearance of milder weather. We soon had our coffee, and after being assured by our guide that we were right in the buffalo hops, and the pulled was exhausted, and no brifalo chips were to be had. The next day dawned with the pulled of th

The calf raised its tail gently over its back and turned off at right angles without being touched. Dr. P. jumped to his feet, and by the time that the calf had got fairly under way a shot from Dr. P.'s .50-caliber ritle broke its neck.

We cannot account to this day how it came that we all three missed that calf the first volley.

OCCIDENT.

#### CAMP TENTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Quite an interest is now being shown in camp building. A great deal of ingenuity was exhibited by the soldiers of the late war, and many of them could furnish the campersout of to-day with points and details of different camps occupied by them. During the active operations of both the Northern and Southern armies the soldiers seldom occupied accounts tent.

Northern and Southern armies the soldiers seldom occupied a canvas tent.

I have built the camp described by "Nessmuk," and, like him, had a snake for a bed-fellow. One crawled across my hand, but I had not the nerve to lie still, and retreated in bad order. His camp is first-class. One camp occupied by my messmate and self was built of chestnut bark. In spring the bark peels off like sheets of leather. A very convenient, roomy camp was built by us whenever we were long enough at rest, by using the two parts of a shelter tent for the roof and using burlap for ends and sides, forming a wall tent. The shelter tent is a piece of heavy drilling about seven feet square. When no burlap was to be had we wove sides and ends of evergreen boughs.

The camp was about seven feet long by ten feet wide. On each side was built a cot by driving two crotched sticks at the head and two at the foot of each cot, and resting four sides of the cot poles in the crotches. Across these we placed barrel staves. They curve just enough to make an easy bed, and serve well to use as a seat. The room beneath can be utilized for dumnage room. The space between the cots is enough to stand and move about in, and being in the highest part, affords ample room to stand erect. When a barrel could not be obtained we made the berths of small poles. The weight of the shelter tent is so small that it is easily carried, and in case one does not wish to build a camp, furnishes, with the rubber blanket, enough to roll up in beside the fire.

When in winter quarters we built log houses the size of a wedge tent, about seven feet square, and fastened the tent is to grow and in the time to go a roll to the fire.

the fire.

When in winter quarters we built log houses the size of a wedge tent, about seven feet square, and fastened the tent to it for a roof. The winter tents were of duck, and, in fact, the regular wedge tent of to-day. A shelter tent was not strong enough for a winter roof.

Hockomock.

### CALIFORNIA WILDFOWL.

Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of November 13, "Alki," of Seattle, W. T., has an interesting letter concerning the laboratory. In your issue of November 13, "Alki," of Seattle, W. T., has an interesting letter concerning the black brant (of which I wrote a description which was published in Forest and Stream of Oct. 16, and in which "Alki" excuses himself for correcting an assertion of mine, viz.: "The black brant is found from October to May solely in San Diego Bay."

My letter was written more with the desire that it would awaken just such a man as "Alki," and that the many readers of your valuable journal, would be enlightened upon a point which I am glad I have at last found some light myself.

a point which I am games a point which I am games as to the feeding grounds of our favorite bird, and while I, for one, have searched far and near in our Pacific Coast journals for some information relating to them, I was always disappointed. Never a word concerning the black brant could I find.

It was with delight that I read "Alki's" letter, and this

brant could I find.

It was with delight that I read "Alki's" letter, and this morning I took Forest and Stream of Nov. 13 down town and showed it to its many friends, who are always on the alert for anything new. And many were the comments on the subject, and I want to express my thanks to "Alki" for settling a point long disputed among our local sportsmen.

on the subject, and I want to express my unmixs to Ankfor settling a point long disputed among our local sportsmen.

While at once congratulating "Alki" upon having the amount of game he claims at home, I am in the same box with hinself. I don't want him to monopolize all the hunting in Washington Territory and Oregon, for I am an old "webfoot" myself, have dug "razor clams," lived on "olallies" and "camas" root, and can "cumtux chinook waw-waw" along with the best of them. In other words, "I've been thar," and while I agree with "Alki" that he has one of the finest countries under the sun to hunt and fish in, he mmst not throw "semi-tropical California" in the shade. "Alki" claims that outside of the vicinity of Puget Sound in winter, the snow goose, or lesser snow goose or Ross's goose (whichever he means) is quite rare. Both the snow goose and lesser snow goose and Ross's goose are quite common here, much more so than any other goose we have, and they are so plentiful and easy to procure that they command lesser prices in the market than any other.

Our most common ducks are shovellers or broadbills, all the varietics of teal, widgeon or baldpate, gadwall, pintail blackjacks, with a sprinkling of redheads, canvas-backs and mallard. About a month ago I killed a fulvous tree duck, the first I ever saw, and we had quite a discussion until we hunted up Dr. Coues's book and located our bird. That beautiful duck, the summer or wood duck, is occasionally killed here.

Our family of Fuliquine, or sea ducks, is varied. Almost

hunted up Dr. Coues's book and received here in the past five water. The little ruddy duck, is occasionally killed here.

Our family of \*Fulliguline\*, or sea ducks, is varied. Almost every variety is common here, and many are the discussions as to the different names of different birds we have. Of the family of \*Rallide\* we have the clapper rail, Virginia rail, black rail and corn crake. Of the sub-family of \*Gallinuline\* we have killed one specimen of the Florida gallinule.

The surf duck or sea coot is so common here as to be a nuisance, and any one sailing on the bay is kept continually wondering what makes the peculiar drumming sound that the coot makes when taking flight from the surface of the water. The little ruddy duck puzzled us all for quite a while, but we finally located him, and as we formerly knew him by the name of "hard head," "stinker," etc., tine change of names is quite agreeable.

Five trumpeter swans have been killed here in the past five years, of which I secured one. They are a very rare bird, and it seems strange that so beautiful a bird, the most beautiful of all waterfowl, should be so worthless for the table.

The trumpeters seem to be the only variety of swan here, at least, that is the only variety I have ever heard of in this vicinity.

at least, that is the con-vicinity.

Can any California reader of Forest and Stream name any variety of ducks common to our State that I have over-looked? I forgot to include in my description of our water-

fowl several varieties of geese, among which the American white-fronted goose, and the Canada goose and Hutchins's goose, the last rather scarce.

We also have a few Wilson's snipe, or "English Jack snipe," as many of the boys erroneously call them.

The family of plover is large, and so numerous I shall not attempt to describe them. Next?

A. B. Pearson.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 21, 1884.

#### FROM THE FAR NORTHWEST.

FROM THE FAR NORTHWEST.

It is with much pleasure that I read the letters written to your valuable and eagerly looked for journal. A man who sees and recognizes the glorious beauty of the handiwork of the Creator, who picks up a leaf or a pebble, who stoops over a tiny blossom to admire its wondrous beauty and perfection, who loves the woods and all their sweet perfumes, who feels a sense of rest when listening to the melody of running waters, who loves to feel the spray dash against his face; such a one I am sure is always welcomed by the choice spirits who form the circle around the fire of the FOREST AND STREAM. From all quarters of the Union they come, and even from across the water, but almost always are they found to bear the stamp of the true gentleman.

man.

How I would like to grasp some of these dear fellows by the hand, look into their faces, and I am afraid I could not rest easy until I had examined their whole outit—guns, dogs, shooting rig, all. There is some subtle charm for me in the sight of an old brown shooting coat; I wonder if there

in the sight of an old brown shooting coat; I wonder if there are others who have the same feeling.

I write you from the northwest corner of Uncle Sam's domain, on the banks of the mighty Columbia, within sound of the roar of the surf as it breaks over the bar at its mouth. I have my gun, a boat, a dog, and at present, as my business duties are light, almost every day finds me taking a pull on the river, or a run in the woods. If at home, ten to one I am skimming the cream from the pages of FOREST AND STREAM.

ness duties are light, almost every day finds me taking a pull on the river, or a run in the woods. If at home, ten to one I am skimming the cream from the pages of Forest AND STREAM.

Small game is not very plentiful in this immediate vicinity, but by going into the interior a few miles and following up the small rivers, wildfowl of all kinds are found. Elk and bear have been found within a short distance of this place. During the months of June and July the latter come down to the water attracted by the enticing odor of salmon heads. I set a trap of logs for bear the past season and caught one successfully, but as I had to cross a strip of water and then climb a steep bluff in order to reach the trap, I neglected to visit it regularly. I went up to it one morning after an interval of about thirty-six hours, and found to my chagrin that a black bear had been fairly caught, but had gnawed, clawed and torn his way out and escaped. The trap was a pen made of logs of about eight inches in diameter, notched at the end and laid closely together, the top of course being also inclosed and weighted. A sliding door of two inch plank held up by a cord running up over and back to a sliding spindle of about one inch in diameter, said spindle running through a hole to the inside, and had fastened to it securely a large piece of raw beef. The logs, however, were somewhat spongy and soft from the winter rains, the trap having been built a season or two previous. The only souvenir that he deigned to leave was a tuft of long black hair.

At another time I had a shot at one not more than fifty

hair.
At another time I had a shot at one not more than fifty yards distant. Most of your readers would think that you could hit a bear at fifty yards, wouldn't you? Well, I am inclined to think that I did touch him, but not to hold him. But talk of bruin being clumsy and slow! He gave onc turn as though on a pivot, struck his forelegs out like a greyhound in full leap, and like a flash disappeared in the forest.

It is growing late, my blankets look inviting, so to all good night.

Tam o' Shanter.

Dec. 2, 1884.

## SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The many accounts of "Remarkable Shots" as recounted by your contributors, remind me of a most unusual shot made by me some fifteen years ago, when on an autumn's afternoon, in company with another boy, I was out with my muzzleloading rifle after squirrels. My dog treed one up a good-sized pine tree, and seeing the squirrel on a limb, I fired off-hand, when, to our surprise, the animal began a series of antics which, to say the least, amused us. It seemed to be unburt and anxious to escape, yet unable to get away from the spot, though springing clear of the limb. At last we saw that the squirrel was fast to the limb, and my friend being a "climber," immediately "ran out" of his shoes and stockings, and, cat-like, went up to investigate. Upon reaching the spot he found the squirrel perfectly lively, but as secure as though he had-been shot through the head, for the bullet had split the limb and carried the tail through, thus fastening the game after the fashion of the Virginia negro in securing opossums, viz., "putting his tail in a stick." I had not seen the boy who was with me at the time for several years until last summer, when I met him at the seaside, and his first question was to know if I remembered that squirrel which was "shot at and sccured without being hit."

Betweener, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following not so remarkable as to be incredible: I was in the inner bay at Nantucket, Mass., which runs up in the direction of Great Head Light, sailing with a party in a small yacht. Rounding a point I saw, about two hundred yards away, a pair of shell ducks. I saw by the course we were taking that soon the two heads would come into line, and raising my rifle to my shoulder, I waited for that moment, while my companions, one with a glass to his eyes, watched. I fired and brought down both with a center through the heads. Our skipper went wild over it and nearly ran his craft aground in his anxiety to prove the shot by securing the birds.

B. G. W.

Bosrox, Mass.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Last winter I was out hunting with a friend. We were walking one on cach side of a hedge, and as we approached the terminus, I, looking ahead, saw a rabbit start from the hedge. I covered him and shot, but just as I pulled trigger two more rabbits started, and the consequence was three, instead of one rabbit, came to a sudden death. I have also at two different times killed two jack snipe at one shot, they flushing and crossing just in time to meet the charge from gun as I fired.

Game is not so release.

gun as I fired.

Game is not so plenty in this section as it has been hereto.

fore; quail very scarce, and have had to succumb to the cold weather in large numbers.

TUSCOLA, III.

Editor Forest and Stream:

If I had time I would tell you how I killed over one hundred crows in one clatter. The most remarkable shot I ever made was when I missed a snipe and killed another that happened was when I was sixty yards away. The nicest double shot the company with left to be in line over sixty yards away. The nicest double shot I ever got was a duck with right and a pigeon with left barrel in month of September.

La Crosse, Wis.

### A REMAKABLE COINCIDENCE

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was sitting at the famous sycamore crossing, West Virginia, with two others in November, and had just killed a four-pronged buck with a rifle, when a much larger one came in over a hundred yards below us. My first shot went through behindthe shoulder and struck the smooth water 100 wards below. The does wrong into does water and Larger. through behindthe shoulder and struck the smooth water 100 yards below. The deer sprang into deep water, and I again fired at his neck. At the crack of the rifle he turned over and floated down the river—dead. Upon examination there was found a hole through the body in a vital place and also in the neck at the identical spot I had aimed at, but the ball was cut out and found to be from some still-hunter's rifle, lodged against the skin on the opposite side of entry, where it had been several days, and the wound was beginning to heal. This was considered a remarkable coincidence by the old hunters present.

Baltimore, Md.

#### MAINE WOODCOCK.

MAINE WOODCOCK.

In Maine woodcock put in an appearance with the robins in March, occasionally during the latter part of February. Sometimes first learn of them by being found dead under telegraph wires. Two years since a woodcock was caught in June by hand and brought to town, with one wing reversed, pointed forward. Had been broken, perhaps as above, and the wing bone was firmly knitted together in the reversed position. Could not fly forward, only roundabout. Woodcock appeared as usual in numbers. Were noticed all through the summer, and throve well. This is usually the case, unless the season is too dry, and then they disappear, as in the moulting season, from their feeding grounds, to the wonder of young hunters, and then annually, "where are the woodcock?" Moist lands pick them up in dry times, but in the moulting season they must be looked for in the woods and under the pines and spruces.

Our legal shooting season commences in September. The past season having been fair for the birds, there were some shot, but not large bags during the month. Many gunners appreciate good birds, as well as good sport, and wait for October. One gunner, three miles from Cortland, bagged eighty-five woodcock, besides fifteen grouse, for the Boston market, where they are sent underground. One can not distinguish by taste a poor woodcock from a poor robin or yellow hammer. No other woodcocker about here shot so many. Do not think that our gunners averaged over two to a man a day for the nonth. Our woodcock are in good condition in October, and the shooting for birds in good condition in October, and the shooting for birds in good condition in October, and the shooting for birds in good condition in October, and the shooting for birds in good condition is only from first of October to first of November, when they leave for better feed further south. Remain in Southern New England during November. Scattering ones are usually found here throughout November. Ten years since one was shot December 25. Woodcock are moving in their m

number of gunners, and with their zeal and persistence. But for the past five years 500 will cover the number brought to bag.

Hardly a day but every cover in the county is gone over by one or more hunters. No wonder game is scarce. The birds are too closely hunted to afford even a chance for existence, much less for increase. Grouse were comparatively pleutiful. Woodcockers would bring in one grouse to four or five woodcocks. Three years since, from the yet unknown cause—parasites, snow or foxes—grouse were nearly extinguished in this scction, as well as in some other parts of the State, especially the Rangeley and Mooschead Lake sections. For the past two years they are largely on the increase, but we have not such shooting as your New Hampshire and Vermont correspondents report.

I do not like to close without expressing the gratification of your Maine reader for your commendation of our game laws. We intend to protect our game and fish for the equal interest of our own people and of those who enjoy it in common with us, and we claim and take no privilege that we do not grant to others. Our worthy commissioners Messrs, Stillwell and Stanley thoroughly understand their business and are in earnest in season and out of season to protect our interests.

Col. George, of Concord, four years since, estimated that the amount expended for travel by people of the United States to New England, principally to New Hampshire and Maine, to pleasure resorts and for fish and game amounts to \$5,000,000 annually. It is estimated that Maine's share is \$5,000,000 annually. It is estimated that Maine's share is \$5,000,000. We are not unmindful of this benefit, the money value of our wild treasures. During the winter of

1882-'83, 1,500 carcasses of deer were shipped to Boston from Maine, principally from the Machias section. Mr. Stillwell notified Supt. Tucker, of the Maine Central Railroad, of this fact, and he at once issued orders to stop all illegal transportation. It was stopped. The superintendent appreciated the damage to railroad travel by the destruction of fish and game by wholesale out of season.

Our commissioners have just seized a lot of black ducks which had been netted. The heads and necks had been punched uniformally, with holes to represent shot holes. No holes in the body. The crops contained fresh corn. The commissioners have had most trouble with men of means from Massachusetts, principally Boston, who have no regard for the laws of God or man, and care not for expense, provided they can shoot a few deer or caribou, but especially moose. One such citizen, a few weeks since, shot four moose, entitled to but one. The detectives were after him, and he departed hastily with neither head nor horns. The commissioners hold the trophies and hope to know when the gentleman sportsman comes into the State again. The Indian murder at Moosehead was by one of this party's guides.

#### INDIANA NOTES.

INDIANA NOTES.

'I'ME quail season in this State closed Dec. 20, with plenty of birds left. We have had some snow and very cold weather, but not enough to diminish the supply. Under favorable conditions next year's crop of quail will be the largest known for six years.

Partial albinoism is becoming quite common among the English sparrows in this city.

While quail hunting, Oct. 28, I saw violets in bloom, and on Dec. 9, after the earth had been frozen and covered with snow for a week, I killed a small snake in a meadow.

A friend, whose word cannot be doubted, informs me that several times during the summer he saw a nest containing twenty-seven quail eggs, and that all were hatched.

Indianapolis, Dec. 31.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.

#### THE GAME DEALERS.

THERE was a meeting of game dealers in this city last
Thursday at the New York Mercantile Exchange, No.
186 Reade street. Among the firms represented were M.
Travis & Co., C. Mahr & Co., Phillips, Henry & Co., Drohan
Powell, Gilman & Co., French & Co., Shimer & Laing,
H. Dowin & Co., H. Josephy, A. & M. Robbins, Knapp &
Van Nostrand, Chamberlain, Hartman & Co., Thurston &
Moore, R. B. Poucher, Henry Combe's Sons and N. Durham. A temporary organization was formed by the election
of N. R. French as chairman, and Theodore P. Gilman, secrectary. Mr. French said:
Twenty-five years ago, when I was in business in Barclay street.

of N. It. French as Chairman, and Theodore I. Griman, accretary. Mr. French said:

Twenty-five years ago, when I was in business in Barclay street, game dealers found that doing business within the law was almost as hazardous (for it was almost impossible to make money) as domg it in defiance of the law. Combined effort enabled us to have the law modified. In some respects the game laws of the State are all right. In others they are unjust and absurd. The killing of venison is allowed in August and September, when nobody wants it, when it can't well be brought to market and when much of what is killed is allowed to rot in the woods. After Dec. I deer cannot be shot and after Jan. I venison can't be sold—just when it is wanted. The same may be said of quall. The sale of quall is prohibited after Jan. 31. The supply may be greater than the demand. There may be thousands of dozens in the market on Jan. 31. What is to become of them? According to law, they must be destroyed in some manner. According to law, they must be destroyed in some manner. According to law, they must be destroyed in some manner. According to law, they must be to be fined \$3\$ and imprisoned for six days. Now this can't be right. I am in favor of protecting our game, This association desires to work in harmony with those who have labored to protect our game. It is more to our interests than to the interest of sportsmen that game should be protected. The food question is far nore serious than the question of sport, and all we want is protection for ourselves as well as real protection for our game.

Mr. Durham said that the game laws of the State were

This association desires to work in harmony with those who have labored to protect our game. It is more to our interests than to the interest of sportsmen that game should be protected. The food question is far noire serious than the question of sport, and all we want is protection for ourselves as well as real protection for our game.

Mr. Durham said that the game laws of the State were made "for the pleasure of dudes who spend their vacation in the Adirondacks in Angust, and shoot does with udders full of milk and fawus running by their sides." A number of others spoke of "the urgent necessity that exists for amending the game laws." Several expressed the opinion that not only would all the game dealers of the city join the organization, but that hotel and restaurant keepers would also be glad to join bands in the movement.

N. R. French, Jacob Shaffer, John Drohan, J. V. Inglee and N. Durham were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. They were instructed to inform all game dealers and others whose interests were identical of the action taken.

It is not the intention of the Game Dealers' Association to limit membership in it to the city. Mr. Shaffer and others thought that it would be better to extend the association throughout the Union. This idea gained ground quickly and will be put in operation without much loss of time. The membership fee will probably be \$10.

The game dealers of the Mercantile Exchange met yesterday to the number of about fifty, at the rooms of the Exchange, for the purpose of further completing the arrangements of the formation of an American Association for the Protection of Game, Game Dealers and Cousumers. Everything was cut and dried in advance of the meeting, and after the reading of the minutes a list of half a dozen or more wice-presidents were read and accepted. Mr. N. R. French, the chairman, read an address defending the aims and objects of the embryo association, and charging that the present laws were for the ostenishle protection of game at the expe

ing were reported and made permanent officers for the current year: President, N.R. French; Vice-President, John Drohan; Secretary, Thos. P. Gilman; Treasurer, W. J. Phillip. Executive Committee, J. V. Inglee, Jas. B Laing, G. Higley, N. Durham, John Elsey. Judy & Co. of St. Louis wrote advocating the enactment of a national game law, and a similar letter was read from Boston.

## PHILADELPHIA NOTES

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

The West Jersey Game Protective Society held its annual meeting last week at Gloucester City, N. J. The report of the treasurer shows that expenditures have been made during the past year amounting to \$1,034, and that there is in the treasury the snig amount of \$1,399.60. The game committee appointed for the ensuing year is composed of F. Klenitz, Esq., and Messrs. W. Weber and Chas. Foster, \$1,000 will be expended this year for the purchase of quall, to be liberated in the spring in Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem, Atlantic and Cape May counties, which are the districts over which the society has jurisdiction.

It was decided at this meeting to offer and pay a reward of fifty cents for every hawk killed in either of the above named counties. The report of game detectives Ore and Platt was a very interesting one, and showed that during the months of Soptember and October (the rail and reedbird season) they had overhauled two hundred boats, and arrested five persons for shooting without a license. Nearly twelve hundred snoods had been destroyed, and several pheasant fences torn down. They reported that the woods near Clayton, Glassboro, Malaga and Franklinville had been the field of work of numerous poachers, which had given them much trouble. A resolution was passed dispensing with the special officers after the 17th of January.

Game was reported very plentiful still in the six named counties of New Jersey, and much will be left over for breeding purposes. Altogether, the West Jersey Game Protective Society is in a most flourishing condition, and the organization is keeping up its reputation as that of a live association for protection of game.

The flats at Havre de Grace, Md., are covered with stranded ice which has come from the Susquehanna River since the break up of the gorge up the stream, and consequently duck shooting is not inviting there. Fowl are scarce in our Delaware River, and local gunners have about quit until March.

Tour correspondent learned during a late trip to Baltimore that many point shooters are discarding the old-fashloned blinds of brush and are adopting a box built much after the model of a battery blind. These boxes are moored within the distance from land prescribed by law, the shooter being taken to them by boat and the decoys put out. It is said to be but little less destructive to the fowl than the ordinary sinkbox, and is but "the beating of the devil round the stump" in waters where the sinkbox is not allowed by law. It really looks as if we were to have an open winter. Here it is almost the middle of the season, and no snow of any account has thus far fallen. Let us hope it may continue so.

any account has thus far fallen. Let us hope it may continue so.

New Jersey.—At a meeting of the Passaic County Fish and Game Protective Association, at Paterson, last week, the draft of a new game bill was presented, no change being made in the periods of time in which game cau be shot and fish caught, but giving jurisdiction in all cases to justices of the peace, ponice magistrates or justices, recorders and judges of district courts; the penalty provided for violations of the law is a fine of \$25 for each and every offense. As the law stands now it is impossible to tell whether the proper procedure would be by indictments—which are hard to secure—or before some justice of the peace. It is expected that the Legislature will pass this bill, as it only provides for some manner of enforcing already existing laws. Another bill submitted was for the preservation of song and insectivorous birds. It has been discovered that the State law which once protected song and insectivorous birds had been repealed and that there was actually no protection whatever for song burds in this State, although prosecutions have resulted in conviction under this law. The bill imposes a fine of \$10 for every bird caught or killed and every nest robbed or eggs stolen or offered for sale or bird or eggs had in possession. A third bill was to protect pike, pickerel and perch. The bill prohibits the capture of these fish during the months of March, April and May, the three principal spawning months. This will allow a continuance of winter fishing through the ice, of which a number of persons are very fond. The Association has been promised the hearty cooperation of similar organizations and of sportsmen in other parts of the State in its efforts to have the laws properly prepared and then enforced. Considerable quantities of game are still offered for sale in the Paterson markets. The Association resolved to notify the dealers that they are violating the law, and that they will be prosecuted unless they dispose of their stock at once. Now

In The Chilly Northwest.—A private letter from Mr. J. L. Rooney, of Spink county, Dakota, says: "I have just returned from a hunting trip on the Missouri River, where we found the weather too cold for sport. We comped in a tent, while the thermometer ranged from thity-seven to forty degrees below zero. We rode in a wagon over five-hundred miles through an open, treeless country where there were no settlers, and did very little shooting." A slip from a local paper says: "Messers. Mariner, Miller, Rooney and Hoellein returned Monday morning from their Missouri River hunting expedition. The party was laden with the spoils of the chase, said spoils consisting for the most part of frozen noses and experience. But despite the unfavorable weather the hunters each and all assert that they enjoyed the trip. They struck the Big Muddy nearly directly west of here and followed the course of the stream as nearly as practicable, almost to the north line of Campbell county. In the latter county they found extensive river flats heavily timbered and well stocked with game. Here they saw several deer and any quantity of deer tracks, but did not succeed in capturing anything larger than rabbits and gronse.

One who has lived two or three years on these treeless prairies can readily believe that they enjoyed camping out in the heavy timber where the good shelter and abundance of fuel enabled them to keep comfortable despite the extreme cold. The stories they tell and their descriptions of the country they traversed make a person feel like undertaking the same trip earlier in the season."

The American Forestry Congress has undertaken to issue a bi-monthly bulletin. The first regular number contains a full account of the annual meeting of the Association and other forestry matters, a statistical paper by Dr. Hough, on the lumber interests of the State of New York. The subscription price has been fixed at \$1 per year. The secretary is Mr. B. E. Fernow, 13 Burling Slip, New York.

EAGLE'S NEST, Stamford, N. Y.—The gun club of Stamford, N. Y., have purchased a fine consignment of live quail, which they will let loose early in March preparatory to stocking our section with the same. Ruffed grouse have been fairly plenty in the season; woodcock and snipe few and far between.—NED BUNTLINE.

RIFLE ON RABBITS.—I shot a rabbit, 100 yards, with my Stevens (.22-caliber) off-hand, short eartridge; killed him deader than a door nail. Who says a .22 won't shoot or kill?—C. A. J. (Richmond, Ind.).

CAROLINA GAME ABUNDANT.—Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 5.
—Our country is filled with quail, turkey and other game.—
W. D. McAdoo.

VERMONT.—It is reported that a deer was recently killed on Sutton Mountain, near Richford.

## Sea and River Hishing.

#### TROUT BROOKS.

TROUT BROOKS.

I LIVE in one of the earliest settled parts of Pennsylvania, and the work of the enterprising farmer has long since driven away all native trout. Therefore, when a neighbor told me a few seasons ago that there were trout in a certain brook near his place, I received the information courteously, but with entire skepticism. I knew that trout had been introduced into another brook, flowing into the same stream, as did the brook now in question, and I supposed some ancient remnant of those fish had been caught there. But again the report of fish in the stream came from two other quarters. Still I was incredulous. At last my neighbor sent further word that some one had just caught from trout. This roused me. It certainly meant business. Before many days I was on the bank of the stream, and my lively worm was floating down the rippling current, into the deep holes and under the overhanging banks. My informants had been correct. Trout were here without doubt, for I allured four of them from their hiding-places. My delight was unbounded. Here were trout within a mile of my house, and I had never caught more than a dozen before in my life. Another visit was made a few days later and seven were secured. They ranged from seven to nine inches in length. The first lot were all caught near the mouth of the stream. The second catch were mostly made further up. Other visits followed, and altogether about sixty fish were caught. The largest was eleven and three quarter inches in length, and few were under seven inches.

The season was a very short one, for the grass completely overgrew the water before hot weather fairly began.

The next fishing season was awaited with much interest, as I was anxious to see whether the supply would be maintained. When the time came around again I was soon on the ground, but the numbers were much reduced. I only took about twenty altogether. The next season produced about a similar number, though the size kept up to the previous average. During this coming spring I propose to let

Now the interesting questions are, how did the trout get in the stream originally? And why do they live there and not in the others?

The first question is easily answered. About twenty years ago a trout hatching establishment was started on one small branch. It soon was abandoned and the escaped fish made their homes in the neighboring brooks. My neighbors tell me that all the brooks around there abounded in trout. But they evidently only thrived in this one stream. Why was it? The probable answer is that in this stream alone was the water cold enough. Various circumstances combine to secure this. Most of the springs are in woods, and on northern slopes. The general course of the stream is easterly, across the line of the hottest sun. The meadow through which it flows is never pastured, and the rank swamp grass completely hides the water before the hot summer weather begins. The stream is quite a small one, its furthest spring being only about two miles from its mouth, in most parts it can be stepped across. It is unbroken by any dams, and the creek into which it empties has a mile or two of unobstructed course in both directions from the month.

The trout spend the winter in the larger creek. Here food of all kinds is abundant. When spring comes they make their way toward the little brook. They are now as fat and plump, and altogether excellent, as any trout cau be. At first they frequent the lower part of the brook, then they go further up. By the time hot weather comes they are all up in the grass, where the water runs in a hidden tunnel. Here they live thoroughly protected from everything. Here they spawn, and then they drop down to the creek again. Thus they kept up their numbers for fifteen years, and so they will continue, if too many people do not find them out.

I suppose the stream contained 150 trout when I first visited it. Of these I secured 60. This was too many; but I believe that 40 fish could be annually taken without diminishing the supply.

If ever trout are to be found again in the waters o

ally left covered. Into the streams leading in these the trout found their last refuge. Then the swamps were cut off, and the sun blazed down on the spring heads. The water was warmed before it had really seen the light. The trout had nothing left to do except die. But the improved methods of farming are bringing their own remedy; hundreds of stewing swamps have been made dry ground by under drains. These are pouring out the steady supply of cold spring water. If the ditch which receives the water be deep and narrow, instead of broad and shallow, and if eattle can be prevented from trampling it up, there is a trout brook ready made. If the ditch be not more than an eighth of a mile long, it will support a hundred trout; if it have open communication with larger water, the supply will be maintained. If the drains open into a stream too large for them to cool, let deep pools be made between the mouths of the drain and the stream.

Many persons might object to putting trout in such places ally left covered. Into the streams leading in these the trout

If the drains open into a stream too large for them to cool, let deep pools be made between the mouths of the drain and the stream.

Many persons might object to putting trout in such places for fear that they would wander off into adjacent waters and be lost. But my observation leads me to believe that the fish will not go down stream to warm water till cold weather comes on, and when they return in the spring will go back to the place whence they came. There were half a dozen brooks to which the trout of my neighborhood might have traveled, but they stuck to the one stream.

During nine months of the year any Pennsylvania water is cold enough for trout. What remains to be done is to provide for them for the remaining three. For this time they will accept very limited quarters if the temperature is low. I have taken nine-inch trout from places where a nine-inch square would have dammed the whole stream. The fish will range through two miles of stream during the fall and winter and spring, if they can find an eighth of a mile of cold water for a retreat in summer. As they come up stream in spring they may be caught in the larger part of the stream by any means which the fisherman chooses to adopt. In the narrow parts bait only is available, but in these places the fish should be left pretty much undisturbed. Of course it is essential that the fishing of such streams should be restricted to the amount which experience shows the stream to bear. The general public must be kept off. Hence one person must own the whole stream, or two or three neighbors must join in protecting the water. There are hundreds of brooks in the older parts of the country which are the counterparts, naturally, of my little stream. In nearly all of these trout should be found. The main object of this article is to encourage the owners or neighbors of such streams to shelter them as much as possible, to keep them open for the periodical migrations of the fish, and to try the experiment of stocking them. A few fish will do for the trial.

If as much effort were put in this direction as is being lade in the raising of German carp, the result would be otter, both for the angler and the epicure.

Penn.

#### THE BEST PANFISH IN THE WEST.

IN a letter sent you last spring I gave you an account of some fishing in Texas waters, not in any way remarkable for fine sport only as a pleasant trip, sufficiently successful to be enjoyable to me and my companions. Now I wish to say a few words to my brother fishermen about the best panfish in the West, a fish not sufficiently appreciated probably because it has no game qualities and is so easy to catch.

wish to say a few works to my nother insertment about the best panfish in the West, a fish uot sufficiently appreciated probably because it has no game qualities and is so easy to catch.

I have eaught, cooked and eaten this same fish in four States, and bearing four names. My boyhood days were spent upon the banks of Elkhorn Creek, one of the prettiest streams in Central Kentueky. The fish was there called the "newlight," so called from the fact that it made its appearance there about the same time that Alexander Campbell, Barton W. Stone, and others of those noble, grand old men started the religious sect called by themselves Christians, but by their opponents "Campbellites," or "Newlights." The next place I found this fish was in Drennon Creek, in Henry county, Ky., where they were called "calico perch." They were very abundant in Drennon Creek, and a few miles above where it emptied into the Kentucky River I caught some grand strings. This was quite near the home of Dr. Norvin Green, whom I often saw passing to and from his comfortable Kentucky home. He was always pleasant and famd and was a great favorite in his vicinity. That was thirty six years ago, and I often wonder if the wealth and fame that has come to him has changed that kindly noble nature or when seated at Delmonico's before turtle soup, broiled shad, canvasbacks, venison, oysters, Cliquot, etc., he enjoys it more than the broiled squirrel, the calico perch, the home-made ham and turkey of those good old days.

The next place of my finding my favorite panfish was in Grand Lake, Arkansas, lere, as the first settlers were from my old home in Kentucky, it was again called the "newlight," and being in a fine large body of water, the fish were found of fine size, often taking them weighing from one to two and a half pounds. After the war, hearing of the fine bass fishing at St. Mary's reservoir, about half way between Cincinnati and Toledo, Ohio, we formed a pleasant party of choice spirits (no pun intended) in Kentucky, and taking our camping outfi

pie with some fine bass.

Now you will see from the above that I have been familiar with this fish for forty years. I have cooked them in eamp, have had them eooked at home, and I do not think I am wrong to declare it the best fish in the West and not sufficiently appreciated. The meat is very white and firm and of fine flavor. Take one, say from three-quarters to a pound and a half; remove scales, cut down the back, draw it, sprinkle with meal and salt, and fry in hot bacon grease. I have given it a fair trial upon the banks of St. Mary's and Sugar Lake, and declare them preferable to bass taken from same waters. I do not contend they are better than bass taken from cold, running water. In our Western lakes the pose the reason fishermen think so little of them is because they are so easily eaught, biting freely at red worms, minnow or craw tail and coming to hand without a struggle as soon as hooked.

I hope my brothers of the rod will not think me relations.

I hope my brothers of the rod will not think me gluttonish or accuse me of thinking more of eating than of eatching

my fish, for such is far from the fact. I think the more letters we have from each other about our fishing trips in the Forest and Stream will bring out many things that will be pleasant and profitable for us to know. I propose soon to give you an account of some very fine bass fishing lately discovered in the bed of an old river within twenty miles of here, where the eatch is fine, the place easy of access and the accommodations fine. When Senator Vest sees that letter he will never think of going to the Yellow. stone for fishing.

## TROUTING ON THE BIGOSH.

AT THE "HOTEL.

INDOTING ON THE BIGOSH.

AT THE "HOTEL."

IN boyhood days there were both inns and taverns in the land, they now exist in the dictionaries alone, and another generation will stumble on them there marked "obs." In that process of evolution which developed the bar into a "sample room," the alc house into a "beer saloon," and only left the porter house in our vocabulary connected with a beef steak, the country tavern blossomed into a hotel with no trace of an intermediate stage left for the student to follow the transformation by. We know the eaterpillar and behold the butterfly, but the pupa-case and the cocoon, if they existed, are not to be found. Whether we lodge in a great cosmopolitan caravansary where one never sees the proprietor, and the diamonds on the chief clerk dim the electric lights, or in a wayside hostel where the landlord makes the fires, tends bar, sweeps out, and has three beds for travelers, it is a "hotel" all the same. While the general tendency is toward the grandiloquent in names, there are those who, perhaps wishing to protest against this tendency, go to the other extreme, or, in a spirit of what they mistake for humor, seek to degrade certain words and phrases, such as calling an angler a "rodster," and when speaking of easting a fly call it "chucking a bug." If these terms were of humorous derivation in the originator they have staled by tedious repetition until they mark the man who tries to be funny without originality.

When we drove up to the "Innovation Hotel," which

originality.

When we drove up to the "Innovation Hotel," which caused all the moralizing in the foregoing paragraph, the landlord and his wife were on the poreli to meet us. The smiling faces they wore were receipts for last year's bills and, better yet, assurances of cordial welcome and of the best in the house. I sampled the best while Jack was seeing

and, better yet, and the house. I sampled the best while Jack was seeing to the luggage.

A good supper, tastefully served by the landlady in person, banished the memories of the disagreeable persons encountered in the ears, and the pipe of a stage driver troubled us no more. We read the weekly journals on the tables and tried to take interest in events no longer fresh, and then adjourned to the front porch, where a trio of residents were reclining in arm chairs tilted back against the house, apparently enjoying life undisturbed by cares of business, polities, or other matters that excite the world outside their village. Perhaps they had been discussing our arrival and wondering why we came so far to capture a few trout; but if so, they dropped the subject when we came out. A doctor's gig drove by, and a stout, elderly man, with the appearance of a country butcher, exclaimed: "Hello, Doe. Simmons 's got a new horse!"

a new horse!"
"Why, don't you know that mare?" asked a spare, farmerlooking young man, "that's the mare Sol. Jenkins used to
own down on the flats, she used to be mighty fast and ain't
slow now."
"Tain't nother," chimed in an old man in trousers of blue

slow now."

"'Tain't nother," ehimed in an old man in trousers of blue jean and a hiekory shirt, "the mare you mean had a chest founder and died last fall. This hoss that Doe. Simmons is a drivin' he traded for with young Jake Peters and gin him the old sorrel with the bone spavin and nineteen dollars to boot. You know that old sorrel, Si., that Doe. trotted agin Bill Jaekson's colt five years ago on the Fourth of July; well, that colt was a rattler, and Doe, wouldn't ha' beat him only he had the inside track and Bill didn't know how to drive. He sold him to some fellow who took him off to Baltimore or some place, and they say he beats 'em all now, they give him a name as long as your arm, I disremember what it is now."

"Well, where did Jake Peters get the mare that he just traded to the Doctor?" asked the butcher, "I never seed him drivin' no sich hoss."

"He swopped for her with a peddler," answered the old man; "he gin him that old bay hoss with the white nose and his off hind foot white, and eleven bushels of beans and his old single harness to boot. The beans was wuth mor'n the rest of the lot, hoss and all, I reckon. The old bay was a good hoss once when Ike Summers owned him; let's see, that was eight years ago and he must have been about nine then, yes, he's all of seventeen. Ike Summers got the bay in a trade with Deacon Higgins, over to Smithtown, and I don't know where the Deacon did get him. But this mare that Doe. Simmons just got of Jake Peters looks like the Simpkins mare, only this one ain't got no white fore foot. I tell you that mare of Jo Simpkinses ain't no slouch, and if Jo knew how to handle her she would make 'em all take her dust. You know Simpkinses mare, don't you, Si, the one he drove over here last summer when he was looking at them calves?"

Jaek here proposed that we take a walk and we started,

dust. You know Simpkinses mare, don't you, Si, the one he drove over here last summer when he was looking at them ealves?"

Jack here proposed that we take a walk and we started, therefore I do not know to this day whether old "Si" knows Jo Simpkins's mare or not. That's always the way with Jack. As soon as a man gets telling a story in which I am absorbed, he wants to go off somewhere and walk, fish, or row, and says he is "tired." He is a good boy, and I sacrified my own pleasures in order that he may enjoy life, therefore we went. We walked on in the starlight beyond the line of houses that constituted the village and listened to the night sounds of bird and insect without speaking. Finally Jack said, "I suppose you would have stayed and listened to that idiotic drivel all the evening if you hadn't been called off. I was getting too weary to yawn, it was worse than twenty-four hours travel,"

"Jack," said I, "tine horse is a noble animal, and one of the most useful servants we have—"

"Infants' Second Primer, page 10." said Jack. "Tell us the story of the Arab's love for his horse some time, not now, for I am sick and disgusted with the whole subject. I would rather listen to that whippoorwill on the hill yonder. That's the same bird we call a night hawk, when it 'peeps,' isn't it?"

"No: they are two different birds, but closely allied. The night hawk, or hull-bat, as it is called South, fies more in

isn't it?"

'No: they are two different birds, but closely allied. The night hawk, or hull-bat, as it is called South, flies more in the open country at evening than the whippoorwill. Both have the short bill and wide mouth peculiar to birds which catch insects on the wing, but the whippoorwill has the longest bill and it is fringed with elastic bristles, which are very prominent, and there is no large, white spot on the wings, which ing

the night hawk has. Many people believe them to be the same bird, but they are different."

We turned and walked back toward the hotel, enjoying the night air, which some think unwholesome; as though it was not the proper air to breathe at night, and talking on natural history subjects, of which all boys are fond and which has always made me a favorite with boys. I like a boy if he is bright and wants to know things, and Jack eame within the category. We neared the house and he was telling how he had seen a pond tortoise dig its hole to lay its eggs in, when we heard old "Si" say, "She was just a comin' round the quarter pole when she throwed the shoe off her nigh forefoot and—"

"Come in," said Jack, "and let's go to bed," and we went. Fred Mather.

## ECHOES FROM THE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream: Your article on the photographs of the contestants in the last tournament, with the remarks on the 'back slashing' of the rods, brings to mind a circumstance which I will relate. This was the first contest of the kind which I have had the pleasure of seeing and as I sat with a friend nearly opposite the stand while a famous fly-caster was trying for distance, I remarked how far he threw his rod behind him and called the attention of my friend to it. It is rather difficult to tell just how far back the top of a red does go under such circumstances, and we tried the experiment of holding up a score book so that it entirely hid the man in order to see the rod as it appeared behind the vertical edge of the book. This was quite successful and showed that it went far behind an angle of forty-five degrees, in fact it often reached nearly to a horizontal.

was quite suecessful and showed that it went far behind an angle of forty-five degrees, in fact it often reached nearly to a horizontal.

We were both much surprised at this, for we were familiar with the rule laid down to stop the rod at or near the perpendicular on retrieving the line. Of course, when the hand stops the rod at that point the weight of the line will carry the tip back still further, perhaps to 45 degrees, but not so far as in the case mentioned. In ordinary trout fishing I have followed this rule; but as I never tried to make a very long cast heside a measuring line, it is impossible to say whether the rule would work as well as in actual fishing. I also noticed that most, if not all, the contestants used the shoulder as much as the elbow, while I was taught to keep the elbow near the body, and to bring the hand near the lower part of the ear. The contestants raised the hand to the top of the head, and in many cases above it, they seemed to exert the upper arm more than the wrist.

No doubt they are right, for they practice what experience has shown them will accomplish what they are seeking, to cast a fly the furthest distance possible; yet I have heard it said that the late Reuben Wood could cast as far while sitting in a boat and keeping his elbow on his knee as he could while standing. If this statement is true then it destroys the theory, held by some, that a foot or two in elevation of platform will increase the distance cast, or that a tall man has an advantage by reason of his height, which practically adds to the length of his rod. These are questions on which I would like to hear an expression of opinion from experts, having none to offer myself, not being familiar with div-casting for distance. I readily see the value of reaching long distances in certain situations, and why one who can add ten feet to an ordinary east may often find it of advantage.

tage.

I was particularly impressed with the exact time observed by Mr. Hawes, whose hand moved with the regularity of a pendulum, forward and backward in the same time, never allowing his flies to more than touch the water. He evidently counted the time each way, for his hand moved forward at the instant the flies were straightened behind him, thus avoiding strain on the leader and the snapping of flies. It would be very interesting to know from experienced men whether, as you suggest, the rule to stop the rod near the perpendicular is a good one, or whether the experts do not believe in it.

BLACK HACKLE.

## THE MOST KILLING FLIES.

THE MOST KILLING FLIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the last issue of Forest and Stream I notice a communication with this heading, signed "B. A. G." In this he mentions a fly which he claims was originated in Utica, N. Y., and called the B. A. G. From his description, which says, "It has white wings, dark red hackle legs, and a red body; in fact, a coachman with a red body, if such a thing is possible," it appears that some one has invented the royal coachman over again and given it a new and outlandish name. The difference between the coachman and the royal coachman, taking Holberton's plate as a standard, lies in the tip of red on the body.

There is no law to prevent any person taking any well-known fly, like the one named, and by tying on it an infinitessimal thread of a different color, which a trout would never see, and christening it anew. Nevertheless it is not fair to lumber up our brains with the knowledge of half a dozen names for one fly in different parts to please the vagaries of flymakers. Perhaps, now that the Rod and Reel Association have adopted a standard for reel-plates and seats, they may turn their attention to the evils of fly nomenclature. I will venture to assert that, outside of red ibis, white miller, coachman, royal coachman, queen of the water, professor and Montreal, there are not over three more that bear the same name in the different takels stores. If I send to one dealer for a certain fly and give him the name that I do not get what I want, unless it is one of the names in the above list. It seems that every fly-tyer or dealer has a fly which he calls by a name which other dealers do not recognize. Probably all the flies possible have been 'invented,' if not, they ought to be. We have enough, while the names are too many.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:

To-day received my first Forest and Stream for six weeks, having just returned from a camping trip through the wildest and most unfrequented paths of New Mexico, where no mail could reach me; I suppose the back numbers are at the Post Office in Crested Butte. You may well imagine my pleasure in once more seeing the familiar and best of papers, and it was literally devoured from cover to cover, "ads," and all. The article by "Cryttonyx" on "The Most Killing Fly," is so true to my experience, both in Colorado and New Mexico fishing, that I feel I must add my humble testimony to his. In an experience of three years fishing for that king of fish, the Salmo virginalis, I found with "Cryttonyx" that the coachman was by far the most killing fly. The royal coachman is also good, and a black

hackle, black body, ribbed with gilt tinsel and with small red tail, I have found most excellent. It has proved itself almost, if not quite, equal to the coachman. I trust "Cyrtonyx" will try it and let us know the result. There is no doubt that all Colorado trout show, as a rule, a preference for a peacock-bodied fly. Though here my experience differs a little from "Cyrtonyx," as I never had any success with a black haekle with peacock body, or in fact, with any black haekle, save the one I have described. However, I have known these trout to refuse a brown hackle, with red, yellow or other colored bodies, and to immediately afterward take the same fly with a peacock body. Right here I must confess to being a great crank on the subject of trout and bass flies, and I think every kind of fly or bug ever made or thought of could be found in some of my books, and though many of them get very little use, still I have found them to be all important, as I think if any gentle angler would have the patience to go through his fly books, he will often find the most unlikely looking fly will strike the festive trout's appetite when the old standbyes will not raise a ripple, at least such has been the experience of

SNELL, SNOOD, GIMP.

## SNELL, SNOOD, GIMP.

SNELL, SNOOD, GIMP.

The above caption gives rise to a question that exercises many of your readers, and when, a few weeks since, your corespondent asked for light on this much-vexed subject. I hoped for a full answer from Mr. Wells, or some other good angler learned and experienced in the art. But, so far, I have not been gratified. I and my companions have spent thought and money on the matter. Why are straight shanks marked and tapered ones not marked? This question is often asked, and I have not yet heard an answer. Cements, with alcohol as a solvent, are sure to dissolve. Gutta pereha is porous, and thus not impervious to water. Wax does not long protect the winding thread from moisture—the thread, it is said, then contracts, and when it dries expands and no longer holds the snell in place. And so difficulties go on ad infinitium. Shall we or shall we not "singe" the end of the gut snell? How shall we prevent the wire on the gimp from slipping its hold? Who will give us a remedy for all this sea of troubles? It is not a small matter. The point of contact between a round snell and a round, smooth, tapered shank is small; but when the gamy bass is in question, we want a sure thing. Dealers, anglers, all ask for light; who will give it?

### THE RED BAND ON RAINBOW TROUT.

THE RED BAND ON RAINBOW TROUT.

MUCH is said about the red-banded trout of the mountain regions of the McCloud River, California, as if they were a distinct variety of trout from the others, and one often hears sportsmen inquire whether they can catch the red-banded trout at a specified place, as if they thought that the trout with the red band was not only different, but much better than the other trout. This is a mistake. The red band is not a mark of a better variety, nor, as far as I have been able to learn, a sign of anything in particular except age. It is a badge of maturity, and that is all.

It is not found on trout less than a year old, but I think I am authorized to say that it is constant or nearly so in very old trout. At all events, the absence of the band is not known to be a sign of anything except youth. Neither does the band, nor the absence of the band, appear to be a mark of any special season with the fish, for at all seasons of the year, summer and winter, in the spawning season and out of the spawning season. When prime and not prime, you will find trout with the red band and trout without it, side by side and looking otherwise just allke, and this is true of all ages and of both sexes, except, as just remarked, with trout less than a year old, which never have the red band, and with very old trout, which, I think, always have it.

Perhaps it is also safe to say that the older the trout the more likely it is to have the red band, and the more pronounced it is likely to be. I may add here that very old trout have other distinguishing marks. Their heads and shoulders are very large, compared to the rest of their bodies. Their bodies are not symmetrical, like those of younger fish, but seem to taper almost steadily from the shoulder to the caudal fin. Their mouths will open much wider than those of young trout, and their tails, when stretched, will be less forked; indeed, in very old trout they are almost perfectly square or straight-edged when stretched, instead of forked, as it is in young

The New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game had its annual meeting last Monday. It was voted to accept an offer from Middleton & Co. to compromise a judgment against them for having speekled trout in their posession out of season. The judgment was for \$2,000. The compromise was for \$500, provided it be paid before Monday next. A discussion ensued over a proposition to reduce the initiation fee from \$50 to \$25. Mr. James Meyer thought that the elub was in excellent condition. The treasurer had reported \$9,041.96 in his possession, and that he did not think others should be allowed to come in cheaply and enjoy the fruit of their past labor. Mr. Corbin said he knew of 100 meu who would come in if the fee was reduced. The proposition to reduce the fee was laid over, and the following were re-elected officers to serve for the ensuing year: Robert B. Roosevelt, President; B. L. Ludington, Viee-President; Thomas N. Cuthbert, Secretary and Treasurer; Charles E. Whitehead, Counsel; S. A. Main, Alfred Wagstaff and Henry N. Munn, Executive Committee.

EAGLE'S NEST, Stamford, N. Y.—Mr. A. M. Warner, of the club, went fishing through the ice for pickerel and had fair success last week. But his best luck was cutting out an old tip-up that had been set some two weeks before and forgotten. There was six inches of new iee over it, and under it, fast to the line, was a very large piekerel. He had been hooked through the upper lip and couldn't tear loose from his anchor. Sam Stevens's two little sons went out on Odell's Lake, with the thermometer below zero, and caught twenty-eight pounds of piekerel the other day.—NED BUNTLINE.

Franklin & Megantic Railroad.—I see by the Lewiston (Me.) Journat and also learn from a private source that the Franklin & Megantic Railroad is so nearly completed that passenger trains are running to Kingfield. This leaves but twenty-seven miles by stage or private team to Smith's farmhouse in Eustis.—J. W. T.

Wanted.—500 black bass for stocking purposes. Address Russell Thayer, Superintendent, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia,—Adv.

A Monster Sturgeon.—According to the Oakland, Cal., Tribune, the head of the largest sturgeon ever caught on the Pacific coast is on exhibition at the fish stall of Camillioni & Company, in the city market. The fish in its entirety weighed 600 pounds, and the head as it lies on the block weighs ninety-four pounds. It is a hideous frontpiece, the gape of its mouth stretching twenty-four inches from corner to corner, and the space across the back of the head being twenty-eight inches at its broadest expansion. Were the sturgeon so inclined, being alive and in its native element, it could easily swallow the head of a man, and, if his shoulders were not too broad, it might possibly stow the greater part of him in its hold, as he measured ten feet from snout to tail. This sturgeon, which is a genuine Acipenser oxyrhynchus, was captured by Italian fishermen at the mouth of the Sacramento River in the shoal water, where his efforts to escape from the net were hampered by the shoal water. As it was, he broke the net as if it had been a fly-catcher and broke three ribs of the boat with a lash of his tail.

A REMARKABLE CATCH.—H. Jerolaman, the well-known strawberry grower of Hilton, Essex county, N. J., went fishing on Tucsday of last week, at Lake Hopateong. Arriving there about noon, he put in three lines, attached to long poles, at a place called Sharp's Rock. The hooks were baited with small live fish. After watching them until near night, and not getting a bite, although the day was cloudy, Jerolaman eame to the conclusion that he was as apt to be struck by lightning as he was to catch a fish. Leaving his lines in the water, he went to his boarding house, and was out gunning the next day until near night. Then he went to see what luck he had fishing. He found a live wild duck fast to one line, to the next line he had a muskrat, and to the other line a catfish. He was disappointed then, that he did not put in more lines, but he defies any one to catch a greater variety upon three lines.

A MATTER OF MOONSHINE.—Editor Forest and Stream: It is with pleasure that I learn that the Sultan of Turkey has conferred the Order of the Crescent on that genial salmon angler, Mr. William J. Florence. Whether it was for his excellence in salmon augling, his faithful portrayal of the "Hon. Bardwell Slote," or his diplomatic services, I do not know. Certain it is that Florence has the decoration, and all who have fished with him or have seen him portray the incorruptible senator, in the "Mighty Dollar," will, like myself, rejoice that he has been thus honored, without care whether as angler or actor. Some carping critic may say that the Order of the Crescent is all moonshine, but even so it is then a thing of beauty, therefore a joy forever.—Poke-o'-Moonshine.

## Hishculture.

## A PREPARED FISH FOOD.

A PREPARED FISH FOOD.

A WRITER in The Angler's Note Book and Naturalist's Record (London) makes a suggestion that the flesh of fish be prepared for keeping and transportation by converting it into meal and then into cakes. The fact that in transporting fresh fish the greater portion is water and offal is dwelt into meal and then into cakes. The fact that in transporting fresh fish the greater portion is water and offal is dwelt the nutrients contained in the flesh of different fishes, which have appeared in these columns. The nearest attempt at this suggested mode of preparing fish is the "boneless codfish" put up in America, and which being made into small pieces might contain the flesh of other fishes. The writer referred to says:

"Man cannot sensibly diminish the fish in the sea by all his efforts to catch them." Such, in effect, were Professor Huxley's words at South Kensington last year, and they are for the writer, the sole outcome of the Fisheries Exhibition. It is enough. With net and hook then we may gather the harvest of the sea without fear of diminishing it, but gather as fast as we may, we cannot under present conditions, add very much to the food supply of the people. The fishing grounds are distant. Fresh fish travels badly. It comes more than half water and offal. The cooking of it is an art beyond the reach of the poor. Plain boiled, even work-house paupers, by overwhelming vote, reject. Fish can only be rendered palatable by cook or condiment. Burgess and Perry are as far from the working classes as garum and alce from the modern Tamisius. The fried fish of the shops is held an appetizing viand, but as food, is a luxury, an indulgence. Fish dried, smoked, salted, tinned, hardly escapes the same category. The humble bloater stands alone. It abounds in nutriment and makes with bread a palatable and nourishing meal. Timed salmon perhaps stands next. The rest are nowhere. Have we exhausted every means of making fish, not simply a shoeing-horn of food, but in itself a cheap article of ordinary di

ment?"

EGGS FOR EUROPE.—On Saturday Jan. 10, the North German Lloyd steamer Salier took out 1,000,000 whitefish eggs for Herr von Behr, Fresident of the Deutschen Fischerei Verein, Berliu. On Wednesday, 14th, the General Transatlantic Company's steamer Amerique took half a million whitefish eggs to Inspector Coaz, Berne, Switzerland. On the same day the Cunard steamer Gallia took thirty thousand lake trout eggs, and a quarter of a million whitefish eggs to the National Fishculture Association, South Kensington, London. All these lots were sent by Prof. S. F. Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fishcries. They came from the station at Northville, Mich., and were repacked at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. In each case the steamship companies carried the eggs free of charge.

No Medical Examination is required to take out an accident policy in the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., guaranteeing a sum of money weekly while disabled from accidental injury, and principal sum in case of death resulting therefrom,—Adv.

The Rennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Bench Show of the New Brunswick
Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary,
St. Johns, N. B.
Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigeons at Madison Square
Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1895. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt
street.

Saturel, Feb. 10 11, 1853. Class. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cordanut street.
Feb. 15, 1885.—World's Exposition Beuch Show, New Orleans, La, Entries close Jan. 31.
March 18, 19 and 29, 1885.—Second Annual Show of the New Haven Kennel Club. E. S. Porter, Secretary, New Haven, Conn.
April 7 to 10, 1885.—First Annual Bench Show N. E. Kennel Club, Music Hall, Boston. J. A. Nickerson, Secretary, 159A Tremont street, May 3, 6, 7 and 8, 1885.—Second Annual Bench Show of the Cincinnau Sportsman's Club, Cincinnat, O. W. A. Coster, Supt. May 13, 14 and 15.—Third Annual Dog Show of the Toronto Dog Show Association. W. S. Jackson, Secretary, Toronto, Ont.

#### A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the ist. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1987.

## ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

XXI.—(CONCLUDED).

MY readers will remember that I expressed amused surprise at the astuteness of a Mr. Nutt, who, atter his fox-terrier had been claimed for his catalogue price, removed him in the evening, paying the pound deposit, and did not return the dog next day, by which he lost a sovereign and saved his dog. It struck me as very sharp practice—audi alteram partem—tappears that Mr. Nutt instructed the secretary of the show to enter his dogs for him. By some mistake one of them was catalogued in Mr. Nutt soft aughter's name. As a challenge up was to be given for the best brace in the show belonging to one owner, Mr. Nutt pointed out the mistake, as he wished this particular dog to compete. One of the members replied, "Oh, that's all right," upon which this dog, Pulborough Jumbo. was led into the ring, and with his kennel mate won the cup. An objection was lodged on the grounds that Jumbo was not Mr. Nutt's property, and Mr. Nutt complains that the committee tried the case with closed doors and refused to hear him, their decision was disqualification, and Mr. Nutt then, to "dish them," removed his dog under the circumstances related. The weak part in his defense, however, when he brings it before the "competent tribunal" will be that he has only oral evidence to offer.

I suppose we may consider this the dead reason, but it is not so defunct as to justify the puerile discussion our Field has opened its columns to, "Can a dog become imbeciles" It is a compliment in a way to the dogs that we should be asking if a state of mind is possible to them that we have long been acquainted with in their masters.

The Live Stock Journal, too, in its futile effort to keep pace with the times, has unearthed an old subject that was absolutely settled and decently buried many years ago, "Dogs born with short tails." Such cases are of frequent occurrence in breeds that have been docked for generations, such as spaniels and fox terriers. If the sapient director of that wooden leg.

No introduction is n

nationality. He possibly hopes, with the aid of this circular, to earn a little cheap and nasty notoriety.

[COPY.]

FEERING BURY, Kebredon.

Sim—The committee of the Kennel Club having for some time had under their considerations the inadequacy of the present rules qualifying dogs for competition in champion classes, and entitling them to be called champions (Rules 15 and 16, K. C. Code, 1884), have appointed a sub-committee to consider the question, with an instruction to obtain thereon the opinion of exhibitors generally. The points in which the present rules are felt to fail are:

Firstly—That owing to so many shows being now held under K. C. rules, exhibitors who own dogs good enough to win at local shows, but not of the very highest quality, are often deterred from competing, lest, by winning three first prizes at the smaller shows, these should become qualified for competition in a champion class in which they have only a slight chance of success; and,

Secondly—In making the qualification necessary to obtain the title of champion too easy, so that dogs of inferior merit obtain it. This point is especially noticeable now that so many shows provide champion classes on the sweepstake principle, in which there is generally little or no competition. The alterations which have been suggested are of two kinds:

(1) Those which propose that a greater number of prizes should be won (e, e), six) before a dog shall be qualified to compete in a champion class; and,

(2) Those which would distinguish between the larger and smaller shows, either (a) by the amount of prize money, (b) by the number of entries at the show.

In these cases, of course, only prizes won at the larger shows.

would count toward the qualifications for the champion classes. It is further suggested that no dog should gain the title of champion that has only won in a sweepstakes cham-

would count toward the qualifications for the champion classes. It is further suggested that no dog should gain the title of champion that has only won in a sweepstakes champion class.

The sub-committee would be glad to hear from you if you would kindly let them know, at your earliest convenience, your opinion with reference to these proposals, or to any other plan that may occur to you. Kindly address your reply to myself at the above address.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) Perroy C. Reid,
Hon. Sec. to the Sub-Committee.

This question is likely to interest American breeders sooner or later, so I may tell you the result of my inquiries. The opinions sifted would come to a very simple solution—it is this: No dog or bitch shall be qualified for the champion class until if has won three first prizes at shows in which there were over 400 entries. A dog may win a champion prize in a class where he is the only entry, but he shall not be accorded the title of champion until he has won in a champion class with one or more entries present.

Our Daily Telegraph is helping out the silly season with an appropriately foolish correspondence on the reasoning powers of dogs. Letters are appearing from un-doggy though dogloving writers relating the most impossible camine feats, or to doggy men, the most transparent. Those who know most eldom trouble the papers about it. We are quite satisfied with the dog as he is without befooling ourselves with mand in pictures. "What an unbelieving Jew you are," said a friend to me with whom I was laughingly dissecting the ancedotes. "Gan you believe this tale that I lately read in a book of anecdotes of dogs! A man had taught his animal to fetch is hat when he asked for it. One day he was with a friend to whom he had communicated his dog's intelligence. They walked from the house into the garden, first of all indicating their two hats to the dog, whom they from the road hied back to the house to 'fetch the hats.' The dog tore back picked up one hat and saw the other, picked that u

The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

## A FALSE PROPHET.

A FALSE PROPHET.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A careful study of the bench show and field trial records of the past year leads me to the conclusion that Mr. Charles H. Mason is a false prophet. Several years ago Mr. Mason came to this country, bringing with him a number of dogs, among them several pointers; at least he said they were pointers. The great field trial champion, Chancellor, was one of them, if I remember rightly. After attending several bench shows, and having a walkover for the honors with his invincibles, Mr. Mason became tired of such easy victories, and longed for new worlds to conquer, and for a change he proposed to tell the sportsmen of America what he knew about pointers. He first told us how ignorant we are; could not find a single man in America, besides himself, that knew a pointer when he saw one, and that the dogs we had imported were nothing but scrubs and mongrels and unfit to breed to. Then Mr. Mason selected Croxteth as the worst specimen in a bad lot, and predicted that if bred to he would beget worthless, ill-favored brutes, worse than himself. It is needless to repeat what Mr. Mason said of this grand old dog. Almost every reader of this journal will remember the controversy between Mr. Mason and the owner of Croxteth, and how Mr. Mason challenged Mr. Godeffroy to name a single good-looking pointer sired by Croxteth.

Now let us look at the record of the past year. At the Cincinnati show, in a large and very strong class of pointers, there

journal will remember the controversy between Mr. Mason and the owner of Croxteth, and how Mr. Mason challenged Mr. Godeffroy to name a single good-looking pointer stred by Croxteth.

Now let us look at the record of the past year. At the Cincinnati show, in a large and very strong class of pointers, there were entered three that were sired by Croxteth. They won one first and two second prizes. At Cleveland, four of the entries were sired by Croxteth. They won two first, one second and two special prizes. At St. Louis, two entries, one second prize. At the New York show there were entered one hundred and two special prizes. At St. Louis, two entries, one second and twenty-six pointers, the get of Croxteth competing were ten. These won two first, one second, and one vbc. prizes, and some of these same bench show winners ran in the late Eastern Field Trials, and there also Croxteth's get came to the front. Drake won first, and Scout divided second in the same stake. For additional evidence that pointers can be bred from Croxteth, I will quote Mr. Mason's own words just after the New York show in his critique on the pointers exhibited, he says among other things: "Jilt was the best bitch in the show." What proof does the man want more?

Croxteth ran in the field trials, doing a pointer's work in such a brilliant style that he won a place. Then he sires produce that does the same thing, besides winning first honors on the bench wherever shown alongside the best; yet in the face of all this evidence, and after saying he had not thought it possible for Croxteth to beyet such superior stock, Mr. Mason says, "My opnion of Croxteth is well kh.own," and intimates that he is of that opinion still. In other words, he still declares that Croxteth is no pointer, and asks the sportsmen of America to believe him. At one time Mr. Mason tried to east a doubt on the purity of Croxteth's blood by saying, "Who is the dam of Croxteth was the dam of Bow, the sire of Mr. Mason says Vanity, Meteor and Maxim are no pointers what a few p

as Little Faust. Mr. Mason should be fair in his statements concerning the excellencies of his own and other people's dogs, and not distort or exaggerate the faults of dogs, to which he happens to take a dislike; then his statements would have some weight with the mass of the sportsmen of America. As it is, his wild and intemperate denunciations of men and dogs that have incurred his displeasure, but gain him the ill will and contempt of thousands of sportsmen who love a good dog, but who love fair play more. Mr. Mason tells us that Beaufort is not only the best looking large pointer living, but that he is also a great sire. Where is the evidence? The writer knows of but one dog sired by Beaufort that has won a bench show prize, and as far as heard from, not one of his get has been considered good enough in the field, to start in a field trial; while Croxteth is not only a bench show and field trial winner himself, the record proves that he is the most successful sire in America. Mr. Mason must do something besides abusing American sportsmen and their dogs before his words will have any influence with

The A. K. R. pediaree registration fee is 50 cents.

#### THE MERIDEN DOG SHOW.

THE eighth annual show of the Meriden Poultry Association was held here at the town hall, on Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 1 and 2. The display of poultry and pigeons was very fine. The dog show was one of the best that has been given here. There were about sixty dogs shown, and nearly all of them were fine animals. Dr. Waiton, of Boston, judged them very well, I thought, although some of the exhibitors found fault with some of the awards. I suppose that a dog show would not be considered a good one without some kicking. The attendance was good, but I did not see so many Meriden people present as there should have been. There was a good deal of talk that the show would not be held here next year, but I believe that it was finally concluded to continue at least one year more. Below is a list of the

#### AWARDS.

AWARDS.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—Dogs: 1st, G. Edward Osborn's Brant: 2d, F. A. Cannon's Yale Belton. Very high com. J. Thomas's Karl. Bitches: 1st, G. Edward Osborn's Desdemona; 2d, F. A. Cannon's Clara. Very high com., W. Hall's Bell. Puppies: 1st, W. E. Miller's Speck; 2d, L. J. Gaines's Nimrod.

IRISH SETTERS.—Dogs. 1st, J. G. Griswold's Major.
GORDON SETTERS.—Dogs. 1st. C. R. Taylor's Gem. Bitches: 1st and 2d, C. R. Taylor's Rhoda and Rose. Puppies: 1st, C. R. Taylor's Topsy.

Topsy.

POINTERS,—Dogs: 1st, J. F. Ives's Pete; 2d, D. C. Burrows's Buff. Bitches: 1st, F. Stevenson's Minstrel; 2d, W. J. Rematt's Fairest. Very high com., O. B. Dale's Susan. Puppies: 1st, J. L. Baker's Shot. FOXHOUNDS.—Dogs: 1st and 2d, E. A. Birdsey's Music and Sport. Very high com., C. Rockwell's Gness. Bitches: 1st, E. C. Bingham's Fan.

BEAGLES,—Dogs: 1st, E. J. Perkins's Gyp.
GREYHOUNDS.—Dogs: 1st, Dr. O. F. Coe's Paris; 2d, J. A. Doolit
tle's Dan.

tle's Dan.

COCKER SPANIELS.—Bitches; 1st, W. O. Partridge's Helen.
CLUMBER SPANIELS.—Dogs: 1st, G. W. Lovell's Jock. Bitches:
1st, G. W. Lovell's Romp.
BULL-TERRIERS.—Dogs: 1st, T. R. Varick's Dutch, Jr.; 2d, F. F.
Dole's Young Bill. Bitches; 1st, F. F. Dole's Scarlet II. Puppies;
1st, R. &. W. Livingston's Criterion; 2d, F. F. Dole's Scarlet III.
BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, T. W. B. Batten's Tiny; 2d, R. & W. Livingston's Daisy.

& W. Livingston's Daisy.

ROUGH-HAIRED TERRIERS.—1st, A. Priestley's Sir Garnet,
SCOTCH TERRIERS.—1st, withheld; 2d, A. F. Hall's Fanny.

FOX-TERRIERS.—1st, Dr. A. Bland's Pepper.

PUSS.—1st, G. Jepson's Nip; 2d, R. V. Clark's Charcoal,
COLLIES.—Puppies; 1st and 2d, W. C. Powell's Lassie and Sandy.

Very high com., J. A. Doolittle's Lelia.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best dog, G. Edward Osborn's Brant.

Best bitch, F. Stevenson's Minstrel.

Best pointer dog, J. F. Ives's Pete.

Best pointer bitch, F. Stevenson's Minstrel.

Best pointer puppy, J. L. Baker's Shot.

Best setter dog, G. Edward Osborn's Brant.

Best setter puppy, W. E. Miller's Speck.

Best setter puppy in Meriden, W. E. Miller's Speck.

Best setter puppy in Meriden, W. E. Miller's Speck,

Best setter puppy in Meriden, W. E. Miller's Speck,

Best setter puppy in Meriden, W. E. Miller's Speck,

Best bulk-terrier, T. R. Varick's Dutch, Jr.

Best block product of the Speck Best prephoud Dr. O. F. Coe's Paris,

Best spaniel, W. O. Partridge's Helen,

Best block and tan terrier, T. W. B. Batten's Tiny.

Best fox terrier, Dr. A. Bland's Pepper.

Best best pelg, E. J. Perkin's Gyp.

Best foxhound, E. A. Birdsey's Music.

Best pug, G. Jepson's Nip.

The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

## THE SCOTCH TERRIER ROSIE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I beg to differ with your reporter on the comment of the Scotch terrier Rosie, in calling her a mongrel at the New York

I beg to differ with your reporter on the comment of the Scotch terrier Rosie, in calling her a mongrel at the New York show.

At the Philadelphia Kennel Club show, Rosie is reported a typical specimen of her breed. At the New York show, Rosie is reported a mongrel, but a typical specimen of a breed a great deal thought of m some parts of Scotland. I quite agree with your report of the Philadelphia show, Rosie is a typical Scotch terrier. I am of the opinion the reporter of the New York show and the Montreal show are one and the same. At the Montreal show your reporter speaks of some dogs in a certain class as specimens of the die-hard breed, while at New York show and the Montreal show are one and the same. At the Montreal show your reporter speaks of some dogs in a certain class as specimens of the die-hard breed, while at New York he passes over Rosie, a proper die-hard, and those at Montreal were not die-hards. This shows distinctly to me that your correspondent don't know a die-hard when he sees one. The name die-hard is a byname given to the Scotch terrier of exactly the same type as Rosie, just exactly as the name "Never say die" is given to the Skye terrier. Rosie is not a mongrel but a typical Scotch terrier, and the only type now recognized as such by standard, and on the show bench in England and Scotland, and is no more a mongrel than your finest setters. This breed of terriers has been bred for ages in Scotland in parts where bench shows were unknown until of late years, or so far away from shows that specimens of this breed were never seen under these circumstances on the bench, and especially in England until of late years.

I can understand your reporter not understanding this breed, for he never had the pleasure of seeing this, the Scotch terrier in their native home, and therefore should not be considered a competent critic to pass on the breeding of the dogs. Scotchmen are now showing the Scotch terrier proper, both in their own country and in England; and can your reporter name a noted winne

Shown.

The Live Stock Journal says of her: "Second prize went to a promising puppy with excellent head and ears," but not a word on a mongrel. Scottish Funcier says: "Second in bitches a promising young one," but not a word on a mongrel. Your reports on the National Breeders' show says, 'A man

to be a judge of collies must have owned and bred them, or how cau he judge them." He further says: "Notwithstanding this, men presume to judge them who have never so much as seen a first-class specimen." If this is the verdict of Forest And Stay a man must have owned and bred Scotch terriers to be able to speak on their good and bad points, or he must have seen some fine specimens of the breed.

If this is a fact, a reporter of a sporting paper must work up to this rule before he is competent to pass on the merits and demerits of a dog. And where is the reporter in America who has seen better specimens of the good old Scotch terrier than Tam Glen, Heather, or Rosie? Rosie was not in good coat when shown in New York, as she was shedding and had just had a litter of puppies, but that grand head and ears, nice length of body on good legs, with powerful hindquarters, her sweet expression and general appearance, and her pure Scotch terrier blood, was quite sufficient to carry her to victory over far more powerful opponents.

Chicaco, Ill.

[We cheerfully publish the above letter. Our reporter is not entirely unacquainted with the various strains of dogs that are called and miscalled Scotch terriers. That Rosie is not a purely bred Scotch terrier of the old "die-hard" type we unhesitatingly affirm. True, she closely resembles dogs that are exhibited in Scotchand as such, but we venture to say that were Captain McDonald, of Waternish, Isle of Skye, to see her he would at once claim her as closely related to his famous kennel, and not the most captious critic would for an instant dare to insinuate that they are other than worthy representatives of the stock that for so many years has borne the name of its native Isle. George, first Earl of Dumbarton, gave to the Scotch terrier the suggestive and, appropriate name of "diehard," and paid his regiment, the First Scots Royal, the compliment of naming them after his famous pets, and they were better known as the "Dumbarton die-hards" than by their distinctive title. Mr. Lo

The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

#### THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL FUND.

Editor Forest and Stream: The Lincoln Fund— Total to date .......\$600 Elliot Smith. JAN. 10, 1885.

The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

THE NEW HAVEN KENNEL CLUB are getting ready for their spring show, and promise to give even a better one than last year, the managers having had more experience in the business. They have the promise of a great many noted dogs of all breeds, and if the promises are kept there will be the hottest classes in cockers, setters, pointers, as well as others, ever shown in this country. The club intend if possible to have the best list of judges that have ever had the misfortune to be made targets of by the usual "kickers." The managers will do their best to have all classes judged the first day, and thus give the exhibitors a chance to show their dogs while fresh. Woodcock, partridge and quail have either been killed or have left, so the boys now gather around the stove and kill more birds in one evening than an army of shooters could in a month. But then you know that the "boys" must kill birds, even if they have to do it with the tongue; and it is remarkable how good a dog each man has, now that the snow is so deep that they are not afraid to be challenged to a match, but a man who does not think his own crow the blackest is not good for much nowadays. A great many new dogs have been purchased by New Haven parties this last year, all future first prize winners of course. We have all got the fever bad, but will probably recover very fast after our first exhibit, when we get the same luck and advice that I had with my first exhibits. My bitch was quietly passed over at the W. K. C. show, and when feeling rather down in the mouth I was stopped in my walk by the genial Charley Lincoln, who smiled at my crestfallen appearance, and remarked, "Don't be discouraged, my boy, there's a lot more in the same box, but who have been at it for years and have not won yet. There's lots of time yet. Keep at it," and I have, with good success. So I give the same advice to those who "get left."—Rosecraft. THE NEW HAVEN KENNEL CLUB are getting ready for

## The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

TORONTO DOG SHOW ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Toronto Dog Show Association last Friday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, His Honor, L. G. Robinson; Vice-Presidents, Hon. G. W. Allan and Major Boswell; Directors, R. S. Cassels, Major Draper, H. C. Hammond, W. Grindlay, C. H. Oooderham, Jas. E. Millett, Ald. Matchell, Ald. Maughan, W. S. Lee, H. Pellatt, C. Robinson, Q. C., Dr. Ross, Sr.; Committee, A. G. C. Bates, R. W. Boyle, C. G. Harston, J. Henderson, J. F. Kirk, A. H. Malloch, C. W. Postlethwaite, C. E. Robinson, R. Tinning, Jr., Jno. Wilson, A. Wyness, J. Young. Messrs, Massey and Jackson were reëlected treasurer and secretary. The date for the bench show was fixed at May 13 to 15. The committee will meet every Monday afternoon until the show.

## The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

A MASTIFF CLUB.—Clinton, Mass., Jan. 9.—Editor Forest. and Stream: Noticing in your last issue an article relating to the formation of a mastiff club, permit me to say that I am heartily in favor of such an organization. Some time ago I wrote to a gentleman prominent among mastiff men, suggesting such a club. I could arouse no enthusiasm, however, and so let the matter drop. I am glad to see that some one else is interested now, and consider me as one of his supporters in anything leading to the improvement and popularity of the English mastiff. If such an organization is formed and I am permitted to be a member. I have several little points to bring up, which I think will interest all hands and make our favorites take a step forward at the bench shows.—Chas. E. Shaw.

The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

THE NEW YORK FANCIERS CLUB'S SHOW.—The third annual show of the New York Fanciers Club, to be held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 4 to 11, provides eighteen classes for dogs, as follows: Champion pug dogs, certificate; bitches the same. Open, dogs, \$10, \$5 and certificate; bitches the same. Open, dogs, \$10, \$5 and certificate; bitches dogs or bitches, \$10, \$5 and certificate; under 51bs, the same; bull-terriers under 10bs., King Charles spaniels (black and tan), Blenheim or Japanese spaniels, other toy spaniels, Italian greyhounds, poodles, Skye terriers, Irish or Dandie Dimont terriers, trick dogs and cross bred dogs not exceeding filbs., black and tan and smooth-coated terriers not exceeding Slbs., and litters of puppies, the same. In addition to the regular prizes there will be a number of special prizes given. The dogs will be benched in the large hall at the Madison avenue end of the garden. Entries close Jan. 31. Chas. R. Harker, secretary, 62 Cortlandt street, New York.

## The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

GLADSTONE'S BOY.—In describing the heat between Lillian and Gladstone's Boy in the All-Aged Stake of the Southern Field Trials, our reporter inadvertently stated that the Boy won first in the National Derby. As may be seen by the record in FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 25, Sportsman won first and Gladstone's Boy second.

### The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

NEW ORLEANS DOG SHOW.—Special to Forest and Stream: Mr. L. F. Whitman, assistant to Charles Lincoln at the Chicago dog shows of 1883 and 1884, has been appointed superintendent of the World's Exposition bench show, which will open Feb. 15. Entries close Feb. 5.—Geo. T. Johnson, Supt.

#### The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club for the choice of officers for the ensuing year will be held at the St. James Hotel, corner Broadway and twenty-sixth street. New York, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 P. M. A full attendance is desired.

#### The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

GLADSTONE, RUE, and other field trial winners are included in the series of canine portraits for sale at this offce at 25 cents each, or the set of 24 for \$3.

## The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

"AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER."—The second volume of the A.K.R. is now ready, bound in cloth, price \$2. Vols. I. and II. bound together, \$3.50.

The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insure ublication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following parculars of each animal:

Color.

Eneed,

Sex.

Age. or

tieulars of each animal:

1. Color.

2. Breed,
3. Sex,
4. Age, or
5. Date of birth, of breeding or
All names must be plainly written.

10. Owner of dam,
paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

\*\*See instructions at head of this column.

Obie. By A. W. Griffiths, New Market, N. H., for black cocker partial dog, whelped Aug. 19, 1884, by champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 432) at of Rube (A.K.R. 734).

\*\*Beag. By John A. Bush, Flatlands, L. I., for pointer dog, whelped ppt, 18, 1884, by Match (A.K.R. 210) out of Belle (Flake—Lilly).

\*\*Bessie T. II. By H. J. Sawyer and T. S. Conlin, Shelburne Falls, ass., for black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Nov 2, 84, hy Don Gladstone (Gladstone—Juno) out of Bessie T. (Gladstone Fly).

34, by Don Gladstone (Gladstone—Juno) out of Bessie T. (Gladstone Floy).

Wing. By Irving L. Atwood, Waterbury, Conn., for black and itte pointer dog, whelped Sept. 22, 1884, by Sensation's Son (Sensam—Firt) out of Zoe (A.K.R. 1444).

Fully. By W. L. Crouch, Thomaston, Conn., for liver and white inter dog, whelped Sept. 22, 1884, by Sensation's Son (Sensation—irt) out of Zoe (A.K.R. 1444).

Funny. By Win. H. Stevens, Plymouth, Conn., for lemon and utte pointer bitch, whelped Sept. 22, 1884, by Sensation's Son (Sensition—Filirt) out of Zoe (A.K.R. 1444).

Funny. By Win. H. Stevens, Plymouth, Conn., for lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped Sept. 22, 1884, by Sensation's Son (Sensition—Filirt) out of Zoe (A.K.R. 1444).

Funny By W. Hoyt. Cleveland, O., for red Irish setter hitch, telped Sept. 28, 1884, by champion Elcho (A.K.R. 295) out of chamn Noreen (A.K.R. 297).

Funny Royal Prince and Scarlet Princess. By J. W. Novenna, J. Forng Royal Prince and Scarlet Princess.

lack and tail Engineers.

onna J.).

Young Koyal Prince and Scarlet Princess. By J. W. Newman, oston, Mass., for white hull-terrier dog and hitch, wholped Feb. 26, 84 (Young Royal -Scarlet II.).

BRED.

BRED.

"See instructions at head of this column.

rl-Jimmie. The Knickerbocker Kennels' (Jersey City, N. J.)

ter hitch Girl (A.K.R. 697) to Louis Livesey's Jimmie (A.K.R. 1589),

wantees—Heave Heave Heav

Hero II. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) mastiff hitch urk—Jule) to the Ashmont Kennels' Hero II. (A.K.R. 545),

untess - (18-74.)

24, 1884. — Jule to the Ashmont Kennels' Hero II. (A.K.R. 649), 24, 1884. — (A.K.R. 649), 24, 1884. — (A.K.R. 649) to the Ashmont Kennels' chamber bitch Lyda Belle (A.K.R. 620) to the Ashmont Kennels' chamber of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) white and on English settle bitch Floss (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder Peg), Nov. 22, 1884. — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder Peg), Nov. 22, 1884. — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder Peg), Nov. 22, 1884. — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 180) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 180) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Page 1816). — (A.K.R. 1816) to Wm. Yewdell's Tugunder of the Ashmont Kennels' (Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelph

## WHELPS.

F See instructions at head of this column.

Lly. Ward & Eveleto's (Boston, Mass.) English setter hitch Lilly.

towitz—Princess Nelly), Dec. 2, 1884, six (two dogs), by their Tem

(Pontiac—Pairy II.),

na. The Riverview Kennels' (Cluton, Mass.) mastiff bitch Rena

R. 202), Dec. 31, 1884, five (two dogs), by Hero II. (A.K.R. 545); all

dend.

A.K.R. 202), Dec. 31, 1884, five (two dogs), by Hero II. (A.K.R. 545); all ince dead.

Delph Viva. The Riverview Kennels' (Clinton, Mass.) mastiff hitch belph Viva. (A.K.R. 1482), Dec. 31, 1884, five (three dogs), by Hero II. A.K.R. 545); two dogs since dead.

Floss, C. A.R. Dimon's (Lowell, Mass.) English setter bitch Floss, ignt (four dogs), by Dash III.

Lillie Langtry. Thos. W. Mills's (Montreal, Can.) bull bltch Lillie angtry (Jack—Venus), Jan. 9, four (all dogs), by his Guillermo A.K.R. 671; all white, with hindle - arkings.

Scarlet Princess. J.W. Newman's (Boston, Mass.) white bull-terrier itch Scarlet Princess (Young Royal—Scarlet II.), Jan. 12, two bitches, by his Young Royal Prince (Young Royal—Scarlet II.). Jan. 12, two bitches, by his Young Royal Prince (Young Royal—Scarlet II.).

SALES.

See instructions at head of this column.

Obie. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Aug. 19, 1884 (champion boo II., A.K.R. 432—Rube, A.K.R. 734), by Samuel H. Greene, New Larket, N. H., to A. W. Griffills, same place.

Benedict's Boy (A.K.R. 130)—Lady But (A.K.R. 998) whelps. Cocker paniels, whelped Oct. 1884, by Herman F. Schellhass, Brooklyn, N.

Y., a black dog to James Queen, a black dog to F. J. Oakes. a black dog to F. J. Washburn, a liver dog to Fred. Bollett and a black bitch to C. C. Tracy, same place; a liver dog to F. S. Jordan, New York, and a black bitch to Geo. Martin, Washington, D. C. Matnspring—Chic whelps Liver and white pointers, age and sex not given, by the Field Trial Kennels, Charlottesville, Va., one to F. B. Hitchcock, New York, and one to D. Beaumont. West Chester, Pa. Gladstone—Donna J. whelp. Blue belton English setter dog, whelped July 18, 1884, by D. C. Jones, Memphis, Tenn., to H. F. Amsden, Boston, Mass.

Dash III.—Floss whelp. English setter, sex, color and age not given, by C. A. R. Dimon, Lowell, Mass., to E. P. Cutter, Boston, Mass.

Liver and white pointer dog, whelped Sept. 22, 1884 (Sensa-on—Zoe), by E. M. Crouch, Thomaston, Conn., to W. L. Crouch

tion's Son-Zoe), hy E. M. Crouen, Fromascon, Collin, 1824 (Sensame place.

Wing. Black and white pointer dog, whelped Sept. 22, 1834 (Sensation's Son-Zoe), by E. M. Crouch, Thomaston, Conn., to Irving L. Atwood, Waterhury, Conn.

Fanny. Lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped Sept. 22, 1834 (Sensation's Son-Zoe), by E. M. Crouch, Thomaston, Conn., to Wm. H. Stevens, Plymouth, Conn.

Sensation's Son-Zoe whelp. Lemon and white pointer dog, whelped Sept. 22, 1834, by E. M. Crouch, Thomaston, Conn., to J. B. Blakeslee, Watertown, Conn.

Rena. Imported Newfoundland bitch, by C. E. Lewis, Suspension

Rena. Imported Newfoundland bitch, by C. E. Lewis, Suspension

PRESENTATIONS.

\*\*PRESENTATIONS.\*\*

\*\*Bertha.\*\* Smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch (A.K.R. 486), by Hon. Eugene Stevenson, Paterson, N. J., to Millhrook Kennels, New York.

\*\*DEATHS.\*\*

\*\*Bee instructions at head of this column.

\*\*Good Princess.\*\* Black, white and tan English setter bitch (A.K.R. 820), owned by Wm. H. Child, Germantown, Pa., Jan. 9, from distemper.

The A. K. R. pedigree registration fee is 50 cents.

## KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

### 127° No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

C. B. M., Madison, Georgia.—A young setter pup nine months old large for his age and still growing, appetite good, seems to be afflicted in small of back, when lying down he gets near the wall and lies upon his hack, in which position he appears comfortable. Cau only stand short hunts, after a long hunt next day appears to be in great pain. Ans. It looks as though your dog had some spinal trouble, probably congestion of the cord on membranes, the result of cold or injury. Get a "thy blister" (Emplastrum cantharidis) two inches square, and apply to spinal column at the small of the back, having first shaved the hair from the skin over a spot three inches square, sing the third of the standard of the surface dressed with vaschine. If the trouble is muscular rheumatism the same treatment is recommended.

J. W. S., Liberty, R. I.—A hound pup about six months old. There are many small spots, like blisters, with matter in them, on the under side of his body and the skin is a bluish purple. On the licad the skin swelled in wrinkles and now has broken and there is a bloody matter in them. He has a bad smell about him. When he was about three months old I put some old mustard stalks in for his bed. Do you think that is what is the matter with him or has the dog distemper? Thore were no mustard seeds on the stalks. I have been giving him burnt oyster shells in his food and occasionally sulphur. Ans. Wash your dog carefully with sulphur soap or carbolic soap and having dried the surface rub gently with viscline. Do this once or twice daily. Your dog has probably polsoned his head and belty.

Worms in Dogs.—One dose a cure. "Rhiwlas Bala, North Wales, Sept. 21, 1874. I gave a Naldire's Powder to a collie on Saturday last, and in ten minutes he evacuated a tapeworm 80 yards 2 feet in length. I consider the powder effectual.—R. LLOYD PRICE," Naddire's Worm Powders, the great British remedy, are sold by McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fullon street. New York. Price \$1.00. Manufacturers: Wright & Holdsworth, 3 Spur street, London, England.—Adv.

## Bifle and Tray Shooting.

## RANGE AND GALLERY.

## THE REVOLVER DISCUSSION.

.45-00	one openeer and one winenesser
Piute Indian Team.	Co. F. 8th Infantry Team.
George3034444444-34	Mai Burt4331444554-40
Pete3338484843-33	Corp Stewart 5344435434-39
Nohe 48023 14222-24	Pvt Cowsen 3423348344-33
Witchile 8433433454-36	Pvt Lowe4044344444-85
Sam3433584333—34	Pvt Myles3434483445-37
Joe2332220023—19—180	Pvt Strefeler4434454434-40-224
Troop C, 2d Cavalry Team.	First Citizen Team.
Lt Huntington 3440344844-85	Lowell4443354445-40
Corp Ford2355485844—88	Hall4444544444—41
Pvt Bramer 5544242423-25	Buchen 4333484438—34
Pvt Riley8133344544-87	Neasham5544443454—41
Pvt O'Brien 3404433383-30	Rinn2338448344-88
Pvt Foley3345445445-49-215	Buchanan3234444442-34-223
Second Citi	
Browne	Anderson4334544388-36
Herrington3448334344—35	Poindexter4844444444-39
	Sitos 9444445 E4 41 OOH

Smith Carr. ... 39 44 43 43 40—209

WORCESTER, Mass. Jan. 8.—The Massachusetts target was used at the weekly meet at Pine Grove Range to-day. Strings of 10 with a possible 120 were shot, resulting as follows:
C A Allen. ... 811 11 10 10 12 11 12 11 11—107
S Burton. ... 11 11 12 9 11 9 10 12 11 9—105
M G Fuller. ... 811 11 12 9 11 9 10 12 11 9—105
M G Fuller. ... 811 11 12 9 10 8 12—90
A Williams. ... 11 11 19 9 10 10 12 8 9—90
A Williams. ... 11 11 12 8 9—90
GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 7.—There was not a large number present at the regular meet to-day of the Gardner Rife Club at Hackmatack Range. The American decimal target was used. distance 200yds., shooting of-hand, with a possible score of 100. The result was as follows: G. F. Ellsworth 89, A. Mathews 83, M. Atherton 86, I, N. Dodge 82, Fred Parker 79.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The weekly shoot of the East Boston Schuetzen Corps took place at the Oak Island rifle range this afternoon. The interest centered in the contest between Capt. J. Garnes, Jr., of the corps, and C. M. Gucth. The latter challenged any member of the corps to shoot him for a \$50 badge, and Cap., Garney accepted. The result was a handsome victory for Capt. Garney by a score of 145 to 123 for his opponent. The conditions for close holding were bad, a strong quartering wind blowing down the range. The light, however, was good. The detailed results in the challenge match, as well as in the regular contests, are appended:

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-uested to write on one side of the paper only.

## ATIONAL TRAP-SHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION

ATIONAL 'TRAP-SHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION. CIRCULAR has been issued giving the details of the proposed National Association. The prospectus says: for some years the question of organizing a National Association ong the shooting fratemity has been extensively agitated. The in objects to be attained thereby are; first, the adoption of a nanal code of shooting rules, whether for live birds, clay-pigeons, as balls or what not; and secondly, the organization in different so of interstate and international tournaments. The advantages naving such an association with such objects are manifest. Two estions have arisen in this connection; first, how best to effect the anization; and secondly, how to keep the Association alive when se organized. Many plans have been suggested; some tried and carded. A number of reliable "workers," such as J. M. Barbour, Louisville, Ky, J. E. Bloom, of Cincinnati, O., John Wbetstone, of ciunati, O., have resolved to attempt a plan which they think will swer these queries satisfactorily, and which should actively interevery trap-shooter, every sportsman's paper, and every dealer in ms, ammunition, etc.; in fact every interest in any way connected in the gum.

an is briefly outlined as follows: To incorporate a stock under the laws of the State of Kentucky (where there is no seyond the amount originally subscribed), whose name shall vational Trap-Shooters' Association. "The capital stock to \$2,500 or \$5,000, depending on number of subscribers, divided es of \$5 cach. The objects of the Association shall be: To adopt national standard of rules for live pigeon, clay-less-hall shooting, atc.

chooting, etc.

the years, principal shooting events, etc., announcements ture, etc.

irs of the company shall be managed by a board of five elected annually by the sbareholders, and who shall serve alary, and who shall have full power to appoint an executive and salarled officers to carry out the objects of the though no such salaries shall be taken from the above hich can ouly be used for other and necessary expenses a carrying out the objects of the company, untable citizen can become an astive member of the Associated to the vote of the Executive Committee); initiation fee I duce \$1. Any one subscribing to an original share of the company and an active member by paying \$1 annually, though he seems an active member by paying \$1 annuall duce, in which secomes an inactive stockholder merely.

The original shares are all subscribed the initiation fee of \$5. rom subsequent subscribers, is forfeited when the annual top baid.

iet paid.

rd of directors, by unanimous vote, can confer nonexactorship upon any one.

adividual holder of five shares (\$25) of stock shall be a life of the Association, free from all further dues.

unbers and active members of the Association and invited ly shall be allowed to compete at its tournaments.

embers and active members of the Association shall be alterprivilizes of the members of the proprietary gun clubs ed by the Association) on the grounds and club rooms of the fhat is, if a member from Louisville, etc., visits New York receive the hospitality of the club there, use of grounds.

and receive the hospitality of the club there, use of grounds, ooms, etc.), officers of the Association shall be: A President, three First residents and Second Vice-Presidents, one for each State and ory in the United States, also a Treasurer and Secretary, scriptions will be received by either of the above named parties, ubscription books will be opened feb. 10, 1885, at 8 P. M., at No. Charles street, New Orleans, La., and remain open there until 7, after which date, subscriptions can be sent to the main office m, in care of J. E. Bloom. Box 1,292, Cincinnati, O. per cent. or fif-y cents a sbare shall be made payable at the of subscribing, the balance being payable in monthly instalments per share, or where more than one share is subscribed in ally installments of 10 per cent. until paid in full. sproject is confidently presented to the shooting world, with a urance that the objects will thus be practically attained, and he subscriptions will prove a good investment; for the reason III net profits made at the various tournaments will be divided tally (about Jaquary), among the subscribers or shareholders of ssociation.

seems to meet the approval of many sportsmen. The following, among other letters, has been read:

The circular at band and contents carefully noted. It meets my full approval. I am quite entbusiastic about seeing such a scheme in vogue. List year I formed what we called our rentral Ohio Shooting Association and we beld mouthly snoots at Kenton, Bellefontaine, Greenville. Urbana and Springfield; we always had a good attendance. We charged \$3 admission, and at any shoot we allowed a shooter the privilege of becoming a member by payment in advance of action of association. We charged five cents each for live birds. We always made a nice little profit from each tournament. The original twenty in the scheme, have seen their stock double—that is to say one \$3 share worth \$4—and are only in our first year. We charge \$1 yearly dues, always payable in advance, and before a shooter is allowed any privilege in the tournament. Go on with the scheme, it will receive the support of our boys.

It is hoped that every club will send us the name of an active "worker" to add to the committee list, by mail or by telegraph, so as to reach me before Jan. 20, to enable us to publish same on programme of the New Orleans tournament, where final action will be taken.

For the Committee, J. E. Bloom.

## TRAP AND FIELD SHOOTING.

bots to make. If this is so, why is it?

THE NEW ORLEANS TOURNAMENT.—Mr. J. F. Ives, of Meriden, onn., has kindly donated one leather ammunition case to be warded as a special prize at tournament. F. L. Chamberlain, of leveland, Ohio, writes: "I hope to be with several of our club at the L. O. shoot," etc. W. H. Shawhan, of Petersburg, Ind., writes: About eight or ten of our club will attend the tournament," etc. esides those previously announced there will be also a team from incimnat and one from Kenton County Gun Club, Ky. Fred Etb. of ansas City; J. F. Ives, of Meriden, Conn: J. Stice, of Jacksonville, III, hesides numerous others, have lately announced their intention f attending the tournament, Dr. L. E. Russell, of Springfield, O., rites: "We shall have a team at New Orleans."—L. C. P. Co. In onsequence of the following letter the meeting colled at St. Charles treet, where sportsmen are requested to meet nigbtly, beginning be, 10: New Orleans, Jan. 2, 1885. J. E. Bloom, Esq. Dear Sir: In epily to your favor of Dec. 80 will say at the time you mention it will enipossible to promise any parlor as cots will be used in all rooms.

-R. E. Rivers, troprietor St. Charles Hotel.

CLAY-PIGEON PATENT.—The Ligowsky vs. Fischer suit in retires exercit before the Commissioner of Patents has been decided.

BOSTON GUN CLUB,—Wellington, Mass., Jan. 7.—The wind blow ng in every conceivable direction, did not prevent a spirited attendmee of the best trap-shooters belonging to all surrounding shooting lubs at the above tournament. Full scores were the exception, the irids were terrible drivers, and tested thoroughly the powers of the liferent makes of guns. This shoot and the next one on the 28th, re looked upon as being the best practice for New Orleans. We hink three clubs from the New England Trap-Shooters' Association will attend at that meeting; if so, our Southern friends will find foemen worthy of their steel.

second. Hunter third and Kirkwood

.01100—2 .00111—3 .10010—2 .00111—3 Cooper . Hunter . Steele. . . Goodale. .00011 .00111 .00111 ond, Davis and Dodd third,

Cooper first, Gerri Fifth event, 3 pair 

Arkwood. ... ... If 11-6 oper third and Snow fourth, n 7 singles and three pair doubles: .111110-6 10 11 11-5 ... 1100101-4-10 11 11 11-6-11-24 ... 1100101-4-0 10 10 10-2 ... 1101101-5-9 11 10 10-4 ... 10000001-1-6 11 11 01-4 ... 1110101-5 11 10 11-5 ... 1110101-5-10 11 11 11-6-11-21 ... 0011011-5-10 11 11 11-6-11-21 ... 0011011-4 ... 111011-6-10 11 11 11-6-10-20 ... Law second, Gerrish and Cooper

| No. | No.

Wilbur...
Cooper...
Davis and Cooper first, Perry se and Williams fourth.
Ninth event, 20 singles:
Eager...
1011010011111011111-15
Dodd...
01010 01010 0.03110-7
Perry...
1110100111111111111-7
Tinker...
0011001911110111111-17
Tinker...
0011001911110111010-1
Perry first, Cooper second, Eager
Teuth event, 7 singles, 18yds. rise:
Kirkwood...
11 1011-6
Law...
1110000-8
Robinson...
111110-5
Dodd...
000110-3
Snow...
000110-3
Snow...
0001101-3
0110011-4
0110011-4
00018econd, W r tbird.

.00 11 11—3 .01 10 11—4 .11 11 10—5 .11 10 11—5 .10 10 10—3 .10 10 10—3 nd, Snow third, Dodd, Kirkwood

Eager..... Wilbur

Second.
Seventeenth event, o singles, stanging and in fifteenth event—Kirkwood first, Perry second.
These last events were shot while nature was drawing closer the curtain for the day, and darkness had well set in before the last shooter left the cosy structure. All expressed approval that a similar shoot will be repeated on the 21st. There will then be a match between H. W. Eager of Marlboro, Mass., and C. M. Stark, Dunbarton, H., fifty singles and twenty-five pair doubles each shooter. It will take place about 12 o'clock.

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are equested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches learned. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that natter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday the lates.

sbot for by the New Orleans Gun Club, the conditions of the match being that a man has to win it three times before it becomes his personal property,

nonthly shoot; 25yds, except Kroger, who shot at 27; Croger 1101010-4 Tappken 010101 Vhalen 0100111-4 Barlow 111000 Frunbeck 1110100-4 Dr Franz 011110 Irau 0001011-3 Helmken 111010 Julwinkle 100 101-3 Manning 110010 Julwinkle 100 101-3 Manning 110010 Februard 011011 Feb

CLUB SCORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the natches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

CLUB SUORES.—Correspondents who favor us with scores are requested to send them in as soon as possible after the matches described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

97

## Canoeing.

CANOBISTS are invited to send us notes and full reports of cruises club meets, information about canocable waters, and other communications of interest.

nications of interest.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to Forest and Stream their addresses, with name, membership, signals, etc, of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings and races, and reports of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to Forest and Stream their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

## THE SOCIAL SIDE OF CANOEING.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF CANOEING.

I LIVE and always have lived in a large city. Whether that city is not concern you. Moreover am I a cano-ist. Not one of my fellow club members did I know or ever met socially before I joined the canoe club. Not one of them even now belongs to—what if I may be allowed so to call—my social set. This I regret. I also know that not more than any two of my fellow members knew each other or moved in the same set before they joined the club. Yet have we done well, and as a club hold a reco\_nized place in the A. C. A. The members who have pushed the cluo's interests and formed its nucleus of workers, have constituted themselves into I little social cluu of their own—and are really Boh-mians—if that term can be applied to individuals who really do not go very far from home, but who are pretty much, canoeically speaking, at home wherever they are. They are the ones who plan new rigs, new cruses, new rules, and improve with new devices their old canoes. Without them the club would be a conglomeration of widely different molecules and not the unit that it is. And yet the forces are at work all the time to separate these working bees—business engagements, society ties, family duties, political affiliations, and many other forms of pressure exerted on each one differently than on his associates. The canoe brought them locether and the canoe holds them together—almost nothing else. Thus it is in the city. Let him lose for a time his burning interest in the canoe, and that member is lost to the club and bis club associates. In its test great disadvantage the canoeit experiences in the large city.

In the smaller cities as a rule the canoe clubs are formed of men.

## THE HUDSON RIVER MEET.

respect of a meet here in the spring would keep our hearts warm g all the cold days that lie hetween this and Decoration Day very Rat would have a hearty welcome for as many as chose to

wevery nat would have a hearty welcome for as many as chose to me.
The old camp site can be secured: I will be personally responsible r that, and everything done to insure a successful meet.
NEW WINDSOR, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1885.
The Dominic Many of the control of t

CANOE BUILDING FOR AMATEURS" is now ready, and can be dot the office of the Forest and Stream, or will be sent by mail on cipt of \$1.50.

#### PAINT FOR CANVAS CANOES.

PAINT FOR CANVAS CANOES.

Chilior Vorest and Stream:

In "Amateur Canoe Building," eighteenth paper, the writer gives unstructions about painting cauvas canoes. The following plan is one that I have found successful: One gallon boiled linseed oil, two outsides of becawax, one quart of benzlue. Cut the wax in the benine, add to the oil; heat quite warm, and apply as long as the canneas will take it. It adds very little to the weight of the canoe, and one cont will has a long time.

I built a canvas canoe over a year ago, and painted it with the bowe; it has been in daily use since, and is still perfectly tight, folor can be added if so desired.

I think No. 10 duck is better than heavier canvas; the mixture will ceep it very soft and pliable, and will stand some pretty hard knocks. S. D. Kennallo.

[This preparation should make a good paint S. D. Kennallo.

Can any of our readers who have investigated the sinject tree any other receipts for a waterproof paint?]

### A HINT TO CRUISERS.

ttor Forest and Stream;
take the Forest and Stream, and on its arrival eagerly turn to canoeist's department, and I must say I am often disappointed at ling no more canoeing matter, unely the several hundred gentlemen who took part in the sporting the past summer, must have something of interest to relate, low would only do so, one may think their experience is not worth relating, but I can une them their articles would be eagerly read by their fellow returned.

ay think their experience is not worth a remain, our community articles would be eagerly read by their fellow; I can vouch for one, thing that would be of interest to amateurs, is a descriptifit, both with pen and pencil, and I doubt not older canoelook them over, noticed your invitation to canoelsts to give accounts of at intend soon to send an account of a five weeks' emise of m Saw C. C. through the Beigrade lakes overland to the River and down that stream to Booth Bay, also a description outfit.

## MOHICAN C. C.

MOHICAN C. C. held Jan. 7, the following Cofficers were elected: Captalu, Geo. H. Thacher, Jr., cance Stat. Mate. H. C. Cushman, cance Arno; Secretary, B. Fernow, noe Fiordalice; Purser, S. H. Babcsck, cauce Tieuuderral; Member Executive Committee, R. W. Gibson, cance Suake. The secretary, rewing the doings of the club during the past year, in his annual port, stated that the club now numbered thirty members, including a honorary members, the officers of the A. C. A., with 19 cances, ainst 16 members with 9 cances in January 1884. Three members, cance to cance owners, resigned during the year. In their races with other noeists, the Mohicans had been fairly successful, the Thetis (1), urion (2) and Aunie O. (1) winning four prizes at the local spring set in Newburgh Bay, and the Lasca carrying off again the novices ize at the A. C. A. meett another Mohican, the Tarantula, coming at the rest another Mohican, the Tarantula, coming

es satisfactory.

ting was held in the newly acquired winter quarters of the
ate street, a room high and large enough to hoist a Mohican
and experiment with new cleats, etc.
noelst will know what followed after the business meeting
urned, seeing a hattery, no, a brigade, of bottles with Apolc, and mountains of food made the Annie O.'s drawing

t that the Cleveland Club take the matter in hand, asion of the Cincinnati and Foledo clubs. A few thered over the State who would lend their aid and week or ten days could be spent there with untold unfalo and Indianapolis clubs could also be present ure of time and labor.

Labberwock, has but two members, but we will try to it the Lake Erie meet is undertaken. Comnue.

and aim of our organization? Many of our members in the West will be prevented from attending the local meet in the East. With proper organization each district might have a successful meet of its own, and the feeling of isolation he greatly diminished.

Might not this be accomplished without in any way interfering with the present organization of the Association as follows:

Let the executive committee, under sections 7, 8 and 9 of the constitution, pass a law providing for the formation of three divisions; First—The eastern division. Second—The uorthern division (Canada). Three—The western division. Let each of our commodores have command of one of these districts, the commodore, in addition this command, remaining commander-in-chief. Let each division commander appoint from his division a fleet captain, to act as his lieutenant, and a corresponding secretary, whose duty it shall be tocommunicate, at least once a year, with each club secretary, and each active member of the A. C. A., not a member of a club in his district, and obtaining information in regard to cruises, cances, etc., arrange the same into a report to be forwarded to the general secretary of the Association.

y of the Association. am of the opinion that such an arrangement would be a benefit to ny members and to the Association at large. L.

t the office of sceint of \$1.50,

#### CANOE INSURANCE.

SPRINGFIELD C. C.—A member of the chib, the owner of the libis has prepared a neat little souvenir of the past season, in the shape of clist of the chib races, the cover being decorated with the A.C. A. and chib flags. The number of firsts won by each boat in the series as follows: Sailing—Girotla, 54; Ibis, 44; Gluck, 24; Sylpb. 2; Topsy, Paddling—Gluck, 30; Sylph, 26; Nereid, 60; Laura, 6. Nereid has he greatest number of points, and also wins the paddling hadge, while bis holds the sailing hadge.

NEWBURGH.—The Dockrats report that canoeing is still flourishing at Newburgh, and that they will have eight canoes this season. They are anxious to have the local meet at Plum Point. A better alling course could be laid out this year, beginning at the northern and of the beach, the apex of the triangle being to the north, thus couring more open water and better wind.

SPRINGFIELD C.C.—Mr. George Barnev has sold his canoe to Mr. foodwin, of the Hartford C. C., and has a new light-weight paddling anoe from Rushtou. Several canoes will be hulit this winter, mostly of the Springfield model, lengthened fin. The Mohican sail will also be common on the Connecticut this season.

STONINGTON C. C.—This club was organized last season and held everal area; besides a club active of threa days.

STONINGTON C. C.—This club was organized last season and held everal races, besides a club cruise of three days.

"CANOE BUILDING FOR AMATEURS" is now ready, and can be had at the office of the Forest and Stream, or will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.50.

## Wachting.

# THE MARINE CAVALRY FOUL OF THE TRY-SAIL. THAT unclassifiable "fourth estate," the marine trooper, attached in "reportorial" capacity to the New York daily papers and to

THAT unclassifiable "fourth estate," the marine trooper, analogous in "reportorial" capacity to the New York daily papers and to sundry would-be yachting publications of nominal draft, has recently encountered the trysail in due course of events with his pen, and comes out of the fray in battered condition as usual, the peculiar sail evidently being still a cut above the reportorial nautical mind. Hence this article in the hope that I may clear the kinks now existing concerning the object and the use of the trysail, and so prevent knights of the quill ambitious to pass as nautical critics from writing themselves down resplendent examples of the seagoing cavalry instead.

#### KEEL SHARPIES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

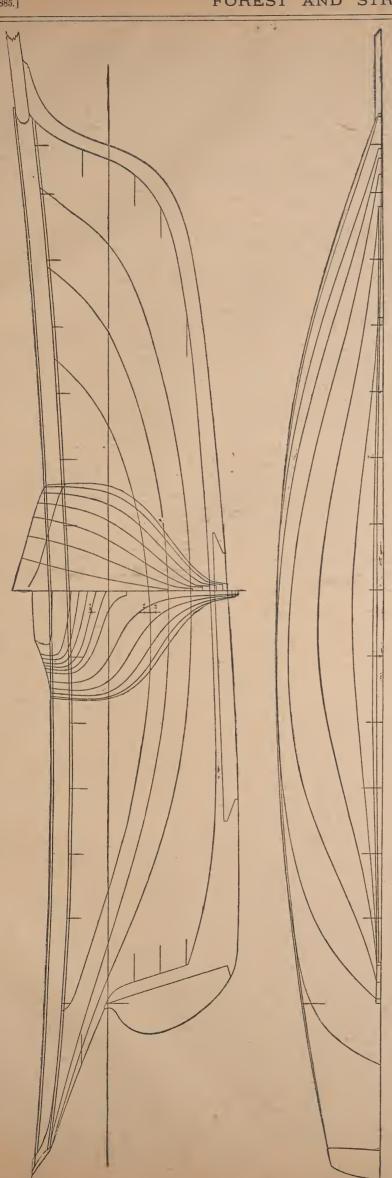
It being an unquestionable fact that your paper has done a really good work in the way of encouraging a maniler style of yachting, and hetter methods of putting yachts together than the slipshod ways our yachtsmen and builders were allowing themselves to drift into, there seems, therefore, all the more reason why the statements as to yachting matters, appearing in your columns should be abso

## THE COST OF MODERN YACHTS.

he ordinary American sloop, and that to this is mainly due the in reased cost of racing.

The cost of the few cutters built here is popularly placed at enor nous figures, and comparisons detrimental to the former are mad gift the purely American boats. The present discounter are mad

60 Tons.	40 Tons.
. 64	66
. 15	11.5
. 9.5	11.5
. 71.4 sq. ft.	72.2 sq. ft.
3 tons.	38,5 tons.
, 33 tons.	1.5 tons.
. 36 tops.	40 tons.
. 75 tons.	75 tens.
41ft.	42ft.
. 52.7ft.	58ft.
. 35.3ft.	39ft.
. 27.5ft.	30ft.
. 35.5ft.	40ft.
.3,010 sq. ft.	3,450 sq. ft.
. 44	40
	. 64 . 15 . 9.5 . 71.4 sq. ft, . 3 tons, . 36 tons, . 36 tons, . 75 tons, . 41ft, . 52.7ft, . 35.3ft, . 27.5ft, . 35.5ft, . 30.10 sq. ft,



### CARMELITA.

CARMELITA.

THIS schooner, whose lines are reproduced on this page, is now nearly ready for her long voyage from New York to San Francisco. She was designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith for Mr. Iames V. Coleman, of the Pacific Y. C. of the latter city. This little craft is a fine specimen of a seagoing cruiser, being intended for use on San Francisco Bay, and along the Pacific coast. Mr. Smith has endeavored to combine the good seagoing features of a cruiser with the greatest possible accommodation, in which he has been very successful, as a look below will testify. The new boat differs from her future competitors, being of moderate beam and deep draft, while they are mostly wide and shoal with centerboards and inside ballast, the few keel yaachts in San Francisco also being wider and shoaler than she.

The deck is broken by a low house over the main cabin, and a large cockpit aft. Below is a handsome cabin, forward of which is the owner's stateroom. Forward of these on each side are two of more staterooms, the smaller, to port, being the captain's. Ferward these is the galley, very conveniently fitted up, and in the bows a good forecastle. On each side of the companion is also a stateroom opening into the cabin. The latter is roomy and comfortable and very neatly finished. On deck forward is one of Thayer's patent wind-lasses, for chain and rope. The yacht will be steered with a wheel, but a strong iron tiller also forms part of her equipment.

Mr. Driscoll, her builder, has turned out a strong, substantial and finely finished craft in every particular. Her wood keel of white oak is 10½ in addition to the metal keel of 11,5 gross tons, is bolted up with composition bolts. The floors, which are sided 4½ in., are of backmatack knees, doubled and bolted to the wood keel with galvanized iron bolts in addition to the metal keel bolts. The frames are of double sawn white oak spaced 20 im, except at the bow, where they are single and of hackmatack. They are sided 33 in., and moulded fin. at heels and of hackmatack. They are

ELEMENTS OF SCHOONER YACHT CARME	
	Ft. In.
Length over all	79 101/2
Length on water line	65
Beam, extreme	16 5
Beam, moulded	
Draft of water, extreme	10
Rake of sternpost in 4ft	1 3
Midship section abaft center of L. W. L	
Center of buoyancy	2 8
Center of buoyancy below L. W. L	2 9
Meta center above C. B	4
Ballast outside, gross tons	
Ballast total, gross tons	36
Register tonnage	41 78-100

#### POCAHONTAS.

in proper trim? But immediately after this second trial Pocahontas's sail was cut down, un'il it was only just the size of the Arrow's sail when that was new, while the Pocahontas is twenty-two tons the largest. Any trials she may have had after being cut down are of no value whatever, unless if be to show that she could go almost as fast with but little, if any, more than a reefed sail. The true inwardness of this cutting down business I have never yet been able to obtain. The talk of some that she could not carry sail is sheer non-sense. There was notbing in those trial trips to indicate in the least that she could not carry it. To the best of my recollection she did not once with not carry it. To the best of my recollection she did not once with the suppers in cither of chose trials. She appeared to be much more able than Arrow or any other of the large sloops! In it is a well known fact that no wooden boat will carry sail the first year.

It is a well known fact that no wooden boat will carry sail the first year as she will after that, hecause the bottom is getfing heavier, while the top and spors are yetting ighter all the while. To all outs would have carried that sail as lone and own trull something more less inown about heav? Verily there is a mystery about it. But righter appears to the service of the service o

with small above water bulk compared with the under water bulk. The Y. R. A. sail area rule apparently met the difficulty, but was still considered too favorable to yachts of the English type. Hence, length was used twice."

These extracts clearly show the opinion abroad concerning the action of the New York Y. C in adopting the rule, and also of its probable effect on English yacht, and should of themselves be sufficient answer to the style of defense we have noted. Another point in favor of the American yacht, if one be bulk, is that the challenging boat is already bull under certain rules, and must come here to race under conditions he was never designed for, while a boat commenced now to defend the Cup may be planned to obtain the greatest possible advantage under the rule. If, as many contend, cutters of the Bedoum type are better than the narrow ones necessitated by the Y. R. A. rule, then Genesta is deprived of certain advantages to be had by extra beam, for which she would have had to pay nothing here under the N. Y. Y. C. rule, while her opponent can use those advantages to the fullest extent.

It is too late now for any such tactics to avail. Our yachtsmen as a body understand too well the points involved to have their eyes blinded by any such dust. The battle must be fought afloat next summer, and must be won or lost squarely, and without any crying over any unfair rules of measurement.

#### SASSACUS.

THIS little sloop, the property of Commodore Bennett Griffin, of Cape Ann Y. C., for whom she was built, by Messrs. Higgins & Gifford, has made a most successful record, having sailed in 23 races, winning 23, or 13 first, 3 second and 6 third prizes, besides one not placed. The full list is as follows:

Date,	Where Sailed.	No .in Class	Prizes.
July 4, 1878 Aug. 10 1878 June 23, 1879 July 4, 1879 Ang. 25, 1879 July 4, 1880 Aug. 5, 1880 May 30, 1881 June 30, 1881 July 4, 1881 Sent. 9, 1881	** 'Squam River and Ipswich Bay. ** Ipswich Bay.	8 13 9 7 10 6 13 10 8 6	First. Second. First, First, First. Second. First. Third, Second. Third, Third, Third, Third, Third,
Aug. 2, 1882. Aug. 11, 1882. Aug. 27, 1882. July 4, 1883. July 27, 1883. Aug. 31, 1883. June 16, 1884. July 4, 1884. Aug. 30, 1884.	** Ips wich Bay  ** Gloncester Harbor  ** Annisquam River  \$\frac{3}{2}\$ Marblehead.  ** Ipswich Bay  ** Ipswich Bay  ** Roseblehead  ** Gloucester Harbor  ** Hockport.  ** Ipswich Bay  ** Coucester Harbor  ** Kockport.  ** Ipswich Bay  ** Rablehead  b* Rockport.	15	Third, First, Second, Third, First, First, First, First, Third, First, First, First, First,

SASSACUS.

TORSELV PREPARATIONS:

TORSELV PRE

entirely a thing of the past as far as yachts are concerned. On American modeler, Mr. Phillip Elsworth, has certainly a wonderf appreciation of the qualities that go to make a successful boat, at in his case the successes far outnumber the failures, but of ho many more can the same he said? Here and there a Vixen or Graci successful only after years of tinkering and alteration, stands o heside a host of forzotlen failures. Because Mr. Elsworth turns out fast boat by his peculiar method, does not prove that others can concern the same and the same and the same and the same are the same of the same and the same are the same of the same and the same are the same of these followed in all other trades to day. A knowledge of the nature laws governing the subject, a thorough understanding of all its priciples, a familiarity with the materials used and their qualities, knowledge of what others have done, comparisons of results known cases, and a careful planning in advance of all, down to it mituates detail. These are the tools employed by the successful showledge of what others have done, comparisons of results and under the same seed and the same and a careful planning in advance of all, down to it mituates detail. These are the tools employed by the successful showledge of what of the same should be a successful yacht is any less difficult than that of building store, church or dwelling, but the architect avails himself of carefully worked out plans, calculations of strength of mituates described to him by the literature of his profession, the form not only of tables and treatises, but of puchished design while Mr. Prague denies to the poor yacht designer all similar all holes not less difficult task.]

## THE NARROWEST THE BEST.

THE NARROWEST THE BEST.

SOME people think my letter in your paper two weeks ago perhaps a little rash, and my unreserved predilection for narrow boats taken a little rash, and my unreserved predilection for narrow boats taken a little out of than "That I an correct in my estimate of the superiar look of the day." That I an correct in my estimate of the superiar look of the correction of the correction of the following extraction of the middle of the latent of

IN TROUBLE.

OUR Canadian neighbors have evidently not yet forgotten the Atagrin at the alarm of the sloop men over the coming of Genesta. Under the alarm of the sloop men over the coming of Genesta. Under the alarm of the sloop men over the coming of Genesta. Under the alarm of the sloop men over the coming of Genesta. Under the above heading the Belleville Intelligencer sums up the matter as follows:

Our neighbors of the United States are in trouble. Their supremacy in yachting is threatened. Two of those "consarned Britishers," namely Sir Richard Sutton and Lieut. Henn, owners respectively of the cutters Genesta of 80 tons and Galatea of 100 tons, have challenged for the America's Cup—that bauble which the Yankee schooner America won from the British thirty-three years ago, and which was for many years emblematic of the yachtung championship of the world, but is now typical of the echampionship of sait water. These challenges have sent the hearts of our usually plucky neighbors down into their boots, because, as they have beeu driven to acknowledge, the New York Y. C. have not a vessel in their fleet which would have any chance of defeating either of the cutters whose owners have thrown down the ganutiet.

Alas! how have the mighty fallen! But a little more than three years ago, our neighbors would have been hugely delighted by the receipt of a challenge on behalf of a cutter. That type of vessel was by them considered slow in all kinds or wander and totally unfit to compete with the skird." Will also towarders and totally unfit to compete with the skird." Will also so weather and totally unfit to compete with the skird." Will also so weather and totally unfit to compete with the skird will also the series of the compete with the skird will be skird to a sesert, in face of all received experience elsewhere, that if a certain narrow cutter theu building in New York from a design by an English navel architect proved fast, he would eat her. The cutter did prove to be a good one, but this apostle of an almost d

A CRUISER'S CABIN.—The Godolphin is a cutter built on the eas

pound joint.—Hunt's Yachting Magazine.

FAILURE OF A SHIPBUILDING FIRM.—Messrs. Ward & Stanton, of Newburg, N. Y., lately made an assignment to Mr. Jas. Begg, of New York, their liabilities being about \$100,000. The firm, which was established in 1872, lave a yard just below Newburg, and for some years past have built iron vessels, the yachts Polyuna and Namouna being constructed by them. They also built the Rhada. Vedette and Henriette, besides many tugs and ferryboats. Two years ago a fire occurred in the yard by which the firm lost heavily, which was the cause of their present embarrassment. The work at present under way will be completed by the assignee, and the firm will probably be able to resume.

MISCHIEF IN THE CUP PACES—Several small lithographs of

will probably be able to resume.

MISCHIEF IN THE CUP RACES.—Several small lithographs of dischief in one of her races with Atalanta in 1831 have been published, howing her balloon jib set with a pole on the foot, and one has ately been sent to us with the inquiry whether the pole was ever arried in the manner shown. In this race a watch tackle was made ast to the stay, about 6ft. above the bowsprit end, by which tackle he force and of the booming out pole was hauled out, so that its osition was not, as shown in the pictures, at the bowsprit end, but m the stay, about six feet up.

MR. WARREN'S 40-TONNER.—The Shipping World again states in he February number that hir, Warren will challenge for the Cup, as ollows: "It will be with considerable interest, and deep expressed topes of success, that we shall follow the fifth attempt to recover he America Cup, to which the weil-known Liverpool yachtsmen Mr. Vonkers Y. C.—At the meeting on Jap. 8. Commodore A. J.

warren has piedged himself."
YONKERS Y. C.—At the meeting on Jan. S. Commodore A. J.
Prime was reflected, but declined to serve, although ballotted for
three times. Mr. Jas. Martin was elected Vice-Commodore; John
Dickson, Filest Captain; Gabriel Reevs, Secretary; John Nesbitt.
Treasur-r; J. Howard Clapp, Measurer; A. W. Serrell, Trustee; W. H.
Veitch, Steward.

Treasurer; J. Howard Clapp, Measurer; A. W. Serrell, Trustee; W. H. Veitch, Steward.

ECLIPSE Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Eclipse Y. C. was held on the 5th inst., and the officers chosen for the coming year were Peter Kruneich for Commodore; Joseph Strobbell, Vice-Commodore; Edward Hammer, Rear Commodore; James McClymont, Secretary; Thomas Calvert, Treasurer, and John Calvert, Measurer.

ANOTHER CUITER FOR AMERICA.—Mr. G. L. Watson has just contracted with the Culzean Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. for the construction of a 20-ton fast cruiser to be built of wood. She will be sent to America on the deck of a steamer, a mould for her keel going with her, to be cast and botted on here.

REMOVAL.—Mr. E. L. Williams, late of Lowell, Mass., removes this week to South Boston, foot of East Ninth street, where he has a new shop. Mr. Williams will devote bimself mainly to su all cruisers. We will publish soon the lines of a craft of the Fendeur type, built by bim last season.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific vachteness have been a contracted and the contractions of the season.

him last season.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific yachtsmen have had greatness thrust upon them in the shape of a double page cartoon in the local comic journal The Wasp. The fleet are represented as starting to recapture Honolilu.

HARLEM Y. C.—The second annual reception of the Harlem Y. C. will be held at Lexington Avenue Opera House on Jan. 20. The committee are Messrs. Fitzgerrald, Parker, Austin. Baxter and Condin.

lin.

AMY.—Mr. E. D. Morgan's steam yacbt Amy arrived at Bombay, after a run of seveu days from Aden. on Friday last, and was to leave on Monday for Columbo and Singapore.

MIGNONETTE.—The capital sentence passed on Captain Dudley and Stephens has been commuted to six months imprisonment without hard labor.

CRUISER.-We have received from Mr. Alley the sail drafts of Cruiser, and will publish them shortly.

## Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

A. N., Baltimore.-We expect to publish the sail plan shortly.

L., New York.—The lighter sample is strong enough. The other ms heavier than the "yacht drill" mentioned.

W. B., Toronto. The safety of the yacht would depend on her odel and ballast. She might be safe with the dimensions named. Decking,—I would like some hints on black bass rods, flies and hing. Ans. Get "The Book of the Black Bass," by Dr. Henshall e can furnish it. Price 3,00.

SEERING.—I would like solite links to the black Bass," by Dr. Henshall. We can furnish it. Price 3.00.

G. P.—The term "sportsman" as now used refers to those who practice field sports. The other expression "sporting man" means everything from a turfman to a prize-fighter and bunco steerer.

H. P., Columbus, O.—With a companion I spent last July. August and September in the Territories of Wyoming, Washington and Idaho, We caught five varieties of trout, but no brook trout. I claim that ther tout in the tribut ries of Cheat River, West Virginia, have no scales visible to the naked eye. Am I correct? Ans All trout have scales. Those on the charrs, to which the eastern brook and lake trouts belong, are very small, but are plainly visible when the skin is dry. They can also be seen in certain lights, but are not only small but so covered with mucus that they are not readily seen.

H. H. F., Jr., New York.—I. Did not Mr. Harry Prichard make his cast of ninety feet with a rod over a foot shorter and considerably lighter than any other rod used? 2. Did not, at the last tournament. Mr. Thomas Prichard do his casting after dusk? 3. Was there, after the tournament, some amount of money placed, or ready to be, on Mr. Thomas Prichard, to throw against any certain party or partness, and whether these did not back out? Ans. 1. His rod was 10ft. 4½in. and weighed eight ounces. All the other rods were 11ft. bin. and weighed as follows: One of 8½ ounces, two of 8½ ounces, and one of 10½ ounces. 2. No. 3. We have never seen any money wagered at a

tournament, nor have we ever known of any being "placed or ready to be," on any person, we know nothing of any such transaction.

A. S., Troy, N. Y.—The specimen of fresh-water fish sent us arrived, but with no indication of the locality where it was caught. The fish is well known in some parts of the country. It is frequent in the Great Lakes and the Atlantic streams of Virginia. Its systematic name is \*Amite calva\*. In the Great Lakes it is known as the doglish and mudfish, in the South it is called bowfin, grindle, John A. Grindle, and John A. It is a ganoid and worthless for food, but it is a fierce, destructive fish.

destructive fish.

Reader, New York.—While net-fishing last summer at flood tide, in Peconic Bay, we hauled our seine in a creek communicating with the sen in which the tide runs at a rate of four or five miles an hour. We caught thirteen chequit or weaknsh, the largest of which weighed ten pounds. No one in the vicinity ever caught one of the size mentioned with hook and line. Since reading your paper I am convinced that this can be done. Will you be so kind as to inform me as to the bait to be used, the size of line and rod, and oblige? Ans, Light bass tackle is about the proper thing, say an 8-foot bass rod, a reel with a hundred yards of fine linen line, 12-thread or smaller; use a leader of single guit, a swivel sinker and hooks on gut. For small fish use shrimp for bait and menhaden for large ones.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

FLy-Fishing for Salmon, Trout And Grayling.—The author of this work\* dares to dispute some of the generally accepted notions, and in some of his departures from accepted rules we agree with him. He writes evidently from experience, and not from memory of what he has read on the subject. Although bearing an American imprint on the title page, the book is entirely English. The author has decided views on the habits of fish and of angling, and does not hesitate to express them, and whether we agree with him on some point or not we know that he believes what he says. On the whole, it is a good little work, and well worth reading.

\*Recollections of Fly-Fishing for Salmon, Trout and Grayling, with notes on their haunts, habits and history. By Edward Hamilton, M.D., F.L.S., etc. lllustrated. New York: Orange Judd Company, 1885.

#### PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

Deer hunters should read Judge J. D. Caton's "Antelope and Deer of America." For sale at this office. Price \$2.50, -Adv.

N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia, publish a very complete, use ful and well arranged directory of American newspapers. We have had occasion to use it ourselves and can testify to its merits.

Anthony's Photographic Bulletin is now edited by Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, and is issued semi-monthly. The Jan. 10 number appears with a handsome colored cover and contains a portrait of Prof. Chandler. The Bulletin is published at §2 per year by Messrs. E. & H. T. Anthony, 501 Broadway, New York.

## PANTHERS ON THE McCLOUD RIVER.

PANTHERS ON THE McCLOUD RIVER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A panther which for several weeks had made himself particularly obnoxious as well as familiar about both the McCloud fishery stations, California, was shot in the month of September, 1882. After the killing of this panther the rest kept away from the settlements to some extent, and we did not see much of them till about midsummer of this year (1883), when they began to come around again. In the latter part of July of this year (1883) Mr. Radcliff came suddenly upon three panthers not far from the fishery, on the Copper City trail. Not long after a large panther crossed the same trail in the daytime, just after Mr. Barber had passed along on horseback; and about the middle of August "Short Jim," one of our Indians, saw a panther in the midst of a herd of cows trying to carry off a calf, but the cows "horned at it" so, to use the Indian's expression, that the panther had to give up the undertaking. Jim had his rifle with him, but said that he could not shoot at the panther without endangeing the cows. A day or two after a panther came down to Mr. Barber's house in the evening, and being chased by his dogs, ran about the vicinity for a considerable time, and crossed the garden twice with the dogs after him. He cuffed one of the dogs finally, and soon after disappeared. This was peculiar conduct on the part of the panther, for usually when chased by dogs they will almost immediately take to a tree. We have not yet ascertained for a certainty whether the panthers ever have or ever would molest the trout in the trout ponds, though the presumption is that if they thought they could take the trout with safety they would do it, as they will, notwithstanding the cat's proverbal dislike to wetting its fect, frequently get into the water of their own accord, and it is not an unusual thing for them to swim the McCloud River. We think it best, at all events, to be on the lookout for them, as well as for wild-cats, lynxes, 'coons, minks, otters and other fish-loving a

"It was about 10 o'clock in the evening—the family had not yet retired—when they were somewhat startled by what sounded like the heavy tramping of feet. Mr. Barber remarked to his wife that the cattle had probably come down from the mountains, and went to the door. The dogs rushed out in a terrific manner, and he could plainly see by the dim light of the moon three buge California lions; they were skipping and leaping around playfully until the three dogs came upon the scene when, taken completely by surprise, they started for the hills, making two or three leaps, and all three ascended a large oak tree standing about thirty yards from the door. With the exception of the small children, Mr. and Mrs. Barber were alone; but something must be done, and for Mr. Barber to go out alone with his torch and rifle seemed useless, so Mrs. B. bravely proposed taking the torch, and getting one in readiness, Mr. B. examined nis faithful old rifle, and finding it cocked and primed, started for the scene. The dogs were under the tree, barking and biting the bark in a furious manner. It was a live oak tree, the trunk large with heavy limbs, but not very high. The leaves and darkness prevented the monsters being seen readily, and it was necessary for both to get up close, when Mrs. B., looking up, plainly saw three pair of eyes some twenty feet above and directly over her, and which shone like balls of fire. Mr. B. caught sight of them about the same time, and also saw that one of them was about to spring upon his wife; but quicker than it takes to tell it, he raised his rifle and sent a leaden messenger of death crushing through the animal's back, and he fell a helpless mass at Mrs. Barber's feet, and the faithful old dog, Hunter, was soon at his throat. The firing and fash of the rifle excited the remaining two, and one of them, before Mr. B. could shoot again, made a wild spring at his wife, missing her by about two feet, and striking the ground with such force as to jar the very earth. He stopped for a moment, but the old do

## POT LUCK FROM EXCHANGES.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that a domestic canary bird is property and may be subject of larceny. The learned court was, of course, not ignorant of the law; the court erred as to the facts. Judging from his sad bachelor condition, Judge Cooper has never chased, at the bidding of fair damsel, the vagrant canary through field and forest. There are Benedicks on the bench, however, and some one of these ought to have known that there is not a bird or beast kept as a pet or for profit or use so absolutely lacking in the animus revertendi. We have suspected its small corpus of being moved and instigated by the devil. It is painful to see a learned court fully up in the law thus slipping up on a matter of fact.—Memphs (Tenn.) Avalanche.

of fact.—Memphs (Tenn.) Avalanche.

"James Hogan, of Danbury, Conn.," says the News of that town, "is the owner of a Mexican terrier. The peculiarity of this breed of dogs is that their bodies are not covered with hair, but are smooth and much the color of a rat. Winnie, for such is her name, possesses the most beautiful eyes imaginable, being a peculiar shade of green. She is prepared to swim, for duck-like she is web-footed. But the strangest part of this animal is her appetite and love for fruit. She will cat watermelons, tomatoes, apples, pears, oranges, dates, etc., and seems to relish them all equally well, with perhaps a preference for watermelons. Although constantly in the fruit store of her master, she will not touch anything till given to her out of her master's hand."

But of all books be sure to read "Woodcraft." See advertisement elsewhere.—Adv.



In use 30 years—Special Prescriptions of at Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure-Paunctzal. Nos. Curs. Price. Vers. Congestion, Inflammations... 25 orms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25 orms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25 arrives to the Colic Morbus, Vomiting.

Cold, Bronchitis.

Cad, Toothache, Faceache.

thes, Sick Headache, Vertigo

ia, Bilious Stomach.

sed or Painful Periods

## OMEOPATHIC

## PECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on celpt of price.—Send for Dr. Humphreys' ook on Disease, &c. (14 pages); also, Cata-gue, free.—Address, HUMPHREYS' Eddleine Co., 108 Fulton St., New York,

## TO FLORIDA ANGLERS.



Keeping fully abreast with the times, we have the last few seasons given particular attention to the manufacture and introduction of a large variety of tackle specially adapted to the needs of Florida anglers. The difficulty of obtaining natural bait at some of the best fishing grounds renders it very desirable for anglers to provide themselves with proper artificial baits. We have an unusually fine assortment of the following goods, used and recommended by expert Florida anglers:

Pearl Florida Spinners, Mottled Pearl Spoons, Pearl Squids, Pearl Mullet, Florida Bass Flies, Tackle for Channel Bass, Red Snappers, Sheepshead, Salt Water Trout, Etc., Etc. Also a New and Special Hook for Tarpum.

## ABBEY & IMBRIE,

18 Vesey Street (Fifth door from Astor House), New York City.

## PIEPER'S PATENT B.L. GUNS

LEAD THE MARKET!

The Large Demand Proves Their POPULARITY. ADVANTAGES OFFERED: CHEAPNESS. STRENGTH. SYMMETRY.

DURABILITY.

THE SHOOTING QUALITIES ARE REMARKABLE.

BOTH FOR REGULARITY AND

ACCURACY.

The Parts are Inter-changeable.

This is the best COMPLETE gun in the market for the money. There is no other gun that can compare with it. The sales during the past season have been unprecedented.

No. 600—Ribbon twist barrels, Scott action, double bolt, fine quality steel-freed locks, extension rib, scroll fence breech, French walnut selected, pistol grip stock, finely chequered, artistically ornamented rubber butt plate, with figure of the goddess in relief.

\$57 00 \$60.05.\$

Source with good Damasous barrels, engraved locks and mountainzs.

\$60.05.\$

Same, with good Damasous barrels, engraved locks and mountainzs.

\$60.05.\$

Same, with good Damasous barrels, engraved locks and mountainzs. 12g. 10g.

\$57 00 \$60 00 70 00 75 00 100 00 105 00 125 00 130 00

TOP SNAP-NOT EXTENSION RIB. 5881—Rifle and shot, blued barrels, B. A. locks, 12-bore and .44 W. C. F. 5882—Rifle and shot, blued barrels, bar locks

Agents, SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 84 & 86 Chambers St., N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL THE DEALERS HANDLING GOOD GUNS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

If your dealer has none in stock, don't purchase until you see it. Get him to send for one on approval.

THE S. D. & G. SPECIALTIES ARE:

CHARLES DALY Hammer and Hammerless Guns. The Celebrated PIEPER Guns. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON Hammerless
Guns. MARLIN & BALLARD Rifles—Don't forget the new Marlin combined tool for reloading magazine rifle cartridges.

COLT'S Guns, Rifles and Pistols. PARKER BROS.' Guns. STANDARD Revolvers. AMERICAN

ARMS CO. Extracting Revolvers. L. M. C. Breech-Loading Implements.

## INTERNATIONAL.



SIDE SNAPS.—Fine Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip Stock, Patent Fore End, Double Bolt, not Extended Rib, Iron Heel Plate, right barrel cylinder-bored, left barrel choke-bored.

12-gauge, 30 or 32 inches, 8 to 9 pounds weight, 10 "32 inches, 9 to 10½ pounds weight, - } PRIOE, 830 00 |

Every component part of these guns is made by gauge. They are handsome, safe and very durable, shooting qualities excellent, and are superior in every way to any ever before offered such prices. FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane St., N. Y., Manufacturers' Sole Agents. Also Sole Agents for PIFFARD'S ELASTIC RUBBER HEEL PLATES and KYNOCH'S BRASS SHELLS.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. Successors to The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co and The H. W. Collender Co.



WAREROOMS:

860 Broadway, New York.

Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chlcago.

211 Market Street, Philadelphia.

367 West Baltimore St., Baltimore
Indorsed by all the leading players, and awarded
the highest prizes at every exposition where exhibited. TRIED AND PROVED.

## Schwatka's Search.

Sledging in the Arctic in quest of the

FRANKLIN RECORDS,

--BY-

WILLIAM H. GUILDER

Second in Command.

1 Volume, 8vo., with Maps and Illustrations.

Price, 3.00.

For sale by the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

## PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.



ghtest, most complete and practical of Equipments, Price \$10 and upward. E. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Y. catalogue. Book of instructions free ars established in this line of business.

## Oil-Tanned Moccasins.

For Hunting, Fishing, Canoeing, &c.
They are easy to the feet, and very durable. Made to order in a variety of styles and warranted the genume article. Send for price list. MARTIN S. HUTCHINGS, Dover, N. H., P. O. Box 308.

S. TODDARD & KENDALL, Boston, HENRY U. ES, New York; F. Chas. Eichel, Philadelphia, IS.

FERGUSON'S

Rust Preventer
For FIREARMS, CUTLERY, TOOLS, SKATES, Etc.
Send for Circular.
A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer,
Office, 65 Fulton st., New York. (With T. J. Conroy.)

## KYNOCH'S "Perfect" Brass Shells,

MANUFACTURED BY

KYNOCH & CO., Birmingham, Eng.

These shells are made of extra fine thin pliable metal, with reinforced base; are adapted to eithe Winchester or Wesson No. 2 primers. Can be reloaded as often as any of the thicker makes. Coo only about half as much. Weight less than paper shells. They shoot stronger and closer, and admi of a heavier charge, as owing to the thin metal, inside diameter is nearly two gauges larger. Loa same as any brass shells, using wads say two sizes larger than gauge of shells. Or can be effectually crimped with tool and straighten out to original shape when discharged. The crimping tool als acts as a reducer, an advantage which will be appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. Sampl shells will be mailed (without charge) to any sportsmen's club or dealer, and prices quoted to the trad only. For sale in any quantity by gun dealers generally, or shells in case lots only, (2,000), and crimper not less than one dozen, by

HERMANN BOKER & CO., Sole American Agents, 101 & 103 Duane Street, New York.

## Nessmuk Hunting Knife.



The only pocket bunting knife worth a sou. Full sized knife, 9/5m. long spen, and 55/6m. long shut. Blade lim wide, and equal to the best razors, but not so hard. If you dress to GEO. ROCKWOOD, Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., with postal note for \$1.50. P.S.—See Forest and Stream for Sept. 18, page 147.

## DOG TRAINING;

-BY-

S. T. HAMMOND, KENNEL EDITOR OF FOREST AND STREAM.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE PRICE \$1.00.

# **Explanatory and Suggestive.**

## FOR THE CASUAL READER.

Arma virumque cano—"Arms and the man I sing," And, indeed, it would take the genius of a Virgil and the roll of Latin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms are shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage, bestrides the burro, and doubles up like a jacknife in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He goes for game—if the fates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish—if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to bis worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish-fun always, fresh air, agree all, outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is it not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways.

You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that is better than if it were put into verse between book covers

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—him with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it is not so. Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields themselves and the woods and the lakes and the streams never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis. The FOREST AND STREAM is in the best sense

## Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the FOREST AND STREAM is different from the diversion afforded by other papers. Why? (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way.

Look through the pages and you will see that the departments include a pretty large field. It is a wide scope of subjects. But if you look carefully you will see that the paper, from front cover to back cover is homogeneous. What is in it belongs in it. There is not the mistake of trying to foist upon the reader, who is interested in angling and shooting, a lot of stuff about horse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent of the woods. There are plenty of other papers devoted to the other subjects. If you are interested in them, you need hardly spend time to read the rest of this explanatory advertisement. The FOREST AND STREAM'S field is broad, but it is not broad enough to take in all creation. The editors are perfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now

## A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the Forest and Stream, and to fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers that have gone before it,

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a continent or only across the pasture lot the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign lands, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of FOREST AND STREAM are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particularly such as may come under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the Forest and Stream we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-museum sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse, fine-spun and terribly dry lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting

excursions and fishing trips—with luck, good, bad and indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the

The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the Forest and Stream in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance of anything else published in this country.

The Yachting columns are in charge of an expert, whose highest ambition will be to keep these departments in the place already won for them in the recognized lead of journalism. Though the Canoeing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the Forest AND STREAM fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which is so full of practical suggestions and recountings of cruising experiences, that a canoeist might almost as well try to get along without a paddle as without the paper

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest and Stream will be newsy, bright, wholesome—a journal of out-door recreation

Terms:—\$4 per year, \$2 six mos., 10cts, per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders payable,

Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y.

THREAD-WOUND, LONG-RANGE

## SHOT CARTRIDGE CASES

Twenty sent, postpaid, for \$1.

M. M. SCHLEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

## Sportsman's Library.

## List of Sports

We will forward any of these 1	Books	by mail,
No books sent unless	mor	ey ac
ANGLING. American Angler's Book, Norris	5 50	Across
American Angler's Book, Norris. Angler's Note Book Angling. Angling Talks, Dawson. Angling a Book on, Francis. Angling a Book on, Francis. Angling a Book on, Francis. Angling Literature in England Black Rass fishing, Henshail British Angling Flies. Fish Hatching and Fish Catching. Fish Hatching and Fish Catching. Fishing Bottom or Float. Fishing in About Catching. Fishing in American Waters, Scott. Fishing with the Fly, Orvis. Fishing with Hook and Line Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing. Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line Fysshe and Fysshyne. Fresh and Sait Water Aquarium. Goldish and its Culture, Mulertt. Modern Practical Angler, Pennell. Practical Fisherman. Prime's I Go a Fishing. Scientific Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout, etc.	5 50 2 40 50	Americ
Angling Talks, Dawson. Angling a Book on, Francis	7 50 1 25 3 00	Breech Crack S Field, C
Angling Literature in England.  Black Bass Fishing, Henshall.	3 00	
Fish Hatching and Fish Catching	2 00 1 50 5 25	Frank I Frank I How I I How I I
Fishing, Bottom or Float	50 3 50	Hunting
Fishing Tourist, Hallock	2 00 2 50	Hurling Rifle Pr
Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes. Fly and Worm Fishing.	3 50 2 00 2 50 1 25 50 2 50 2 50	Shootin
Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Line	25 1 00	Shootin
Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium	50 1 00 2 00	Sport W Embo
Modern Practical Angler, Pennell Practical Trout Culture	2 00 1 00	Still Hu Stephen
Practical FishermanPrime's I Go a-Fishing	1 00 4 20 2 50	Stephen
Scientific Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout,	1 50	The Gu
etc Trolling The Game Fish of the Northern States and	2 00 50	G
British Provinces	2 00 1 50	Adirond Farrar's Farrar's
Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	3 75	Lake. Farrar
BIRDS.	50	Farrar's Guide B
American Bird Fancler Baird's Birds of North America Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds Bird Notes Birds Nestling.	30 00 1 50	Guide to
Bird Notes	75	Map of Map of Tourists
Bird Notes. Birds of Eastern North America. Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. Birds of the Northwest. Birds of the Northwest. Birds and Their Haunts. Cage and Singing Birds, Adams. Coues' Check List. Coues' Field Ornithology. Coues' Key to North American Birds. Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast, Roosevett.	1 25 18 00 4 00 4 50 3 00	Tourists
Birds of the Northwest Birds and Their Haunts	3 00	
Cage and Singing Birds, Adams	50 3 00 2 50	America
Coues' Key to North American Birds	19 00	Boy's Tr
Roosevelt	2 00	Croquet Easy W Every B Han is a
Minot's Land and Game Birds	3 00	Han'is a
Naturalists' Guide, Maynard. Natural History of Birds	2 00 3 00	Quoits a
Notes on Cage Birds, Green	1 80 4 00	Skating
Shore Birds Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and	15	Whist f
Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each; hand colored edition, 2 vols., each.	30 00	America
Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast, Roossvelt.  Roole of Birds, pa.  Minot's Land and Game Birds.  Native Song Birds.  Naturalist's Guide, Maynard.  Naturalist's Guide, Maynard.  Notes on Cage Birds, Green.  Samue's Birds of New England.  Shore Birds.  Water Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and  Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each;  hand colored edition, 2 vols., each.  Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols.  Wood's Natural History of Birds.	6 00	Dog, Dis
BOATING AND YACHTING:		Dog, Dis Dog, Dis Dog Bre Dog Bre
Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam Boat Racing, Brickwood	3 00 2 50 1 25	Dog, the
Boat Racing, Brickwood.  Boating Trips on New England Rivers Canoe and Boat Building for Amateurs, W. P.  Stophon	1 50	Dogs of
Stephens	1 50 1 25 1 50 2 50 2 50 1 00	Count Dogs, M Dogs, Po
Canoeing in Kanuckia. Canoe and Camera. Canoe. Voyage of the Paper. Bishop's. Cruises in Small Yachts Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing. Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor. Paddle and Portage. Practical Boat Sailing, Davies. Practical Boat Sailing, Camp. The Sailing Boat	2 50 2 50	Dogs, R Dogs an
Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing	2 00	Dogs an English
Practical Boat Sailling, Davies.	1 50 2 00 1 00	English Our Fri Practica
The Sailing Boat	50 1 50 10 00	
The Sailing Boat Vacation Cruising, Rothrick Yachts and Boat Sailing, Kemp Yacht Designing, Kemp.	10 00 25 00	Stonehe The Dog Vero Si
CARRIANO AND DESCRIPTION	i	morod Youatt
Adventures in the Wilderness	1 25	
Three in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in Norway	1 75	A Natur
Camps in the Rockies, Grohman	1 75 1 75 30	Amateu
Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall	1 50	Animal
Complete American Trapper, Gibson	1 25	Archer, Archery Black H
How to Camp Out, Gound How to Hunt and Trap, Batty's Hunter and Trapper Thresher	30 1 50 75 1 00 1 25 1 00 1 50 75 1 00 2 00	Gover
Rustlings in the Rockies	1 00	Eastwar
HORSE.		sey Co
American Roadsters and Trotting Horses Bits and Bearing Reins	5 00 50 1 00	Humoro Insects Keeping
	1 00	Life and
Bits and Bearing Keins. Boucher's Method of Horsemanship. Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols. Dadd's Americau Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo	2 50 1 50	per vo Maynar Manton
Dwyer's Horse Book. Horseback Riding, Durant.	1 25	Natural North A
How to rade and School a Horse	30 00 2 50 1 50 1 25 1 25 1 00 80	Old St. Packard Pistol, T Photogr
Horses, Famous American Trotting	75 1 50	Pistol, 1 Photogr Practica
Jenning's Horse Training	1 25	Practice Batty
Mayhew's Horse Doctor	3 00	Practica
McClure's Stable Guide	75 75 1 50 1 25 25 8 00 3 00 1 00 50	Randall Sportsm Studies
Riding and Driving	3 00	Studies The Cre
Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia.	3 00 1 00 3 75	The Cre
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo. Dwyer's Horse Book. Horseback Riding, Durant. How to Ride and School a Horse Horses, Famous American Race. Horses, Famous American Race. Horses, Famous American Trotting. Horses, Famous American Trotting. Horses, Fannous of America. Jenning's Horse Doctor. Mayhew's Horse Doctor. Mayhew's Horse Doctor. Mayhew's Horse Management. Mayhew's Horse Management. Machine's Stable Guide. Rarey's Horse Tamer. Riding and Driving. Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's. Stable Management, Meyrick. Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia. Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 8vo. Stonehenge on the Horse, English edition, 12mo. 12mo.	8 50 2 00	The Hea
The Book of the Horse	12 50	The Boo

man's Book	S
mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.	
ey accompanies the order.	
HUNTING—SHOOTING.  Across Country Wanderer.  American Sportsman, The. Lewis. Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan Crack Shot.  Field, Cover and Trap Shooting.  Flank Forester's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow. How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow. Hunting, Shooting and Fishing.  Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost.  Hurlingham Gun Club Rules.  Rife Fractice, Wingate.  Rod and Gun in California.  Shooting.  Shooting, Dougall  Shooting, Dougall  Shooting on the Wing.  Sport With Gun and Rod, cloth  Embossed leather.  Soorting Adventures in the Far West.	5 00
American Sportsman, The. Lewis.  Breech Loader, Modern, Gloan.  Crack Shot	2 50 1 00 1 25 2 00
Field, Cover and Trap Shooting	2 00 4 00
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen Frank Forester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper	2 00 75
How I Became a Crack Shot, Farrow How I Became a Sportsman	1 00 2 40
Hunting, Shooting and Fishing Hunting and Hunters of all Nations, Frost	2 50
Rifle Practice, Wingate	25 1 50 1 50
Shooting	50 3 00
Shooting on the Wing	75 10 00
Embossed leather. Sporting Adventures in the Far West	
Stephens' Lynx Hunting.	2 00 1 25 1 25
sport with Gun and Rod, cloth Embossed leather Sporting Adventures in the Far West Still Hunter, Van Dyke Stephens' Lynx Hunting Stephens' Fox Hunting Stephens' Young Moose Hunters The Gun and Its Development, Greener	1 50 2 50
GUIDE BOOKS AND MAPS.	~ 00
Adirondacks, Map of, Stoddard	\$1 00 1 00
Farrar's Guide to Moosenead Lake, pa. 50; clo.	1 00
Farrar's Pocket Map of Moosehead Lake Farrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region	50
Fuide Book and Map of the Dead River Region Fuide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard	50 25 50
dap of Androscoggin Reg'on. dap of Northern Maine, Steele.	1 00
Parrar's Guide to Mooschead Lake, pa. 50; clo. Farrar's Guide to Richardson and Rangeley Lake, paper, 50; cloth Farrar's Pocket Map of Mooschead Lake Parrar's Pocket Map of Rangeley Lake Region Juide Book and Map of the Dead River Region Juide to Adirondack Region, Stoddard Julap of Androscoggin Reg'on Juap of Northern Maine, Steele, Juap of Korthern Maine, Steele, Juap of Morthern Maine, Steele, Courists' Map of Maine	50 1 00
CT C	
American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games Athletic Sports for Boys, bds 75c.: cloth	2 00 1 00
Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes, etc	2 00 3 00
Easy Whist. Every Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements	20 50 3 50
Han is at Whist	50 25
aws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish	2 00 25 25
American Boy's Own Book, Sports and Games athletic Sports for Boys, bds 75c.: cloth Soy's Treasury of Sports and Pastimes, etc lassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes. Proquet Boy's Book of Sports and Amusements Han is at Whist. Book of Sports and Amusements Han is at Whist. Book of Sports and Amusements Han is at Whist. Cavendish. Instruction in the Indian Club Exercise Laws and Principles of Whist, Cavendish. Rating. Book of Sports and Bowls (Rating. Book of Sports and Sports.) Whist for Beginners.	7 50 50
KENNEL.	00
KENNEL.  Merican Kennel, Burges.  Jog, Discases of, Dalzie!  Jog, Discases of, Dalzie!  Jog, Discases of, Hill  Jog Breaking, by Holabird  Jog Breaking, by Holabird  Jog Breaking, by Holabird  Jog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson  Jog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson  Jogs Training vs. Breaking, Hammond  Jogs, Training vs. Breaking, Hammond  Jogs, Great Britain, America and other  Countries.  Jogs, Management of, Mayhew, 16mo  Jogs, Fomis for Judging  Jogs, Richardson, pa. 30.; cloth  Jogs and Their Ways, Williams  Jogs and the Public  Jog lish Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I.  Joglish K. C. S. Book, Vols, III. to X., each.  Jur Friend the Dog.  Practical Kennel Guude, Stables  setter Dog, the, Laverack  Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands.  The Dog, by Idstone  Fero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50;  Thorocco.	3 00
Dog. Diseases of, Hill	2 00
Dog Breaking, Hutchinson	25 · 3 75 3 00
Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond Dogs	1 00
Countries	2 00
Dogs, Points for Judging	75 50 60
Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. Dogs and the Public	1 25
English Kennel C. S. Book, Vol. I. English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each.	5 00 4 50
Practical Kennel Guide, Stables	3 00 1 50 3 75 7 50
Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands The Dog, by Idstone	3 75 7 50 1 25
Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; morocco	22 50
	2 50
MISCELLANEOUS.  A Naturalist's Rambles About Home, Abbott.	1 50
Adventures of a Young Naturalist	1 75 1 00
Anticlope and Deer of America	4 80 2 50
Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, guarto, cloth.	25 1 50
Government Report	2 50 50
A Naturalist's Rambles About Home, Abbott. adventures of a Young Naturalist Amateur Photographer. Animal Plagues, Flemmg Antelope and Deer of America. Archer, Modern. Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth, Government Report Common Objects of the Seashore. Lastward Ho! Listorical and Biographical Atlas of New Jersey Coast	1 50
How to Make Photographs  Jumorous Sketches, Seymour	5 00 1 00 6 00
nsects Injurious to Vegetation Seeplng One Cow	6 00 6 50 1 00
ife and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,	1 50 1 25
Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher	50
North American Insects	75 1 50 1 50
Packard's Half-Hours With Insects Pastol, The	1 50 50 60
Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jersey Coast.  Low to Make Photographs  Lumorous Sketches, Seymour,  naects Injurious to Vegetation.  Seeping One Cow.  Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,  per vol.  Laynard's Manual of Taxidermy  Lanton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher,  Matural History Quadruped.  Lord Mareican Insects.  Old St. Augustine.  Lackard's Half-Hours With Insects.  Listol, The.  Photography for Amateurs.  Photography for Amateurs.  Phactical Forestry, by Fuller.  Practical Forestry, by Fuller.  Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration,  Batty.	60 1 50
Batty Batty	1 50

## Whitney--Kennedy Repeating Rifle.



in line of fire at time of discharge renders the Kennedy ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

These rifles are made .88-cal, 40 gr., .44-cal. 40 gr., .45 cal. 60 gr., .45-cal. 75 gr., and .50-cal. 95 gr. (Express), using the same ammunition as other magazine rifles. Catalogues and price lists on application to the manufacturers.

WHITNEY ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

## SPECIALTIES

Russian Water Proof.

Price 25 Cents.

The best article known for keeping out wet and preserving the leather.

## GUN OIDE.

Price 50 Cents.

The only non-oxydizer made that will prevention, steel and metal from rusting when exposed to salt water. The cortents of one bottle will keep a gun in good cordition one year.

## Powdered Areca Nut.

## Price 50 Cents. A safe and infallible remedy for WORMS in DOGS.

Imperial Flea Powder.

Price 50 Cents.

For the destruction of Fleas and vermin on dogs and other animals.

The above are put up under my supervision by one of the best chemists to the United States, and each is guaranteed as represented. Simple containing one package of each sent on receipt of \$1.50 in stamps or postal note.

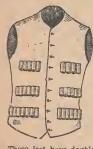
I keep in stock a full line of

Spratt's Medicines for Dogs.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, No. 178 Broadway, N. Y.

## **GUNNING COATS**

superior construction and devices, with eight ckets outside, and large game pocket the full siz-stirts, with inside and outside openings ther-to-d with net bottoms, permitting dripping, distain and ventilation.



Corduroy Coats. \$12 00 MacIntosh Coats. 10 00 Duck Coats. 4 00 
 Dack Vests
 2 00

 Corduroy Vests
 4 (0)

 Corduroy Pants
 6 00

 Corduroy Caps
 \$1 to 2

 Duck Caps
 \$ to 2

 Shell Vests
 5 00

 Leather Gaffers
 3 00

 Duck Gaiters
 2 00

 Pin O'eek Coats
 1 75

 Pin Check Pants
 1 25
 Duck Vests ... Pin Check Pants... Frieze Ulsters ... 25 00 Blue Ulsters ... 35 00 Duck Pants ... 2 50

These last have double fronts, a feature sportsmen will appreciate.
Articles delivered, carriage paid, when goods are paid for madvance. Address

## HENNING, CLOTHIER, 410 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. Write freely for anything.

## NOW COMPLETE.

THE

## History of North American Birds.

With Illustrations drawn from nature ex-pressly for the work.

BY
S. F. BAIRD, T. M BREWER, and R. RIDGWAY.

I. THE WATER BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.

In two volumes.

II. THE LAND BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA, In three volumes

After a long period of careful preparation, the publishers are enabled to present in these five volumes a complete and invaluable work on American ornithology, embodying the fullest and motaccurate accounts of the birds of the whole of North America north of Mexico, arranged according to the most approved system of modeln classification.

The exact rank of each bird is given, whether a distinct species or a simple variety. The descriptions are all prepared by analytical and synopticatibles, intended to dimunish as much as possible the labor of identification.

## PRICE OF THE WORK.

PRICE OF THE WORK.

WATER BIR'S 2 vols, 4to. (loth. \$24.00, Hin-trated with 3.3 illustrations of heads and 134 full-length figures, 5-auticulive graved on wood Tae same, which the illustrations of heads exon stelly executed in water colo a, hand paintent, \$60, LAND BIRINS. 3 vols, 40. (loth, \$30.00. Illustrated with 545 hads and 553 woodcuts. The same, with 515 heads printed in colors, and 35 places of full-ength figures, colored by hand, \$60.

LIT: LF, BROWN & (O, Fublishers, 254 Washington Street, Boston.



## WARNING!

As parties in the East have put on the market a horrible-toned imitation of my Duck Caller, this is to notify all sportsmen and gun dealers that none are of my make unless stamped "F. A. ALEN Monmonth, I.I." And I will prosecute a learning such villainous goods as of my manufacture.

F. A. ALLEN, Monmouth, Ill.

## NEW.

## A Splendid Dog Whistle, Water-Tight Match Box,

Reliable Compass COMBINED.

Nickel-plated metal, sold by dealers in Sports-ten's goods, or sent by mail on receipt of price \$1,

WILBUR & CO., Box 2,882, N. Y. P. O.

### for Sale.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

The ever reliable river St. Marguerite, the obtef tributary of the Saguebay, descending from a sake for north of thicoutimi, and famous for is saluon and sea trout fisheries, with all the proprietor's riparian rights, is now offe ed for sale. The St. Marguerite is di tant 15 miles from Tadousac by water, or 10 miles over land. The riparian rights cover a distance of 30 unices, which is sub-divided into six sec ions, 5 miles apart. At each section are rerected one commonious Gothic cottage, men's house, ice house, etc., etc. Each section has the control of six to eight salmon pools. Parties desirous of forming a club to secure the rights of the above valuable salmon stream, can so arrange it whereby twenty four rods could have equal rights and splendid sport. For further perfocusing ply to WILLIS RUSELL, Foorrietr, Quebe., Canada, or to Messes, GRAN BROS., 2 Exchange Curr, New York City.

## SALMON ANGLING.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Leases for five years of the angling privileges pertaining to the ungrated lands bordering on certain rivers in the Province of Quebec, containing salmon and trout, will be offered to public competition at the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, on Wednesday, February 4, 1885, of 11 o'clock A. M. Lists of the rivers, with information respecting them, will be furnished on application to the undesigned. W. W. LYNCH, Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Quebec. December 13, 1884.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—WINCHESTER REPEATing rife. 40 00 perfectly new; never discharged.
Drawer 281, Coroing. N. Y.

10-LB., 30-IN., .45-CAL., HEPBURN, WITH
Lyman rear sight, nearly new. 'over, 100 is,
m uld and shells. \$21. A. B. C., Frankford P. O,
Pchiadelphia, Pa.

## Ferrets For Sale.

The finest ratters and hunters in the world. All trained to the whistle. For sale at ADOLPH ISAACSEN, 92 Fulton street, N. Y. jan15,1t

LIVE QUAIL FOR SALE—FENNSYLVANIA and West Virginia blivis, Coosignments of Furs, Skin-, Game, etc. solicited. Established 1838, TENNEY & WOODWARD, Commission M. rchants, 174 Chambers street, N. Y.

LIVE QUAIL FOR SALE. BY JNO. T. LED-BETTER, Sheloyville, Tenn., at \$8 per dozen.

BACK NUMBERS OF FOREST AND STREAM for sale. All but the first volume. The best offer accepted. W. H. BRUMMITT, Pontia: Much. decli.tf.

## PORTRAITS OF GAME FISHES.

On gray-timed Bristol board, at the following prices, postpaid: Single c-ples, 10 cts.; Fresh Water Series (30) at \$2. Sait Water S-ries (37), \$2.50; Whole Series (60), \$5: a balf-Russian port-folio holding whole series, \$1.25. Among the portraits are: Black bass darge and small-mouth), trout, gray-ling, California mount in trout, landlocked and set salmon, pike, mascalonge, strawberry bass, striped bass, appun, etc. Size of boards, 7×9in. Descriptive iroular sent free. Address W. C. HARRIS, 253 Broadway, New York.

## In the Stud.

## BEAUFORT.

(Champion Bow-Beulah.)
The best-looking pointer dog living and a great stud dog. CHAS. H. MASON, 255 West Twen y-second street, New York City.

K K. C Liver and White POINTER CHAMION KNICHER OF KER (A.K.R. 19) In the Stud. Young stock for sale. GEO. L. WILMS, See'y, 142 Monticello avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

In the Stud.

## Hillside Kennel.

Gordon Setter "ARGUS."

Argus is thoroughly trained for field work; has an excellent nose and great endurance. The following are his bench show winnings: 1st prize in Toronto, purpy class, 1880; 2d prize, London, 1881; 1st prize, Cleveland, also special for best Gordon setter exhibited, 1882; 1st prize, champion, outawa, 1883; 1st prize, champion, Chicago, 1883; 1st prize, Montreal, and special for best Gordon setter. F, 1881; 1st, enampion, London, also special for best Gerdon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show, and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter for show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter for show and

Stud Fee, \$25.00.

## STUD FOX-TERRIER Champion Raby Tyrant,

Champion Raby Tyrant, (K.C.S.B. 11,179.)

Pupped October. 1890. Weight 18½ pounds.
Raby Tvrant is a white dog, with an even marked rich black and tan head. He is a thoroughly game and styrish ter ier, possessing a beautifully shaped long punishing head, with perfect drop eiurs, small eyu, rare neck and shoulders, deep chest, well ribbed and muscular quasters, short, straight legs. excellent feet, great bone and substance, with an exceptionally hard and dense coat.
Raby Tyrant is without doubt one of the most successful terriers of the present day. He has been exhibited 67 times, 33 different judges having adjudicated upon him, and has won 47. Firs, 10 cups and specials; 12 second and 2 third prizes. His breeding is undeniable, combining as he does the choleest and most valuable blood that can be obtained. At the stud Raby Tyrant is proving himself emimently successful.

Fee, \$15.00.

JOHN E. THAYER, Hillside Kennels, Lancaster.

## Stud Bull-Terrier Dutch, Jr.,

(A.K.R. 1827).

This grand young dog, imported in November, 1834, presence every regulatic necessary for a most valuable stnd dog. He has been s own but twice in this country, winning: 1st and special at Faunton, Mass. 1ec., 1834; 1st and silver cup at Meriden, Conn., Jun., 1835. Stud fee \$20. For further informatin, stud cand, etc., apply to owner, J. R. VARICK, Cambridge, Mass.

## Scotland Kennel Collies. STUD DOGS Champion Robin Adair and Champion Tweed II

## BITCHES.

Champion Zulu Princess, champion Lassie, champion Lass of sowrie, cnampion Meg. Lilac, Eigg and other imported and prize wizning vitches. Pupples for sale from the above stock. Principles for sale from the above stock of turner particulars and stud fee of dogs address THOS. A. TERKY, P. O. FOX 2,017, N. Y.

## WESIMINSTER KENNEL CLUB, IN THE STUD.

CHAMPION SENSATION, FEE, \$50

"BANG BANG, \$50

"TRAM (Sensation—Psyche), \$25

JAMES MORTIMER, Supt., Babylon, L. L. L. Jani, tf

## CHIEF.

Will serve red Irish setter bitches of pure blood and guaranteed field quality, Fee. \$95 For Sale—Puppies, by Chief Stock and field quality of dams guaranteed. MAX WENZEL, 89 Faurth Street, Hobbken, N. J.

## Vandevort's Don in the Stud.

## TO THE TO

## ACME RUST PREVENTATIVE

Guaranteed to be the best article yet discovered for the prevention of rust on fire arms, tools and all metal surfaces when directions are followed. Specially adapted to guns used near the salt water. Samples mailed to any part of the United States and Canada on receipt of price, 15 and 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address E. VANDERWERKEN & CO., Stamford, Ct.

## The Mennel.

OR SALE.—A HANDSOME NEWFOUNDLAND bitch, 4 yrs old, pure breed. Hast sice taken t prize at Montreal exhibitions. Price \$40. S. H. RO.S., 149 Laval Avenue, Montreal. jan15,tt

WILL EXCHANGE MASTIFF BITCH, 7 MOS. onl, best pedigree, for mastiff bitch. Object to avoid in-breeding. Address C. C. M., Forest and Stream office.

FOR SALE.—POINTER DOG LENNOX (A.K.R. 1045). Address 36 Elm st., Worcester, Mass. ian15.1t

The Kennel.

## The Great Fanciers' Show.

10,000 CHICKENS, PIGEONS, DOGS, CATS. SHET-LAND PONIES, GOATS.

The Greatest Show ever seen in New York.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

## New York Fanciers' Club,

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, ONE WEEK, February 4 to 11, 1885.

CHAS. R. HARKER, 62 Cortlandt street

## Winlawn Kennel.

Several fine mastiff pupples from prize dogs for ale. Address W. P. STEVENSON, 17 Broad st., N.Y.

## E. B. GOLDSMITH,

Custom House and Forwarding Agent,
58 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Receives and forwards Dogs, Fowls, etc., etc., to
any destination. Kennel Clubs, Sportsmen and
others, intending to import degs from Europe,
should have their stock consigned to him. Information furnished in regard to the best methods of
importing, shipping, etc.

## POINTERS FOR SALE.

Liver and white pointer bitch Flash, by Sensation, broken; took 2d at New York two seasons. Price \$50. Liver and white pointer bitch Bells. by Snapshot, dam by Sensation, broken. Price \$50. Lemon and white pointer dog Game, by Orgill's Rush, dam by Snapshot, grand dam by Sensation. Price \$75. Lemon and white pointer bitch Daisy, ltter sister to Game; unbroken. Price \$26. Also three lemon and white pupples, by Game. Price \$25 each. For further particula s address DaVID G. HARTT, Northport, L. I. N. Y.

## Chequasset Kennels.

Thoroughbred St. Bernards, rough and smooth-coated, Thoroughbre English pags. A few choice pups on sale. Hermit, imported rough St. Bernard, fre §33; Young Toby, imported English pug, fee §15; Treasure, English pug, fee §15. Audress with stamp, P. O. ox 94, Lancaster, Mass.

## Forest City Kennels.

P. O. Box 1815, Portland, Me.
PURE BRED ST. BERNARDS AND PUGS.
In the Stud.—Champion rough coated St. Bernard
Cossar (E. 10,065—A.K. R. 22).
Pug pups by Young Tobey out of Judy now for sale.

## For Sale Cheap.

A setter, broken. Also some B. B. R. game cocks and B. B. R. game bantams. C. M. PRATT. West brook Conn. nov20,tf

ENGLISH BEAGLE HOUND PUPPLE4.—FOR Sale—Extra five pupples (either sex) at from \$10 to \$15, according to agr and quality; some several months old. Address N. ELMORE, Granby, Conn.

POR SALE —A THOROUGHBRED RED IRISH setter bitch, 5 mcs. old, having one cross of Elcho and two of Plunket. Address E. J. ROB-RINS, W-thersfield, Conn.

ROR SALE, A NUMBER OF WELL BRED AND well broken pointers and setters, also dogs coarded and broken sati-faction guaranteed, Ad-ires H. B. RICHMOND, Lakeville Mass. Sept22.tf

English Mastiffs.—Always on Hand, fashionably bred choice mastif pups, representing the best known blood, viz.: Lyme Hall, Evaston 'astle and Lord Stamford's strains, correct in coat, color, mask and disposition, and delivered with well authenticated pedigree. FRED. GRANT, Clearance Office. Custom House, Boston.

WM. GRAHAM, NEWTOWNBREDA. BELFAST, Ireland, is prepared to Jurchase and ship dogs for importers. Dogs purcha-et from him had the following pizes awarded to them: At New York and Chicago, Is83, sixteen firsts, nine special. three second and one third. At New York, 1884, seven firsts, six specials and one third.

FOR SALE.-ITALIAN GREYHOUND PUPS from imported stock. HENRY C. BURDICK, 150 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass. nov27 %

CHOICE IRISH RED PUPS FOR SALE, whelped July 5, 18%; two dogs and two bitches, by cleanpion Gletcheo out of Lulu II (champion Berkley ex Lulu). The above peps will be sold cheap if taken at once. Address J. J. SUANL'N, Fall River, Mass.

## WANTED.

By a first-class head keeper from the old country position as kennel manager. The best of referring rurnished. Address HEAD KEEPER, care of research est and Stream. Jan8,4t

FOR SALE CHEAP—FINE LAVERACK AND Gordon setter Victor. For pedigree and price address WM. B. MASON, JR., Marietta, O. jan15,2t

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME CHESTNUT AND white cocker spaniel dog, 2 yrs. old, by Col. stubbs ex Pansy B. Fine companion for children and a good bunter. Also for sale solid black young cocker dog. Lock dox 237, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

DOGS BOARDED AND BEST OF CARE GIVEN Address HOWARD RAYNOR, Demarkst New

FOR SALE.—BROWN AND WHITF ENGLISH setter Bruce, by Dash III, ex Katydid, whelped Dec. 4, 1882, is very promising and sure to make a fine field dog. Also black and white dog pup, 2 mos. old and very handsome. Pedigrees of the very best, will sell cheap as I cannot take care of t.em. Address E. H. FISHER, JR., New bedford, Mass. Box 285.

A SUPERB RE! IRISH SE!TER, 2 VRS. OLD, thoroughly broken, will be exchanged for 5:00,ora Harrington & Richardson hammeri-sepun. Correspondence solicited. ARIHUR CHRISTIAN 188 Geneses street, Udca, N. Y.

# FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

TERMS, \$4 A YEAR. 10 CTS. A COPY. } SIX MONTHS, \$2.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1885.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 26. Nos. 39 & 40 Park Row, New York.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is the recognized medium of entertainment, instruction and information between American sportsmen. Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are Communications upon the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published except with writer's consent. The Editors are not responsible for the views of correspondents, ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements of an approved character inserted. Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Reading notices \$1.00 per line. Eight words to the line, twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent to be the Saturday previous to issue in which they are to be inserted.

Transient advertisements must invariably be accompanied by the money or they will not be inserted

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time. Subscription price, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for \$10; five copies for \$16. Remit by registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. Newsdealers in the United Kingdom may order through Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Address all communications,

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

New York City.

At Anchor, Camp Flotsam. NATURAL HISTORY. Notes of a Year. Some Christmas Bird Notes. The Vorticella.

voraceila. Cranberry Bear. Bag and Gun. k Shooting on Lake Bister

eau. About Hunters and a Hunt. The Game Dealers.

ishculture. Fish for Pennsylvania.

FISHOULTURE.
Report of the U.S. Fish Commission.

Rennel Rating States.
Kennel Notes.
IFLE AND TRAF SHOOTING.
Target Tests.
Dr. Carver's Six-Day Shoot.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap. ANOEING. A History of the Snake. Knickerbocker C. C.

Knickerbocker C. U.
YACHTING.
Put Under the Lee,
Small Yachts,
The Cruise of the Falcon Among
the "Blue Noses."
Sneakboxes,
Sail Plan of the Carmelita,
A Sailor's Yacht,
The Length and Sail Area Rule,
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT,

## THE SALE OF GAME.

HE dealers of this city are attempting to make it appear that under the present law they undergo great hard-They complain that the season for the sale of game is not sufficient to dispose of what they have on hand, and that they incur severe loss because compelled to get rid of the game. They profess to be anxious to see the game pro tected, and protest that they observe the several statutes that end. Their complaints, professions and protestations are alike unfounded and untrue.' They are no more sensible nor honest than they were in 1859. Then in a paper, almost similar to that read by Mr. French last week before the dealers, was delivered by a gentleman of the same name before another meeting of like character.

What reason is there in the argument that the market is glutted with game? It is perfectly within the power of the dealers to regulate their receipts of birds and venison. Their cry that the game is sent to them and they are compelled to receive it, is all bosh. If in the lawful season a commission merchant can dispose of only one hundred carcasses of ven ison from a given source, let him advise his correspondent not to send two hundred instead. If he can sell only one thousand dozens of quail, let him refuse to take two thousand dozens. It is a very plain, simple and practicable rule of demand and supply. The dealers are not forced to receive more game than they want, no more than a newspaper pubis forced to take from his paper manufacturer ten

thousand reams of paper more than he can use.

The season is now ample for the sale of game lawfully sent to market. The glut is caused by the piling up on the stalls and in the storage rooms of game which has been killed unlawfully or shipped unlawfully. The dealers know this, They advertise for snared birds. They encourage pot-hun-ters to transgress the law by offering to them a better price for birds illegally snared than for birds that have been shot The great stores of venison are on hand only because men have been induced to evade the laws in shipping it. In fact the glut in the market is a glut of contraband goods. The plea for an extension of time is a plea for greater license to carry on an illicit traffic. While game associations and State Legislatures are devising means to suppress the trade

of the grouse snarers and the deer butchers, these market

men are seeking to stimulate that very trade.

It is a rule perfectly well understood, that an extension of the open season for the sale of game means a continued killing of game after the date when such killing is forbid-The sale of game all the year around means that birds and deer will be killed all the year around.

The market dealers' plea is the plea of the pot-hunter and

"NESSMUK" found his way into the Forest and Stream last week. He was on his way to Florida, and accepted the shelter of a tin roof during a rain storm in the city and pending the arrival of the Bucktail canoe. Putting into practice the preaching of "Woodcraft," he was "going The "ditty-bag" and four jack-knives completed the equipment. The hatchet had been stowed in his sea-chest, somewhat unfortunately, too, for, lost among the devious ways and intricacies of the stairways and hall passages by which this office is reached, the old woodsman's instinct was strong to blaze a trail. The muzzleloader, too, was stowed in the chest, but we had the pleasure of inspecting the pow der horn, the loading tools and other duffle of the "ditty bag," a receptacle that proved to be wonderfully capacious "Nessmuk" is brimful of mother-wit and wisdom. His story magazine is set with a hair-trigger, and never a misfire; and St. Paul's had sounded out the midnight hour long before the last "That reminds me" had been told, and the Forest AND STREAM meeting broke up. We take this first opportunity of declaring that the portrait in "Woodcraft" is a libel; the wrinkles there shown are not to be discovered in "Nessmuk's" countenance, and may they not be put there by his Florida cruisings. What the Bucktail skipper finds this winter will be told in our columns.

THE CARVER SHOOT. - For some reason of no special consequence, Dr. Carver felt called upon to make a test of endurance in the shooting line, and according to report, and more or less accurate scoring, has fired at an immense num ber of small objects thrown up by trained assistants, and within six days hit 60,016 of these moving targets. It was a magnificent example of what will power may enable a man to accomplish in the way of getting through a great feat of endurance; as a shooting spectacle it was not so great. There is not much marksmanship over a range of five yards or less, and with everything carefully arranged in advance, there was not much of interest on the purely technical side of the struggle. It was interesting in many ways; in show ing where the strain of gun handling falls in a long pro-tracted trial; in drawing the attention of the general public to the somewhat neglected subject of snap-shooting, and in demonstrating to what accuracy and reliability the art of gun-making has advanced. Dr. Carver has indeed capped the record for wholesale marksmanship, and it is not at all likely that any one will care to add anything to such a performance, or even to equal it.

MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCI-ATION.—The annual meeting of the society will be held at the Parker House, Boston, this evening. These occasions are always most pleasant reunions of the New England gentlemen interested in the preservation of game. The election of officers for the current year was held last week and resulted as follows: President, Edward A. Samuels; Vice-Presidents-Hon. Thomas Talhot, Hon. Daniel Needham, Walter M. Brackett, Charles W. Stevens, Horace T. Rock well, John T. Stetson, H. H. Kimball; Treasurer, Frederick R. Shattuck; Secretary, Heury J. Thayer; Librarian, John Fottler, Jr.; Executive Committee-Charles Levi Woodbury, Warren Hapgood, Wm. S. Hills, Walton C. Taft, Edward S. Tobey, Jr., Edward E. Small, John P. Woodbury, Joseph W. Smith, John Fottler, Jr., Benjamin F. Nichols, Henry C. Litchfield, Charles Whittier,

THE TRAP-SHOOTERS are organizing an association, and ve are assured that the details will be arranged at the New Orleans tournament. We notice in the prospectus that there is some talk of attempting to combine the interests of trap-shooters and dog show clubs. As we have repeatedly said, it is a wise course to confine the scope of the proposed association to the single sport of trap-shooting. Other movements have failed because the promoters tried to cover too much ground. There is nothing in common between the two classes it is proposed to combine. If the trap-shooting society succeeds at all, it will find all it can profitably attend o in the shooting interest alone.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

IN our last issue we suggested the heroic measure of the resumption by the State of all the remaining forests, cutting down the extravagant annual output of twenty billion feet of lumber to four billions, the estimated capacity of the forests under proper management. This measure we endeavored to support by taking up the position which we hold to be unassailable, that the withdrawal from the market of the whole or great bulk of this country's enormous timber supply, whether by exhaustion or monopoly of stocks, would create such a revolution in the world's timber markets that an advance of twenty dollars a thousand in prices would be but the beginning of the rise which might be confidently looked for. That the existing forest area under skilled management could be maintained permanently stocked, and improved while yielding a revenue so large, that after reduction of a legitimate interest on the outlay, there would be a surplus sufficient to plant up a forest area equal to the last-ing requirements of the country.

If the State were to temporize with the problem until the

existing standing stock should have been cut out, the necessary enterprise of plauting up seventy million acres of forest (the area necessary to insure a return to existing annual timber requirements) would be a sorry uphill task. On the shortest admissible rotation of seventy years, there would be an annual outlay which cannot safely be put at below ten millions, accumulating at compound interest to the end of the rotation, with nothing to set off against it but the proceeds of the thinnings between the fiftieth and seventieth years. But if our suggestion were adopted the first outlay of five hundred millions would give a remunerative return immediately. If we assume, for purposes af illustra-tiou, that the curtailment of supplies resulted in an advance of ten dollars per thousand only, there would still be a return of forty millions annually on the four billions of lumber explcited, which, after deducting ten millions for planting up fresh forests, would still return a very large interest to the treasury; an interest, in fact, so large that the States having forests could advantageously borrow the funds necessary for their resumption from the Central Government, or raise them on bonds, and still render their forests an important source of revenue, while restoring them to their original There is no legerdemain about this, no dreamer's The whole argument rests on the indisputable fact that in consequence of excessive competition, and the shortsightedness of the Government in surrendering its timber lands at a nominal price, standing timber is valued at a fraction of the cost of production.

The cut of this country in pine timber is a very considerable fraction of the world's cut, and in excess of the world's available surplus. When the forests of this country shall have been eradicated, and the day is drawing near, the supply being far short of the demand, sellers will control prices, and will certainly fix them at a profit on costs of production, which is about fifteen dollars a thousand for standing timber in the European forests on the short rotation of seventy years, and for first-class large timber on a long rotation of a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty years the costs exceed twenty dollars a thousand. The cost of planting a forest is inconsiderable, but swollen by compound interest for fifty years before there is any material return from thinnings, it amounts to eight or twelve or twenty or more times its first cost before the forest comes to the axe.

Will it pay to grow forests is a very pertinent question which may well be considered here. The general reply is that many governments have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars before they had hundreds of acres of well-stocked plantation to show for it, but every State that has taken up forest planting has eventually got down to skilled management with economic measures and made it pay. For this, as for every other necessary of life, the price is regulated by cost of production. In this country labor being higher, cost of production will be higher than in Europe, but since Europe has no available surplus stock to send us, and no available area on which to raise increased stocks, our future home prices will be regulated by home costs of production.

To descend to details, the most perfect and at the same time the most costly system of stocking is by nursery-raised plants, and on this method it would be unsafe to figure on less than tenortwelve dollars an acre. The forest should be thinned at thirty years, and in this country it is very questionable if the small poles thinned out would find a market. Compound interest would consequently accumulate on first costs of planting, of supervision, on price of land, and on taxes for fifty years before there would be any remarkable return from thinnings. Reckoning compound interest at five per cent.

on fifteen dollars for fifty years, we find the costs have ex ceeded two hundred dollars. At this stage there should be a stock of from twelve to fifteen thousand feet of lumber, which, at a valuation of twenty dollars per thousand standing, would show two hundred and forty to three hundred dollars. The thinnings sold at eighty or one hundred dollars would leave from a hundred and sixty to two hundred dollars to accumulate at compound interest for another twenty years, the lowest advantageous period of rotation. The costs again accumulate to from three hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars an acre, when the crop of eighteen to twenty thousand of good marketable timber would have to realize twenty-five dollars a thousand standing to cover costs. Five per cent, is the lowest rate at which a merchant could be expected to lock up his money, but a government can well invest money at two and one-half or three per cent, for works of public utility, and with the first cost accumuthese lower rates of interest, a selling price of twenty dollars a thousand stumpage would leave a large margin to cover insurance against windfall, blight, fires and other casualties, and still show a fair profit.

Planting with nursery-raised stock is not the only mean of growing forests. In Europe natural reproduction is still largely resorted to. The nearly mature forest has about one-fourth of its trees removed to let in light and prepare the ground. At the first good seed year, perhaps four or five years later, another fourth is cut out to afford the seed lings light enough for development; three or four years later another cutting to foster the young growth, the last remnant being allowed to stand to seed gaps, or in some cases during the whole growing period of the young forest, to admit of its attaining to first-class timber. On this method of allowing the forest to seed itself the costs appear to be nothing. As a matter of fact they represent the inconvenience and consequent loss of cutting out the forest in instalments instead of at one swoop. The method is resorted to in Europe, because their pine seedlings cannot withstand the sharp northwest winds without forest shelter, but as far as the writer's experience goes, our white pine seedlings flourish as freely in the open as under forest shelter, and if this were found to be the rule the stripped area could be sown broadcast with collected seed, first steeped in some nauseous liquid to render it distasteful to the squirrels which store it up for winter supplies. The fundamental principles of forest management are the same in all countries, but the trees of every country have their individual habits and pcculiarities which have to be studied and turned to account by the forester.

The system of reproduction, as of every other detail of forest management, including the all-important measure of suppressing forest fires, must be left to the discretion of the Forest Department, it is hence of first-class importance that the officers of this department should be competent, recognizing what ought to be done, and knowing thoroughly how to do it. Like the forest officers of France and Germany, they should be men of broad, liberal education, not slaves to routine and system, as the subordinates of the department may be expected to be, but men capable of adapting general principles to changed conditions. If forest operations are to be conducted on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the country, it would in the highest degree inexpedient to vest the control of the vast expenditure in the hands of any but thoroughly experienced men; and pending the theoretical and practical training of young Americans who will require ten to fifteen years to fit them for the responsible posts of the service, such skilled management can only be procured from abroad.

To husband the existing timber stock and make provision for our future timber requirements is of the first importance, and in using the term timber we mean not only pine, but timber of all kinds. It is false economy to transport timber from the Atlantic or Pacific to the Central States. State should grow at least a proportion of its own forest at home—private enterprise cannot be relied on to carry out the enterprise on an adequate scale, while the measure is a financially sound one for the State or Government to embark in.

Scarcely second in importance to this is the restoration and maintenance under efficient control, of the denuded moun tain tracts on which forests are of first-class importance in regulating river flow, and of all those tracts on which the destruction of the forests threatens to influence rainfall and general climatic conditions prejudicially. With regard to the wrecked Adirondack forests in this State, the public in-terest is aroused and its preservation demanded, if only on æsthetic and scntimental grounds. The report of the committee of inquiry will come before the local Legislature at its next sitting, and probably one or more New York bills will be introduced to replace the last year's compromise bill, very properly rejected by the Governor, presumably because it was altogether too vague and inadequate. It would be a national shame if the wealthy Empire State, owning one of the most picturesque regions of mountain, forest and lake in the world-a popular summer resort, patronized by thousands from all over the country—a region unsuited to agriculture, but producing excellent timber, should allow it to be and remain denuded of its forests. There are some parts of it which have escaped the axe only because at present prices the timber will not bear the cost of getting out; but in the not distant future, every acre of such forest will be a valua-ble acquisition, and we may hope that, urged on by popular sentiment, the Government will take adequate measures to

render the regiou what it should be, a well-clothed, economically administered timber reserve, an important source of revenue to the State, a scene of beauty for the tourist, of healthy, pleasurable excitement for the sportsman, and of pride to the people who possess it,

The Republican party came into power with a national timber estate, which required only prudent administration to render it equal to the permanent needs of the nation They have squandered it away and thereby invited national calamity, but they have left in the Treasury an amount of money sufficient to remedy the consequences of their neglect, excepting that the country will have to spend millions for its timber before stocks now planted can be brought on the market. Will the Democrats remedy the sequences of the shortsightedness of their predecessors in office, and appropriate the surplus in the Treasury, or as much of it as may be necessary to this great work of humanity and progress, a work justified both by its financial prospects and by every consideration of patriotism and ex pediency, or will they allow the last remnant of our forests to be destroyed, and content themselves with spending a few score thousand dollars, not in planting forests, but in collecting data as to how much per tree it would cost to raise forests by unskilled agency.

## The Sportsman Tourist.

## AT ANCHOR.

I AM going a journey, brother. Or would it be better to say, I am just ending up a long voyage, and dropping my kedge in the bay.

Coming home: and in debt to the purser, with never a dollar to pay

Six decades. 'Twas a wearisome voyage, made over a mystical sea, In a poorly rigged, plebeian lugger, that always was drifting alee; And where are the lofty square-riggers that started the voyage with

They passed me far up to the windward, with stunsails aloft and

alow, me heading for tropical islands, some bound for the islands of

And where are the weatherly clippers the merchants delighted to

Some drowsily swing to their anchors, as the meandering tides go by Some battle in frozen oceans, where the northerly gales are high; Some drift in the seething tropics, with keels upturned to the sky

Oh, grand is the lofty clipper, as she dashes the yeasty brine From the crest of the midnight billow, where the waters flash and

But I love the plebeian lugger—the little lugger is mine

And lofty clipper or lugger, it comes to the same at last, Or whether we count as wreckage, or hold to our moorings fast When we swing to a final anchor, and the voyage of life is past. Wellsbono. Pa., October, 1854.

## CAMP FLOTSAM.

CAMP FLOTSAM.

XI.—A DOGMA.

THEED and sore the camp slumbered well into the morning. They who on the preceding day had passed ten hours in the boat, were willing to forego the pleasure of an hour's fishing before breakfast, and when we arose no sound of any one stirring about the camp could be heard. All was silent as midnight. We passed out at the landward end of the tent into the open air and turned the corner to cast an eye to the boats. There, below us on the water within a short stone's throw, sat a pair of loons, sailing majestically about, unconscious of the presence of man. Having no desire to kill or main the graceful creatures, though a rifle stood within reach, we gave a whoop which startled them, and with a quick turn of their heads toward us and a glimpse of the figure on the bluff, they disappeared like a flash beneath the water. We seamed the bay in front long and carefully, watching for them to reappear, wondering meanwhile whether they would be able to keep cach other's company in their flight under the water. When they eame to the surface it was at the same moment, side by side and full four hundred yards away.

Our whoop had aroused the camp, and in a few minntes all were astir and gathered under the table fly watching the process of getting breakfast. No one was in the mood to suggest a programme for the day, and after the morning meal had been dispatched, there was a manifest inclination on the part of some to go to bed again. One of the loafers found just beyond the dining table, the nest of a wlippoorwill, or rather the place where a nest would have been, had the parent bird provided such a luxury for herself. On a bed of brown leaves a little and almost featherless bird was lying as motionless as though it were dead. At a touch it lifted its head and opened its mouth for food. The mother bird was flitting about uttering sharp querulous cries. From that time daily visits were made to our novel neighbor until one morning when we found it gone.

During the forenoon the camp was thoroughly

long for and dream of with the veriest veteran of us all. If she had no taste for angling, she would soon acquire it, while her penchant for botany, sketching or anything that pertains to out-door life can be fully gratified, while an attack of camp fever would be certain to add a pound a day to her avoirdupois. Let every lady reader insist upon joining the camp of her lord, and if she be denied, let her make her plaint in the open court of Forest and Stream, and she will find a champion.

The camp had gone to housekeeping with a larder insufficient for the needs of the campaign, and an order had been sent to Kingston for a liberal supply of hominy, bacon, coffee and flour. A call for volunteers to go to Battersea to see if these had arrived brought every member to the front, and accordingly tents were tied up, the boats manned, and we were soon winding down the tortuous channel of the muddy creek to the no less muddy landing. Our supplies had arrived and also a mail, which brought the long-looked-for Forest and Stream. There were tear stains on the wrapper, and we regretted that we had abused the editor by postal for its long delay. The shaft had evidently gone to the mark, and we feared lest the sad-hearted author of the Bigosh papers had somehow become involved in the catastrophe.

While on shore we made the acquaintance of two or three

While on shore we made the acquaintance of two or three deer hunters, native sportsmen, who despised such small game as woodcock and ruffed grouse, which were plenty. One of these told us of a day's shooting last fall, with a single companion, in which three deer and a bear had fallen to his lot and four deer to that of his mate. Another party of four, of which he was one, in a single week shot twenty-three deer. We were informed, however, that owing to the stringency of the game law, Americans who came over for deer had a sorry time of it, and their visits for that purpose did not seem to be encouraged. With deer and fox talk mingled, we sat most of the afternoon out in the shade of a building, near which a couple of fine deerhounds were lying, whose good points were discussed and their exploits marrated by their respective owners with no little pride. When we were ready to return, the Madame, with a fonders company use, usily advend Dun, one of the hounds, to accompany use, usily advend Dun, one of the hounds, to accompany use, usily advend Dun, one of the hounds, to accompany use, usely low the pounds of salt pork, which had been placed on the cupboard for safe keeping, at least eight feet from the ground, forced us to recognize the ability of Dan as a gymnast, and his predilection for cold hunches, of which he had evidently partaken liberally and frequently during the night. He was escorted home early in the day, and his master said: "I told you so." Before noon the dog was back in camp, having accomplished the journey by going a couple of miles along shore and then swimming from island to island until he came to our own. His apparent fondness for us won him forgiveness and he was allowed to remain. That afternoon, while fishing about eighty rods away, a cras was heard in camp while he assess down to be not be a decreased and the same more teaming to the history and the couple of the same more teaming to the history and the same more teaming to the history and the same more teaming to the history and the pr

<sup>&</sup>quot; Most likely the pike perch, Stizostedion.-ED.

every camp should be, to meet anything that was likely to come in the way of wind or rain. A guy rope was attached to the tent poles and the end made fast to a tree as a matter of precaution should a gale come on; the tent stakes were driven a little deeper to insure against their drawing in case the ground should become soaked, and lastly, straw was placed around the edges of the tent to keep out the wind and drip.

These was a state of which was a state of the state

the ground should become soaked, and lastly, straw was placed around the edges of the tent to keep out the wind and drip.

There was a vacant place by the camp-fire, and our thoughts went after the lonely Reformer who was rushing along through the darkness and whom another day would bring into the roar and bustle of Broadway, and the dust and heat of the early August days. In imagination we contrasted his disappointment and half-satisfied lougings with the enthusiasm and ardor of Truthful James, who likely at this very hour was being whirled hitherward, full of eagerness and dreams of the joyous vaeation which had come to him at last. We knew that the thoughts of two busy brains were centered here in the dancing light of the camp-fire, one full of regrets the other of anticipation.

Suddenly there came the sound of a single pat on the canvas behind us, in the darkness beyond and on the lake in front, an audible simultaneous drop everywhere, and then there was a silence. Then came another pat and another, then a sound, at first as though tiny light-footed squadrons were marching through the forest to rapid, countless beats, and then hurrying to the charge, and finally breaking from the coverts on all sides and the storm was fairly upou us. We retreated before it into the tent and there sat and listened to the far-away roar up the lake, which was every moment growing louder as the storm swept toward us. In a moment the walls of the tent bagged and the frail structure quivered as though about to be torn from its fastenings. After a few minutes the gale passed and the heavy fall of the rain on the roof drowned all other sounds. We rolled ourselves in the blankets and were soon lost in sleep while listening to the patter overhead, a music sweeter to the camper by far than all the melody ever born under the touch of a Strauss or a Beethoven.

## Matural History.

## NOTES OF A YEAR.

NOTES OF A YEAR.

A SI sit in my study the north wind rattles the windows; with the bulb. By way of contrast, memory brings back some of the pleasant experiences of the last year with rod and gun along the streams and in the woods.

A huge nest of the social wasp (Polistes fusecta) hangs on the other side of the room as the only remaining trophy of one of the many days that are recalled with pleasure. I allowed my boat to drift very cautiously under the willow where it was hanging over the water. A charge from a flying squadron of the possible occupants was not to be courted. A gentle shake of the tree, then a virgorous jerk or two was sufficient to prove that that colony of paper makers had moved out; perhaps it was because some hunter, who couldn't hit anything else, had let fly at the balloon-like domicile, tearing open the top, thus letting in the rain; at any rate making a good window, through which I could look down into what had evidently once been a populous tenement. These were four combs within, one above the other, continuing perhaps 200 empty cells. It was in the late autum, and I was not sur but that a hibernating female migruthmats it they force on the way shows, it is an intellect and the late autum, and I was not sur but that a hibernating female migruthmats it they force on the way shows, it is the paper house with friend for a few longs, hanging it not help glowing grate. The family were all alive due to the glowing grate. The family were all alive due to the glowing grate. The family were all alive due to the glowing grate. The family were all alive due to the paper house with friend for a few longs, hanging it not help grate the stream of the strea

#### THE VORTICELLA.

THE VORTICELLA.

THIS very beautiful little animal lives, like the hydra, attached to the leaves and stems of water plants in slow-running streams and pools. It was called by the olden observers the bell-animaicule, from the marked resemblance of the shape of its body to a bell. A large number of them grouped together on a leaf or stem looks somewhat like a patch of white mould, and from this appearance it is generally quite easy to find them. If a bit of the leaf to which they are attached is torn off and placed in water in a watehglass, they may readily be examined with a hand magnifying glass or a low power of the microscope.

The body of the animal resembles an inverted bell, or, perhaps a little more closely, a wine glass. What answers to the rim of the glass is considerably thickened and turned outward a little, and in one place is bent into the form of a mouth—very much like that of a beaker. The wine glass is also provided with a cover. which is capable of being opened and shut very much as if turning upon a hinge. The cover it nearly round, and so does not fit into the bent-out mouth of the rim, and in this way an aperture is left by which the interior of the body is put in communication with the exterior. This aperture is the mouth of the animal. A rather short tube runs inward from the mouth and opens into the general body cavity. This tube, of course, answers to the gallet or exophagus of the higher animals. The wine-glass shaped body thus far described is mounted upon a long, slender stalk, the foot of which is attached to the leaf or stem. The stalk is quite flexible, so that the animal is able to sway itself about upon it in the water.

There are some other very interesting points of structure in the vorticella, but a high power of the uicroscope is needed in order to see them. In the first place, perhaps, it will be noticed that both the rim of the glass and the edge of the cover are fringed with circles of eilia, which are almost constantly in a state of rapid vibration. These vibrations give r

gone through the aperture closes and remains shut until again needed.

Of course it often happens that bodies too large to be swallowed or not at all fit for food are caught in the current and carried to the mouth. In that case the animal has a very curious way of ridding itself of them. It eeases vibrating its cilia, draws in its cover and rolls the rim inward, so that the whole body assumes a somewhat spherical shape. It then very suddenly and very rapidly throws its long stalk into the form of a spiral and thus draws itself completely away from the offending object. One can see the creature go through the same movements if the vessel in which it is contained is given a slight jar. After remaining in this contracted state for a few minutes the stalk slowly straightens, the cover raises, the rim becomes everted again, the cilia begin to vibrate, and the animal has regained its former appearance.

straightens, the cover raises, the rim becomes everted again, the cilla begin to vibrate, and the animal has regained its former appearance.

In the upper part of the body of a vorticella there appears from time to time a rather large transparent space. When first seen it is very small, gradually it enlarges to its full size and then, after remaining visible for perhaps twenty or thirty seconds, it very suddenly disappears. This space is called the contractit vesicle. It is believed to perform the function of a heart. Some observers have thought they could make ont channels radiating out from it, and it is believed that when the vesiele contracts its contents are forced into these channels and thus a circulation of the contents of the body cavity kept up. Sometimes several of these vessels are present in the same animal.

There is still one other structure present in the body of a vorticella. It is quite large, somewhat elongated, and bent upon itself somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe. It is called the nucleus. Its function is probably connected with the reproduction of the animal. Nuclei are almost universally present in the lower animals and plants; but in general, unlike that of the vorticella, they are round or oval in shape.

The vorticella has several ways of multiplying itself. One of these is by what is called fission. In this case the animal splits itself into two like and equal parts; the fissure being made in the direction of its length. Each of these supported by a single stem. Each of these

large number of verticellæ may become associated into a community, all being supported by a single stem. Each of these may again divide into two parts, and then in their turn again divide, and so a very community, all being supported by a single stalk. A group formed in this way is sometimes called a colony. In this multiplication by fission the nucleus seems to play an important part. Previous to the division it becomes somewhat larger, and assumes a new position, the direction of its length becoming at right angles to the stalk; finally, when the division occurs, the nucleus separates into two parts, one going to each of the new animals.

Another method by which the vorticella multiplies itself is that of gemmation or budding. This is a similar process to that which occurs in the hydra, except that in the case of the vorticella the bud grows on the side of the body of the parent and not on the stalk. A new animal formed in this way does not long remain attached to the parent. Before loosening itself, curiously enough, it develops an extra fringe of cilia. This fringe grows at the base of the body, and so the creature is now provided with a circle of cilia at both ends of its body. By somewhat violent movements of these wreaths of cilia it loosens itself and swims away antere animal. It then undergoes another change and a very remarkable one. It loses the older wreath of cilia, and the rim from which they have been taken folds inward until the end of the body is entirely closed. It retains the cilia at the opposite end of the body, and by means of them continues to swim about. But after a time it attaches itself by what was originally its upper end—the end from which the cilia have been lost—to the side of the body of an ordinary fixed vorticella. A process now occurs which is perhaps more wonderful than any yet described. The two animals slowly and gradually unite by a kind of fusion into a single being. The creature thus formed is exactly like an ordinary vorticella, and when its turn comes to multiply will do so by the process of fission.

The vorticella has still another way of multiplying itself. Sometimes an animal will roll its body up into a ball in the manner already described, and by a process of secretion surround itself with a hard case or cyst. It has now passed into what is called the "still" condition, there being little or no movement of cither body or stalk. But after remaining in this state for a while, an activity begins to show itself in the interior is pretty well filled with them. The cyst now thins away on one side, and by and by bursts, allowing the bodies which have been formed inside to escape. They swim about in the wat

however, they become full grown animals of the ordinary type. To this method of multiplication the term cell-division has been given.

Vorticellæ have, therefore, four ways by which they may reproduce themselves, viz.: fission, gemmatiou, fusion and cell-division.

There are several species of animals closely allied to the vorticella. One of these, the stentor, differs principally in being able to detach itself at will and swim about in a free state. Another, the cothurnia, has only a very short stalk, but is provided with a cup or envelope, into which the body can be retracted. The epistylis closely resembles the vorticella, but unlike the latter is not able to contract its stalk. Some of these forms, curiously enough, are often found attached to the backs of water beetles and other aquatic animals. It is not probable that this peculiar location is made by choice. More likely it is altogether a matter of chance to what objects they attach themselves, but moving bodies, as animals, are more favorable that stationary ones, since in this way a greater quantity of food is likely to be caught in the currents formed by the cilia.

Union College.

## THE CRANBERRY BEAR.

THE CRANBERRY BEAR.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Eureka! here is 'Nessmuk's' cranberry swamp bear," thought I on entering our city market house to-day. On a butcher's table, surrounded by a group of interested spectators, lay a veritable red bear. It is only a few weeks since "Nessmuk" threatened to scour the wilds of Minnesota and half a dozen other States to secure this bear, and now it is shot in the northern part of Lycoming county, Pa., perhaps forty miles from "Nessmuk's" home as the crow flies. Can he have been on his way to deliver himself up to the old hunter to help him prove the scientifie men wrong on the bear question? But to be serious, the bear was a beautiful animal with a pelt as red as that of any fox. There were no markings nor varying shades of color, but the same uniform red all over its body, excepting from the eyes forward to nose, where the color often seen in liver-colored dogs.

The bear was apparently about two years old (incisor teeth somewhat worn), was in moderate condition, and weighed ninety pounds. There was no perceptible difference in its shape, length of limbs, etc., from ordinary black bears of the same size. If I may vecture an opinion without any scientific knowledge on the subject, I would call it a case of albinoism (or rufus-ism) of the ordinary black bear. It was purchased by a gentleman of this city, who sent it away as a present to a friend. Whether it is to be mounted or not I have not learned; it would be a desirable aequisitiou for one of the first-class museums.

A local paper says: "The red bear of which brief mention was made in yesterday's Gazette and Bulletin, was killed at Laurel Hill, this county, by Peter O'Brien. Mr. William Fry purchased it for Mr. Hiram A. Merriman, who shipped it last evening to a frlend in Philadelphia. The animal is a curiosity, being of a bright red color, with head like that of a fox, and fur as soft as the wool of the sheep. At least one thousand persons visited the market house yesterday to see this bear, and old hunters said the

it before."
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.

## SOME CHRISTMAS BIRD NOTES.

SOME CHRISTMAS BIRD NOTES.

CERTAINLY the hand of Nature had a clear page to write on the night before Christmas, and if he who has studied her ways went out early in the morning, the record of the night was made plain.

Here a rabbit industriously scarching for food, selects from a thousand the sapling whose root is nourishing and digs down to it. Then going on, he passes by hundreds of others, until again selecting the right one, he scratches the snow from it and takes his moonlight meal, not a very hearty one for Christmas eve; but a little further on he finds an apple, frozen, to be sure, still to him a dessert unapproachable.

Down in the woods a flock of quail had roosted. Rather chilly, one would think; but they had huddled close together, and undoubtedly were warm, for they all started early to a little unfrozen pool and took their morning bath, each one showering his neighbor and wishing him a merry Christmas probably, for they were a right lively set of fellows, and no sooner was the morning toilet finished, than each one started on a hunt for his breakfast, as the lines in the snow show, till startled by some unknown sound, they all took wing together, and flew into the thicket beyond.

Many other signs are left to the uninitiated; not simply

"tracks," but each a story in itself to him who knows and thinks. Now a squirrel, out perhaps to make his neighbor a present of nuts; again a flock of snowbirds, as the sun was rising, have chirped a merry Christmas to each other, as they shook the seeds from the grasses left uncovered by the

they shook the seeds from the grasses left uncovered by the snow.

The day was bright, and in my ramble I saw these birds: Winter chippy. S. monticola.
Snowbird, J. hiemalis.
Chickadee, P. atricapillus.
Yellow-rumped warbler, D. coronata.
Bluehird, S. sialis.
Bluejay, C cristata.
Butcher bird, L. borealis.
Golden-winged woodpecker, O. auratus.
Downy woodpecker, P. pubescens.
Crow, C. americanus.
Wild pigeon. E migratorius.
Quail, O. virginiana.
I heard a blackbird and fancied I heard a robin, but a flock of pigeons passing, my attention was distracted, and I lost track of him. There was only one quail; they are very scarce and are hunted continually.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

## Game Bag and Gun.

## DUCK SHOOTING ON LAKE BISTEREAU

BY COL. GEO. D. ALEXANDER.

TUESDAY night, the 29th of October, 1884, my friend McElliott came to my residence to tell me he thought it was just the proper time to go to Lake Bisterent for a duck bunt. He was ready to go the next morning if I could accompany hm. His proposal was immediately accepted, as he had a good burgy and had made himself the nicest and most convenient little boat, to be used as a body to take us to the lake, and then to be taken off and used for carrying us to an island celebrated for being the best point for shooting ducks.

The beautiful little boat did not exceed fifty pounds in weight, was capable of conveniently seating and carrying three persons, and was so nicely fitted to the buggy that it could be put on or taken off in one minute. It was arranged on the inside for having bushes inserted for forming a blind to approach the wary ducks, and it could be casily moved by sculling, so as not to attract their attention.

We left Minden quite early, full of bright anticipations of bringing back a boatload of mallards. A fleet pair of horestook us to Mercer's store in three hours, the distance being eighteen miles. There it was our expectation to get Mr. William Mercer and Mr. Dan Cole to accompany us. Unfortunately the former was used at home, but Cole proffered to go. He reported the ducks as being more numerous than he had ever seen them on the lake. It was not years as specify as possible. It was not often that I was as much excited in getting to the desired place to commence shooting as a low as on this occasion. The horest did not go fastenough. I wanted a speed of a mile a minute, and when we came to a log across the octal was done to the point we desired to reach. The report made Mac and myself so eager to get there that we could not wait for Cole, but requested him to follow on as specify as possible. It was not often that I was as much excited in getting to the desired place to commence shooting as I was son this occasion. The horest did not go fastenough. I wanted a speed of a mile a minute, and when we c

waited the approach of a duck. "Look out," said Cole, and just then several came over. Bang went my gun, and down came a fine drake. I was then convinced that I had been wasting my ammunition at distances beyond the reach of any 12-bore gun, and of 7½ pounds weight.

I had barely time to put in another shell when I saw three coming directly to me. "Too high," sang out Cole, but I thought differently. There was a report, and almost at my feet down came a magnificent greenhead. The reports of McElliott's and Cole's guns were incessant, and constantly could I see or hear a duck fall. Before night a flock of some large white fowls came flying over Cole. He fired both barrels with the success of seeing a magnificent pelican come down with an awful swoop. We had noticed this flock all the evening at a distant part of the island, taking them to be a flock of sheep. This pelican measured nearly eight feet across from tip to tip of wings, and was nearly six feet high. It was white as snow, except the lower edge of wings were black as those of a crow. In the sack below the bill were many minnows not devoured. We shot until 8 o'clock at night, and found as the result of our evening's work that I had bagged eleven, McElliott sixteen, and Cole thirty-one. Mr. Cole had the advantage of us in having a freedman to collect his ducks when shet down. Few better shots than Dau Cole, either at deer or small game. McElliott is a good shot, and one of the nost agreeable companions to have in a hunt. He is one of the handiest and most useful gentlemen I ever had along on a hunting expedition.

By half past 9 o'clock we had returned to the store, fed

shot, and one of the most agreeany compenses a settlemen lever had along on a hunting expedition.

By half past 9 o'clock we had returned to the store, fed our borses, and having been the recipients of a nice supper from Mr. Cole, we got into our boat and drove back to Minden, getting home by I o'clock in the morning.

It was a most enjoyable hunt, not to be soon forgotton; but would have been doubly so to me had I shot as well as usual, and had I not fallen on one knee in the mud and water and gotten my bout full of water. But for this mishap I should have been tempted to have spent another day on the lake. The decoy ducks looked the next morning in fine spirits, as if they would have no objection to going again.

again.

On the following Saturday I was compelled to make a trip to Red River. We went by Mercer's store, and finding Mr. Cole willing to take a jaunt again to the lake, I loaned him my Greener with plenty of ammunition, and requested him to kill me some ducks. Returning the next morning, he had twelve fat mallards for me, and stated he had killed seventeen out of thirty shots, at ducks flying much higher than he shot them when I was along. He was wonderfully delighted with the shooting of my guu, stating he killed a duck sitting fully a hundred yards, and that several parties were shooting near him whose guns could not reach the ducks, and they did not succeed in bagging one.

Of course, this was good news to me, Just as soon as the weather turns colder, I sball go again with strong hopes of doing better shooting.

Minden, La.

### ABOUT HUNTERS AND A HUNT.

ABOUT HUNTERS AND A HUNT.

In the columns of the Forest and Stream I have had frequent occasion to allude to my sporting compaulous, and, most generally, have used nickumes to designate them. My dramatis persone, whatever the character of the play—farce or comedy—have consisted of Teceel, Bro. Duffrey, Mud. Jim LeG., Dit. Crickett and Tom. We all have our peculiarities, and each is a sonice of amusement to the others. All of us are "imen of family," and some of us are blessed with "quivers full" of the "heritage of the Lord." "In the course of human events," it is not unnatural that even sportsmen's children should have a laudable ambition to add to the pleasures of other's households, and sometimes even, to constitute the basis of a new one. The present, i believe, is a leap year, and in our section, at least, there is an idea that such years are not unfitted for matrimonia alliances. Occasionally, therefore, one of our boys or girls comes to the conclusion that it is wise to go to housekeeping, and begins to look around to see if he or she can "find an ionest gander or goose—for a mate." The daughter of our friend Dit not long since found the "honest gander," and on the 17th, in the presence of "a large and brilliant assemblage," took those solemn vows which link together a man and a woman. The groom was a sportsman from the northern border of our State, and the rites of marriage were solemnized by Bro. Duffrey, assisted by Bro. W. T. J., who is also one of "Gideon's band."

Among the guests were two brothers of our friend Dit, of whom I had long heard, but whose acquaintance I had not hitherto had an opportunity of making. We hardly needed an introduction. Joe and Bud were familiar names to me, and soon after we had met our conversation drifted into the subject of guess and dogs and gume. I found both of them gentlemen, who had left their homes "on old Virginia's shore" to be present at the marriage of their niece to a neighbor and friend of theirs, to be joival, good hearted fellows, and generous, as most o

seven when we stopped for rest and food at midday. The others doubled us. Rather tight boots having made hunting anything but pleasant, will and I concluded to wend our way back to Sandford, and rest for the next day's sport. When we reached Page's house I was exceedingly wearied and sought the quiet retreat of a room, where a ted afforded me the much-desired luxury of a few hours' sleep. About night Peccel and Bro. Duffrey returned, having more than thirty birds. All of them were left with Col. Page, our generous host, when we departed from his house the following morning at 5 o'clock on our way to Ore Hill.

We reached the station about half past six, where we were met by J. M. Foust, the proprietor of Mount Vermon Springs, which are situsted a little over a mile west of the station, and were escorted to his house. Soon after reaching there, a substantial breakfast was spread before us, to which his quests paid the most devoted attention. The hunt was then arranged. Bro. D. and Teccel had had a private consultation with the proprietor and learned from him the best grounds for sport. Of course they were anxious to avail themselves of the sport which they afforded. In order to assure themselves of getting there, they deemed it wise to resort to strategy, not entirely free from hypocrisy. I had related to them on an occasion bow I managed to get a near kinsman toride 'an unbuilded coll' from Brownsville, Ark., to my brother's house on the river. In that case, knowing he would refuse that mode of conveyance if the suggestion was directly made, I requested Dr. W. P. S., who was our companion, to offer, so soon as the proposition was declined, his preference for that animal; telling him that it would produce a change of purpose, and we would thus succeed in petting him astride the stallion. The ruse had the desired effect. Bro. D. and Tom rememb red it, and put it into practice on me. Says Bro. D. to me, says lee, "T. and I have agreed to huat the old Gowell larm, between this place and the depot, and you and Dr. W

given, and I propose to do myself that honor before the season has passed, if possible.

On our return to the depot we followed the route of the preceding day. We found birds sufficiently plentiful, but discovered pretty soon that our stock of shells would become exhausted if we did much shooting. I had started with only forty, while Bro. D. had fifty. A hole in my pocket deprived me of several, so that when my dog Argo came to a stand less than one mile from the station, I had but one shell remaining. With this I got one bird. Calling to Bro. D., he soon made his appearance, and I communicated the fact that the "last shot in the locker" had been used. He kindly gave me four, keeping five for himself. Finding where the covey had settled, he walked up and flushed four or five of them. It was understood that each was to "shinny on his own side." Being to the left, I picked out my bird and fixed. It fell. Others then rose, and with the remaining barrel I killed another. Bro. D. claimed to have shot at the same bird I did when the first lot fiew. If he did, he ought not to have done it, for it was the only one at which I could have shot. Had I been on the right I would not have selected that bird. I was now reduced to two shells. With one of those I got a bird and missed a most excellent chance with the remaining one. Bro. D. bagged another one and the hunt ended. When we reached the station I took nine out of my pocket and be pulled out six, including the one at which he ought not to have shot.

The proprietor of the hotel at the Gulf was at the depot when we reached if and told us that our friends had left re-

which he ought not to have shot.

The proprietor of the hotel at the Gulf was at the depot when we reached it, and told us that our friends had left, requesting us to take charge of their baggage and they would get on the train at Egynt several niles below. This did not surprise us. They did not join us, however, at the place named, and we saw them in the "old Mclver place," as we sned on our way to Sandford, where we had to remain until 10 at night. Our friend Page had for dinner some of the twenty four birds which we had sent to him the preceding day. At night our companions made their appearance. Counting up our trophies, we found that we had bagged during the hunt 265 birds. Of this number we took home less than three dozen, having given a large part of the others to the proprietors of the land upou which we had bunted. This plan is not only just, but highly politic. If a sportsman ranges fields and offers none of the game to the owner, he is

not apt to be a welcome visitor. I know whereof I speak. In consequence of our division of the spoils, we had free acc ss to fields which are closed to most persons, and in case we visit that section again, we shall find no trouble when we enter the territory of the owners of the soil.

It is but proper that I say, of the 265 birds killed, Teceel got 108, Bro. D. 74, Wells 64, and Dr. Will 19. T. used 184 shells, Duffrey 173, Wells 128, and Dr. Will 69.

If I can so arrange it I will visit that county again during the winter. In case I do I expect to bag not less than seventy-five, without using so many as 150 shells. One bird in two shots we regard as fair shooting. Many persons claim to be able to kill many more. I have thought that some of them are far better with the tongue than with the gun.

Our friend Mud failed to go with us. His wife was not well and he could not accompany us. This I very much regretted, for outside of the fact that he is an excellent companion, he has so many ways to afford amusement that his absence is regarded as quite a misfortune. He has the sanc little Scott which he did not swap off with Dr. Quint Worrington.

Worrington.

In some sections the birds are at present mainly in the woods in search of food. A little later in the season they will come back to the fields, when better sport can be had.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Dec. 22, 1884.

### SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

SOME REMARKABLE SHOTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Penobsoot" tells of bagging three snipe at one shot. I did the same thing under almost the same circumstances. A friend and myself were hunting ducks, when, meeting with no success, we landed near a mid hole on the borders of the marsh. Just as we did so, much to our astonishment, up went seven English snipe. Two of them settled a few yards distant, one of which I started up and secured at once. Five flew wild and were now circling around, as though they meant to settle. But here they come, going as snipe in the early fall only can go. It was but the work of a moment. Two of the birds are close together, while a third is ten feet away, and almost in range. Bang! and down drop three. I am sure of this, for two only are seen flying away, while I had a kind of indistinct vision that I saw one some distance from the others plunge into the marsh. We found them all. Among the recollections of my boyhood is a circumstance that was considered quite singular at the time. It was the bagging of a rabbit, a hawk and a partridge in two shots. The way it happened was this: I was looking for partridge, or properly speaking I should say ruffed grouse, when the dog started a rabbit not three yards from my feet. As it di-appeared under a brush fence I fired and Pouto went off in pursuit. But just as I was about to pull the trigger a partridge started only a little way from me, a spruce bush hiding it, and at the same instant I saw a sharp-shinned hawk pass as a shadow before my eye, and heard something like a thud and a flop. Well. of course, I had to load (for this was in the days that a boy considered himself happy if he had a single barrel muzzleloader), and while I was doing this the dog irought me the rabbit. And now I would look for the partridge. I had only gone a lew steps beyond the spruce bush, where he had started from, when what should I see but the hawk, as he glided up from a log and lit upon a dead limb about thirty yards away. Here was a shot and down he eame. B

Editor Forest and Stream:
Some twenty years ago I owned a long-barreled, fair-shooting, muzzleloading rifle. One day I saw two crows in the cornfield pulling the young corn, a trick they are pretty handy at. I took the rifle and crawled along a fence to get near enough to the crows for a shot. When not closer than 150 yards the crows took alarm and rose on the wing. They flew high and from me toward some woods. I stood a moment looking at them sailing away, then thought, as the rifle had been loaded two or three days, I would shoot it off and clean it. I raised the breech of the rifle to my hip, pointed the muzzle generally in the direction of the crows and fired. I shot one crow through the body and he fell dead about 600 yards from where I stood. G. F. W.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Under the head of "Renarkable Shots" I think the following night be worthy of note:

In 1872, being attached to the engineering force of the Northern Pacafie Railroad, I was on the marsh across the wilderness that then lay between Fort Abercrombie, on the Red, and Fort Rice, on the Missouri rivers. I carried a .45-caliber rifle, chambered for the then Govt. cartridge, 70 grains powder, 450 grains lead. Seeing a flock of sandhill crauces standing in line on the prarrie, at a long distance off, I raised my rifle to the shoulder and elevating the muzzle at about fifteen degrees or so. (it was far above the ranges of my elevating rear sight.) I fired. The flock rose when the sound reached them, but in a moment one of the birds dropped out of the string and fell to the ground. I found he had been shot through just below the wings. It was a large bird and proved a delicious addition to our camp fare next day. The distance must have been near half a mile.

Editor Forest and Stream;
I was skirting the edge of a large bush swamp on my right, a hill rising to a height of fifty or sixty feet on my left, my dog at hecl, one pleasant afternoon, when I noticed a quail run quickly across my path into the swamp at about sixty yards in advance of me. Starting at a trot, intending to lush him myself before he could run out of shot mlo the swamp, I had nearly reached the spot of his disappearance,

when sharp to my left and behind jumped two quails. Checking myself quickly, to my first barrel the bind fell dead at tw-nity yards; my second dropped the bird in the swamp after his holding up for short distance. My dog going, as I supposed, to retrieve the first bird, passed by and up the hill fully forty yards, returning to me with two quail that I had killed sittine, with the first on the wing. As none arose from that vicinity they were the only birds there.

One morning when point shooting I was lying low for a redreasted mergnuser (or sheldrake, as locally known) that was coming up against the wind, when as I arose from my blind to shoot, another caught my eye coming across the point from behind me and before the wind. Thinking instantly to take the faster bird first and then throw beck for the other, and laving given him a liberal forday and about to pull, I botteed the other on a curect line, but rearer. Holding my forelay for an instant, I pulled, shooting both birds dead.

While boat shooting one day on Vincyard Sound, I saw coming four or five white-winged coots for velvet ducks), about fifty or sixty feet in the air, and following after at forty or fifty yards, just clear of the water, a single of the same. The former passed out of shot, and as the latter commenced to cut in when nearly opposite, I let him get well past me, and when at about forty yards distant shot him dead. A more surprised sportsman never sat in a bout, for at eighty or one hundred yards distant, and fifty feet in the air, out tumbled one of those that had just passed. As he dove instantly upon striking the water he was probably winged and I could only account for it ya shot chunging its flight from striking the water, which retained remarkable force for a No. 3 shot.

I started out from St. Louis with a friend several years since for a day's shooting on the Illinois side, and although it was late when ou dark to shoot, I sat upon a fallen tree for a moment awaiting my companion, when the rush of wings attracted me, and I saw wha

Editor Forest and Stream:
When I was a lad, in Vermont, I was one day walking along an old wood road with the brush very thick on either side. Looking through the bushes I saw a partridge sitting high up on a log a tew rol's away I was too young to realize the enormity of a "pot shot," so I covered the bird carefully and fired. When the smoke cleared away I saw my partridge sitting in the same place. I was very much astonished and give her the other barrel. I then walked over to the log, and there I found two dead partridges lying close together on the further side of the log.

Close together on the further side of the log.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My experience with the gin, an old flintlock musket, commenced further back than my memory runs clear. But my first partiridge (ruffed grouse) and my first rabbit (in importance lar outweighing my first back), were cpochs of such interest that none of the attending circumstances are blotted from memory's tablet, nor ever will be, while fond recollection returns to the scenes of my childhood.

I made a remarkable shot more than filty years ago. Circumstances: Corn planted, crows plenty and destructive to the spronting corn. Scene: Cornfield; a single crow on fence stake, henhawk on next stake; country boy with big musket creeping behind stone wall running at right angles to the rail fence on which the marauders were sitting. Favorable situation gained, arguments were weighed pro and con, crow or hawk, which shall it be; hawks kill the chickens, crows pull the corn. Verdict: Corn has it, crow must die. Noise and smoke. Smoke passes off. Crow and hawk both in their death struggles, though twelve feet apart and not in line while sitting on the fence stake.

One more. Lightning strikes a tall hemlock in the Adirondacks, and kills a porcupiue sitting at its foot. Saw the lightning stroke and the dead porcupine, as did others.

J. H. D.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some years ago I had a rifle pistol, 13 inches long in the barrel, muzzleloader, globe sights, about 65 conical bultets to the pound. With this accurate little weapon, which did not weigh two pounds, I killed two pigcons at one shot at 100 yards distance, a yellow-winged woodpecker at 120 yards, a muskrat at 140 yards, and squirrels continually from the tops of the highest trees. On one occasion I put seven bullets into a 6-inch ring at 220 yards, and in the old days of turkey matches I killed many a turkey at 150 yards with the same little gun, without even a skeleton stock.

The last double shot I ever made with a smoothbore was at ducks. In an open place, covered by patches of low weeds, I saw three black ducks feeding. I paddled to within about 80 yards, not an inch less, and not being able to get

any closer, I "let drive" at them. Just as the shot went off a flock of about fourteen blue-winged teal arose about 40 yards off, and with the second barrel I brought down seven of their number. On going over to where the black ducks were when I fired at them, I found all three stone dead. The first barrel discharged was loaded with a No. 4 Ely wire contrider.

ALGONQUIN.

OTTAWA, Canada

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am glad to see the boys are beginning to tell the truth about their shooting. In the first place, because it is always well to be good and George Washingtonian, and secondly, because it is just as well as not to be believed occasionally. Your teaders are sportsmen, and when contributors talk about killing every time or at a hundrel yards, most of the former lay aside the articles of the latter, or mutter to themselves a short, but uncomplimentary adjective implying want of veracity or intelligence. I was brought up as an upland shot, and acquired my education on quall, woodcock or partridge. When the scarcity of these reduced me to the inferiors sport of the water, I made some queer work of it. Before this fall I used to read of the men who killed every qualithat got up before them, and could produce a woodcock for every cap; but noticed that as a general thing I brought home as many birds as my companions, although I never pretended I could average over half my shots as kills. The men who kill every time are paper knights, or only shoot at about one bird out of three that rise. But to my contribution of "wonderful shots."

I was once m my blind waiting for ducks when two mallards came along. They were evidently a pair, for the foremost one was a female and the rear one a male. They were flying at least ten feet apart and the second was two feet below the first. They were a long shot off, between forty and fifty yards—let your hundred yarders note my words—and I aimed deliberately at the head bird, intending to take the second with my other barrel. I fired, but the object of my evil intentions moved majestically onward, not sufficiently scared to hurry herself nor to dodge. She evidently did not know that there were any sportsmen about, did not seem to hear the report, and as for the shot they did not go her way. But the second bird, the male, ten feet behind the one I had fired at, doubled up, turned over and came down with a "swash" that drove the spray in a sheet toward high hear

made, and I describe them to your readers as a sort of couragement in telling the truth. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

An old lawyer friend of mine, Major Knapp, took a dead rest with an old long single-barrel snotgun at a chicken forty yards distant on a brush pile and banged away. About half way to the brush pile he picked up a chicken that walked into the line of fire just as he pulled trigger. Beyond the brush pile he found the chicken that he aimed at, and hearing something justling in the brush pile, he looked and saw a rabbit giving his last kick. Bang away again, boys.

J. G. H.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I wonder what sort of a cannon "Cape Rock" uses to kill squirrels and other small game with, that he cuts the head clean off every time; does he shoot it from the shoulder, or is it mounted on wheels? It seems to me if he could always "place his bullet in any desired spot," such as cutting the cord behind a deer's car, ctc., it would have been better to have creased his squirrels at the base of the brain; thereby paralyzing them without mutilating the carcass. This method would have saved him the head for the table, the head being generally considered the choice part of a squirrel.

Where he speaks of "boring through" the half of seven-

teen wild turkeys at one discharge of his rifle, reminds me of the man who, seeing a dozen Indians sitting in a circle round their camp-fire and wishing to kill them all at one shot, loaded with his ramrod as a projectile and then placed his gun in the fork of a tree, bent it to a half circle, and shooting at the nearest Indian, strung the whole outfit, like so many sardines on a skewer.

I think "Cape Roek," or his friend, "Old Col. F.," must have been the party who, seeing a dozen turkeys sitting on a limb, split the limb with a bullet and let their toes drop in; then after "snuffing their heads off at his leisure, resplit the limb as in the first instance, thereby releasing their toes and allowing them to drop to the ground.

If I am right in attributing this latter exploit to "Cape Roek," I hope he won't be too modest to acknowledge it High Point, Mo., Jan. 13.

OSAGE.

## THE GAME DEALERS.

THE GAME DEALERS.

In conversation with a reporter on the work to be accomplished by the new association, Mr. French, its president, said that there were no authentic statistics touching the matter of game supplies in the New York market. Making a rough estimate, he placed the value of the entire game coming into the New York market at \$1,500,000 per year. This was inclusive of all sorts, birds as well as fourfooted game. It was, he said, largely from the West, New York State not furnishing more than five per cent., while the export trade to Liverpool amounted to as much. With the wind up of the game season in New York, there was a rush of the game off to the Boston market, where it could be legally sold on the evidence of the New York bills of lading that it had come from beyond the borders of the Massachusetts commonwealth. The Mercantile Exchange, made up of the provision and produce dealers of the metropolis, includes in its membership the majority, if not all, of the commission men to whom game is consigned. It is not unlikely that some sort of a system of reporting on the game receipts may be attempted in the future, though it is quite as certain that it will be entirely untrustworthy, since there is such a strong temptation to confuse the record and prevent the gathering of statistics, which may be used at any time as evidence of law-breaking in other States, if not in this. The season for game selling is limited to the cold months. November sees the beginning of it, and during December the trade is brisk, tapering of fagain during January. During those months the game handled includes venison, grouse, quail, ducks, geese, snipe, woodcock, rabbits, bear and antelope.

That the position of the dealers may be fairly presented, we print in full the address delivered by Mr. French at the meeting last week:

The game laws of the State of New York have, as we understand, been inspired and formulated by the Sportsmen's Club, or as it is not could be the solution of the meeting last week:

The game laws of the State of New York have, as we understand, even inspired and formulated by the Sportsmen's Club, or as it is now alled. The Society for the Preservation of Game. With the avowed bijects of that society we, as game dealers, game consumers, common carriers, and cold-storage men, are in hearty accord.

Our interests and our appetites prompt us to desire the enactment, and the efficient and impartial enforcement of suitable laws for the rotection and perpetuation of food-bearing wild birds and animals. We do not wish to kill the goose—wild or tame—that lays the solden egg, and the reported allegation of one of the highest funcionaries of the above named society, that we would willingly strip he fields and forests in our greed for present gain and indulgence vere it not for their conservative oversight, is puerile and unworthy. Dur motives may not, to these gentlemen, seem so high-toned, but is toot quite as needful and proper to preserve game for food as for port?

officially a needful and proper to preserve game for food as for sport?

We object to certain provisions of the New York law; they seem to us needless, tyranuical and oppressive, absurdly attempting, in a roundabout way, to regulate the killing of game at the expense of proper and legitlmate takes.

Be a compared to the second of the se

case on able, thus depriving us of the trade, and our citizens of this estrable food.

State laws we have supposed were limited to State territory, and ould not interfere with the freedom of trade in wholesome, unadulrated, not interfere with the freedom of trade in wholesome, unadulrated, natural products between citizens of different States. But als law makes the possession of venison after Dec. 31, whether it omes from Minnesota, Mexico or Great Britain a misdemeanor, and y the severity of its peualties makes it rank as a crime. Every piece of this meat, from whatever State or foreign country, abjects the possessor to a fine of \$50 and fifty days' imprisonment. The prairie chicken is, as its name imports, a bird of the prairies, and as exclusively so as is the partridge a bird of the woods. The rairie chicken, unlike the quali, will not remain in settled and cultisted sections. It retires as the farmer advances, hovering upon the orders of unbroken prairies and fattening upon the grain of adjoing fields. To protect them properly is well, and much to be desired, but that has New York, at a distance of 1,000 to 2,000 miles, to do about 12. Nevertheless this desirable bird, whether from a prairie State, om the Indian Territory, or from beyond the limits of any State, inder cover of protecting the game of New York, excluded after a clist day of January.

Queal flourish everywhere, and in some sections their abundance at mes becomes a nuisance. This law, under pretense of protecting in equal of New York, excludes them from this great metropolis free Jan. 31, whether imported from a distant State of this country r from Egypt.

These three varieties of game may be considered representative, nd quite sufficient to illustrate the leading characteristics of this law. Ten or fiften years are there might may account the sufficient to illustrate the leading characteristics of this law.

fter Jan. 31, whether imported from a distant State of this country from Egypt.

These three varieties of game may be considered representative, nd quite sufficient to illustrate the leading characteristics of this law. Ten or fifteen years ago there might, upon sanitary grounds, have een some excuse for this wholesale proscription of lawfully killed and lawfully possessed game. Then there were no facilities for its reservation under frost, and if kept long after the end of the killing eason it would naturally become tainted and unwholesome. Now old storage is so developed and increased that large stocks of game and be held in perfect condition the year round. Were it not for this aw, therefore, game, when superabundant, as is now the case with uail, could be stored and supplied in accordance with the laws of rade, without arbitrary limit as to time.

The Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States eads: "Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines timeded: "Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imported by the continuous states and the same pumpishment inflicted." According the game have pumpishment inflicted. According the game have

Long periods have elapsed without any manifestation of their triendly supervision. Suddenly some dealer not specially favored will be pounced upon and unless very strong or very humble, his business and financial standing will be ruined.

When the season prescribed for selling ends, large quantities of game suddenly disappear from view. Either the game dealers and game consumers obey such an obnoxious law, with a fidelity unprecedented, or have remarkable facilities for evading search warrants, or else the servitors of the law are remiss in their duties, dull of perception, or willfully blind. Two instances will sufficiently illustrate these statements.

ments.

After the close of the last quait season a remarkable feat to the consumption of quait was publicly undertaken. Day after day the champion quait leavar devoured his alloted number, and his wonderful achievements were daily chronicled in the public prints.

At least one morning paper specially called the attention of the Society for the Preservation of Game to this violation of the game laws, but the public gourmandizing of outlawed game went on to the saccessful end.

At least one morning paper specially called the attention of the Society for the Preservation of Clamp to this yiolation of the game laws, but the public gourmandizing of outlawed game went on to the successful end.

Perhaps these refined, high-toned geutlemen considered this gustatory performance great sport, and so winked at the violation of their favorite law.

Soon afterward this society caused a search warrant to be issued against a cold storage warehouse, and there discovered ten barrels of frozen quall. This lot of quali came from a Western State where they were lawfully killed; they reached the consignee, a commission merchant in this city, in January, and under instructions of the owner were placed in cold storage to await his orders.

The consignee had no ownership in the birds, and during the lawful season sent them into cold storage. Suit was brought against this consignee upon the whole lot and judgment asked for \$63,500, the quantity, at a fine of \$25 per bird, no doubt being sufficient to make this sum. Afterward they amended their complaint to include only one barrel, on which they asked and obtained judgment against the consignee for \$5,000.

Exceptions were taken to the rulings of the court and these have just been argued, but the decision has not yet been rendered.

this sum. Afterward they amended their complaint to include only one barrel, on which they asked and obtained judgment against the consignee for \$5,000 in they asked and obtained judgment against the consignee for \$5,000 in the control of the court and these have been represented by the control of the court and these have been represented by the control of the court will after the court will after the attorney of the association is reported in last Saturday's Tribune as saying; "I believe this court will after the fudgment, We bring prosecutions in the interests of the country's game, which otherwise those people would externante. The association does not press its judgments or ask for large ones," From this we conclude that Mr. Whitchead considers \$63,500 a large judgment which he concluded not to press, and that \$5,000 is a small one which he expects to have confirmed.

Mr. Whitchead says further: "We want a hold on people who are liable to break the game laws. The association has been prosecuting such cases for ten years and spends twice as much as it makes it never puts men in jail. People against whom we win cases throw themselves on the mercy of the association and seldom make a mistake in so doing."

We respectfully object to doing business under such a law at the mercy of this association. Mr. Whitchead graciously adds: "There are some provisions in the game laws which would be better if modification to be sufficiently radical to sweep the game of the country into their pockets." We again protest against this disparagement of our common sense as business man. We assure him that we think the association he expresents has done some good work toward the preservation of game, and this we wish to support and defend. If the modification he expresents has done some good work toward the preservation he represents has done some good work toward the preservation of game, and this we wish to support and defend. If the modifications he suggests will fairly remove the difficulties we have specified, and meet the rea

#### DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

end we invite game dealers and game consumers, common carriers and cold storage men throughout the country to join us in this effort for proper law both here and elsewhere.

\*\*DEER\*\* IN THE ADIRONDACKS.\*\*

\*\*Billior Forest and Stream:\*\*

All lovers of the woods and believers in the protection of our forests and game should keep agituting this question until we have a radical change in the laws I agree with the great majority of your correspondents that hounding as now carried on in the Adirondacks; if not soon prohibited by law, will exterminate the comparatively few deer that now remain in those woods. Only a few years since we had in the woods of Cattaraugus county, and along the line of Chautauqua county, X. Y., a great many deer. The woods are there still, thousands of seres of unbroken forests, the nicest covers and abundant feeding ground, but not a deer in all these hills and woodlands. Need I state the cause? I could bring the solid men that live nearest those woods whose testimony is unimpeachable. They have in numerous instances witnessed the wonton slaughter of the innocents, run to their death by cruel dogs and sportsmen (?) so called. The settlers raised their protest against this mode of hunting in many instances, but when the law proteets, moral suasion will not stop hounding even though the drive embraces the last and only deer in the wood.

I know, as many of my acquaintances here do (by reputation) of a hunter who has a log camp on one of the tributaices of the Clarion River, in Pennsylvania, who has still-hunted over the same ground for years, I might say beyond my remembrance, for so long a time that other hunters leave him in undisputed possession of that certain locality as by his priority. This old hunter says the deer do not diminish on his ground, from year to year he kills about the same—a large number. Now who for a moment would believe that had this hunter used hounds all these years, he could still find deer on the same ground and in the same quantity. Now, if we are to save what fe

Nov. 1 and Dee. 1 that the still-hunter can follow a deer with any degree of suecess, and those days are when the ground is covered with wet leaves, or when the ground is covered with light snow and upon leaves not frozen, and those are the exceptional days. Still-hunters, as far as my observation goes, do not kill a large number per man, but from one, two or three, and, in rare instances, five or more deer to each gun or sportsman in camp, during the fall. But on the other hand the hounders—say three in a party with as many dogs—kill two or three deer each day, not being confined to particular days. The hounds will drive a deer on frozen leaves, in dry or hot or wet weather, all the same. Venison captured in that manner is black and none too wholesome when first killed, certainly unfit to eat after a few days, and in scores of instances fed to the dogs or thrown away in the woods.

Jamestown, N. Y.

We have for distribution a printed petition to abolish deer hounding in the Adirondacks. It will be sent to any one who will seeme signatures. The petition reads as follows To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York: We, the undersigned, residents of the county of N. Y., respectfully petition that Chapter 543 of Laws of 1874, entitled "An act for the preservation of moose, wild deer, birds, fish and other game," be so amended as to absolutely prohibit the chasing, running and hunting of moose and wild deer with dogs, at any season of the year, on the ground that such ehasing, running and hunting with dogs is very destructive to such game and is rapidly destroying the same.

#### GAME IN MANITORA

Faitur Ferest and Streem:

"I say, Captain, how many lies is true 'bout this, rountryov yourn bein' jes a craviln' with game o' all sorts? You've
bin mos' everywhere, an' everywhere else through all this
precious fine game land ov yourn; an' say, is thereany game
woth a feller's steel er lead? Ain't there nothen' either as
you go magin the Rockies' Eff I sin't heard the wost
sanal o' lies I'll be blowed."

"The speaker breathed. He eould afford to breathe, for
he was rich. Be'ng rich, however, was not his greatest.
fault; being over credulous and impatent—bad faults in a
sportsman—wrought many of his troubles. Well, when hebreathed I tried to answer him by an assurance that reports
are not always authentic, especially when the reports arenot veracious. A nervous haste to launch an opinion regardless of what waters it may sail upon or with what it may
collide, and alike indifferent to the injury it may do, accounts for many inaccuracies of report. Again, lack of
necessary data and an unwillingness to confess ignorance of
applianch to Mr. John and sport contribute to the same end. I
compliance to Mr. John and sport contribute to the same end. I
will an an an end of sport contribute to the same end. I
will an an an end of sport contribute to the same end. I
will an end of the same is not 'jes a crawlin' placty."

I have been a supplied to the same end. I
will an end of the same is not 'jes a crawlin' placty.

The sandhill crane (our wild turkeys) cannot be overlooked.

They are heavier than the Canada goose, and ure fine eating. Our duek family is very numerous; the canvas-back
being the most rare. Mallard, pintail, blue and green-winged
teal, gadwall, butterballs, woodduck, ring necked and merganser are frequently met. Indeed, we have specimens of
sixteen well-marked varieties. The ruffed grouse are plentiful, as are the sharptail grouse, ealled ''chickens' 'throughbout the country. An oecasional pinnated grouse, with its
unmistakable declinate curves or feathery turk extending
back from the hea

A half-breed who kills several jumpers every year, and who hunts them on horseback, states that one of these creatures will jump into a thicket and lie flat in the snow. He professes that he shoots most of his "jumpers" while they are in this position. To come up with the jumpers is not most easy and satisfactory for the reason that they mix their tracks so much. The red deer of Michigan, Ontario and Quebec rarely mix their tracks unpursued until just before lying down. The elk, or wapiti, in my experience, will walk directly up to the crest of a hill and in a thicket lie with the body at right angles with the trail. The moose's plot is the most cunning, lying with head to track and to wind at the same time.

The jumpers are about a third larger than the ordinary red deer. Hearing them spoken of as the "little jumping deer," I have sized dozens or scores, and find that the does run from 120 to 160 pounds and the bucks from 190 to 240 pounds. These are not the blacktail deer, which with us go up to 280: two of ours, bucks, weighing 567. A jumper is terrified by hounds beyond reconciliation. Moose and elk, when degged by either hound or man, strike for the mountain, a great distance from which they are not often found.

I have not sought to teach anybody; but stated a few facts which I know, wishing that some one or many, either by

I have not sought to teach anybody; but stated a few facts which I know, wishing that some one or many, either by way of friendly chat on the same line or by way of criticising what I have stated, may supplement from actual knowledge these few facts. The deer chat is what I most delight in the Frienst and Striena. Let us have much more of it. At another time I shall give some of our camp narratives, in which experience has preponderated over luck.

Huron

#### WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Editor Forest and Stream:
Here is a section with as grand mountain scenery as is found anywhere in the United States, with countless streams running with translucent, pure and cold mountain water, teeming with thousands of mountain trout. Save these delicious fishes none other inhabit those streams.\(^1\) Small game, such as turkeys, pheasants, partridges and squirrels, are plentiful, while the opossum, raceoon and groundhog are numerous. Bears are found in the laurel beds near Whitesides and Balsam mountains, while in Horse Cove, cast of Lovers' Leap, and Mt. Satula, deer are quite plentiful. A few days since nine were seen in one drove. These killed are in the finest condition, as the chestnut mast was good there. No ordinary animals will ever be found, where of the six lespedezas found in this State, the best of them all, the striata, grows. It is the finest grazing plant known, while its fattening qualities excel those of any other plant or grass, either cultivated or wild. Hence it produces animals of superior size and quality to those of less favored localities. In the center of this fine sporting region is the nine-year old town of Highlands, with its 300 inhabitants, on the summit of the Blue Ridge, at an elevation of 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, and at a greater altitude than any other town east of the Rocky Mountains. It was built as a health resort for consumptives, and its business men and inhabitants are, with a single exception, those who come here for their health, many of whom claim to have regained it, while others are so much benefited as to be induced to remain with the hopefor ultimate and permanent relief. The old residents, when attacked with pulmonary affections, used to get a stopping place as near Mount Satula as possible, and there breathe the invigorating atmosphere, drink the pure cold water and a tem and from the bark of a certain tree that grows here, and marvelous are the tales they tell of cures thus effected.

HIGHLANDS, N. C.

HIGHLANDS, N. C.

## MASSACHUSETTS GAME NOTES.

MASSACHUSETTS GAME NOTES.

OME good scores of partridge and woodcock have been made within fifty miles of Boston during the season just closed. Black, wood and teal ducks and a few Canada geese have been shot from some of the large ponds where they stop for rest and food on their long journey to the South. The partridge is the staple game bird with us, as they cau stand the cold and deep snow of winter, and are much better able to take care of themselves than Bob White or the migratory woodcock.

The flight of woodcock arrived about the 9th of October, or soon after a snowstorm in Canada, and as the weather was mild here, they seemed to be coming for some two weeks. If the weather is very cold they make a very short stay with us, and I have noticed that a snowstorm or frozen ground will frighten and hurry them off quickly at this season of the year. Very few breed here now compared with former years, and our gunners depend mostly on the flight birds, and they are fortunate if they find out when they come and what cover they are in, as the ground they stop over a day or two in one season may be deserted by them the next. A few years ago I was out with a friend about the last of October and had hunted over most all the ground and in the cover where we had found them in previous years; but had started very few birds, although we had a good setter, when just before dark we came to the soult side of a hill near a large pond covered with a sparse growth of scrub oak, pine and sweet ferns, when the dog came to a point, and as we moved up to flush what we supposed to be a partridge, three or four woodcock started up, which so surprised us that there was some wild shooting at first, for at almost every step they started up from all around us and the cover seemed to be full of them.

We shot as long as we could see, which was not long, and bagged quite a number of fine birds, but were compelled to leave a great many till morning, when we hoped for some fine sport; but the weather was growing colder, and when we returned

CATCHING A FOX ASLEEP.—Several years ago, while out still-hunting one November day for deer, I crept to the top of a sharp ridge. Looking over the ridge beyond, and some sixty yards below mc, there on top of a small knoll curled up like a ball, partially imbedded in the snow, lay a red fox fast asleep. Clapping my rifle to the side of a tree and holding full low for the center I killed him. I have shot and trapped many before and since, but never caught any more napping. In answer to several inquiries regarding the attractive qualities or charm supposed to attach by the use of assfetida in trapping the fox, let me say that it is as much superior to gunpowder as the latter is to sawdust, one trial of either being sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical.—CAP Lock (Frewsburg, Jan. 12, 1885).

Your correspondent, "N. D.," of Swanton, Vt., wishes to know if any one else ever caught a fox asleep. A gentleman in this town was out for a stroll and came to a bowlike formation several rods across, at the bottom of which was a fine red fox curled up and fast asleep. The man returned home, a distance of nearly half a mile, for his gun, and again returning shot and killed the fox.—C. (West Sterling, Mass., Jan. 12).

Foxes in Trees.—Franklin Falls, N. H., Jan. 12.—"C. L. S." tells of a fox being shot from the top of a tall cedar. The fox to climb a tree must be a different species from what we find in New Hampshire. Two Franklin men had been into a neighboring town and were feeling pretty well on their return. When within about a mile of the village they espied an animal which they took for a fox. Springing from the buggy, one of them threw a stone, when reynard skipped up a tree. Without taking into account the fact that this was an unusual thing for a fox of the Granite State to do, they began to pelt it with stones and clubs. In a short time, however, a female voice was heard asking them to "Let my cat alone." As quickly as they had left their team they returned to it, and were mum about the matter. But "murder will out," and if you wish to wake them up you have only to ask if they "ever knew a fox to climb a tree?"—O. A. T.

To Be Pur Through.—State Game Protector Leonard, of Ogdensburg, is in the city, and entered a complaint to the district-attorney against the parties who killed the deer near Chaumont last month, and will make an effort to have them indicted before the next grand jury.—Watertown Times. We hope the newspapers all over Northern New York will publish the above item, and add this statement that there is at least one State game protector who has the courage to discharge his duty and enforce the laws of the State. Also, that he has the backing of the St. Lawrence Game Club, whose officers are wealthy, independent men, and are determined that all animals, fish and birds which come under the enumeration of game shall have the season of rest which the law allows them. If the Franklin county people who complained of offenses down that way will furnish the evidence, there will be fewer violations, hereafter, in that direction.—Ogd. Journal.

No Question of Constitutionality.—The Newark Call reports that as the New Jersey game laws are now, "their constitutionality is frequently questioned, and few persons will attempt to push a case to conviction when they know that the very ground-work of the law is weak. An instance of this exists in the law which forbids a man to catch fish or kill game on his own premises at any time he may incline to do so. The best tempered and least blood-thirsty farmer in the State will fight when he is told that he cannot have the birds and fish that are bred on his own land, and would go out and slay them needlessly rather than bow his head to a law which he deems unconstitutional and aggressive." There is no better established principle than the State's right to control the killing of game by individuals on their own lands; and it is full time that land owners in New Jersey and in every other State understood the principle.

Wisconsin.—La Crosse,—Shooting has been good in this locality, still I have known parties to go out and hunt all day and not get a feather. One gun killed 205 mallards one afternoon; another man got 60 in a short time, and said if he had been on the ground a couple of hours sooner he might have had some good shooting. Mallards have been brought in here by the wagon load and sold on the street for 15 cents a head. My score is nil, as when it is the time to go for ducks my business is such I cannot get out. I did get out one day for partridges and killed three, and on Thanksgiving Day got three more.—H. E. W.

The Michigan Association.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan., 1885.—The tenth annual session of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association will be held at Lansing, commencing at 7:30 P. M., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1885. Every club in the State is invited to send delegates, and every person interested in conserving the public property composed of the wild animals of the earth, air and waters, so as to continue to the present and future inhabitants this healthful supply of food and recreation, is earnestly solicited to be present.—Mark Norris, Secretary:

Spring Wildfowl Shooting.—Editor Forest and Stream: I have done a great deal of duck shooting in the last twenty years, and I find at present that our shooting grounds, where ducks were once so abundant, are now almost worthless, owing in a great measure to the incessant shooting carried on. I think that unless spring shooting is abolished our shooting here will soon be a thing of the past. Our law, as it is, allows the killing of certain birds in the spring, which I consider is a loose way to protect.—S. (Oshawa, Ont.),

WARY WILDFOWL.—I have often noticed a peculiarity of the bluebill and redhead ducks, that is, their way of sending one of a large flock at rest out in the lake or open water to the feeding grounds or marshes and making a circuit, as it to see that no danger awaits them, and theu return to the flock. If hunters are numerous they will repeat it until all is quiet.—S. (Oshawa, Ont.).

STONEHAM SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Stoneham, Mass., Jan. 11.—At our annual meeting, Jan. 7, the following officers were elected: President, P. H. Home; First Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry; Second Vice-President, A. O. Emerson; Secretary and Treasurer, H. P. Brett; Trustees—F. M. Sweetser, A. O. Emerson, Frank Lamson.—H. P. Brett, Secretary.

Nova Scotla.—New Glasgow, Dec. 27.—I killed a very the moose early part of the month, largest killed for three ars. Weighed 800 pounds; horns measured 4 feet 5½ ches. Sent head to my friend, L. B. Bell, of your city, B. B. and self leave here on the 3d prox. for a fortnight's -GLOBE SIGHT.

THIRTY-Two-Pound 'Coon is reported from Ellenville, Y. Captured by Jack Deyo.

MAINE WOODCOCK.—In article on this subject in last issue, r "Cortland," read Portland.

## Sea and River Hishing.

## TROUTING ON THE BIGOSH.

WE TRAMP.

TROUTING ON THE BIGOSH.

WE TRAMP.

A FTER a sound sleep in a good bed, in which, if the sheets did not smell of lavender like those where Walton used to sleep, they were clean and wholesome, we arose and went below. The morning was bright and cool, and on the piazza, the only trace of Old "Si" and his comrades was the tobacco stains on the floor. Old John Naps of Greece, and Cicely Hacket were not as unreal to Christopher Sly on inding himself in the magnificent clamber of the nobleman, than was "Old Si" to us on that June morning; he was like a memory of long ago, and his eulogy on Ike Summers's bay horse seemed like the faint exquisite music of a dream, if Fadladeen would allow the comparison. It was evident that Jack did not care to remember the conversation on the piazza and, as I had annoyed him sufficiently the evening before by pretending to like it, there was no occasion to allude to it. After breakfast he asked what the programme would be, and when he learned that I proposed to go over to the Bigosh he merely remarked; "Ohl I thought you would stay to find out if Old Si knew Simpkins's mare."

The canned goods and camp equipage had arrived ahead of us, and we decided to take the rods and creels in order to fish before the Colonel and the Doctor came. As it was full fourteen miles to "Unele Ben's" through a winding path in the hills and at least twenty by the road, we naturally chose the shortest route. The landlord insisted that we could do the distance in four hours and arrive a Unele Ben's for dinner, and therefore there was no need of putting up a lunch. I insisted on a lunch, and a big one at that, for I knew that we both would find a hundred things to stop for, and that if we reached the house at sundown it would be about all we would do. Had Jack's father, the Colonel, been there he would have covered the fourteen miles in less than four hours, for he would be walking to reach a trout stream and to wet his line at the earliest moment. The Doctor would have the showled the mountain, while nearly

go around instead of in a straight line, as we could go by the compass."

I cut a long and slender twig, and holding one end in each hand, bowed the middle up. "Jack," said I, "how far is it from one hand to the other, following this twig?"

"About three feet."

Then keeping the hands at the same distance I let the bow drop to a horizontal, and said: "It is just as far now from one hand to another around the twig, and it is just as far to go over this mountain as to go around it; in one instance the curve is vertical and in the other horizontal, and we can go around it with comfort on this trail in four hours easy, and can take all day to do it and enjoy the trip. If we go over it we will work hard, and it will take two or three days, and if there is any fun in it I don't see it. I will not trust you to go alone, but if you are bent on going over I will go along, but you start in and try it half an hour by the watch, while I sit on this stump, and if at the end of that time I hear you whoop for me I will follow. Never fear about side trails leading from this; I know them, and you were over them twice last year and should remember which is the right one."

"All right" said Jack, and we branched off into the trail.

right one."

"All right," said Jack, and we branched off into the trail which was well beaten at the start, but later on was not so plain by reason of the numerous branches leading to streams, settler's cabins and logging camps.

It was very warm now that the timber shut out the air, and the sun was crawling higher, and the first spring of cool water tempted us to lie down near it and enjoy the coolness. A great blundering bumble bee somehow took a fancy to climb up my shoulder and became entangled in the grass by my neck. Jack wanted to kill it but I told him that if he tried it I would probably be stung, while if he let it alone it would go away. It buzzed and droned for a moment and was gone, and to Jack's astonishment it did not use its sting, they never do if unprovoked. We sat in silence

a few minutes when I attracted Jack's attention by a motion of the hand and a signal to keep still. We held our breaths, there was a cock ruffed grouse coming toward us. It was on the side hill and was occasionally hid by the underbrush. It mounted a log and looked about, dressed its plumage, and onee reised its wings in a manner that seemed as if it was about to drum, but it did not, and soon after it stepped down and was lost in the forest, unconscious that two pairs of human eyes had been upon it. I have gone into the woods many times for the pleasure of creeping through thickets and getting a glimpse of forest life when the objects of it were ignorant of the presence of one of the tribe of their arch enemy. Many a time when I have had a gun and game was my object, have the things I looked for gone unharmed when they came before me without their knowing it, and my interest in their actions in a state of nature overbalanced the desire to kill. Jack's nuterest in the bird showed that he had something of this feeling, for he hardly winked while it was near. After it was gone he drew a loug breath, indicative of suppressed emotion, and asked, "What was that, a wild turkey?"

"No. Jack, it may have looked as big as a turkey to you

was near. After it was gone he drew a long breath, indicative of suppressed emotion, and asked, "What was that, a wild turkey?"

"No, Jack, it may have looked as big as a turkey to you, no doubt it did, but the scales would show that it would take many of them to equal a turkey in weight. It was a ruffed grouse, called partridge in New York and East, and pheasant in Pennsylvania and South. It acted as if it was about to drunt, but this is hardly the time of year for that."

"What is drumming?"

"A call for its mate. The male bird gets on a log, and with its wings makes a noise like distant thunder, beginning slow, with a noise like 'bump, bump,' it increases the sound until the strokes run together in a long roll. I don't know whether it is made by the wings on the air or by striking the sides with them. I was once watching for ducks on a lake in Northern Minnesota, when a 'black partridge,' a very rare bird, drummed on a log within ten feet of me, and I watched the performance, which was repeated several times, before he went off unharmed."

"Why didn't you shoot it?"

"Had no desire to. The bird was rare and would have gone into the pot, and I preferred to let it go and breed. Certainly I never saw it again, never expected to, because the chances are all against it; but it was a handsome bird, and if it had choice would have preferred to live. I think the so-called black partridge is not a species, but merely a melanistic form of the common ruffed grouse, just as the black squirrel is the same as the gray one; in some parts there are no black squirrels and in others there are black and gray in one nest, I believe often in one litter."

We started on, but this portion of the trip has been spun out so long that if it is of interest I will tell you how we got on in another issue of Forest and Stream.

Fred Mather.

### SNELLING OR GIMPING HOOKS.

SNELLING OR GIMPING HOOKS.

In reading up the back numbers of Forest and Stream I discovered the inquiry of Mr. H. P. Ufford regarding the caption of this letter, and in the last issue of the paper "J. W. T." also asks that anglers throw such light upon the operation as experience has taught them. I gladly send my contribution, premising that for a score of years and more I have tied each year "dizzens ou dizzens" of bass, pike and perch hooks, and lake trout gangs for my own use and the use of friends and guides, and I do not now remember that I have had to lament the loss of a fish through the defective whipping of a hook. It is pleasant work, and during the close season, when an angler has to live upon the hope of the future and the recollections of the past, many an evening can be spent not only pleasantly, but profitably. Not to take into the account the satisfaction one has of fishing with his own handiwork, the angler will secure more fish with his bome-tied hooks than with those sold at some tackle shops. Tackle dealers cannot afford to devote the time to tying hooks for the "trade" that an angler will devote to the same purpose for his own use. One dealer was frank enough to admit this to me. If one orders his hooks tied for him by a first-class dealer, and pays the price, they will be all that can be desired.

Last summer, while fishing with a friend for black bass tenut on a new snell taken from a package hearing the

same purpose for his own use. One dealer was frank enough to admit this to me. If one orders his hooks tied for him by a first-class dealer, and pays the price, they will be all that can be desired.

Last summer, while fishing with a friend for black bass he put on a new snell taken from a package bearing the name of a well known wholesale tackle house. He had a bite, struck and found the gut length had pulled out from the whipping. I asked if he had soaked the gut before baiting, and he said he had. I offered him my tackle book, but he wished to try another of his own suells, and declined. In a moment he lost another fish in thesame manner, and he took my hooks. I examined his snells; the hooks were good, and his gut round and smooth as one could wish. The whipping looked perfect, but I tied them all over in the evening and he had to more trouble with them.

Why straight-shanked hooks are marked and the tapershanked not, I cannot say. I have seen marked hooks used like the flatthered hooks, i.e., fastened directly to the line by tying the end of the line midway of the shank, and then by a series of half hitches "knitting" the line up to the end of the shank, the free end of the line, left over after the knot, being confined under the half hitches. This description may not be very clear, but I trust fresh-water anglers will not be obliged to resort to it.

One of the most important factors in making a well-tied hook is the wax, and this should be white wax, such as is used by fly-tyers. Owing to the kind offices of a fly-maker I no longer make my own wax, but when I did I used the colorless wax of Mr. H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, which is made from the following recipe:

"Burgundy pitch 120 grains, white resin 60 grains, tallow 20 graius. Powder and mix the pitch and resn and put into an oven in a pipkin. When melted add the tallow and stir all together. Let the mixture stand twelve hours."

The following, which I cut from the English Fishing Gazettz. I have never tried, but it reads good:

"Take 2 ounces of the be

glove. I suppose no one will use anything but the best smooth, round gut, free from flat places, free from metallic glitter, and free from a harshness that is discovered by passing the gut length between one's fingers. When the gut is selected cut off the imperfect ends and place it in tepid water until it is thoroughly soaked and soft, then the the end loop by doubling one end of the gut length and making a common knot in the doubled portion.



The hooks can now be tied on while the gut is soft—this is what I did for many years, and do now, occassionally—or the gut may, by making a knot in one end and using a pin in the loop, be stretched on a board to dry and then tied. The whipping is the same in either case, but if the gut is whipped after it is dry, the parts to be covered by the silk must be nicked or dented, which is done between the treth, care being taken not to bits so hard as to split the gut. I find that the whipping is equally secure whether the gut is either wet or dry. Another thing I have found made no difference, that is, whether the whipping began at the end of the shank and extended toward the bend of the hook or vice versa. From tying reënforced snells, I have got into the habit of beginning the rounding at the end of the shank; but as I always fasten the silk with an invisible knot, there is little danger of a fish cutting the knot with its teeth, as has been claimed they will do. A snell is quite apt to become weak or even break just at the end of the shank from contact with it. Some shanks terminate in a vcritable point; such I cut off with a pair of cutting pliers and then file smooth with a fine file, but all hooks larger than No. 3 Dublin, Limerick (O'Shaughnessy) I "reënforce" by making the gut double for half or three-quarters of an inch above the end of shank. The easier way to do this is to make a long loop with a common knot similar to the loop made for attaching the snell to the leader. If one's gut lengths will not warrant this appropriation, a short piece of gut may be wound on to the shank with the snell, and the free end of the extra piece fastened to the snell with a bit of waxed silk. Having gut-lengths, looks, wax and silk, wax thoroughly a piece of silk by holding one end between the teeth and the other in the left hand, Holding the hook at the bend between the finger and thumb of the left hand, lay the end of the waxed silk on the shank a little above the point of the hook and take four, five or six turns, accor



Then make three or four turns of the silk close together, just at the ends, so as to completely cover it, as a cushion or shield against the wear of the steel, should it come in direct contact with the gut. These first few turns of the silk make a spiral ridge around the shank which acts like the marks ou the straight shanks when using soaked gut, and with dry gut act in combination with the dents made with the teeth to prevent the steel and gut pulling apart.

When the end of the shank is covered, lay the gut length on the back of the shank and wind the silk closely and tightly to the point of beginning. Notice the silk as you wind to see that it is well wixed, or wax as occasion demends. When the starting point is reached lay the free end of the silk on the winding with the end toward the end of shank, which makes a loop in the silk, then take the slack of the loop and continue winding for three or four turns, but wind over the free end of silk. The following diagram will show the manner: show the manner:



A A, free end of silk turned back on winding. Take slack of loop at B and wind over silk, A A. Then take free end of silk and draw tight and cut off closely. When the winding or whipping is finished it will be found that the wax has been sque zed to the outside of the silk by the pressure in winding. This must be rubbed smooth with finger and thumb, when it will appear that the silk is nicely coated with the wax. With a camel's hair brush go over the winding with orange shellac and put aside to dry until the alcohol evaporates, leaving a smooth coating of shellac over the silk and wax. It may be necessary to renew the shellac after a time, but one will have had so much fishing with hooks tied in this manner before it is necessary, that it will be done with thanks for past services.

Hooks are tied to gimp in the same way as above described, except black linen thread is used instead of silk, and the loop in the end of the rimp snell must be made oy winding the doubled parts instead of tying.

Suelled hooks ought not to be used until softened in water any more than a leader should. Hooks should always be filed at the points with a small file; this I do to every hook I use, whether a dy-hook or hook on gut or gump. I have touched up the same hook with a file two or three times in a day's fishing, and it pays, too.

Some one recently said something in your columns about staining gimp. Gimp that I have gotten out from England was stained, but I never discovered that it had any merit over bright silver gimp. Pike, E. lucius, are, seemingly, not particular about a shade of color, and I have never used gimp for other fish. If "H. P. U." and "J. W. T." will tie their hooks in the manner I have described, I feel confident that they will have no reason to deplore the separation of hook and gut from detective winding. It may be a little presumptuous for me to have given my mode of tying hooks when the experience of my friend Mr. Wells was called for, but as he never fishes with other than a fly, I ventured from cover.

A.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:
"J.W.T." wants to know how to fasten hooks securely on

gut and gimp. He says; "Cements with alcohol as a solvent are sure to dissolve." "gutta percha is porous," etc. I thuk I can give him a receipt whiteh will enable him to make a wax that is waterproof and will hold a hook of any kind until the snood breaks. The mode of preparation is as follows: Get a common jam pot, and to two ounces of the best yellow rosin in powder, add one grachm of white, beeswax sliced in minute pieces. Place the jar in a sancepan of boiling water, taking care that no water gets in the jar. Stir thoroughly with a stick when melted. Add two and a half drachms of lard (without salt), and let the whole remain ten minutes, stirring it the while. Pour it into cold water, and while warm pull and knead it, to give it toughness, until nearly cold. With a pair of greased scissors cut it into twelve balls. Give eleven of these balls to your fri ads; the one which you keep for your own use will last you a year or more. Keep the wax in a cellar or other cool place. Extra heavy salmon gut makes a good snood. Soak it in warm water, bit the end flat for a distance of three-eighths of an inch. Tie on with heavy sewing silk well waxed. When winding on the silk be careful to draw so tight that the wound part shows a glossy surface. This is caused by the wax oozing through the fibers. If the part that is wound does not show this glossy surface, the work has not been properly done. Either the thread was not waxed aufficiently or it was not drawn tight and kept so until secured. If a fine finish is desired, varnish with shellac dissolved in alcohol. This varnish may or may not hold throughout a whole season; it is a small matter. The wax is there to stay, and will do its work until the snood is worn out. I used this wax last season, tying all of my own hooks and a large number for my friends, and I have yeet to hear of the first one to give way in the binding. I have never used gimp, but I believe it would hold on gimp, as it has never failed to hold on to anything with which I have seen it come in contact. I

## HOOKS ON GIMP.

HOOKS ON GIMP.

In a recent issue Mr. H. P. Ufford asks for information regarding the tying of the snell to the hook and the best material for the purpose.

I am not a fisherman in the common acceptation of the term, and yet I enjoy a day along the streams catching nothing. I fully agree with your correspondent, "Pile," in saying that common shoemaker's wax is the best ordinarily obtainable for the purpose. To tie take saddler's silk, any color, and wax thoroughly. If your hook has been hammered into a flat head, cut it off by means of a file. Take the hook between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, the point of the hook from and the shank toward yourself. Put the end of the waxed silk at the top of the shank of the hook, or very near it; then begin to wind at the hand—the left hand near the curve of the hook—winding over the thread which was placed at the top of the shank, and winding evenly along the shank. When within about three turns of the top, lay the gimp or gut along the shank of the hook and toward your own person from the piece of wrapping silk that you have covered (this may, perhaps, be made clearer by taking a hook and holding it between the thunh and forefinger of the left hand, keeping the top of the shank up and the point of the hook away from the body). If you use gut, dip it in boiling hot water while you are wrapping the hook as above. Then wrap from the top of the hook over the gut and the previously wrapped hook, drawing your silk tight as you proceed, and observing to keep the wrappings close together, and to rewax the silk as it may be removed by the heat and the friction of the hand. When within a half-dozen turns of the bottom of what has been already wrapped, throw the silk along the shank of the hook toward your body from the eovered gut, leaving a loop with which to complete the wrapping; this will cover a part of the thread and have you an end that you catch and draw tight. Thus you have no knot in the whole affair.

A Bullet in a Bass.—In the Forest and Stream of Jan. Lyou have an article headed "Injuries to Trout," in which you say, "a clean cut easily heals but a bruise will not." While camping out several years ago, enjoying a very successful fish in St. Mary's Reservor. Ohio, I was preparing some bass Ior our supper, when, scaling a pound and a bulf bass, I noticed an indentation on the back about half way between the back fin and the tail; when I cut the fish down the back, as I always do tor frying, I found a small bullet or buckshot imbedded in the fish perfectly healed over, and the flesh around not at all discolored. Did you or any of my brother fishermen ever have a similar case?—Jay (St. Joseph, Mo.).

#### TROUT AT MEACHAM LAKE.

TROUT AT MEACHAM LAKE.

It is gratifying to learn that the efforts of Mr. A. R. Fuller, owner and proprietor of the hotel on this lake in the Northern Adirondacks, in stocking the lake from his own private hatchery, have been very successful. For several years he has hatched and turned out thousands of fish in the lake, but this past winter his health did not permit him to do it as usual. The trout taken there are all consumed on the place, and the laws are strictly observed both in fishing and shooting. Mr. Fuller owns most of the land about the lake now, and this means the preservation of the timber. The past year he has bought 750 acres adjoining his property on the south, and now owns the entire north and west shores and most of the south shore, with the lands both sides the outlet, more than a mile wide. Mr. Fuller has had to forbid camping on the lake on account of the carelessness with which parties leave fires, which have destroyed much timber.

which parties leave fires, which have destroyed much timber.

In a private letter to a friend, who permits us to publish a portion of it. Mr. Fuller says:

"Our season began April 27 and closed Oct. 29, and was very busy. I was glad when it was over and I was alone. Our fishing season was an unusually good one and satisfactory to the tront fishers. We were not out of trout on the table a single day after opening while they were in season. The fish were taken in the lake and not in the streams.

"I had a path cleared along the brook that comes in by the house, up to the pond, its head, and on Aug. 2 sent two of the boys off to watch for deer. They heard seven deer and an old bear and two cubs crossed the pond after dark, but they could not get a shot at any of them. They rigged a rod of alder and caught 35 pounds of trout and got home to dinner. A guide sent in another direction brought in a good buck, so that we had trout and venison. As the tramp to this pond, Winnebago, is three miles through the woods, very few of the guests try it; they like fishing in front of the house better.

very few of the guests try it; they like fishing in front of the house better.

"On some days as many as three hundred trout were caught by guests of the hotel, many of the ladies amusing themselves by trolling flies. I did no fishing or hunting after the house was open until the guests began to go, when I shot one buck that was running past the house, and caught one two-pound trout and one of my California trout. The catching of the latter did me more good than a basketful of other trout, because it settled the question whether any that I put in lived."

### A JUNE DAY ON THE BLACK RIVER.

A JUNE DAY ON THE BLACK RIVER.

I was a June day in the year 1880, and although nearly five years have elapsed, the incidents of that day are as vivid before my mind's eye as though they were the happenings of yesterday. It was the red-letter day of my trout angling, and partly for that reason and partly because of the contrast in the fishing between the ante-lumbering period and the age of saws and axes, I put this grain of sand into the kalcidoscope of forest life, the Forest AND SUREAM.

Our party had passed a pleasant week in camp at South Lake, but as this famous salmon water would not yield up any of its treasure at this advanced season of the year, we had decided upon a change of base, and in the morning in question hid our boats, packed our camp outfit, and set out upon the three-mile carry. Before noon we had our camp re-established at the North Lake dam and disposed of an early and hastily prepared dinner, so as to be in readiness for the afternoon's conquests. The old guide and trapper, Atwell Martin, who is indigenous to this region and who knows more of the woods than of most other subjects, very kindly gave us the necessary pointers and suggestions on the route, but did not encourage us by giving any assurance that we would bring back the coveted trout. We tramped down the rocky but dry basin of the North Fork (for it must be remembered that the North Lake is but a reservoir, and the water is let out only at intervals) until we reached the point where the South Point makes in. At this point we suppose the Black River proper begins. Proceeding a short distance further down we jointed our rods, for here the stream began to assume dimensions and it began to look unmistakably trouty. It would rest for a little stretch under the overarching alders, and then with laugh and ripple spite to see whether the linabilitants felt kindly disposed to ward us or not. The larger ones were evidently suspicious of their visitors, but the smaller ones soon began to send the electric current through our bones by dangl

wading, and then gave in and began soaking my shins with the others.

As we proceeded downward the stream grew larger, the trout grew larger and bit fiercer, the mosquitoes became more intimate, the black flies came and brought their families with them to see the fun, and finally the clouds, which had been gathering for an attack, sent down their watery missiles in such an unmerdful way that we came to the conclusion that all nature had combined against us to thwart our attack upon the beautiful inhabitants of the stream. But the fun grew fast and furious, and as greater grew the difficulties of the situation, the more eager were the great ferocious fellows, the lords of the river, who tyrannized over their weaker brothers, and before whom the fingerlings trembled and often disappeared.

Pool and riffle alike yielded up its beautiful fruit. Our creels grew heavy. At one point where the stream was wide and still, the Doctor, who was upon the opposite shore, recled in a noble fellow, which elated him so greatty that he sang out to us that he had captured the "grandfather." At that in-stant I roticed the eye of the Dentist dilate; I noted the quick, sharp rattle of his reel; I noted the strain upon his reel and—all the movements of my companion sank into oblivion, for a quick, strong tug, which was conveyed to my nervous system through the siender silk line, had vibrated

through my body and produced a palpitation which threatened to upset me But my self-control returned, and after a little persuading I had a three-quarter pounder safely in my basket. In the mean time, our friend of the forceps had been wrestling with a bigger snag than he ever had fastened to before, but he proved himself equal to the occasion, and soon had his clutches on the handsomest specimen of the Salmo fontinalis my cycs had ever feasted on. But "there is many a slip," etc., for as he was forcing his prize into his creel it gave a mighty flop for liberty, and landed with a sickening splash upon the surface of the water. My companion made an intuitive lunge into the current, and before his troutship had sufficiently collected his scattered senses to swim off, the fingers of his pursuer had shut down upon him like a vice, and he was borne out of his native element triumphantly. That trout tipped the beam at sixteen ounces in camp that night.

to swin on, the ingest of the him like a vice, and he was borne out of his native element triumphantly. That trout tipped the beam at sixteen ounces in camp that night.

It was nearly dark when we unjointed our rods and began to move up the swollen stream toward camp, which we reached long after dark in a wet, hungry and exhausted condition. But the sight of our catch as the bright, plump fellows lay stretched out side by side in a long row was ample reward for all the hardships and discouragements of the trip. There were nearly one hundred, ranging in weight between three ounces and one pound, and darker or more brilliantly colored trout I have never seen. I have not visited the stream since, but I have learned that the ravages of the lumbermen hath wrought its ruin. This is only one of the many rich trout streams which the vandals have despoiled. Must this work go on until in that now grand and natural park, no tree or thing of life shall remain?

F. M. S,

BROOKFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1884.

## DRAG AND CLICK REELS.

DRAG AND CLICK REELS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I think it was last winter that Mr. Wells furnished a series of very interesting articles concerning fishing rods, dowel pins, etc., for which he earned the thanks of all lovers of the rod. In one of these articles he uttered a well-grounded complaint, that anglers do not write as much for their att and its pursuit as they should do. That they do not do so is more for want of time than want of talent or inclination, for some of the most graceful writers of the country are anglers. When they do write, however, it is usually in the tone of genial gentleman; and hence the pages devoted to angling and kindred pursuits always afford the most delightful reading to be found in Forest and Stream.

An excellent way to bring out correspondence is to ask questions. I have a number to ask, but will put only one at a time. Will Mr. Wells or any of your correspondents tell me what is the use of a drag and a click in the same reel? I have been an angler for upward of forty years, and during all that time have not been able to find it out. I understand perfectly well the use of a drag or a click in a reel, but what is the reason for complicating the movements and increasing the expense of a reel by adding both? Here, as it seems to me, is a chance for somebody to make himself useful.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BARBLESS HOOKS.—Turning to page 470, I am puzzled to know what "Pete" means by saying "Barbless hooks are not worth a cent, for you lose your fish every time, if the line should get slack." I do not see how the fish is going to get off after he is once on. I have used the barbless hook for several years, and have never known a fish to get off unless the hook was torn from his mouth. I have more than once let a fish play about the boat with a slack line to see if he could unhook himself; but I have not yet seen a fish smart enough to do it. What kind of a barbless hook did you use, "Pete"? It could not have been like mine.—Petra (Mamaroneck, N. Y.). [We think there has been a misunderstanding between our correspondents regarding what is meant by a barbless hook until our correspondent "Petra" called on us, and in the course of conversation explained that he meant and used the patent "Edgar barbless hook," which has a sort of snap attachment to it that makes it look to us like an implement which is adapted to those who do not care to take risks in landing a fish, and something that we would hesitate to use lest we be mistaken for what we are not. We thought that all our correspondents referred to an ordinary hook with the barb filed off, or in other words, a needle-pointed hook. This latter form is advocated by some, and certainly it is a hook that has no flavor of pot-fishing about it. We object to all snaps, "sock-dolagers", "eagle's claws", and all forms of hook that that to spring something on a fish to hold it after it is hooked, and we never suspected that the term "barbless" meant one of these and must suppose that many of our readers did not.]

## Hishculture.

## FISH FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

FISH FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon the United States Fish Commission's splendid car No. 2, passed through Mechanicsburg with Col, M. MacDonald of the U. S. Commission on board. The car was in charge of Superintendent H. H. Moore, four assistants and a cook. Col. MacDonald is an intelligent, tall, elderly gentleman, a native of Winchester, Va., and has been connected with the Commission for many years. Mr. Moore's car arrived on the noon train from Wytheville, Va., via the Cumberland Valley, having been delayed up the line in putting off a large number of German carp. In the car yesterday, in large tin cans, were 5,000 ranibow trout, propagated in the fresh waters of the Allegheny Mountains at Wytheville, Va. They varied from two to five inches in size. A number of the largest, twenty months old, being five inches in length and as frissly as grasshoppers. These beautiful fish were the first consignment sent out and the fresh water streams of Northern and Western Pennsylvania, where the native trout flourish so well, will receive them. The spawn was extracted from fish captured among the ice cold streams of the Shasta Mountains in California, 150 miles or more from Santa Barbara. The eggs extracted on the Pacific slope from fine large trout, were sent in a frozen state a cross the continent and succe-sfully hatched at Wytheville.

In its native waters, said Col. McDonald, the rainbow tout in the sunlight presents all the colors of the rainbow on its speckled sides, forming a beautiful object in the water, hence its name. These valuable fish will be distributed as follows: 1,000 go to Commissioner Spangler, im Philadelphia; 1,000 for Commissioner Gay, o. Greensburg; 1,000 to the hatchery at Allentown, and 1,000 to Commissioner MoGinness, of Sullivan. They are all to be placed in private streams to be watched for two years and protected. Col. McDonald is the inventor of

the fishway bearing his name and of certain excellent appli-ances for fish-hatching purposes.

The carp for the Cumberland Valley will be placed in the Connodoguinet Crock, Yellow Breeches Creek and Silver Spring Dam.

R. W. S.

HANISBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.

### REPORT OF THE U. S. FISH COMMISSIONER.

THE vast amount of work, both in scientific exploration
I and in falculture, which has been accomplished by the
months of the state of the desired of the control of the co

solved in a large measure, the attention of the Commission has been of late more particularly directed toward sea fish. In the appendices of Vol. 10 we find an excellent article entitled, "A New System of Fishway Building," illustrated with seven full page plates, by Marshall McDonald. A list of 1817 of the principal lakes of the United States, with a designation of their locations, by C. W. Smiley. A list of rivers, by the same. Interesting articles on the whale fishery, by Messrs. Sanford and Southwell. A history of the tile fish, by Capt. J. W. Collins. Natural history and articles on biological research, by Messrs. Collins, Bean, Smith, Hensen, Ryder, Blake and Verrill. The oyster is treated of by M. Bouchon Brandely, M. Brocchi, Lieut. Winslow, Prof. Ryder and M. Puységur.

Brandely, M. Brocchi, Lieut. Winslow, Prof. Ryder and M. Puységur.
Under the head of propagation of food fishes is an account of the shipments of eggs abroad by Fred Mather. Operations at Northville, Mich., by Frank N. Clark. Reports on salmon breeding and trout breeding on the McCloud River, by Livingston Stone. Reports on the propagation of Penobscot and Schoodic salmon in Maine, by Class. G. Atkins. Report of hatching salmon and the distribution in 1882, by Fred Mather. Operations at the central station in 1882, by Col. McDonald. Shad hatching at the Navy Yard, by Lieut. Wood. Statistics of shad hatching, by C. W. Smiley. Distribution of carp, by McDonald and Smiley. The feeding of carp, by Carl Nicklas. Exploration of the Chesapeake, by J. W. Collins. List of fishes distributed by the Commission, by Dr. J. H. Bean. Physical character of the continental border of the Gulf Stream, by Prof. E. A. Verrill, and an alphabetical list index we cannot more than give the titles of the articles which form the appendices. The reports of the Fish Commission have already reached ten large volumes, and are a complete library of fishculture, and contain much valuable biological work. Those who wish to look up these matters are referred to the volumes themselves.

HYBRIDIZING SALMONID.E.—As a rule there is no practical utility in hybrids among fishes. If a large, quick-growing hybrid is produced, it will either be sterile or its progeny will go back to the type of one of its parents, with penhaps constitutional defects which will dwarf it. As a scientific experiment to see what can be done and to prove how near the relationships between fishes are, hybridizing hastis uses. Dr. Francis Day has discovered in artificial breeding among the Salmoniude that, while all the hybrids between the salmon and the tront hast proved sterile, the crosses between the salmon and the chars had proved fertile.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.—Mr. Seth Weeks, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, has resigned, and Mr. Wm. Buller, an employe of the Eastern Division for some years, has been appointed superintendent. This week 5,000 yearling rainbow trout were received from the United States Fish Commission and planted in several streams.

BENCH SHOWS.

Jan. 27, 28, 29 and 30.—Annual Dog Show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Mr. H. W. Wisson, Secretary, St. Johns, N. B.

Feb. 1 to 11, 1885.—New York Fanciers' Club, Third Annual Exhibition of non-sporting dogs, poultry and pigcons at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1 to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Secretary, 62 Cortlandt street.

Garden, Feb. I to 11, 1885. Chas. Harker, Scientify, W. Colombias street.
March 5, 1885.—World's Exposition Dog Show, New Orleans, La.
Blarch 5, 1881.—Within the Street S

A. K. R.-SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blauks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries mserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription \$1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed 1987.

Editor Forest and Streum:

I have been intending to contribute my mite ever since several article appeared in your columns under the head of "Beagles for Foxes." It would take several columns of your valuable paper to make myself plainly understood and to do the subject justice; but I will condense what I have to say in a very small space, and perhaps will appear in another paper on the right size of beagles for work.

I don't propose to go back to Queen Bess and tell the origin of the bagle and give his history to the present day; sufficient to know that he is among us, and has been handed down with a pure lineage. One of your correspondents claimed that his pack could catch a rabbit in a few minutes, another that he had never known his to catch one and would not have them to do so. I believe both gentlemen, and believe what they say to be true. I hold that a beagle will run just as you train him. If you break him with some steady dog that depends on the gun, then in nearly every case you will have a steady beagle that will never catch; when, on the other hand, if you break him with a very fast dog, one that runs to kill, then nearly every time yon will have a fast beagle and one that runs to kill.

I think that every experienced lover of the hound will bear me out in this. This is the great reason why so many fox packs can't kill a fox, for they run just to run and not to kill. Now, don't understand me to say that beagles can be trained to make first-class fox dogs (but I believe they can kill a fox), for that is something for which they are not intended; they were never bred for that kind of work.

The one great secret of beagles for rabbits is that a beagle when he comes to a loss will go back to the place where he last caught the scent, and make it off and follow all the complicated doubles the rabbit has made, but when the foxhound comes to a loss he circles one, two, or perhaps three hundred yards off, and takes up the trail where the rabbit has gone off straight, as she always does after making her doub

### DOG SHOW RULES.

There must be government in all society— Bees have their Queen, and stag herds have their leader; Rome has her Consuls. Athens had her Archons,

one of the leading topics in doggy circles. Let me tell Mr. S. and his club that it is not in their power to bury my grand dog in oblivion, any more than it is in their power to bury my grand dog in oblivion, any more than it is in their power to stop me writing the truth in this journal. The W. K. C. made a good offer for Beaufort (\$500). I made a better (\$1,000). The only way to get rid of the dog is to find one to beat him. No other kind of business will the public tolerate. But I did not set out to discuss the rules of the new club. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

How about Rule 12 of the W. K. C.? Here it is: "All protests and charges must be made in writing, and be delivered to the Board of Managers or the Superintendent immediately after the awards are made." The absurdity of such a rule would appear to be apparent to an infant in swaddling clothes. A dog with a false pedtgree wins a prize. Somebody discovers the fraud, say an hour, a day, a week, or a month after the judge makes the award. A protest is lodged, and the club refer the complainant to their rule as above. A nice thing, truly, for a man to send his dog to a show without any guarantee that fraud is not to be perpetrated, and after that sheltered under the weather-beaten wings of some weak-kneed club. Are the risks en roule to a show not sufficiently numerous without incurring others? Dogs with "crooked" pedigrees can be exhilited with impunity; several of the like were on exhibition at the New York show last spring. Stolen dogs are admitted, win the prizes, and take them, too. Judges can pass judgment on dogs in which they have an interest. Pupples can be exhibited in classes for aged dogs, and rice versa. In fact, almost anything can be done and is done, and unless somebody objects 'timmediately' after the awards are made, there can be no redress. The owner of a fraudulent entry leaves the show apparently as honest a man as those he has swindled, and not unfrequently is his conduct indorsed by the club that accepts his entry. Ye

believe, and I am guided to such a conclusion by the following documentary evidence:

Mr. R. C. Cornell:

Dear Sin-The rules of your last dog show having (it appears to me) been violated, I feel it to be in y duty, as one interested in the infrovement of dogs and dog shows, to bring two casesunder notice of the W. It. Co., with a view to having intelligent and just decisions are fifted in the property of the word of the wild and the state of the word of the wild and the state of the wild and the state of the word of the wild and the states. "This bench show will be held under the following rules." Was the entry referred to valid? If so, why? If not, why is Mr. Munson allowed to bold the prize?

Second-Mr. John W. Munson retains special prize BB, which was officred as follows: "J. M. Tracy, Esq., artist, etc., offers a large framed photograph, from his picture of "The Eastern Field Trials," for the best pair of pointers, to be owned and entered by one individual or club." Mr. Munson entitled to the prize, at the time the entry was made, and that a third party (Mr. Hughes) owned the other dog. Is Mr. Munson entitled to the prize, If he is, why? Is Mr. Sterling entitled to the prize? If he is, why? If neither of them is entitled to it, why is into awarded to the owner of a valid entry. Are there legitimate reasons why Mr. Munson should not forfeit all prizes won by his and of the Wr. C.? If such reasons exist, what are they? I shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly advise me what action, practical or other, it is the intention of your club to take.

This letter is written in no antagonistic spirt, neither has it any connection with the questionable decisions in other classes. Faithfully yours,

Westminster Kennel Club, 54 William street, Sept. 18, 1884.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 12th inst., I refer you to Rule, In the premium lists of W. K. C. shows, which reads as follows:
"All protests and charges must be delivered to the board of Managers or the Superintendent immediately after the awards are made."
Yours truly, (Signed) Robert C. Connell, Sec'y W. K. C. Mr. C. H. Mason.

Mr. C. H. Mason.

That looks well, Mr. Editor, does it not? But it isn't the worst part of the business; Mr. Munson says the club was aware of the joint ownership of the dogs at the time the entries were made. Further comment is unnecessary. I wonder if this letter will be termed a denunciation of American sportsmen and their dogs. When a man does that which is ungentlemanly and unsportsmabile be ceases to be either an American gentleman or an American sportsman. Am I right or wrong? If I state the truth in these columns, and support my statements by evidence of a substantial kind, is it denouncing American sportsmen, protecting society, protecting our dogs. "Saxon" may call it what he likes. Perhaps if he were not ashamed of his name he might agree with me. No doubt he is longing for a reply to his misleading statements and unpaid advertisement, and though it's hard lines being compelled to shoot sparrows, I won't keep him long in suspense. He must have been in a generous turn of mind when he admitted I am a man. Charles H. Mason.

Jan. 19, 1885.

## THE COLLIE CLASSES.

THE COLLIE CLASSES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was glad to see the letter of "A Roving Highlander." My FOREST AND STREAM for 1884 is being bound, so I cannot refer to my letter to see what I said about color; but if I remember right, it was that the color "was generally" black and white, etc. I should have expressed myself more correctly if I had said that the Highland collies are "almost any color under the sun except green." But I certainly agree with "A Roving Highlander" that the shepherd's dogs are nearly always (what he calls pepper and salt) what I called "gray," dark gray, or nearly black.

These collies have been nearly ruined because they became a

nearly black.

These collies have been nearly ruined because they became a fashionable breed, and at one time no other color would suit but a black and tan, and to get that color unscrupulous breeders crossed in the Gordon setter and got the color but ruined the dog. You can always detect the setter strain, however far back, by the heavy ears like Hiramis.

I hope "A Roving Highlander" will come to our show in Toronto on 18th of May, and send his dogs, and if the Ontario Collie Club has any influence, they will secure honest and thoroughly qualified judging.

By the by, Mr. John Davidson is only a friend of mine in so

far as I have closely watched and admired his honest and practical judging, and if he will let me call him a friend I shall feel very pleased.

C. GREVILLE HARSTON.

## ENGLISH KENNEL NOTES.

Not, dear weader, when by thine own copy fiveside, forget by the dear stranger at thy gate nor the dog within thy yard, speak net of the sportrana's kennels built upon principles sound and robust, nor of the exhibitor's housing, scientifically designed for the health and comfort of its valuable inhabitants, but of poor, solitary Dou, chained up to his lonely but. Poor Don, who shares the children's out-door romps, but seldom their in-door case. When you are feasing in honor of the season, remomber that Don also should be hard, cold day, and the sharp frest of night; when you add a blanket to your bed, give Don au extra armful of straw. When you staff up the chipks in your window and the draughty space below the door, don't forget that Don's kennel is wide open at one end. You can make him happy at a very small cost; move his keen end face a wall, and then the hard of the yard to a corner; and let be of end of the windle of the yard to a corner; and let be of end of the windle of the yard to a corner; and let be of end of the windle of the yard to a corner; and let be one and face a wall, and then seed the year of the yard to a corner; and let be of end of the windle of the yard to a corner; and let be of end of the windle of the yard to a corner; and let be of end of the windle of the yard to a corner; and let be of the hard of the yard to a corner; and let be of the himself of the yard to a corner; and let the corner and the yard to a corner, and let the corner and the yard to a corner and the property of the yard to a corner, and let the corner and the yard to a corner, and let the corner and yard the yard to a corner and yard to a corner an

mottled. A very handsome specimen of this curious color is Mr. Villiers's Hatton's Blue Peter, so named in respect to his coat.

The collies of the day are Charlemagne (sable and white), Highlander (black and tan), Chance (black and tan), Rutland (black and tan), Eclipse (sable), Monteith (sable), Scottish Hero (gray); the bitches are Peggie II., Lady of the Lake, Lorna Doone, Hastie, etc., etc. The judges are Messrs. Thomson, Shirley, Radcliffe, Pirie, Steward, etc. The most successful breeders are Messrs. Bissell, Ashwin, Boddington, Pirie, Charles, etc. The above is a list composed as the pen runs, so of course not complete.

Public opinion on the champion question has now veered round into another quarter. There shall only be one champion in each breed appears to be the present desire; the championship to be competed for once a year at one of the big shows. This plan would insure the existence of only one champion at a time, but we should soon have a goodly crop of dogs with the prefix "ex-champion." The watchful eye of the Shooting Times editor has caught the Field walking about in his coat. The S. T. reprints side by side their own article on the championship question and that of the Field, to show its readers how highly the larger journal values its contemporary's opinions.

The Crystal Palace schedule has attracted close upon 1,500 entries. We hope for a liberal return from the club for this splendid public support. There were many complaints the last time the show was held in the galleries. The dogs' convenience left room for improvement, and it is to be hoped that on this occasion the accommodation of the visitors will be not overlooked. The club will be taking up an inexcusable and insolent position if "return" admission tickets are not granted this year.

The Stock Keeper inserted your leaderette on the identity of 'Lillibulero," and in its gossip column gally complimented the humble individual who has on more than one occasion been overpowered by his modesty into deuying himself to the interrogating searcher after truth. My anon deplume is like a patent medicine, once the ingredients discovered my patients would take no more, belief in its efficacy would be dispersed, and the physician's occupation gone.

I see that it is asserted in one of your journals that the nose of the Irish terrier Garryowen was artificially colored by Mr. Wm. Graham, who is described to the editor, with more numor than truth let us hope, as the 'great faker," On one point the editor is quite abroad; it is impossible for Garryowen's nose ever to have been white. A red, self-colored dog is born with a black nose or sometimes a cherry-colored one, but an Irish terrier or Irish setter with a white nose is almost an impossibility in nature. Similar insinuations were once current about a famous prize-winning Irish setter; it was hinted that his red nose (which is a disqualification) had been tatooed with gunpowder. So holloa, boys, holloa! To the light, Guy Fawkes Graham. Your treason will not be forgot; the lantern of the press is on you; divulge your plot, except you nobody knows as to Garryowen's nose. Lillibulero. Dec. 24, 1884.

I 'Lillibulero' sent with the above letter a guinea for the

["Lillibulero" sent with the above letter a guinea for the Lincoln fund, which has been forwarded by us to the treasurer.]

### NEW ORLEANS DOG SHOW.

[Special to Forest and Stream.]

[Special to Forest and Stream.]

EXPOSITION GROUNDS, New Orleans, La.

Editor Forest and Stream:

After a full consultation with Mr. L. F. Whitman, we have concluded that it is best to postpone opening the bench show until March 5, in order to give time for full arrangements. The entries will close Feb. 23.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Sup't Dep't Agriculture.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Sup't Dep't Agriculture.

GREYHOUND CHALLENGE.—Editor Forest and Stream:
In your issue of Jan. 8, Mr. H. W. Smith invites me to the faroff town of Boston to compete for a silver plate, value \$50. My bitch Twilight is due to whelp to Snowflight March I. The time between then and May 5 is rather short to wean pups and get her in shape for the Cincinnati show. But still with this disadvantage, I will meet Mr. Smith and Mr. Huntington at that show and compete for a champion cup, each to contribute his portion toward the purchase and have a voice in the selection of a judge. I have attended nearly all the bench shows in the East since 1877, and thus far seen but two judges that knew a greyhound when they saw him. In fact, I don't think there is a single native-born American east of the Missouri River capable of telling the points a greyhound should possess to win a champion cup. Simply hecause they have not been breeders nor had any opportunity to come in contact with these dogs sufficient to know their good points or tell their defects. The native-born English dog man has had every opportunity to study these dogs in the field as well as on the bench. Mr. Smith has made me an offer. Now I will make him one. I will match my dog Snowflight, winner of second at Chicago, against any dog he may bring, to run three rabbits for from \$50 to as high a stake as he may name, the dog making the highest number of points to take the money, and if he will make the stakes high enough and run a series of races against other dogs I will name, I will agree to pay his entire expenses out here and back again. Thus he will be protected against walking home after the races are over. If he accepts let him name the amount and I will send him a cartified check for expenses out.—Q. Van HUMMELL, M.D. (Denver, Col., Jan. 13, 1885).

MORE ABOUT POINTERS.—Ellicott City, Jan. 17.—Editor into any

wer, Col., Jan. 18, 1885).

MORE ABOUT POINTERS.—Ellicott City, Jan. 17.—Editor Forest and Stream: While I do not wish to enter into any controversy with "Saxon," I can't help thinking he reads your valuable paper very carelessly. He says he only knows of one of Beautort's get who has won a bench show prize. I think Guy won first at Washington, under a judge who greatly admires Croxteth. Lady Nixon won first in puppy class at New Haven, and every one knows Fritz's winnings. As regards field trials let me tell "Saxon" that the majority of Beaufort's get are in the hands of gentlemen of moderate means, and as they are at present run, field trials mean that a man must own more ducats than dog. As regards his reasoning about Vanity, it is fatally defective. Even good sires and dams throw poor offsprings now and then, and to say that her sire and dam are first-class is no proof of Vanity's quality. If Maxim is like Faust why did he drop so far down at New York, under a judge certainly not prejudiced against him, and how came Meteor to beat him? A dog "the very model of Faust" ought to beat Meteor any day in the week, even under J. W. Munson, for does he not stand on record as saying, "No dog could beat Faust." I am not belittling Croxteth, and to show that I am not, let me tell "Saxon" that anotther of his get, Lady Croxteth, should have won the blue ribbon in her class at Philadelphia, in the opinion of nearly every man present at the judging who knew a pointer.—T. B. Dorsey.

present at the judging who knew a pointer.—T. B. DOREEY.

TO DRIVE AWAY LICE.—Editor Forest and Stream: I notice in this issue a communication from "A. S." asking for directions for driving lice from his dog. My setter had them badly for a long time, but I finally succeeded in getting rid of them by using a solution of common table salt. I tried every kind of dog soap that I could buy, but the lice didn't seem to object; on the contrary I believe they actually fattened on it. First let him comb his dog thoroughly with a fine comb, and he will get off most of them. Then wash him with soap and water, and before he is dry rub him all over with a strong solution of common salt and water, to which a little saltpeter has been added, allowing the solution to dry on. It may be necessary to repeat this three or four times at intervals of about three days, but I venture to say that it will effectually kill every louse and nit on the dog. This is one of the many homely directions given me by an old dog man, and it does not savor of the modern school of "vets." I have never known one of these recipes to fail, and while I have been laughed at on a number of occasions when I suggested a course of treatment, I have always had the pleasure of laughing after it has been tried.—Bue. (Boston, Jan. 15).

PEDIGREE OF BANNERMAN.—In recent issues of Forest and Stream I have noticed that the beagle Bannerman is still quoted as Mr. L. D. Sloan's. This dog is no longer the property of Mr. Sloan as I have purchased him from that gentleman several months ago. In your issue of June 5 appeared a full description of Bannerman by "Rusticus," to which I wish to refer all those who have lately written to me for a description of this dog. In the description the promise was made by the writer to give to your readers the full pedigree of this dog, but as he has so far failed to do this, I herewith offer you the desired information: Bannerman is by champion Marchboy and out of J. Crane's Dewdrop (Damper—Pleasant). Marchboy is by champion Barrister (Crane's Damper—Wanderer) and out of Primrose (Hotspur—Lilly).—A. C. KRUEGER (Wrightsville, Pa.).

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 13.—Editor Forest and Stream: The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society held their annual meeting, Monday, Jan. 12, and elected the following officers for 1855: President, Edward Gregg; Vice-President, B. F. Wilson; Secretary, C. B. Elben; Treasurer, C. A. Stevens. Directors—W. C. Meyer, Thos. Booth, Wm. Wade, Howard Hartley, W. W. Speer.—C. B. Elben, Sec'y.

DEATH OF DUANE'S CHANCE.—Mr. Arthur Duane, of Bergen Point, New Jersey, has met with a severe loss in the death of his handsome black setter Chance, which occurred last week near his home. The dog was struck by a train and had a leg broken; he might have survived the injury had not an officious policeman, probably pining to test his revolver, come up and dispatched him after firing seven times, without considering whether the dog could have been saved or not, and without thinking of communicating with any of Mr. Duane's friends or family, though he knew them and knew the dog, which was regularly licensed and wore a collar with the owner's name on. Chance was known and loved by every one at "The Point;" his intelligence and field qualities were of the highest order (he was trained by Tallman); and as a stud dog he excelled; many of his progeny being scattered throughout New Jersey, and all doing the old dog credit. His owner refused \$500 for him at the Philadelphia show some years ago. His bench winnings consisted of one first and several notices and specials.—Tim Berdoodle (Bergen Point, N. J., Jan. 19, 1885).

NEW HAVEN KENNEL CLUB.—Editor Forest and Stream: At the meeting of the New Haven Kennel Club, held Wednesday, Jan. 14, J. B. Robertson, Jr., was elected President; S. R. Hemingway, Vice-President; E. S. Porter, Secretary, and L. L. Morgan, Treasurer, for the ensuing year.—ROSECROFT.

KENNEL NOTES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Kennel notes are inserted in this column free of charge. To insurepublication of notes, correspondents MUST GIVE the following particulars of each animal:
1. Color.
2. Breed.
3. Sex.
4. Age, or

1. Color.
2. Breed.
3. Sex.
4. Age, or
5. Date of birth, of breeding or
of death
All names must be plainty written.

NAMES OF ALL SHOP OF

paper only, and signed with writer's name.

NAMES CLAIMED.

ET See instructions at head of this column.

Count Blanc. By H. W. Durgin, Bangor, Me., for white, with dark nose and eyes, English setter dog, whelped Aug. 1, 1884 (Count Paris—Dalsy Starlight).

Lady Frisk. By H. W. Durgin, Bangor, Me., for orange and white English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 1, 1884 (Count Paris—Dalsy Starlight).

Rocco. Rv. J. Phelics, New Mar.

light).

Rococo. By J. J. Phelps. New Haven. Conn., for red Irish setter dog, whelped April 12, 1884, by Rory O'More (Rufus—Friend) out of Gay (Elcho—Fire Fly).

Laneaster Lass. By Jos. R. Trissler, Lancaster, Pa., for mastiff bitch. whelped July 25, 1884, by Hero II. (A.K.R. 545) out of Madge (A.K.R. 548).

Tonsu. By Dr. N. H. Church, Chica.

bitch, whelped July 25, 1884, by Hero II. (A.K.R. 545) out of Madge (A.K.R. 548).

Topsy, By Dr. N. H. Church, Chicago, III., for black English setter bitch, whelped July, 1824, by Davidson's Rake (Mark—Princess Bow Bell) out of Dido (Prince Royal—Nettie).

St. Julien, Dora Thorn, Lucille and Musette. By the Detroit Kennel Club, betroit, Mich., for histek, white and tan English setter dog and three bitches, whclped July 22, 1884, by Nixey (A.K.R. 177) out of Princess Louise (A.K.R. 117).

Midlothian Lussie. By Scotch Collie Kennel Club, Stepney, Conn., for sable and white collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1, 1884, by Erriest (Rob Roy—Helen Macgregor) out of Tibbie (Tramp—Heather).

Gessler. By Scotch Collie Kennel Club, Stepney, Conn., for black, tan and white collie dog, whelped Nov. 1, 1884, by Montrose (A.K.R. 891) out of Fannie II. (A.K.R. 881).

Black Jack. By Scotch Collie Kennel Club, Stepney, Conn., for black and tan collie dog, whelped Nov. 1, 1884, by Montrose (A.K.R. 891) out of Fannie II. (A.K.R. 881).

Molico 'More. By R. E. Westlake,' Olyphant, Pa., for red Irish setter bitch, age not given (Rory O'More—Lady Erin).

Prince Frost. By Dr. W. A. Strother, Lynchburg, Va., for lemon and white Englisb setter dog, whelped Nov. 18, 1884 (Rebel Wind em-Frost).

Gypsy Queen. By Scotch Collie Kennel Club, Stepney, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1884 by Bracet, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1884 by Bracet, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1884 by Bracet, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1884 by Bracet, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1884 by Bracet, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1884 by Bracet, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1884 by Bracet, Conn., for sable collie bitch.

Arthue Frost. By Dr. W.A. Strother, Lyhaeling, Val. Revol Wind emfrost).

Gypsy Queen. By Scotch Collie Kennel Club, Stepney, Conn., for sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 1, 1884, by Ernest (Rob Roy-Helen Macgregor) out of Tibbie (Tramp—Heather).

Rowett. By Edmund Orgill, Bond's, Tenn., for black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped July, 1884 (Rambier-Belle).

Rebelle. By W. Henry Colquitt, Richmond, Va., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 18, 1884, by Rebel Wind'em (Count Wind'em—Norna) out of Frost (Leicester—Vietress).

Ressie Vere. By R. E. Westlake, Olyphant, Pa., for pointer bitch, whelped Oct. 2, 1884, by champion Knickerbocker (A.K.R. 19) out of Ledy Isabel (A.K.R. 461).

Lody Kate. By the Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for white and liver ticked pointer bitch, whelped July 22, 1884, by King Bow (A.K.R. 83) out of Sue (Hindoo—Princess Bow).

Lady Flash. By the Detroit Kennel Club, Detroit, Mich., for white, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped July 22, 1884, by imported Beleher cut of Fannie.

Gladrock and Gay Gladstone. By J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn., for English setters, dog and bitch, whelped Dec. 29, 1884, by champion Gladstone out of Flounce (Pruid—Ruby).

Oxford. By D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., for black and white English setters, dog and bitch, whelped July 28, 1884, by Dash III. out of Model Blue (Druid—Gussie).

Zantta. By Chas. A. Hazetine, Haverhill, Mass., for black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Gct. 17, 1884, by champion Obo II. (A.K.R. 482) out of Daisy Zulu (A.K.R. 881)

NAMES CHANGED.

The See instructions at head of this column.

Maud to Moth. Irish setter bitch (A.K.R. 1195), owned by Max
Wenzel, Hoboken, N. J.

BRED.

See instructions at head of this column.

Topsey—Glen II. G. E. Brown's (Dedham, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Topsey (Balley's Tom—Fanny Rupert) to his Glen II. (A.K.R. 604), Jan. 11.

Flora—Glen II. G. A. Colman's Gordon setter bitch Flora (Tom—Culce) to G. E. Brown's Glen II. (A.K. 604), Jan. 16

Queen Bow—Croxteth. Geo. Hoover's pointer bitch Queen Bow to A. E. Godeffroy's Croxteth (Bang—Jane).

Lady Abbess—Prium. Fred. W. Rothera's (Simcoe, Ont.) champion St. Bernard bitch Lady Abbess (A.K.R. 482) to his champion Priam (A.K.R. 485), Jan. 9.

Lassie—Lorne. Fred. W. Rothera's (Simcoe, Ont.) champion collie bitch Lassie (A.K.R. 445) to his champion Lorne (A.K.R. 446), Jan. 9.

Eva—Rush. Frauk Rivers's (Bridgeport, Conn) pointer bitch Eva (Rake II.—Browny) to Edmund Orgill's champion Rush (A.K.R. 357), Nov. 24, 1884.

Belle of Orange—Clifford. J. C. Vail's Englisb setter bitch Rella of Orange (Thunder—Bessie) to Clifford (France)

(Rake II.—Browny) to Edmund Orgill's champion Rush (A.K.R. 357), Nov. 24, 1884.

Belle of Orange—Clifford. J. C. Vail's Englisb setter bitch Belle of Orange (Thunder—Bessie) to Clifford (Emperor Fred—Fairy Belle), Jan. 14.

Leila—Doctor Duer. Capt. J. W. Foster's (Leesburg, Va.) English setter bitch Leila (Leicester—Kirby) to Dr. W. A. Strother's Doctor Duer (Gladstone—Frost).

Princess Louise—Doncaster. The Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) English setter bitch Princess Louise (A.K.R. 117) to Doncaster (Druid—Nilsson).

Reign—Doncaster. The Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) English setter bitch Reign (A.K.R. 178) to Doncaster (Druid—Nilsson).

Topsey—Mungo. The Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) imported pug bitch Topsey to Bradley's Mungo.

Toby—Mungo. The Detroit Kennel Club's (Detroit, Mich.) pug bitch Toby to Bradley's Mungo.

Bell—King Bow. A. Korner's (Detroit, Mich.) pointer bitch Bell (A.K.R. 161) to champion King Bow (A.K.R. 88).

Mary Belle—Harry S. W. D. Wilson's (Augusta, Ga.) English setter bitch Mary Belle (A.K.R. 1873) to H. May's Harry S. (A.K.R. 223), Dec. 15, 1834.

(Fun—Sportsman, Dr. J. N. Maclin's English setter bitch Gravelian and the setter bitch of the setter bitch. The Clifforth of the setter bitch. The Clifforth of the School of the setter bitch. The Clifforth of the School of the Sch

15, 1834.

(Fun-Sportsman, Dr. J. N. Maclin's English setter bitch Gun
(Gladstone-Gazelle) to J. W. Murnan's Sportsman (Gladstone-Gace),
Jan. 15.

Spot-Toots. Frank W. Fitts's (Manchester, N. H.) pointer bitch
Spot (A.K.R. 1800) to J. E. Wilson's Toots (A.K.R. 21), Jan. 15.

Queen Maud-Don Gladstone. The Highland Kennels' English
setter bitch Queen Maud (Racket-Kelp') to Don Gladstone (Gladstone

-Juno), Jan. 16.

WHELPS

WHELPS.

WHELLPS.

Moonstone. The Westminster Kennel Club's pointer bitch Moonstone tone (Bang-Launa), Jan. 8, ten (six dogs), by champion Sensation (A.K.R. 217).

Flora. Josh W. Gross's (Harrisburg, Pa.) beagle bitch Flora, Dec. 81, 1884, five, by Mark Anthony.

the New Windsot, III., and a mich to Coaries C. Edmian, Higginsling Bow—Sue whelp. Liver and white ticked pointer bitch,
pled July 22, 1884. by the Detroit Kennet Club, Detroit, Mich., to
conim. Pointer dog (A.K.R. 1794). by Chas. S. Flich, Fort Washon, N. Y., to James Bloomfield, New York,
ford. Black and white English setter dog, whelped Feb, 14, 1894
bit III.—Model Biueb. by A. L. Garland, Ipswich, Mass., to D. A.
dwia, Jr., Newburyport, Mass.

PRESENTATIONS.

PRESENTATIONS.

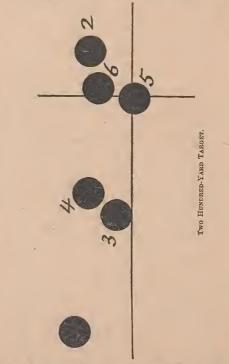
See instructions at head of this column.

oxfeth—Lady Beroadine whelp. Pointer bitch, whelped Oct. 14,

by A. E. Godeffroy, Guymard, N. Y., to Bayard Thayer, Boston,

## No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents. W. D., Green Island, N. Y.—See answer to E. W. A. in this issue.

## Bifle and Tray Shooting.



## DR. CARVER'S SIX-DAY SHOOT.

were fred the misses commenced to be scored very rapidly, before 12 o'clock the doctor threw down his rifle and walked to the scorer's table, he strength had almost entirely left the left arm, and the Doctor ed discouraged. Since 11 o'clock he had fired 575 shots, 125 of an were misses, This left the score at noon as follows: Number nots fired 8,771, hits 7,505, misses 1,256. This concluded the first to hours' work. Dr. Carver returned into his apartment, acged. Since 11 o'clock he had fired 575 shots, 120 of res. This left the score at noon as follows: Number 71, hits 7,505, misses 1,566. This concluded the first ook. Dr. Carver returned into his apartment, ac-is wife, who arrived about this time. A pall of ater was fetched and the attendant spent some time unksman's wrist. Dr. Carver's record of 4,630 shots a hours is the hest ever made, either by himself or

rink was crowded all day, and as soon as dust and dirt, caused coal shooting of the early morning, was swept up, roller skates

and. up to 10:40 on Monday night was: Hits, 11,089; misses,

mid-1.ht to keep his average, and 1.923% over the number o'clock, his average bits a minute being it 177-932 instead on the 10,000 a day call for. In this time he took one hour day niloutes rest, and shot lifteen hours and ten minutes his average hit a minute for his accural shooting time 0, or nearly double the number required for the twenty-four

day morning opened bright and found everybody within the precinct of Dr. Carver's shooting pen at the Lincoln rink very, with the exception of the doughty Doctor himself. The second the marksman's attempt to shoot 60,000 pieces of wood in six and nights found the attendants on the champion pretty well be do not with their labor. It is a difficult matter to get the tarp in the air to the perfect satisfaction of the Doctor, and the soften threw very wildly, much to the discomfiture of the man.

the rife commenced to spit out its flame again, and the third down to splitting wood for the day. He completed first 1,000 shots at 11 o'clock, of these he made only 64 the hest record on 1,000 so far.

tor shot a string of twenty-five in an everage of 28 seconds. Jeconds between each gun. While shooting his fifteenth.

ge shells imbedded themselves quite often in his right optic, stopped several times to have Lieutenant Allen remove the stopped several times to have Lieutenant Allen remove the stopped and the stopped. He made the score up to this locate and made 71 misses. His eyes were becoming such ovance to him that he stopped. He made the score up to this locate in the stopped he model to some of the speat builets played curious freaks the inclosure. Several of them bounded back on to the and reporters table, and Lieutenant Howard received a blowner that left a painful bruise. Some of the spectators expressed into that the Doctor was using carrilages with shot in them is denied, and it was said that the regular \*22-caliber currinage only thing used. At 7 o'clock the score was 20,000 shots fired 519 hits and 3 481 misses. Twenty-one thousand shots and its with 3,544 misses was the 9 o'clock score. A florist seut in itiul target made of flowers, and as the Doctor accepted the there was tremendous applause. At 10 o'clock the score was shots, 13,864 hits and 3 635 misses. Shortly after 10 a rest of 20 a was forced on the Doctor. At 12:50 A. M. Dr. Carver rethat 21,381 hits to his credit. He had made 2,785 misses. besides night, during which he obtained but little healthful earnes Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock and breakfusted, at twork again at 10 o'clock. He looked worn and tired, and so straks were roticeable under his eyes. His wrist was mint tertily, but his eyes were much better. During the g his wrist seemed to limber out, out in speaking of the health of the straks were roticeable under his eyes. His wrist was mint ertily, but his eyes were much better. During the health of the straks were roticeable under his eyes. His wrist was mint ertily, but his eyes were much better. During the health of the contraction of the straks were roticeable under his eyes. His wrist was him tertily, but his eyes were much better. During the health of the contraction of the strake were roticeable under his eyes. His wist was a him tert

id condition, and would understood in a strest at 3:15.
If er a half hour's rest resumed his occupation, and
anity shot with regularity and precision. At midnight
opped shoo ing. The day's score resulted in 10.5%
this his and 677 misses, making the total number of hits

ednesday's score was 200 below Tuesday's, Dr. Carver ednesday's score was 200 below Tuesday's, Dr. Carver 2,000 above the average, and it was thought by many accomplish the task. Wen he quit work he immenistroom and Dr. Steison gave him a little neivine. He is room and the task is somewhat restless, a rose feeling much refreshed, and, under the cloum-cellent condition. He breakfasted on the usual four veral mutt a nchops, heefsteak, pocktoes, dry t.ast and

the said. "It will reach usy head by and by, and the it."

y interesting studies in humanity inside of the ina huge specimen of mankood who is familiarly.
Boh," because he is a guide in the Adirondacks in
guides are in fashi-n. He wears a sloucheit hat and
a. He has only been heard to speak once since the
al, and then it was discovered that his voice was a
Scorer A L. Howard has a joke, and he frot off. It is that the Doctor is thying to knock a
v through the brick wall of the rink against which
t's not much of a joke, but Mr Ho sarl enjoys it
t punch and beef tea had been oldered for the
ak. Water coes not agree with him. It gives him

his task for the day. HIs score was 45,125 shots, with 41,117 hits and

s task for the day. His score was tracer and and rubbing, with every possent of compiling his great task successfully. He slumbered dirly well until 8 o'clock. At this he arose and breakfasted. He implained semewhat of a severe headache when he came into the rink, muffled up in his great coat, to resume work for the fifth ay, just before 10 o'clock. His handsome face wore a weary air, ad the was a tritle paler than usual. "I rested pretty well last both," he said

rictly to business then ever. At 1,10 me have a rid thousand, making only 20 misses. This was as yet. This left the score as follows: Shots at the rid the rink at 9,45 Saturday morning he was do he had every reason to he, for when he reday might at 11:30, he left this marvelous record c day's work! Shots fired, 55,255, hits, 51,130; a was 1,30 ahead on his last day's work. The utler mood while he sat in the pen Saturdy to work, and his appearance did not indicate had been work limited to work.

Thave suffered terribly during the week, but I consider myself in excellent condition for the last day of the match."

"Yory well until about 3 o'clock this morning when I woke up; after that I was restiess. I guess I will pull through today all right, which is an unprecedented record?"

"Whit was your idea in undertaking this match? Merely to establish an unprecedented record?"

"Whit was your idea in undertaking this match? Merely to establish an unprecedented record?"

"Whit was your idea in undertaking this match? Merely to establish an unprecedented record?"

"Whit was consideration in this match which I am not after the explain until after the match is thished. Then I wanted to make a record with the rife and I think I have done it. The best record heretofore made was 5,000 hits, on glass balls, in 7 hours and 49 minutes with a shotgum, by Captain Bogardus, several years ago, in New York. Nothing like this feat I am attempting to accomplish has ever before been attempted. As soon as I recover from the effect of this week's work I go to New Orleans where I am to shoot 10,000 flying bats in 1,000 minutes.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the marksman took up his rifle. The melodious brass band commenced its inspiring marches and wallzes and the last day's work was commenced.

At 10:55 the Doctor had disposed of his first thousand. Out of this most in the stable of the st target is struck or not. Sometimes a little puff of blue little flying splint r of wood is the only indication that hit has been scored. It is safe to say that the great not credited with one more hit than he has made, and nion of those who have been in coustant attendance lek, that he is prohably credited with more misses than

in the opinion of those who have near in constant actuatates the has made.

"I wish all who think this counting isu't straight would come right in and watch the targets," said Judge Bob Walker, "and I think they will be convinced." Several who accepted this luvitation went area perfectly satisfied.

While shooting the second thousand shots of the morning, the champion ran 250 hits without a miss. At 12:05 he completed this housand, having scored 988 hits and only twelve misses, thus surpassing all the previous records, It was a beautiful piece of work, and almost every block was struck squarely.

"I am doing splendio shooting here," said the Doctor, well pleased with this score. "One of my best previous records was 1.023 glass balls out of 2.00.1."

When the Doctor was shooting this thousand he was obliged to stop and have his aims bathed. He is frequently troubled with cramps in his left arm and right wrist.

"The most peculiar thing about this new trouble," he said, "is that whom I have my left arm bathed to case my sufferings, the pain shoots up hito the neck and then down through my right arm.

Dr. Carver finished his to fird thousand of the day soon after one o'clock. Only 31 milsses were scored. This made the total score at this time as follows: Shots fired 88,625, lits 64,073, misses 4,552. The marksman rested until two o'clock. He was rubbed down thoroughly

The end came with a good deal of outhusiasm on the part of the pullic, and a seeming willingness to go on shooting forever on the part of the chief actor. His eyes were surk tack in his head, his mair fell negligently about his shoulders, and his ectuntenance was blackened and negrimed with powder.

At twenty inductes past seven the shots numbered 02,025—misses

blackened and begrimed with powder.

At twenty minutes past seven the snots numbered 62,625-miss 4,773; hits 57,852. At eight o'clock the score stood-Shots 63,1 mi-ses 4 790; hits 52,335. At halt past eight he had fied 63, shots, with 4,806 misses and tk.515 bits. At twenty minutes panine the score was-Shots 64,125; misses 4,852; hits 19,233. Evene was now keeping tally, and at twelve minutes to ten every o said, "Enough, cough." The scorer shouled in one, and

	Shots fired.	Misses.	Hits.
Monday	13,017	1,928	11,08-9
Tuesday	11,108	859	10,249
Wednesday		677	9,3:3
Thursday		544	9.955
Friday	10,500	487	10,613
Saturday		870	4.886
	0.1 1111	- I water	
Total	64 331	4 885	60 046

be dld in the last day or two of his match. As soon, he says, as he recovers his health and suggest and testlus to feel like binnelf he will go to New Orleans. He will make this journey in a week or ten days at the mest. He proposes to sho to 10,000 hats in 1,000 minutes, and for this he will receive \$3,000 and all expenses. He thinks he will be one of the features of the Exposition.

Dr. Carver says that when he shot in Eugland he was backed to shoot against Scott, the champion of England, by Bulkley, who lost £1,000. This sportsman has been satisfied that he could outshoot anybody and has ever since backed him in his undertakings. So Bulkley backed him for £4,000 and Carver gets half of this—\$10,000. That, he says, is why he shot and why he sacceeded.

#### RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, Jon. 13. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held at the Quincy House this evening. Col Rockwell, the president, called the unrefing to order, and Secretary Leader read his report. The treasurer, Geo. R. Russell, followed with his report, which showed that the Association owed but \$25, and had a balance on hand of \$1,191.05. The statistical report is appended:

Number of ride matches shot in the range....... Number of Association match days for ride shoot-

described. We go to press Wednesdays; and it is necessary that matter for publication should be in hand by Monday, or Tuesday at the latest.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12.—There was an interesting target practice at the Bigelow skating rink this even ng. The object was to test the new Bullard rifle, made in Springfield in this State, in the manufacturing of which Mr. H. H. Bigelow of the city. Is largely interested. The range is constructed lengthwise of the rink, which is \$25 feet long and 100 feet wide. The range is 175 feet long. The .88 run was used. The shell and ball was the same as would be used in the rifle at a 200, 300 or 500 vds. range; but instead of using from 45 to 90 grains of powder, only 7 grains was used. The object of this was to reduce the force at the butt, and at the same time ve able to use the same gun as when one is our hunting; the effect was good and the men could see the larget as readily under the electric light as in an outdoor range by daylight. It demonstrated that men who love to hadde a gun could have an opportunity to practice evenings after the business of the day is out of the way, it also showed that such practice could be obtained at a much cheaper rate than at an outdoor range; there was but very little smoke or smeil from the burning of the wood powder which was used. The two teams were selected from mea in this city and Sprinfield. The following is the burning of the wood powder which was used. The two teams were selected from mea in this city and Sprinfield. The following is the fall of the such as the same as the same as were selected from the as 144454455544446—44 The Wilson 45444545444444444 Butter 145 Strain 144544444444 Butter 145 Strain 1445444444 Butter 145 Strain 1445444444 Butter 145 Strain 1445444444 Butter 145 Strain 144544444 Butter 145 Strain 14454444 Butter 145 Strain 144544444 Butter 145 Strain 14454444 Butter 145 Strain 14454444 Butter 144564444 Butter 145

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Jan, 19.—The usual two sho held last week by the Saratoga Rifle Club, and considering ditions, some good scores were put up. The light was good days, but the wind likew very hard, especially on Saturday, when it blew a gale, and from five to seven points of wind quired. The Massichusetts target was used, the distance koyds, off hand. The following are the highest scores of the Davis.

matter for publication should be in mand by morely of at the latest

BULLS-HEAO RIFLE CLUB.—Friday J n 16.—Twelve ring target, possible 120; G. Zimm-rman 119. M. Dorrier 118, C. Reim 117, C. Hotznian 117, A. Stotzenberger 11; J. Weize 1t3, J. F. Campbell 86, J. Shaw 95 D. Loulitzi 90, D. Miller 101

JAMESTOWN, N Y., Jan. 17—Scores of the printers' annual rifle match in Bur.ss' gallery, last evenleg, the Journal winning again tais year. Creedmoor count:

Journal

Hyde. ... 44555-23 Cowden ... 54545-23 Theyer ... 4245-19

Dean ... 4444-20 Camp. ... 4535-21 Inuit. ... 34484-18

#### THE TRAP.

Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly re-ested to write on one side of the paper only.

#### AMERICAN SHOTGUN ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN SHOTGUN ASSOCIATION.

HE plan of the proposed national association has already been printed in these columns. We learn from Mr. J. E. Bloom, that of project is meeting approval on all sides, and the New Orleans to project is meeting approval on all sides, and the New Orleans to project is likely to see the regular organization perfected. It is oposed to adjourn from New Orleans to a meeting at the Cincintible of the New Inday. A large number of clubs and individuals ve given their indorsement of the undertaking, and have connected to take an active part in it. Among them are the following: L. Chamberlain, Cleveland, O.; F. M. Gilbert, the funny man of e Evansville (Ind.) Argus; Dr. L. E. Russell, president Ceutral Ohio coting Association; J. F. Ives, Meriden, Conn.; C. M. Stark, Dunton, N. H.; Wm. G. Cooper, president Chatham Gun club, Savanh, Ga.; C. P. Richards, secretary Southern III. Sportsmen's Asciation, Du Quoin; A. G. Flewellin, Bellville, III.; E. S. Holmes, esident Michigan State Sportsmen's Association; W. E. Limberg, neinnati; W. W. Purker, Elizabeth, N. J.; E. C. Torrington, Ordon, A. M. C. Torrington, Ordon and Communications relating to membership should be addressed to J. E. Bloom, Clincinuati, O.

MAY BEES.—Brooklyn, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the Acme Rod ad Gun Club, the name was change to the May Bee Gun Club. The allowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. Buchman, resident; J. Link, Vice-President; C. Munk, Treasurer; T. Short, scretary, Monthly shoot Jan. 14, at 20 glass balls each, from rotary ap, 21yds.; H. Knebel, Jr., 15, T. Short 14, C. Munk 13, M. Buchman

Wachting.

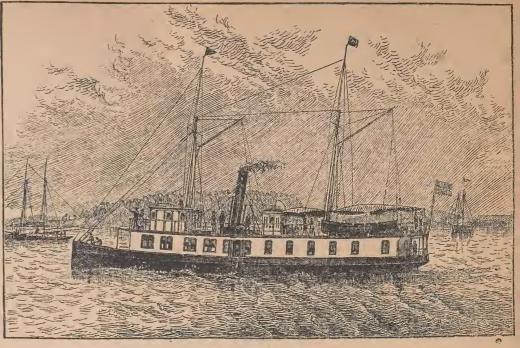
### PUT UNDER THE LEE.

R. HYSLOP has already taken Mr. Prague in hand for his distortions in a previous communication, and I regreted to find anner issualt last week from Mr. Prague in your columns, which gets to go mount for the did in justice to the personance. It is go mount for the did in justice to the personance with letters which cattering them is mpolific to waste your space with letters which cattering them in the present of the committee of a contract of the committee of the personance of steering your columns, letters of light callber during affairs besides. Presumably you publish Mr. Prague's misvest of avoid a charge of partially in refusing him a hearing. When and the pleasure of steering your columns, letters of light callber during the properties of the contract of the presence of the p

## SMALL YACHTS.

In reply to a great number of inquiries concerning the plans of small yachts, we may say that a book treating of the subject is in preparation and will appear in about one mouth from now. This volume will contain over seventy plates superior in detail and finish to anything yet published, and covering the whole range of type in small yachts by numerous examples. These include many famous and well known boats by the leading builders here and abroad.

A NOTABLE CRAFT.—Mr. Goodwin is an honored member of the tull Y. U., of Boston, and the experiences of his yacht have been sery numerous. The vessel is named the Sinker, and it is justly condered the most remarkable craft on the Atlantic coast. Whenever it, Goodwin sets sail in it his Boston friends buy pools on the hances of its never returning again. It is worthy of note that the hances of hever returning are invariably the favorite in the pools. If, Goodwin tells us, and we are inclined to believe him, that his and it is the only sailing vessel in American waters that can jump a cold it she only sailing vessel in American waters that can jump a cold is the only sailing vessel in American waters that can jump a cold is the only sailing vessel in American waters that can jump a cold is the for blantily expanse of brine due east, every tug in the border of the says that whenever he leaves the Boston wharf and heads to the for blantily expanse of brine due east, every tug in the part of the says that whenever he leaves the Boston wharf and heads to the property of the cold of the control of the contr



THE STEAM YACHT FALCON.

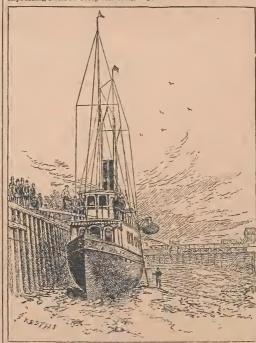
## THE CRUISE OF THE FALCON AMONG THE "BLUE NOSES."

THINK it was along in June when I got the following note: "Dear Croffut—The Falcon will start on her summer's cruise, July 3, and you are wanted to hold down one of the beds and keep the cook busy. You will make the eighth member of the party. We shall be gone three weeks or so. It will tone you up. You will, will you? R. T. Bush, 202 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn." I jumped for joy. In five minutes I telegraphed in reply: "Yes, assuredly yes. Assign to me bunk and grub. Yes, I will be among you. Haven't strength to decline."

five minutes I telegraphed in reply: "Yes, assuredly yes. Assign to me bunk and grub. Yes, I will be among you. Haven't strength to decline."

Where my friend's yacht was headed was a matter of slight consequence to me. She would skirt the cool sea somewhere, and that was enough for any mere guest to know.

The afternoon of July 3 was pleasant, and I found the Falcon perspirine and puting uneasily at a pier in Brooklyn near the Wall Street Ferry, waiting for live freight. Captain Crosby was on deck with his weather eye up the East River, and his crew of ten were swarming above and below, fore and att, coiling rope and fetching wicker baskets of dry Monopole aboard, and fixing and fussing and pretending to be busy. Presently Mr. Bush, owner and commander, came driving down from his aerie on Columbia Heights with his family, and in half an hour we were all aboard. The "Commodore," as we have dubbed him for euphony's sake, fired a salute of P. P. C. to the friends we left behind, and the Falcon broke away from her moorings and started up the river, her satisfaction at getting away expressing itself in every futering flag.



THE FALCON IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

The Falcon is a steam yacht of 120 tons burden, 106ft, long and 16ft, beam, drawing 7tt. of water. She is five years old, having been built for President Garrield when he was a candidate for the Presidency, and having been owned in part by him and used by him in excursions on the Potomac just before his assassination. All the room for guests is above deck, in a spacious house finished off like a Mann boudoir car, a luxuriously-furnished cabin forward, then a dhingroom spanning the boat, then galley or kitchen, engine room, ice locker, and five double statercoms, a bath room and two closets. The floors are of tesselated marble, and the bulwarks are finished in ma hogany and walnut with panels of Hungarian ash. Large beveled mirrors multiply the spaces fore and aft. The cabins and all the statercoms look out over the water through square wilndows, 4ft. X2, and a party seatea at dinner can see all the craft passing on either side. The main gaugway of marble steps leads to the upper deck, which extends almost over the entire vessel, and furnishes an ampleymentade and lounging place at all times.

There were in the party Mr. Bush and his family and three others, including ladies, who were good singers. Instead of being off three weeks, it was nine weeks or more before we rounded to again at the dock ou Brooklyn's water front.

Where did we cruise? Let me name some of the points we touched. New Haven, Selfer Island, Newport, Provincence, Fall River, Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nanucket, Provincetown, Marbehend, Boston, Portland, Bath, Bar Harbor, Grand Menan, St. John, N. B. Windsor, Nova Scotia, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

The Felcon behaved beautifully all summer. Considering that she was constructed mainly for comfort and luxury, she proved lerself eminently staunch and steady in rough water. Several times we were out of sight of land, and more than once were caught by unexpected winds that flung the white caps high and tossed them over our uppe

decks. There was not much seasickness about, though some of us were not "good sailors;" for when we felt a coming qualm wa flooded and flushed it with Dry Monopole, which we voted, oue and all, a perfect panace a against the terrors of an unsteady sea. At night we usually sought the seclusion which a harbor grants, or let the Falcon stick her nose up a convenient river till the dawn. And this, we all voted, is the supreme advantage of a steam yacht; the owner can go where and when he pleases without waiting for capricious winds and tides. And for coasting, I think it gives a steam yacht; the owner can go over any sailing yacht in the world.

The marked incidents of the cruise were a social confab which whad with two enormous right whales (at least eighty feet long each, the captain thought) at sea, off the Isle of Shoals, in which we repeatedly got near enough to them to throw a biscuit upon their back—near enough to harpoon them If we had any way to capture them; the sight of a thresher in the Bay of Fundy, and the coquerty of the yacht with the sixty-foot tides. The thresher sprang out of the water repeatedly its entire length—some forty or lifty feer—straight up into the air, so that we could see the horizon under the flukes of his tail, each time dropping back into the water with a great splash. This is the fellow that lights whales in partnership with a swordish, falling upon the bulky monster above and preventing his breathing, while the smaller soldier plies his stiletto beneath.

Another incident occurred of a very personal nature. I volunteered to instruct our party in canoeing and I did it. They will all say so. I never was in a canoe before, but I managed it with great dexterity, sitting down, stiting up, kneeling, lying down, standing, and all conceivable attitudes; and I paddled it endways, sideways and flaways, right side up and bottom up. I was repeatedly cheered, especially when I skiffully disappeared for a minute or two under the buoyand craft. The most picturesque attitude, perhaps, was that

water.

At high tide the Falcon swung at the top of the green waarf, and half the population of the town surged around her, for this was the first yacht of any kind ever at the head of the Bay of Fundy: at low tide such as such to the foot of the wharf, and settled into a bed of occy mud, and every drop of water has run off down the slimy hill so far that there was not enough to float her within six or eight miles!

One of the passengers wrote a yachting song, and often we all assembled around the plane and made the cabin ring with the air of "Lauriger Horatius":

Falcon fair, of pinion free,
Falcon fair, of pinion free,
Bird of flight undaunted,
By the surging of the sea
Be her praises chanted.
CHORUS: As the pleasant breezes fling
Foany fountains from licr,
We, heneath her drowsy wing,
Dream away the summer.

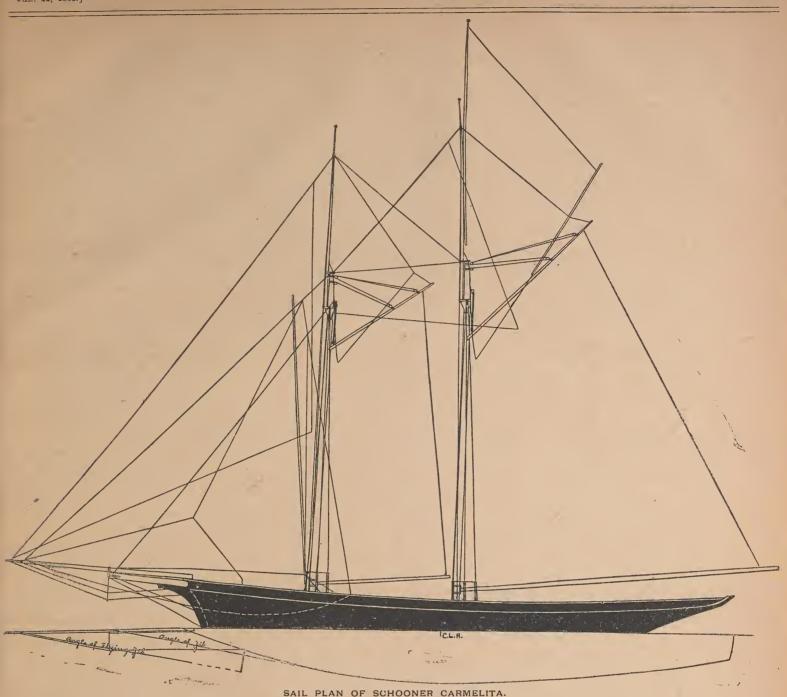
Drifting on from day to day
Past the purple highlands,
Through the shadow-haunted hay,
Round the shining islands.
Chorus: As the pleasant breezes, etc.

the azure ocean.

Chorus: As the pleasant breezes fling
Foamy fountains from her,
We, beneath her drowsy wing,
Dream away the summer.
W, A. CROFFUT,

## SNEAKBOXES.

ON page 474 is a very interesting article by "Skipper." He possesses the faculty of communicating useful information in a very clear and pleasant manner. In reading his article I have learned more about the sneakbox than I ever knew before. It seems to me that with some alterations in rig., it would make nearly a perfect boats for the angler on river and lake. I like it much better than boats I have had built after my own designs, and which I think very convenient.



THE above sail plan is that of the new schooner Carmelita, Illustrated last week. In addition to the sails shown, she will carry a spinnaker, and also a small squaresail to set when running up the Pacific coast. The principal elements, as furnished by her designer Mr. A. Cary Smith, are as follows:

fic coast. The principal elements, as furnished	hy her	r designe
A. Cary Smith, are as follows:	WO # #	
Lengtb on deck	78.7It.	
Length on waterline		
Beam		
Draft, extreme	10ft.	
Draft, mean	8.12ft	
Draft, mean. Displacement, gross tons	79.4	
Ballast total gross tons	36.UU	
Ballast on keel, gross tons. Center of buoyancy aft center of W.L. Center of buoyancy below W.L. Center of lateral resistance aft of center W.L	11.58	
Center of buoyancy aft center of W L.	2 78ft	
Center of hunganey below W.T.	9 75ft	
Contar of lateral register as aft of center W.T.	2 Oft	•
Contor of affort of a contor of W.I.	O Oft	
Center of effort aft of center of W.L Area of load waterline	716 0 0	a ft
Clasticiant	0.000	q. 1t.
Coefficient Center of gravity of L.W. plane from center	0.070	
Center of gravity of L.W. plane from center	3.711.	C
Area of midship section	.88.2 sc	ą. It.
Coefficient	0.48	
DIMENSIONS OF SPARS.		
Bowsprit, outboard	12ft.	
Jibboom, heel to gammon strap	19ft.	4in.
Jibboom, outboard	13ft (	ein.
Jibboom, diameter at gammom strap	TOTAL	7in.
Jibboom, diameter at gammom strap	O.C.	
Flying jibboomForemast, deck to hounds	210.	4in.
Foremast, deck to hounds	aart.	
Foremast, masthead	bit.	lin.
Foremast, diameter in partners	lit.	
Foremast, diameter at hounds Foretopmast, heel to hounds	10	Din.
Foretopmast, heel to hounds	22ft. !	9in.
Foretopmast, heel to truck	27ft.	
Foretopmast, diameter at upper cap		5¾in.
Foretopmast, diameter at hounds		4in.
Foreboom, length		9in.
Foreboom, diameter		516in.
Foregaff, length	18ft.	-/-
Foregaff, diameter	4	in.
Spinnaker boom, length	44ft	3in.
Spinnaker boom, diameter	TILU.	bin.
Mainmast, deck to hounds	ARPH	3in.
Mainmast, mastbead	Eff 1	Oin.
Wainmost diameter in neutrons	OIL. I	UIII.
Mainmost diameter of hounds	110.	1111.
Mainmast, diameter in partners Mainmast, diameter at hounds Maintopmast, heel to bounds	OF 61 71	0½in.
mamiopmast, neer to bounds	zoit. 10	oin.
Maintopmast, heel to truck	BOft,	
Maintopmast, diameter at upper cap		5¾in.
Maintopmast, diameter at hounds	4	in.
Mainboom, length	47ft.	3in.
Mainboom, diameter	9	9in.
Maingaff, length	25ft. (	Sin.
Maingaff, diameter Maintopsailyard, length		41/sin.
Maintopsailvard, length	84ft. 1	Sin.
Maintopsailyard, diameter		in.
Mainjackyard, length	20Ft	*****
Mainjackyard, diameter		Sin.
SAILS.		out.
SAILS.		~ .

sail. 17ft. 8in. 31ft. 21ft. 6in.

stay	yingjib. Jibtopsai ift. 71ft. ift. 37ft. 6in. ift. 6in. 48ft. it. 8in.
------	--

# A SAILOR'S YACHT.

A SAILOR'S YACHT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Let me call the attention of all interested in really meritorious work to the new schooner Carmelita. She is now lying at Plepgrass's basin, Greenpoint, and is practically completed. This yacht will commend herself to sailormen at once upon inspection. She comes nearer to an ideal cruising vessel in model, rig, equipment and size than anything recent I can call to mind. As to her "lines" for speed I refrain from positive judgment, the question not being pertinent to my present object. But it may be said in a general way that the Carmelita's lines are good, and that no radical exception can be taken. I wish to refer to this vessel in regard to her type. She is handsome and smart to the eye; graceful yet bold, with a powerful look; sufficiently fine in the ends for ease and weatherliness at sea; highsided without a suspicion of being "boxy" or topheavy; she has a deep waist capped with a stylish rail and a long, clean-cut overhang of the English pattern; just enough sheer to he in harmony with the fashioning of the vessel; a set of well-proportioned spars, and last, but not least, as fine a flush eck as a sailor cares to walk with a perfect waste of room in every direction. No homely barn with its structural weakness. Broad gangways in which a mob can tail on to halliards and sheets. Ample passage athwart deck hetween the skylights, and lots of room abaft the wheel to coll away mainsheet, with space enough along the quarters to accommodate a whole party. The cockpitis of pleasing elliptical round, large enough and yet not a bit too large in comparison with the size of the yacht, and does not cut into valuable deck area.

The finish is plain, but neat and bonest, and above all, thoroughly shipshape fore and aft. Skyligbts are small hut ample for the purpose of light and ventulation. Iron work and the rigger's art are seen to perfection in this new vessel. Everything is strong and well-proportioned without being heavy. There is a wholesome, business-like appearance to e

a vessel only 65ft. on the loadline. Besides there is a galley, pantry, forecastle and sailroom, and other requisites without stint. Her cabin will prove an agreeable revelation to those who want plenty of privacy on board without resorting to a huge and unwieldy vessel to attain such end. The Carmelita is large enough to cruise around the world in great comfort. Her depth, easy beam, and a 12-ton talker underneath the keel, make her a most desirable schooner for any and all purposes to which a yacht can be pot.

Though she cost no more than the Gracle or Fanny, she is twice the boat and far and away ahead of the flat-floored traps hitherto accepted as all that could be expected on such moderate length. Gentlemen from San Francisco who have examined this new yacht are loud in their paise, and assure me that the Garmelita will rank as the finest in the fleet at home. Her general grace, jaunty overlang, great room and workmanlike equipment, are certain to receive unreserved indorsement from all. To make the certain of the rest, because darlift from the baby hoats of smooth water, and the ready acquiescence with the standard a sallor would like to see quite general in our fleet. The schooner Ariel, of the old light displacement type, was seven months getting around the Horn, and came near passing in ber checks to Davy Jones his locker. She proved a flat failure on the Pacific, for in spite of heam and floor she could not show sail, and now has been got rid of, I think for the paltry sum of \$1,000, to carry loads for pay. I warrant Carmelita will make a fine passage and be worth a big fraction of ber cost fifteen years hence. She is well built, tust the right size for all-around sport, and need fear no weather nor sea, while as a smooth-water yacht she is equally well adapted.

Her draft of 10ft, is much to her advantage, and but one or one and a half in excess of the draft we now would give to a centerboard vessel of Athlon type of 65ft, on the line. In practice she would navigate the same water exactly as the cen

anything achieved by inordinate heam, flounder bottom, birth bilge, and teacherweight displacement. The Carmelita is thoroughly a sail-orman's fancy, and as a sail-orman's II write this in a dimiration, and to give full credit to her designer for his inception of the scheme, and the builder for the splendid manner in which he has given emity to the outflue on paper. Carmelita is expected to sail by the middle of cext month. Yacatsmen will do themselves a good turn and escape the narrow prejudiced arguments of jack koife quacks by climbing abourd the new schoner and se sing for themselves. For seeing is believing, and believing is to go and do likewise.

C. P. Kunhardt.

THE following letter from Mr. Colin Archer, the eminent Norwegian naval architect, to Mr. John Hyslop, of New York, was read by the latter gentleman before the last meeting of the S-awanhaka Corintaian Y. C. Mr. Archer's letter adds still further testinon Y to the great value to yaching of the work done by the Measurement Committees of the New York and Seawanhaka clubs, and especially of Mr. Hyslop's part to the matter:

LAURVIG, Norway, Feb. 27, 1884.

of the New York and Seawanhaka clubs, and especially of Ir. Hyslop's part to the matter:

LAURVIG, Norway, Feb. 27, 1834.

DEAR SIR—Allow me to offer my very best thanks for the great ouble you have taken in giving me a full and clear answer to the uestions I ventured to put to the Seawanhaka Coriothian Y. C. on he subject of yacht measurement, and I beg that you will also convey the members of the club my grateful acknowledgment of the corial manner in which they liver received and acted upon my letter, litle I certainly could not have expected or asked that you would show so much time and trouble on the subject, I am confident that our exhaustive treatment of it will be of the greatest value to the immittee in making out their report.

A club has lately been formed here which, it is hoped, will be able assume somewhat of a national character, and form a band of him between the local clubs along the coa-t, and as none of the easirement rules now in use seem to have given unqualified satistiction, a committee has been appointed to consider the matter, and is is the committee has been appointed to consider the matter, and is is the committee to which I have been nominated.

Personally, I quite indorse the opinion you express in these words, I adaptation to crinising fitness is not to be lost sight of, and if excluded the committee to which I have been nominated.

Personally, I quite indorse the opinion you express in these words, I adaptation to crinising fitness is not to be lost sight of, and if excluded the committee to which I have been nominated.

Personally, I quite indorse the opinion you express in these words, I adaptation to crinising fitness is not to be lost sight of, and if excluded the committee to the committee to the committee to acknowled the content of the co

are practical difficulties connected with measuring yfer different rigs, and also devising a rule which being evaded by uncouth sail plans; out if the prin-nowledg: d to be right, these difficulties will no doubt me. \* \*

once acknowledg: a to be right, which copy add that I take a come in time. \* \* \* \* king you again for your letter, I shall only add that I take a sterest in American yachting matters and watch with pleasure, ope profi, the change now going on in your yacht fleet, and ressions of opinion called forth by late events.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, COLIN ARCHER.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.—Kirby, of Rye, Westchester county, N.Y., as got out a new model for a yacht of sufficient size to compete in be prospective international rifal. The builder writes that he has ong usen a believer in weight for speed and able qualities and in all is boats has sought to combine good displacement with moderate iraft as far as possible. The Arrow was a well known and successful illustration of this policy. He also sta'es his conviction that the lay has pa-sed for multating the requirements of our coasting trade and that yachts should be produced a. a specialty without regard to the features most prominent in trading vessels. This we deem sound ogle, and slas on additional remark, that the English have long ago us darlit in their yacht building practice from the leading strings of the merchant fleet. The perfect yacht should be built to attain the inglest sailing qualities independent of cramping condisions to meet one mind of special consideration. The time has gone by for building a bost around a cabin or around a woman's petiticoat. Build the best style of boat and accept such draft and such accommodations as that kind of a boat may possess without further legit tion. Until that is conocied to boats must remain compromises of antagonstic demands and suffer proportionately in their sailing.

orizes. Is spoken of mighly as a cruising boat.

"LE YACHT."—This bright little French paper celebrates its eventh birthday with a new title piece. The number contains an illustrated article on steam launches, with designs of engines; an riticle on the French to pedo boats, Bombe and Coodor; also illustration and several skerches of a little 5-ton outter, Tj-mla. The latter action and several skerches of a little 5-ton outter, Tj-mla. The latter with incoming and several skerches of a little 5-ton outter, Tj-mla. The latter action and several skerches of a little 5-ton outter, Tj-mla. The latter with one bunk; noony cabin with we lockers, and also an after cabin, abaft which is a small cockpit.

woo lockers, and also an after cabin, abaft which is a small cockpit.

A YOUNG CORINTHIAN.—Editor Forest and Stream: Will you clease give through Forest and Stream: Will you clease give through Forest and Stream is size of a holst sail for my boat, which I use in the summer at sea Isle City, N. J. She is a dead rise battean, 143ft, long and 4ft. beam, the sail on now is a sprit about byds, and when it is low water I cannot beat up the thorough rare against wind and fide. Please excuse this writing as I am but eleven years old and not in the grammar school yet. Papa says I hink no re about books than my lessons.

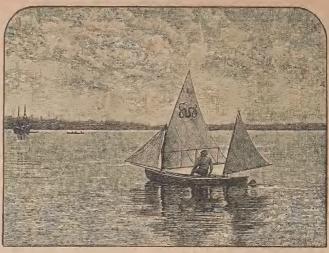
HULL Y. C.—This club held their annual meeting on Jan. 10, at which the following officers were elected: Commodore, C. W. Witten; Yee-Commodore, G. S. Forbush; Rear Commodore, C. W. Witten; Stee-Commodore, G. C. Hutchiuson; Measurer, W. H. Lutchfield. The club cass locreased by 17 members over 1883, making 454, with 178 yachts.

PREPARING FOR CARMELITA.—Mr. P. J. Donohue, of the schooner Neilie, has lately returned from Europe, a. d has had his yacht hauled out to a laterations in order to fit her to meet the new Jarmehta. Neilie will have her cabin cut down, flush docks laid, five cets added aft, and larger sails and spars.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C.—The following board of officers has been

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C.—The following board of officers has been lected by the Kuickerbocker Y. O. for 1885; Commodere, Geo. R. lobby; Vice-Coomodore, W. T. Onderdonk; secretary, W. R. Morse; reasure, C. W. Lamb; Measure, E. P. Mowton; Fleet Surgeon, E. and J. C. Malir, Jr.

ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C.—This club gave a ball on the night of Jao. 15, at the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion, in Toronto. A large number of guests were present, and the affair was a great success. A FRENCH CORINTHIAN.—Mr. Voizot, of the Paris Sailiog Circle, and owner of the flurre, has lately passed his examinations for a master's certificate, at Southampton.



# Canoeing.

## A HISTORY OF THE SNAKE.

A HISTORY OF THE SNAKE.

The steady and rapid rise to prominence among American sports which canceing has accomplished has been a cause for congratulation among men who, to these days of money getting and politics, have fells, with Spencer and Freeman and many another philosopher, that life gave time for other things. Especially is it gratifying to note that this form of relaxation and exercise is not allowed to degenerate, as so many others have done, into cootests of highly trained professional skill, at which those who stand most in need of physical recreation find themselves relegated to the position of merely interested observers. Every beginning of such a decline has been met and counteracted by wise regulation and eothusiasin on the part of the American Cance Association, echoing, of course, the sound common sense of its membership; so that caucelog now holds an enviable position to the pastimes of the country as one of the truest kind, enjoyed and controlled by amatours.

And this happy conservatism has not by any means checked progress. The re ognition that the evolution of racing machines and professional sportsmen would destroy the aims of the sport has only diverted its energies into a more profitable field, namely, that of the legitumate cruiling, health-seeking, amateur-can-eist cagerly contesting among his fellows for the plea-nre and honor of "all-round" excellence of his craft for these purposes. Naturally in this movement, full of life and progress, many experiments have been trued and novice supermacy in the production of cances and men equipped as well for the adventurous cruiss as the nearly equally exciting race course. Not only one or two champions but a good even fleet enable the fishing and the production of cances and men equipped as well for the adventurous cruiss as the nearly equally exciting race course. Not only one or two champions but a good even fleet enable the dishinants to meet both prometrs of the brotherhood and novices with competitors who can carry their turtle and sars

nemorable expedition and some of them of.

for in '84 were all under "limited sail," is with 75ft. of canvas, and the "Oliver and baving been so offere I by the caphandicapping the Snake to encourage ly, as her 60-foot rig could not be reduced rably smiller or else spoiling the halance, arrived about 73ft. in their regular rig and sea around a mile triangle in a light wind test see and, and Snake had third place, I way to avoid a collision in crossing the und Island camp, when the Snake, though her formances of the previous year, made her class, and beat her old opponent, the ses in which they met, making 26.25 poins a the sail across the Canadian Channel no regular start being made, the Snake Lathers and any led third far, about 1

ent, borrowed the Annie C., another Everson Shadow, and challenged Mr. Gibson to two races, the second to be in the same canoes exchanged. Snake beat Annie O. easily in first race; the second (Yax in the Snake, Gibson in the Annie O.) was started well enough, but the wind failed again and the race was abandoned two-thirds finished, the two can les being exactly abreast.

To summarize, the Snake has started in 20 regular races against other canoes, of which she won 11, was second in 4, fifth in 1, and four were not finished on account of weather. We shall shortly publish the lines of the Snake, with her sail plan.

## KNICKERBOCKER C. C.

TORONTO C. C.—In spite of cold weather the Toronto sailors twork actively preparing for a busy time next season. They haved into the new house built by John Glendenning, their builde he foot of Lorne street, and especially fitted for cances. There arge landing stage, from which a railway runs through the conse, where there are racks for 24 cances. Up stairs is a neat come with dressing room and lockser. Mr. Mason, a member of

CANOES AT NEW ORLEANS.—Dr. Neidé has secured one of the best positions in the main building of the New Orleans Exposition for his exhibit of canoes and centerboards. He has in position two canoes, an Ellard and a Stella Maris, and an open Rushton boat. The white lateen sails of the canoes rise above the adjacent exhibits and attract attention from a great distance. The Doctor has already sold tive canoes in New Orleans, one of these has been purchased by no less a personage than the ex-President of the Southern Confeileracy for the use of his youngest doughter. In the handsome house of the St. Johns Rowing Club on Lake Ponchatrain Dr. N. idé keeps the beautiful Princess canoe Di Vernon, for his own use and that of the numbers of the rowing club who may become interested in the kindred sport of canoelug, for which their waters afford so splendid an opportunity. The first Northern member of the A. C. A. to pay his respects to its secretary in his winter quarters at New O leans, was Vice-Commodore Munroe et the New York C. C. Besides the

ous piroque or dugout from Houduras.

PERSONAL.—Dr. E. A. Guilbert ("Camarada") is now located in Jackson, Miss. We had the great pleasure last week of a visit from "Nessmuk," who passed through New York on his way to Florida, where he will visit Captain Kendall. He was, of course, accompanied by the Bucktail, his beautiful little cance, so well known to all readers of the Forest And Strigham. The Dot has started at last for Flo ida, leaving last week on the schooner B. F. Farnham for Jacksonville. Messrs. Storms and Fox, of the Konesser 'C. C, are cruising on the St. John's River, Florida, with headquarters at Orange Park. They have got the Florida fever in its most virulent form, and contemplate purchasing land for an orange grove. The cance Dalsy, Captain Geo. W. Haines, of Savamnah, will accompany Psyche on he cruise in search of the Wakulla volcano this winter, Mr. L. W. Seavey, of the Kit Kat Club, is making preparations for a cance trip in Florida, and it is possible that Hiawatha may also join the perty. Mr. C. J. Stevens, cance Tramp, N. Y. C. C., returned from England this week.

# Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

B. Bangor.—The gun is safe and durable.
J. W.—Write to R. T. Vandevort, Pittsburgh.
F. E. P., Peacham, Vt.—See our Kennel columns.
T. T.—The shot are chilled or hardened by the addition of tin.
Accomac.—You might get them of Allon, the duck-call maker.
H. A. F.—Thirteen are not an unusual number for a setter litter.
E. J. W., Kansas.—It is safe so far as we are at present informed.
HARD CASH.—Young female caribou skin will be light and durable.
A. W., Locust Valley, L. I.—Rodman's Dash was a red Irish setter,
P. D. S., Philadelphia, Pa.—Try a sail with 13ft, on boom, 8½ft.
hoist and 7½ft, gaff.
K., Borton.—Treat your jerked venison just as you would dried

noist and ?/2tt. gaff.

K., Bo-tou.—Treat your jerked venison just as you would dried beef or picked-up codfish.

C. C. R., Simose, Ont.—We have not made the tests. Those who have used it report favorably.

F. M. C.—There is no such paper in this city. The Auk, Bostou, Mass., may be what you want.

J. M. S., New Hampshire.—The powder measure is arbitrary and is not expressed in terms of weight.

not expressed in terms of weight.

Saud.—"Training vs. Breaking" recommends training two puppies at once when it is practicable to do so.

H. S., Salt Lake City.—Write to the leading rifle makers, whose addresses you will find in our advertising columns.

H. D., New Hampshire.—For glass-ball shooting use in 12 gauge three drams good powder, one ounce No. 8 shot.

R. I. C.—The biscuit is as good as any. For agency and also for name of dog-box makers see advertising columns.

W. K. P.—We know of no concern which makes harrels in this country. They are imported in the rough and bored here.

W. D. K., Clarendon, Texas.—The gun is a success for repeated shots. Whether it will come into very general use or not remains to be seen.

. P., Louislana.—If your 16-gauge he twenty eight inches, about pounds, right cylinder, left modified choke, it will give satis-

An Anglea.—Quail that have been snared in this State may not he had in possession, but the law does not forbid the sale of game snared in other States.

had in possession, but the law does not forbid the sale of game snared in other States.

A. J. C., New Haven, Conn.—Jolly May is by Roh Roy (Fred.—Rheebe), and out of Pocahontas (Rock.—Dora). She was owned by H. E. McAllilan, Rock Rapids, Ia.

Napodogan, New Brunswick.—The name on the gun is a trade name not that of a firm. If the gur satisfies you, you should not be annoyed by the criticisms of the dude sportsman.

E. A. M., Boston, Mass.—Neshit's Belle was by Linder's Don II and out of Mctcalt's Nell. Call on Luther Adams, who will give you pedigree of Rock and may be able to inform you further about Belle.

Canadian Subscriber.—The process of waterproofing oilskins is patented, and the details are known only to the makers. The composition given last week for canvas cances would probably answer well

F. D. G.—1. Back numbers are supplied, price ten cents, bound volumes, six months, \$2. Weight of iron is 25 pound per cubic inch; lead. All pound sper cubic inch. Creases are to hold luoricating material.

J. P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.—You can make the toppinglift fast to

nuch; tead all pound per cubic inch. Creases are to hold indirecting material.

J. P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.—You can make the toppinglift fast to masthead, then lead through block or sheave on outer end of boom, and belay to cleat on boom. Have inquired about the recting gear, and will publish result of the inquiry.

Ele.—The spot will probably make no difference in shooting of gun. You can bave the harrels cut do wn, if cylinder bore, or if cuoxed cut down and re-choked. The gun would, we tamk, do as good shooting. The gunsmith you name can do it for you.

L., key West, Fla.—We do not know why the single barrels are made longer than the others. If your 33 incn gun is not choked, it will probably not hurt it to cut off two loches. If choked, it can be reconcided after the chiffig. Try it and report.

CONSTANT READER.—I. The action is strong enough for the load, but we britieve it will get shaky in time. We on not know of such a gun in use by any of our acquamtances, and should recommend a 10-gauge justead. 2. Some men who wear glasses are capital quick shots.

P. B. Arigona — Between the Soudet at the contraction.

in use by any of our acquamtances, and should recomment a lugaging ustead. 2. Some men who wear glasses are capital quick shots.

P. B., Arizona.—1. Between the 8 and the 12 we should advise you to choose the latter for your shooting. 2. The larger bore will permit use of heavier charges. 3. Sub and twist barries took their name because the stues of norseshoe nails were used in making them. 4. We know of no cast iron barrels.

A. C. J.—1. We can recommend nothing unless you take your gun to the gunsmith and have the spot removed with the finest emory peper (or do it yourself) and then exercise the great-st vighture in the choice.

L. C.—1. To cure your friend of gun shyness, let him use very light charges of powder. If he flinners from these, let him practice snapping caps, then begin with the lightest powder charges. 2. If you cannot practice on game, the objects thrown in air are good; but a clay-pigeon trap will be much more ben ficial. 3. Read it gaidus's "Wing and Trap-Shooting." We can supply it. 4. There is practically no difference in the barrels.

Subscriber.—1. Where can I obtain the complete game and fish laws of Minnesota? 2. What is the address of the Protective Association for Maine? 3. What is the best book i reating on general filling in American waters, particularly in this part of the country? 4. Which is the easiest way of catching minnows, to be used for bait, and keeping them for any league of time? Ans. I and 2. state sportsmen's Association, W. S. Timocribke, secentry, St. Fail, Minn. 3. The American Angler's Book, by I had Norris, price \$5.50, we can furshin the American before in an addiction of the streams of the sum o

One in Seven of those insured under the accident policies of the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., in 1883, were killed or injured by accident, and received cash benefits. -Ada.

# UMPHREYS OMEOPATHINARY ETERINARY ETERINARY

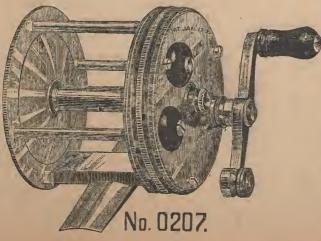
For the Cure of all diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

Used successfully for 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R.R., &c. Endorsed & used by the U.S.Governn't. Pamphlets & Charts sent free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No.28 In a use 30 years. The only successful remedy in Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, price. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.



# QUADRUPLE MULTIPLYING.

0204 0206 0207 40 60 80 Yards of Largest Size Bass Capacity

This is not the "coming quadruple reel." but the reel already come. The only quadruple reel made on scientific principles. It is the smoothest and most perfect running reel in the world. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. The simplicity of its construetion makes it hard to get out of order and easy to repair.

If your dealer does not keep our goods in stock, or will not order them for you, send 50 cents for our 120-page illustrated catalogue.

# ABBEY & IMBRIE,

Manufacturers of

Every Description of Fine Fishing Tack'e.

18 Vesey Street (Fourth door from Astor House), New York City,

SYMMETRY.

DURABILITY.

# PATENT B.L. GUNS PHPPRS

LEAD THE MARKET!

The Large Demand Proves Their POPULARITY. ADVANTAGES OFFERED: CHEAPNESS. STRENGTH.

THE SHOOTING QUALITIES ARE REMARKABLE. The "DIANA

REGULARITY AND

ACCURACY.

BOTH FOR

The Parts are Inter-changeable.

\*\*This is the best COMPLETE gun in the market for the money. There is no other gun that can compare with it. The sales during the past season have been unprecedented.

No. 600—Ribbon twist barrels, Scott action, double bolt, fine quality steel-freed locks, extension rib, scroll fence breech, French walnut selected, pistol grip stock, finely chequered, artistically ornamented rubber butt plate, with figure of the goddess in relief.

Source with good Damascus barrels, engraved locks and mountings.

70 07 500 610—Same, with fine Damascus barrels, and fine finish, extra selected stocks.

100 00 105 00 615—The best quality in every particular.

| TOP SNAP—NOT EXTENSION RID. | 12g. | 10g. | No. 588—Stub twist barrels, back action, steel rebounding locks, double bolt, scroll fence, pistol grip, patent fore end, rubber butt . | \$37 00 | \$38 00 | 598—Damascus barrels, rest same as No. 588. | 40 00 | 41 00 | 598—Stub twist barrels, bar rebounding locks, rest same as No. 588. | 47 00 | 48 00 | 599—Damascus | 48 00 | 49 00 | 599—Damascus | 49 00 | 599—Damascus | 49 00 | 599—Damascus | 49 00 | 59 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 00 | 50 0

Agents, SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 84 & 86 Chambers St., N. Y. FOR SALE BY ALL THE DEALERS HANDLING GOOD GUNS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

If your dealer has none in stock, don't purchase until you see it. Get him to send for one on approval.

THE S. D. & G. SPECIALTIES ARE:

CHARLES DALY Hammer and Hammerless Guns. The Celebrated PIEPER Guns. HARRINGTON & RICHARDSON Hammerless Guns. MARLIN & BALLARD Rifles—Don't forget the new Marlin combined tool for reloading magazine rifle cartridges. COLT'S Guns, Rifles and Pistols. PARKER BROS.' Guns. STANDARD Revolvers. AMERICAN ARMS CO. Extracting Revolvers. L. M. C. Breech-Loading Implements.

# INTERNATIONAL.



SIDE SNAPS.—Fine Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Pistol Grip Stock, Patent Fore End, Double Bolt, not Extended Rib, Iron Heel Plate, right barrel cylinder-bored, left barrel choke-bored.

12-gauge, 30 or 32 inches, 8 to 9 pounds weight, 10 "32 inches, 9 to 10½ pounds weight, - PRICE, \$30 00

Every component part of these guns is made by gauge. They are handsome, safe and very durable, shooting qualities excellent, and are superior in every way to any ever before offered such prices. FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

HERMANN BOKER & CO., 101 & 103 Duane St., N. Y., Manufacturers' Sole Agents. Also Sole Agents for PIFFARD'S ELASTIC RUBBER HEEL PLATES and KYNOCH'S BRASS SHELLS.

# WARNING!

As parties in the East have put on the market a prible-toned imitation of my Duck Caller, this is notify all sportsmen and gun dealers that none e of my make unless stamped 'F. A. ALLER, onmouth, Ill." And I will prosecute all parties lling such villatious goods as of my manufacture.

F. A. ALLEN, Monmouth, Ill.

NEW. A Splendid Dog Whistle, Water-Tight Match Box,

> Reliable Compass COMBINED.

Nickel-plated metal. Sold by dealers in Sports-nen's goods, or sent by mail on receipt of price \$1. WILBUR & CO., Box 2,832, N. Y. P. O.

PORTRAITS OF GAME FISHES.

# PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

your return mone. The lightest, most complete and practical Amateur Equipments. Price £10 and upward. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Send for catalogue. Book of instructions fr Forty years established in this line of business.

JOSEPH PLUNKETT, (Successor to R. Shepherd.)
Importer and Manufacturer of English Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Adjustable Folding Chairs, Folding Beds, Baby Carriages, Ric. Also all khuls of Bedding and Mat.

112 West 14th Street, New York.

Pollock's Patent Sure Sight



# & McLEL

Valparaiso, Ind. Mnfrs., Shooting and Fishing Suits.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

# Nessmuk Hunting Knife.



dress to GEO. ROCKWOOD, Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., with postal note for \$1.50. P.S.-Stream for Sept. 18, page 147.



N. H., P. O. Box 368.

OME, STODDARD & KENDALL, Boston; HENRY Courses, New York; F. Chas. Eichel, Philadelphia

FERGUSON'S

# Rust Preventer For FIREARMS, CUTLERY, TOOLS, SKATES, Etc. Send for Circular. A. FERGUSON, Sole Manufacturer, Office, 65 Fulton st., New York. (With T.J. Conroy.)

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. sors to The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and The H. W. Collender Co.



WAREROOMS:
Broadway, New York.
Market & Huron Streets, Northside, Chicago.
211 Market Street, St. Louis.
1134 Market Street, Philadelphia.
307 West Baltimore St., Baltimore
dorsed by all the leading players, and awarded
highest prizes at every exposition where exlted. TRIED AND PROYED.

# **Explanatory and Suggestive.**

# FOR THE CASUAL READER.

Arma virunque cano—"Arms and the man I sing." And, indeed, it would take the genius of a Virgil and the roll of Latin hexameters fitly to tell the deeds of this man, whose arms are shotgun and fishing rod. Go where you will, he is there. You run into him on the crowded city street, encounter him on cars and steamboats; he perches atop the country stage, bestrides the burro, and doubles up like a jacknife in the kanim. Seek out the most distant, most tortuous streams, his line has been wet in their waters; penetrate into the wilderness, the tin can of the sportsman's camp is yet further on. He goes for game—if the fates shall send anything within reach of his ammunition; for fish—if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his fly or descend to reach of his amminition; for fish—if by good fortune a trout shall rise to his my or descend to his worm. But, good luck or bad luck, game or no game, fish or no fish—fun always, fresh air, ozone, quicker pulse beat, brighter eye, more elastic step, all the multitudinous rewards, which, after all, outweigh the biggest "bags," and tip up the longest "strings." Is it not true that only a poet could tell his deeds as they ought to be told? Perhaps so. Perhaps not. He can usually tell them himself. And he does, with a thousand different pens, in a thousand different ways.

You may read it in the FOREST AND STREAM.

And that is better than if it were put into verse between book covers.

One who does not understand these things might imagine that after being told so often, this story of the man—him with the rod and gun—might in the end become hackneyed. But it is not so. Why? Well for pretty much the same reason, we venture to say, that the fields themselves and the woods and the lakes and the streams never become hackneyed. However that may be, one thing is certain. Our columns every week, and month after month, give ample proof that there is still an abundance to tell of what is seen and what is done afield and on angling waters; and that hosts of people still delight to read the telling, our subscription books show with ever increasing emphasis. The Forest and Stream is in the best sense

# Journal of Recreation.

It tells of the recreation found by busy men, in out-door, open-air life. It is recreation to these same men and to others. Explain it how you will, this recreation found in the pages of the FOREST AND STREAM is different from the diversion afforded by other papers. Why? Because (it may be answered again) the recreations of field and stream are always ten times more potent for good than are those found in almost any other way.

for good than are those found in almost any other way.

Look through the pages and you will see that the departments include a pretty large field. It is a wide scope of subjects. But if you look carefully you will see that the paper, from front cover to back cover is homogeneous. What is in it belongs in it. There is not the mistake of trying to foist upon the reader, who is interested in angling and shorting, a lot of stuff about horse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent horse racing or base ball or prize fights. There is no sawdust-ring odor. Everything is redolent of the woods. There are plenty of other papers devoted to the other subjects. If you are interested in them, you need hardly spend time to read the rest of this explanatory advertisement. The FOREST AND STREAM'S field is broad, but it is not broad enough to take in all creation. The editors are perfectly contented with the scope of the paper as it is at present. And now

# A Word About 1885.

For fifty-two weeks of the year 1885 we propose to publish the Forest and Stream, and

For inty-two weeks of the year roos we propose to profish the Pokest AND STREAM, and to fill each number with the same rich abundance and variety of reading that may be found in this present number or in any one of the five hundred numbers that have gone before it.

There will be the same delightful accounts of the adventures and misadventures of the Sportsman Tourist, and whether the "tour" be across a continent or only across the pasture lot into the woods beyond, the story in either case will be well worth the time it takes to read it. We shall have, now and then, a description of such excursions in foreign lands, but for the most part these columns will deal with what is seen and done in our own country, for that, after all, is what the readers of Forest and Stream are rightly presumed to be most interested in.

The Natural History columns will give attention to varied forms of animal life, more particularly such as may come under the observation of sportsmen in their rambles. This department of the Forest and Stream we believe to hold a place altogether unique. It is neither the dime-museum sort of un-natural history affected by the newspapers, nor the abstruse, fine-spun and terribly dry lucubrations of the scientific associations. It is intelligent talk about animal life, intended for intelligent readers.

In the Shooting and Angling columns (we need hardly say it) will be accounts of hunting excursions and fishing trips—with luck, good, bad and indifferent; discussions about matters mechanical, ethical, sentimental, fanciful and practical; some, after much debating, will be settled; others will be left (and the reader with them) at the end just where they were at the

The Kennel will give in 1885 (as it has given in 1884) the earliest, most accurate and the only unbiased reports of shows and trials, and it will be the endeavor of the editors to maintain for the FOREST AND STREAM in this special branch the position it now holds away in advance of anything else published in this country.

The Yachting columns are in charge of an expert, whose highest ambition will be to keep these departments in the place already won for them in the recognized lead of journalism. Though the Canocing interest of the country is of comparatively recent growth, the FOREST AND STREAM fully appreciating its importance, has provided for those who sail or paddle a (pretty generous) corner, which is so full of practical suggestions and recountings of cruising experiences, that a canoeist might almost as well try to get along without a paddle as without the paper in his mail every week.

In a word—this is what we started out to say—in 1885 the Forest AND STREAM will be newsy, bright, wholesome-a journal of out-door recreation

Terms:-\$4 per year, \$2 six mos., 10cts. per copy. Sold everywhere. Make orders payable,

Forest and Stream Pub. Co., 39 Park Row, N. Y.

THREAD-WOUND, LONG-RANGE

# CARTRIDGE CASES

muzzle and breech-loading, cylindrical and e-bore shotguns. Made to open just short of 0 and 90 yards, giving close pattern and great cration; 10 and 12-gauge. Send for circular.

Twenty sent, postpaid, for \$1.

H. H. SCHLEBER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. will send post paid any book published on receipt of publisher's price.

# Sportsman's Library.

# List of Sportsman's Books

oks by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

ccompanies the order.

We will forward any of these	Books	by mail
No books sent unless	moı	ney a
ANGLING.		1
American Angler's Rook Norms	5 50 2 40	Across
Angling	. 50	Americ Breech Crack
Angling, a Book on, Francis. Angling Literature in England.	. 7 50 . 7 50 . 1 25	Field, Frank Frank
Black Bass Fishing, Henshall. British Angling Flies.	3 00 2 00 1 50	
Fish and Fishing, Manly Fishing. Bottom or Float	. 5 25	How I How I Huntin
Fishing in American Waters, Scott	3 50 2 00 2 50 1 25	Huntin
Fishing with the Fly, Orvis Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes	. 2 50	Riffe P
Angler's Note Book Angling. Angling Talks, Dawson Angling Talks, Dawson Angling Literature in England Black Bass Fishing, Henshall Black Bass Fishing, Henshall British Angling Files Fish Angling Files Fish Hatching and Fish Catching Fish and Fishing, Manly Fishing, Bottom or Float Fishing in American Waters, Scott Fishing Tourist, Hallock Fishing Tourist, Hallock Fishing with the Fly, Orvis Fly Fishing in Maine Lakes Fly and Worm Fishing. Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Lin Fysshe and Fysshyne Fresh and Salt Water Aouarium	50 2 50 e 25 . 1 00 . 1 00 . 2 00 . 1 00 4 20 . 2 50	Shootin
Frank Forester's Fishing with Hook and Lin Fysshe and Fysshyne Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium Goldfish and its Culture, Mulertt. Modern Practical Angler, Pennell. Practical Trout Culture Practical Fisherman. Prime's I Go a Fishing. Scientific Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout etc.	. 1 00	Shootii Sport V Embe
Modern Practical Angler, Pennell	2 00	Sportin Still H
Practical Fisherman. Prime's I Go a-Fishing.	4 20	Stephe: Stephe:
Scientific Angler Superior Fishing, or the Striped Bass, Trout	. 150	The Gu
		Adiron
Trough Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces. Trout Fishing, Rapid Streams, Cutliffe Walton, Izaak, fac simile of first edition	. 2 00 . 1 50 . 3 75	Farrar
	. 3 75	Lake Farrar Farrar
BIRDS. American Bird Fancier.	. 30 00	Guide I Guide t
American Bird Fancier Baird's Birds of North America Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds Bird Notes	1 50 75 1 25	Map of Map of
Birds Nesting. Birds of Eastern North America.	1 25	Map of Fourist
Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania.  Birds of the Northwest	18 00 4 00 4 50 3 00	
Cage and Singing Birds, Adams	50	Americ Athletic Boy's T
Bechstein's Chamber and Cage Birds. Bird Notes. Birds Nesting. Birds of Eastern North America. Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. Birds of the Northwest. Birds and Their Haunts. Cage and Singing Birds, Adams. Coues' Check List. Coues' Field Ornithology. Coues' Key to North American Birds. Game Water Birds of the Atlantic Coast Roosevelt.	3 00 2 50 15 00	Cassell
Rooseveit.	2 00	Croque Easy W Every I
Roosevelt. Holden's Book of Birds, pa. Minot's Land and Game Birds. Native Song Birds. Naturelists Guide, Maynard. Natural History of Birds Notes on Cage Birds, Green. Samuel's Birds of New Engiand. Shore Birds.	25 3 00 75 2 00 3 00 1 80 4 00	Hands Instruc Laws a
Naturalists' Guide, Maynard. Natural History of Birds	3 00	Quoits Skating
Samuel's Birds of New Engiand	4 00	Stonehe Whist
Samuel's Birds of New England. Shore Birds of N. A., by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, plain edition, 2 vols., \$12 each hand colored edition, 2 vols., each. Wilson's American Ornithology, 3 vols. Wood's Natural History of Birds.	i	
hand colored edition, 2 vols., each	30 00	Dog, Di
BOATING AND YACHTING:		Americ Dog, Di Dog, Di Dog Br Dog Bre
Around the World in the Vecht Sunheem	2 00	Dog Tra
Boat Racing, Brickwood.  Boating Trips on New England Rivers.  Canoe and Boat Building for Amateurs, W. P	1 25	Dogs o Count
Stephens	. 1 50	Dogs, P Dogs, P Dogs, R Dogs an
Canoe, Voyage of the Paper, Bishop's Cruises in Small Yachts	2 50	Dogs an
Frazar's Practical Boat Sailing	2 00	Dogs an English English
Practical Boat Sailing, Davies.	2 00	Our Fri
The Sailing Boat Vacation Cruising, Rothrick	1 50	Setter I Stonehe The Do
Canoemg in Kanuckia. Canoe and Camera. Canoe. Voyage of the Paper. Bishop's. Crulses in Small Yachts Frazar's Fractical Boat Salling. Model Yachts and Boats, Grosvenor. Paddle and Portage. Practical Boat Building, Davies. Practical Boat Building, Kemp. The Salling Boat Vacation Cruising, Rothrick. Yachts and Boat Salling, Kemp. Yacht Boat Boat Building, Kemp. Yacht Boat Boat Salling, Kemp. Yacht Boat Boat Salling, Kemp.	10 00 25 00	The Do Vero S moro
CAMPING AND TRAPPING.		Youatt
Adventures in the Wilderness.  Amateur Trapper—paper, 50c.; bds  Three in Norway, or Rifle, Rod and Gun in	1 25	A Natu
Norway. Camps in the Rockies, Grohman	1 75	Amateu Animal
Norway.  Norway.  Camps in the Rockies, Grohman.  Camp Life in the Wilderness.  Camping and Cruising in Florida, Henshall.  Camping Out.  Complete American Trapper, Gibson.	30 1 50 75	Archer,
Complete American Trapper, Gibson	1 00	Archery Black E
Complete American Trapper, 41980n. Hints on Camping How to Camp Out, Gould How to Hunt and Trap, Batty's Hunter and Trapper, Thrasher Rustlings in the Rockies. The Adirondacks, Headley	1 00	Gover Commo Eastwa
Rustlings in the Rockies	1 50 75 1 00 2 00	Historic sey Co How to
HORSE.		How to Humore Insects
American Roadsters and Trotting Horses Bits and Bearing Reins	5 00 50 1 00 80 00 2 50	Life and
Boucher's Method of Horsemanship Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols.	1 00 30 00	per vo Maynar
American Rodasters and Trotting Horses. Bits and Bearing Reins. Boucher's Method of Horsemanship Bruce's Stud Book, 3 vols. Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12mo. Dwyer's Horse Book. Horseback Riding, Durant. How to Ride and School a Horse. Horses And Hounds	2 50 1 50 1 25	Manton Natural
Horseback Riding, Durant How to Ride and School a Horse	1 25 1 25 1 00	Natural North A Old St. Packard
Horses, Famous American Race.  Horses, Famous American Trotting.	80 75 75	Pistol, T Photogra Practica
Horses, Famous, of America.  Jenning's Horse Training.	1 50 1 25 25 3 00	Practica Batty Practica
Mayhew's Horse Doctor.	3 00	Practica
McClure's Stable Guide. Rarey's Horse Tamer.	1 00	Randall Sportsm Studies
Riding and Driving	8 00 1 00 50 20 8 00 1 00 3 75	The Cre The For The Nor The Hea
Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia.	1 00 3 75 8 50	The Hea
Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, 12mo.	2 00	The Zoo
The Saddle Horse. The Horse Owner's Safaguard	2 00 12 50 1 00 2 00 2 00	The Bot The Zoo The Boo The Tax Wild Flo Wild W
How to Ride and School a Horse Horses And Hounds Horses, Famous American Race, Horses, Famous American Trotting, Horses, Famous of America, Jenning's Horse Training, Manual of the Horse, Mayhew's Horse Doctor, Mayhew's Horse Doctor, Mayhew's Horse Management, McClure's Stable Guide, Rarey's Horse Management, Riding and Driving, Riding Recollections, Whyte Melville's, Stable Management, Meyrick, Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia, Stonehenge, Horse Owner's Cyclopedia, Stonehenge on the Horse, American edition, 12mo, The Book of the Horse, American edition, The Book of the Horse, The Saddle Horse, The Saddle Horse, The Saddle Horse, The Horse Owner's Safeguard, Veterinary Dictionary, Golnig Wallace's American Stud Book	2 00	Wooder Woods

# HUNTING-SHOOTING. Country Wanderer. an Sportsman, The, Lewis. Loader, Modern, Gloan hot over and Trap Shooting over and Trap Shooting over some ster's Fugitive Sketches, 2 v., cloth orester's Manual for Young Sportsmen orester's Fugitive S. Sketches, paper secame a Crack Shot, Farrow ecame a Sportsman. c, Shooting and Fishing, and Hunters of all Nations, Frost. ham Gun Club Rules. gham Gun Club Bules. ractice, Wlngate. d Gun in California.

# 

0 5	Whist for Beginners	7	50 50
	KENNEL.		
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	American Kennel, Burges Dog, Discases of, Dalzlel. Dog, Discases of, Hill Dog Breaking, by Holabird. Dog Breaking, Butchinson. Dog, the Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson. Dog Training vs. Breaking, Hammond. Dogs. Dogs of Great Britain, America and other Countries. Dogs of Mayhaw 1500	2 8 8 1	00 80 00 25 75 00 75 00 75
500000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dogs, Points for Judging. Dogs, Richardson, pa. 30.: cloth. Dogs and Their Ways, Williams. Dogs and the Public. English Kemel C. S. Book, Vol. I. English K. C. S. Book, Vols. III. to X., each. Our Friend the Dog. Practical Kennel Guide, Stables. Setter Dog, the, Laverack. Stonehenge, Dog of British Islands. The Dog, by Idsione. Vero Shaw's Book on the Dog, cloth, \$12.50; morocco. Youatt on the Dog.	5 4 8 1 8 7 1	50 60 25 75 00 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50

,	MISCELLANEOUS:		
•	A Naturalist's Rambles About Home, Abbott.	1	50
	Adventures of a Young Naturalist		75
	Amateur Photographer		00
	Animal Plagues, Fleming. Antelope and Deer of America.		80
)	Antelope and Deer of America	2	50
1	Archer, Modern Archery, Witchery of, Maurice Thompson	4	25 50
4	Black Hills of Dakota, Ludlow, quarto, cloth,	1	00
4	Government Report. Common Objects of the Seashore.	2	50
1	Common Objects of the Seashore	~	50
1	Eastward Hot Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-	1	25
1	Historical and Biographical Atlas of New Jer-	u	
1	sey Coast. How to Make Photographs		00
	Humorous Sketches, Seymour		00
	Insects Injurious to Vegetation		50
1	Keeping One Cow. Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,		00
ı	Life and Writings of Frank Forrester, 2 vols.,		
ı	per vol. Maynard's Manual of Taxidermy.		50
4	Manton's Taxidermy Without a Teacher	1	25
	Natural History Quadruped		50 75
۲	North American Insects	1	50
ı	Old St. Augustine Packard's Half-Hours With Insects		50
ı	Packard's Half-Hours With Insects	1	50
ı	Pistol, The		50
ı	Photography for Amateurs	4	60
1	Practical Forestry, by Fuller Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration,	1	50
1	Batty	1	50
1	Batty Practical Orange Culture		00
ı	Practical Poultry Keeping	2	00
ı	Randall's Practical Shepherd		00
ı	Sportsman's Gazetter, Hallock		00
1	The Cream of Leicestershire		50
۱	The Forester, by Brown	10	
ı	The Northwest Coast of America	20	
ı	The Heart of Europe		75
k	The Botanical Atlas, 2 vols	12	
ı	The Zoological Atlas, 2 vols. The Book of the Rabbit.	10	00
ł	The Taxidermists' Manual, Brown		00
ı	Wild Flowers of Switzerland	15	
1	Wild Woods Life, Farrar	1	25
ł	Woodcraft, "Nessmuk"		00
1	Woods and Lakes of Maine	8	60

# Whitney--Kennedy Repeating Rifle.

The Strongest and Best.

Many thousands in use. Greatly superior to any other Magazine Rifle yet made. The solid metal in line of fire at time of discharge renders the Kennedy ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

These rifles are made .38-cal. 40 gr., .44-cal. 40 gr., .45-cal. 60 gr., .45-cal. 75 gr., and .50-cal. 95 gr. (Express), using the same ammunition are magazine rifles. Catalogues and price lists on application to the manufacturers.

# WHITNEY ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.



# SPECIALTIES

# Russian Water Proof.

Price 25 Cents.
The best article known for keeping out wet and reserving the leather.

# GUN OIDE.

Price 50 Cents.

The only non-oxydizer made that will prevent iron, steel and metal from rusting when exposed to salt water. The contents of one bottle will keep a gun iu good condition one year.

# Powdered Areca Nut.

Price 50 Cents.

A safe and infallible remedy for WORMS in DOGS.

# Imperial Flea Powder.

Price 50 Cents.

For the destruction of Fleas and vermiu on dogs and other animals.

The above are put up unde my supervision by one of the best chemists in the United States, and each is guaranteed as represented. Sample containing one package of each sent on receipt of \$1.50 in stamps or postal note.

I keep in stock a full line of

Spratt's Medicines for Dogs.

HENRY C. SQUIRES, No. 178 Broadway, N. Y.

# Art Culture for the People. THE ART JOURNAL

for February, being Number Two of the New S NOW READY, has the following contents:

NOW READY, has the following contents:
NAPOLLON ON BOARD THE BELLEROPHON.
Line Engraving. By J. C. ARMYTAGE after W. Q.
ORCHARDSON, R. A.
LADY HILDA'S TOWN. By Mrs. Alfred Huut.
Illustrated.

Illustrated. AN EASTERN PAINTER, By H. Zimmerman, Illustrated. THE ARTIST AND HIS PALETTE. By H. C.

THE ARTIST AND HIS PALETTE. By H. C. Standage.
GROTESQUES. By Lewis F. Day. Illustrated.
ART TEACHING AT RUGBY SCHOOL. By T. M. Lindsay. Illustrated.
THE EARLY MADONNAS OF RAPHAEL. By Heury Wallis, R. W. S. Illustrated.
MOLERN PROCESSES OF AUTOMATIC ENGRAVING. By J. S. Hodson, Illustrated. ART NOTES AND REVIEWS.
The Art Journal is admirably adapted at once to cultivate and to gratify the asthetic faculty. Fine in conception, choice in execution, its illustrations and its illustrated essays offer pleasure and profit to eye and mind.
This periodical has hither to been sold by subscription only, but may now be had by the single copy of booksellers and newsdealers. Price 50 cents each. Every number complete in itself. \$6.00 per annum.

The International News Company,

or construction and devices, with eight itside, and large game pocket the full size with inside and outside openings thereto et bottoms, permitting dripping, disten-eutilation.



Duck Gaiters. 2 00
Pin Check Coats. 1 75
Pin Check Pants. 1 25
Frieze Ulsters. 25 00
Blue Ulsters. 35 00

HENNING, CLOTHIER,
410 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Write freely for anything.

\*\*MARTIN'S Braided "Business" Silk Lines; four sizes, practically water proof. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 per 100 yards. Send your address for samples and circular. E. J. MARTIN, Rockville, Conn.

### FOR SALE.

The ever reliable river St. Marguerite, the chief tributary of the Saguenay, deseending from a lake far north of Chicoutini, and famous for its salmon and sea trout fisheries, with all the proprietor's riparian rights, is now offered for sale. The St. Marguerite is distant is miles from Tadousac by water, or 10 miles over land. The riparian rights cover a distance of 30 miles, which is sub-divided into six sections, 5 miles apart. At each section are erected one commodious Gothic cottage, men's house, ice house, etc., etc. Each section has the control of six to eight salmon pools. Parties desmous of forming a club to secure the rights of the above valuable salmon stream, can so arrange it whereby twenty-four rods could have equal rights and splendid sport. For further particulars apply to WILLIS RUSSELL, proprietor, Quebec, Canada, or to Messrs, GRANT BROS., 2 Exchange Cour, New York City.

# Trained Ferrets For Sale.

The finest rat and rabbit hunters in the world.
Any size, weight or color; males or females. All rained to the whistle. For sale at ADOLPH ISAACSEN'S, 92 Fulton street, N. Y. jan22,1t

# For Sale Cheap.

Hammerless, 12 gaurge, 81bs., B. L. gun, with tools, shells, etc. Cost \$250 and has been used only a short time. Reason for selling is on account of wanting a heavy gun for trap work. Address R. C., Carrier No. 58, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—WINCHESTER REPEAT Ing rifle, 40 60, perfectly new; never discharged Drawer 281, Corning, N. Y. jan15,2t

FOR SALE.—A W. W. GREENER HAMMER.
Tess B. L., Premier quality, 12 gauge, full choke,
73-fbs., 3fin, barrels; extra set of game barrels,
2sin, long; new. Cost \$400; sell for \$225. ED.
MADISON, 564 Fulton st., Brooklyn. jan22,1t

POR SALE.—A STEVENS .22 CALIBER RIFLE chambered for long cartridges. As good as usey; used but little. Will sell cheap. D. JOHN-SON, No. 5 Appleton avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

LIVE QUAIL FOR SALE, BY JNO. T. LED-BETTER, Shelbyville, Tenn., at \$3 per dozen.

# In the Stud.

# Scotland Kennel Collies. STUD DOGS. Champion Robin Adair and Champion Tweed II

BITCHES.

Champion Zulu Princess, champion Lassie, champion Lass o'Gowrie, champion Meg, Lilac, Eigg and other imported and prize wisning bitches.

Puppies for sale from the above stock.
For rurther particulars and stud fee of dogs address THOS. H. TERRY, P. O. Box 2,017, N. Y.

# Stud Bull-Terrier Dutch, Jr.,

(A.K.R. 1887).

This grand young dog, imported in November, 884, possesses every requisible necessary for a most aluable stud dog. He has heen shown but twice this country, winning; 1st and special at Taunton, lass, Dec., 1884; 1st and silver cup at Meriden, Jonn, Jan., 1885. Stud fee \$20. For further information, stud card, etc., apply to owner, J. R. ARICK, Cambridge, Mass.

# WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB. IN THE STUD.

CHAMPION SENSATION,
BANG BANG, TRAMP (Sensation-Psyche), JAMES MORTIMER, Supt., Babylon, L. I. jan1,tf

# CHIEF.

Will serve red Irish setter bitches of pure blood and guaranteed field quality. Fee. \$25. For Sale-Pupples, hy Chief. Stock and field quality of dams guaranteed. MAX WENZEL, 89 Fourth street, Hoboken, N. J.

# Vandevort's Don in the Stud.

K K. C Liver and White POINTER CHAMPION KNICKER & OCKER (A.K.R. 19)

In the Stud. Young stock for sale.

GEO. L. WILMS, Sec'y, 142 Monticello avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

Un the Stud.

# Hillside Kennel.

# Gordon Setter "ARGUS."

Argus is thoroughly trained for field work; has an excellent nose and great endurance. The following are his bench show winnings: 1st prize in Toronto, puppy class, 1880; 2d prize, London, 1881; 1st prize, Cleveland, also special for hest Gordon setter exhibited, 1882, 1st prize, champion, Ottawa, 1883; 1st prize, champion, Chicago, 1883; 1st prize, Montreal, and special for hest Gordon setter of the stown and special for hest Gordon setter dog in show and special for hest Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in show and special for best Gordon setter dog in blow, 1835. Argus has heen awarded prizes under the following judges:—John Davidson, Major J. M. Taylor, Harry Malcolin, James Watson, W. J. Munson.

Stud Fee, \$25.00.

# STUD FOX-TERRIER

Champion Raby Tyrant,

(K.C.S.B. 11,179.)

Pupped October, 1880. Weight 16½ pounds.
Raby Tyrant is a white dog, with an even marked rich black and tan head. He is a thoroughly game and stylish terrier, possessing a beautifully shaped long punishing head, with perfect drop ears, small eye, rare neck and shoulders, deep chest, weil tribed and muscular quarters, short, straight legs, excellent feet, great hone and substance, with an exceptionally hard and dense coat.

Raby Tyrant is without doubt one of the most successful terriers of the present day. He has been exhibited 67 times, 33 different judges having adjudicated upon liber and has won 47. Evistic cupic and produced the content of the present day. He has been exhibited 67 times, 33 different judges having the content of the present day. He has been exhibited 67 times, 33 different judges having the content of the present day and the sum of the legs of the present day of the content of the present day of the content of the present day of the state of the present day of the content of the present day of the

Fee, \$15.00.

JOHN E. THAYER, Hillside Kennels, Lancaster,

# TED LLEWELLIN.

Blue belton (A.K.R. 599) Druid—Gessie. Gessl by Dash III. ex Modjeska. Modjeska, hy Leicest ex Peeress. A magnificent field dog and winner ex Peeress. A magnificent state of the conderate 2d in 18 mos. class, N. Y., 1883. Stud fee moderate WALTER B. PEET, Station M., New York City. jan22,3mo

# BEAUFORT.

The best-looking pointer dog living and a great stud dog. CHAS, H. MASON, 255 West Twenty-second street, New York City.

# THE

# ACME RUST PREVENTATIVE

Guaranteed to be the hest article yet discovered for the prevention of rust on fire arms, tools and all metal surfaces when directions are followed. Specially adapted to guns used near the salt water. Samples mailed to any part of the United States and Canada on receipt of price, 15 and 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address E. VANDERWERKEN & CO., Stamford, Ct.

# The Rennel.

# Mountain Kennel Cocker Spaniels.

Best Toy Stud Dogs.

PUG BOSTON SOOTEY, descendant of great
Sootey, and related to Sootey III., who recently
defeated Sheffield's Stingo for the championship.
Also Yorkshire Blue Ben, direct descendant champion Ben; also King Oharles spaniels and other celebrated stud dogs. Pupples of ahove breeds for
sale. BURLEIGH KENNELS, 73 Camden street,
Boston, Mass. jan22,1t

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE TO reduce stock, Queen Mand (Racket-Melp), litter sister to Royal Sultan, for only \$60. She is a fine fielder and bench winner, and a very extra hreeder and mother. She was served by Don Gladstone (Gladstone-Juno) on Jan. 16, 1885, E. S. HAWKS, Highland Kennel, Ashfield, Mass.

MASTIFF DOG, BRINDLED, 2 YRS. OLD large; also fawn mastiff hitch, 5 mos., good pedigree. Drawer 1003, Wellsville, N. Y. jan22,2

FOR SALE.—YOUNG LLEWELLINS COUNT Blanc and Lady Frisk, white with orange ticks, dark nose and eyes, whelped Aug. 1, 1884, by Count Paris out of Daisy Starlight. Address for pedigree, etc., H. W. DURGIN, Box 706, Bangor, Me. jan22, 1t

FOR SALE.—POINTER PUPPIES, BY CHAM-pion Beaufort (champion Rov—Beulah) ex my Nellie Bird. Color, leunon and white and livet and white. Address JOS. R. TRISSLER, Lancaster

FOR SALE.—THE MASTIFF DOGS LOEWIE (A.K.R. 1512), 7 mos., 293. Mars (A.K.R. 340) 2 yrs. old, 375. and a puppy, 5 wks. old, by DeBuet (A.K.R. 1502) ex Bertha (A.K.R. 151). W. WADE Hulton, Pa., or DR. J. W. ALSOP, Middletown

The Kennel.

# The Great Fanciers' Show.

10,000 CHICKENS, PIGEONS, DOGS, CATS, SHET-LAND PONIES, GOATS.

The Greatest Show ever seen in New York

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

# New York Fanciers' Club,

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, ONE WEEK, February 4 to 11, 1885. For prize list address CHAS. R. HARKER, 62 Cortlandt street.

# A Prize Winner For Sale.

Newfoundland dog Major, winner of first and special, non-sporting show, New York, 1884. Apply to W. G. MARTIN, Maple Farm Kennels, Garrisons, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP. — TWO CHOICE IRISH
Setter pups, 6 mos. old, by Glencho ex Nora.
Nora is a prize winner, and is also the dam of several prize winners, and is noted for her field qualities. A. A. SAMPSON, No. 86 Second street, Troy, N. Y.

# Scotch Staghound Pups.

Whelped Sept. 1, 1891; dark brindle in color, b Tramp ex Juno. Sire is 30in, high, length 70in, an weighs 82lbs. Dam nearly as tall, Price the lowes Scotch staghounds of good hreeding were eve offered. ASSOCIATED FANCIERS, 237 Sout Eighth street, Philadelphia. 237 Sout

# MASTIFFS.

A fine litter of pups. For pedigree, etc., addres THOS. L. POMEROY, Longview, Pittsfield, Mass. jan22,tf

BEAGLE HOUNDS WANTED.—I WILL EX change one or more trained forhounds, well bred, staunch dogs, for pure bred heagle hounds must be first-class rabbit dogs. PHIL M. ROEDEL White Cloud, Mich. jan22, it

# Fine Dogs For Raffle.

Fine Dogs For Raffle.

No. 1. The liver and white pointer hitch Bellegarde (A.K.R. 1520), champion Beaufort, Rush and Romp blood. Also lemon and white dog pup, by son of Beaufort out of Vlola. by Sensation—Lily. Forty chances at \$2 each. Highest first choice, lowest second.

No. 2. Fox-terrier Flippant (A.K.R. 528), 1st, Washington, 2d, Cincinnati, 3d, Philadelphia, 1884, and Surrey Ned (A.K.R. 1903, by Flippant ex Trix. Thirty-five chances at \$2 each. Same terms.

A chance to secure fine dogs for nothing. SURREY KENNELS, Ellicott City, Md. jan22,11

# Winlawn Kennel.

Several fine mastiff puppies from prize dogs for ale. Address W. P. STEVENSON, 17 Broad st., N. Y

# POINTERS FOR SALE.

Liver and white pointer bitch Flash, by Sensation broken; took 2d at New York two seasons. Price \$60. Liver and white pointer bitch Bells, by Snashot, dam by Sensation, broken. Price \$50. Lemon and white pointer dog Game, by Orgill's Rush, dam by Snapshot, grand dam by Sensation. Price \$75. Lemon and white pointer bitch Daisy, litter sister to Game; unbroken. Price \$40. Also three lemon and white pupples, by Game. Price \$26 each. For further particulars address DAVID G. HARTT. Northport, L. I., N. Y.

# For Sale Cheap.

A setter, broken. Also some B. B. R. game cocl and B. B. R. game bantams. C. M. PRATT, Wes brook, Conn. nov20,tf

FOR SALE, A NUMBER OF WELL BRED AND well broken pointers and setters, also dogs boarded and broken, satisfaction guaranteed. Address H. B. RICHMOND, Lakeville, Mass. Sept22, fr

ENGLISH MASTIFFS.—ALWAYS ON HAND, fashionably bred choice mastiff pups, representing the best known blood, vtz.: Lyme Hall, Elvaston Castle, and Lord Stamford's strains, correct in coat, color, mask and disposition, and delivered with well authenticated pedigree. FRED, GRANT, Clearance Office, Custom House, Boston.

W.M. GRAHAM, NEWTOWNBREDA, BELFAST, Ireland, is prepared to purchase and chip dogs for Importers. Dogs purchased from him had the following prizes awarded to them: At New York and Chicago, 1883, sixteen firsts, nine special, three second and one third. At New York, 1884, seven firsts, six specials and one third. FOR SALE,—ITALIAN GREYHOUND PUPS from imported stock, HENRY C. BURDICK. 150 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass. nov27,3t

CHOICE IRISH RED PUPS FOR SALE, by champion Glencho out of Lulu II. (champion Berkley ex Lulu). The above pups will be sold cheap if taken at once. Address J. J. SCANLAN, Fall River, Mass.

# WANTED.

By a first-class head keeper from the old con-position as kennel manager. The best of refe-furnished. Address HEAD KEEPER. care o-est and Stream.

FOR SALE CHEAP,—FINE LAVERACK AND Gordon setter Victor. For pedigree and price address WM. B. MASON, JR., Marietta, O. jan15, 2t

FOR SALE.—BROWN AND WHITE ENGLISH
setter Bruce, by Dash III, ex Katydid, whelped
Dec. 4, 1889, is very promising and sure to make a
fine field dog. Also black and white dog pup, 2
mos. old and very handsome. Pedigrees of the
very best. Will sell cheap as I cannot take cure of
them. Address E. H. FISHER, JR., New Bedford,
Mass. Box 225.

POR SALE. - IRISH SETTER BITCH MEG Merrilles, 3yrs. old, out of Feg Woffington by Elcho I. Very rich color and good points. Sold for no fault. Price low. Address DR. A. S. McCLEAN Springfield, Mase











